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Thursday, December 14, 1972

Agrahayana 23, 1894 (Saka)

# **Lok Sabha Debates**

(Sixth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

*(Vol. XXII, contains Nos. 21-29)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

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### LOK SABHA

Thursday December 14 1972 Agrahayana 23, 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SIFAKH in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Indo-US Relations

+

\*441 SHRI M S SANJEEVI RAO  
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether President Nixon has expressed the hope of developing "a sounder relationship based on understanding and respect for mutual interest between India and USA, and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH)

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Government welcome President Nixon's statement and, as already indicated, shall do their best to normalise and strengthen our relations with USA on the basis of equality, reciprocity and mutual respect

SHRI M S SANJEEVI RAO. On behalf of the country, the hon Minister has extended the hand of friendship to USA. But unfortunately, the press in the United States, even in the *New York Times* has written that because of acute shortage of food in India we are now trying to be friends with them. I want to know what steps Government of India have taken

to counter this unfortunate propaganda by the people and the press in the United States

SHRI SWARAN SINGH The press in the United States, as in our own country, has got the right to make their own comments. We take note of them and as a policy we state our own view-point which receives adequate publicity, and we do not resort to the practice of trying to counteract the opinion or the views of the press whether it is Indian press or the United States press or the press of any other country

SHRI M S SANJEEVI RAO I want to know whether the United States of America has given any genuine proof that it really wants to develop a sounder relationship based on respect with India

SHRI SWARAN SINGH Our position in this regard has been clarified, and after studying our statements and our attitudes, we have received a positive response from the Secretary of State, Mr Rogers, about which I have already made a mention. The statement of Secretary of State Mr Rogers, of December 1, is to this effect

"We welcome the positive note struck both in the statement by Foreign Minister and that of President Giri in reciprocating their expressed intentions regarding friendly and cooperative relations between our two Governments. It is important that India and the United States work together towards this end."

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR May I know, apart from the speech of the President of the United States and also that of the US Secretary of State, Mr William Rogers, what con-

crete steps or measures the United States Government have taken to see that dialogue with India is restored on a normal basis and, further, may I know what concrete steps Government of India are taking in conformity with the self-respect and honour of our country?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** Concrete steps for dialogue cannot be taken. Concrete step will be the start of the dialogue. We cannot take any concrete steps for starting the dialogue. If there is any concrete step, our willingness to improve relations and their positive response can be regarded as concrete steps which might lead to purposful dialogue.

About what we do or what we have done, we have, I believe, given ample proof of our desire to improve relations on the basis which I spelt out in my statement.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** The hon Minister has said that we are prepared for a dialogue with the United State. But, seen in the case of admission of Bangladesh in the U.N.O., which is the utmost desire of the people of India and the Government, the United States have not taken any positive step. So far, the United States have not taken any positive interest to improve their relations with India. How can our Government be ready for a dialogue?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** I would like to remind the hon. Member that the Government of the United States did recognise Bangladesh and that is a step towards recognition of the new situation in this sub-continent and acceptance of Bangladesh as a sovereign, independent country. It is true that, during the year 1971, the United States appreciation of the developing situation in the Indian sub-continent was not impartial, to say the least. But, if by subsequent events, the Government of the United States does accept the sovereignty and independence of Bangla Desh which they have done by according recognition,

that, to a certain extent, does show the acceptance of the changed situation here and it will perhaps be not wise to remind them all the time that 'Although now you are right, but last year, you were wrong.' That perhaps would not be helpful.

**SHRI JAGANNATH RAO:** May I know from the hon. Minister if he could get any assurance from Mr. William Rogers, Secretary of State, that America would not supply arms to Pakistan...

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is not a debate on foreign affairs. This is a very simple question. You are expanding it too much.

**SHRI JAGANNATH RAO:** It is very much connected. How can our relations improve if they go on supplying arms to Pakistan?

श्रीमन्मन्त्रालय द्वारा रिलेशन खराब हो  
इसी से हुए थे और इसी से और खराब हो  
सकते हैं।

श्रीमन्मन्त्रालय यह फुल डिबेट थोड़े  
ही है।

It is relating to a particular thing.

**SHRI K. BALADHANDAUTHAM:** Will the hon. Minister be able to tell us whether the greeting sent by India to President Nixon on his success in the elections is anything more than a formal greeting or is there any gesture for better relations? Is it a formal greeting or is it something more than that? That is the question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The same question was asked by another member and he has answered it.

**SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM:** Do we mean anything more than a formal greeting by this message on the success of the President, or is it a gesture by India or is it a 'love call' as they call it?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** I would like to clarify that there is no question of any gesture either on our part or on the part of the United States. We are a sovereign and independent country and when I made the statement, there is no question of any gesture in that.

We, on our side, have clarified our position and we have spelt out our own thinking on this subject and, having studied carefully our position, the response from the United States Government through the Secretary of State, Mr. Rogers, has been that they welcome the statement of the Indian Foreign Minister and they would like to improve and strengthen the relations.

Relations between two sovereign countries do not depend on gestures. It is on an assessment of the hard realities and then the decisions are taken accordingly.

I would also like to add, with your permission, that this point that has been mentioned from this side, that is, the likelihood of military supplies being made to Pakistan by the USA, is a matter to which we attach the greatest importance and even when I made the statement, I did say and I did clarify that, in our view, any supply of military equipment by the United States of America to Pakistan will definitely be a negative factor in the situation. It will make Pakistan more intransigent and will come in the way of the establishment of a durable peace in the Indian sub-continent. We have made our position quite clear.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Very good.

**SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR:** The Government was vocal regarding the recent disturbances on language and other disturbances also in the education sphere saying that CIA was responsible for all this, but the Government was very...

**MR. SPEAKER:** CIA responsible for what?

**SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR:** For the language disturbances and all other disturbances.

**MR. SPEAKER:** What has it got to do with this? Don't bring in CIA every time. Here, a very simple question is involved.

**SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR:** I am putting my question. I am not speaking of CIA. We are very sure that the Government of India has a good relation with the United States, which is evident from the heavy investment of American capital in India. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he means further American investment in India when he says that our relations and our mutual respect and some other things also will improve.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** I do not think that investment by the USA is at all relevant in this connection. That is a matter which has been dealt with on its own merits. We have, so far as India's position is concerned, made it clear that any investment from any foreign country which fits in with our development plan is welcome. But in regard to any investment, from whatever source it is, which does not fit in within the framework of our five-year plan and development plan, we do not encourage that. That is a separate matter on which Government's policy is very clear. And, if we want to improve relations or strengthen relations we have no such eye as some of the commentator, have said, on any investment or any economic content in this respect.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Earlier, Government did not feel encouraged to make such a statement. Naturally the question arises as to what exactly happened to bring this about, whether some preparatory work went in to make this transformation on both sides. That is the precise point to which I would like the hon. Minister to address himself.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** I would not say that there has been any preparatory work on either side. A stage had arrived when we thought that if we could enunciate our position and if there was a good response, then that could become the basis for further steps to be taken by both countries to improve relations.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi—absent.

**SHRI JAGANNATH RAO:** Both Questions No. 443 and No. 453 may be taken up together. The other hon. Member is also here.

**MR. SPEAKER:** All right. We take up Questions No. 443 and No. 453 together.

Shri Arjun Sethi.

**Threatened closure of Kolar Gold Mines due to Depletion of Deposits**

**\*443. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:**  
**DR. KARNI SINGH:**

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

(a) whether the Kolar Gold Mines are facing the prospect of a slow death owing to fast depletion of its deposits and consequent high cost of working; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN):** (a) and (b) The Kolar Gold Mines having been worked for many decades are faced with the problem of depletion of the reserves and resultant high cost of working. There is, however, no proposal to close the mines as such. However, as and when working in any section becomes prohibitively uneconomic or unfit for operation due to mining conditions on grounds of safety, the closure of such section alone might become inevitable.

**News Regarding 'K.G.F. Mines take-over 1956'**

**\*453. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the news story appeared in the Hindi dated the 21st November, 1972 under the caption "Some puzzling questions about K.G.F. Mines take-over 1956" has been brought to the notice of Government; and

(b) if so, Government's reactions thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since many of the aspects mentioned in the news story relate to events that took place quite sometime ago, no specific action is called for at this juncture. As far as the present condition of the gold mines (Bharat Gold Mines Private Limited) is concerned, Government is fully aware of the problems and is taking suitable corrective action.

**SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Since the hon. Minister has stated that Kolar Goldmines are facing the problems, I want to draw his attention to a press report which is published in the daily, *Statesman*, where the Chairman and Managing Director of Kolar Goldmines Private Limited has stated as follows:

Apart from the technical challenges posed by the deep mining in Kolar, they were faced with the tremendous sociological problem of providing employment to the 13,500 staff and its family depending solely on the mines now.

I want to know from the hon. Minister whether this problem has been taken into consideration, and if so, the steps taken by Government.

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** As hon. Members probably know, these mines have been working for more

than the last 90 years, and they are one of the deepest mines in the world, approximately 10,000 feet deep; that is the lowest level at which the mining is being done. As in any mine in the world, when the reserves get exhausted, we have to abandon those workings and look for some others. In some areas and sections, we are getting very near the depletion of reserves. But that does not mean the closure of the complete mine. We are already investigating different areas in the locality and we are taking steps to develop the capacity in the adjoining areas, so that no unemployment is caused when any section is abandoned. But I would like to reiterate that there is no intention on the part of the Government to abandon these mines completely.

**SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:** In reply to my question, the hon. Minister had said that some events had taken place, but no specific action was called for. I would like to know what happens to the problems created by those events, and how the hon. Minister says that specific action is not warranted.

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** As I have said, the question of taking over these mines, whether it was justified, whether the amounts paid were adequate or whether they were excessive or they were less than what we should have paid, are all things of the past, and no useful purpose will be served by going into those stories which are of the past.

**SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:** In the latter part of his answer, the hon. Minister has said that Government are aware of the present problem. But I want to know the problems before the Government and the corrective action taken by Government.

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** The problems are mainly technical in nature. When we mine at great depths, there are problems of rockbursts, and there is the question of safety of working in the mines. The

other problem is that of the steady deterioration in the grade of ore that is mined. It has deteriorated from 8 grams per tonne to round about 4-1/2 grams per tonne now. These are the problems, and as regards the corrective action, I have already stated that we are investigating new areas so that we can start mining there.

**DR. G. S. MELKOTE:** Is it not a fact that before the Mysore State got integrated with the Indian Union after Independence, the British company had exploited all the richer mines and left the poorer mines only to be tapped, and if so, would it not be economical to close down the mines altogether instead of running it at such a great loss?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** It is true that we are subsidising these mines very heavily. But as I have already stated, we are investigating the adjoining areas which are showing good promise, and we hope that as and when these mines become uneconomical for working, these new areas will be developed.

**SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL:** Is it a fact that the Central Government were aware of the depletion of the deposits in these mines when they were taken over by the Centre, and if so, why the Central Government took them over?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** Even now, these mines contain substantial reserves of ore, but whether those can be worked economically or not is another thing. But it is not that the Central Government knew that there was nothing left there. Even now, these mines contain substantial quantities. But certain technological problems regarding the safety of working have arisen in view of the rockbursts that have taken place. These are preventing us from approaching certain ore bodies which are really rich in grade.

**SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** Arising out of the answer given by the hon. Minister that they are investigating the possibilities of locating new

mines, may I know the nearest point from the Kolar Gold Mines where they have located them?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** The hon. Member is, I suppose, familiar with the area. There were some closed mines. One is the Nine Reef Mine and the other is the Roadblock Mine, which were worked for some time and then abandoned. We have now started operations to dewater the pits so that we can start those mines again.

Then, about 12 km. south of Mysore Mines, the Geological Survey of India have located a very promising area, and also at Bisanantham which is in Andhra Pradesh but on the border of the Kolar Gold Fields, we propose to start the new workings.

### Exploitation of Mineral Deposits in Rayalaseema Region

\*444. **SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the important minerals found in Rayalaseema area of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the names of places and the minerals with their estimated reserves; and

(c) whether any systematic investigation are going on to exploit the mineral wealth of that region?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN):** (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### STATEMENT

(a) and (b): Asbestos, barytes, steatite, copper-lead, diamond, iron ore, gold, clays and limestone are the important minerals found in the Rayalseema area. Names of places and the minerals with their estimated reserves are as follows:—

Asbestos	Chinnakutala—Brahmanapalle belt, Cuddapah district.	14,400 tonnes.
Barytes	Mangampeta, Cuddapah district.	2.5 million tonnes.
Limestone	Cuddapah basin in Cuddapah Kurnool districts.	Preliminary estimate of about 12,000 million tonnes.
Gold	Ramagiri, Anantapur district.	2,527 tonnes of ore with 6.9 gm/tonne gold.
Iron Ore	Veldurti-Ramallakota, Kurnool district.	4.5 million tonnes.
	Raydrug Taluk, Anantapur distt.	1 million tonnes.
Steatite	Mutsukota, Tabjala, Julakalawa & Ravuludiki, Anantapur district and Godelamadugu, Yariapadu and Muddanuru, Kurnool district.	about 0.9 million tonnes upto 100 m. depth.
Clays	Hastewaram in Cuddapah distt.	5.5 million tonnes.
	Ambopuram in Kurnool distt.	"
Copper-lead	Zahagamarsjuppale, Cuddapah district.	Being assessed.
	Jonna-giri, Kurnool district.	do.
	Gani-Kalva, Kurnool district.	do.
Diamond	Wargakurur, Anantapur distt.	do.

(c) Systematic investigations are in progress in the Pulivendla area for asbestos, Mangampet area for barytes, Wajrakarur area for diamond, Anki reddipalle area for flux grade limestone and Zangamarajupalle, Ganikalva and Jonnagiri areas for copper and lead. A programme for mineral exploration in Andhra Pradesh has been drawn up by the Geological Survey of India in continuation of the exploration that is already in progress. This programme includes investigation of base metals, limestone, barytes, asbestos and clay in the Cuddapah basin in Rayalseema, diamond in Anantapur and Kurnool districts.

M/s Bharat Gold Mines Ltd., are examining the possibility of exploiting the gold in the Yeppamana mine area.

**SHRI K KODANDA RAMI REDDY** I find from the statement that Government are exploring the feasibility of exploiting the minerals in this Rayalseema area. I would like to know whether the results of the investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India have revealed the possibility of starting any mineral-based industries in this chronically backward region.

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN** As I have stated, the Geological Survey of India has been busy, and I would be glad to say that they have located a number of minerals in that area. They are working on diamonds in the Wajrakarur area and that area is showing fairly good promise. There are also huge quantities of very good quality limestone in Rayalseema area. It is up to the State Government to start these industries.

**SHRI K KODANDA RAMI REDDY** Many leases given to the private industrialists are lying idle. May I know the reasons for such a situation?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN** If any individual takes a lease and does not work it, it is up to the State Government to cancel the lease.

**SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH** The statement giving the particulars about the deposits in the various areas is neither exhaustive nor correct. The places mentioned against the various minerals available are not also correct. For instance about gold, they have said that 2527 tonnes of ore are there in the gold desert area. I do not know how the ore and gold are mixed up there.

Arising out of the answer given by the hon. Minister to the supplementary questions, may I know whether this area, though rich in mineral wealth, has been completely neglected and the Geological Survey of India has been conducting these surveys there not now but for many years, and if so, whether the Government of India have taken any concrete decision in view of the need to develop these backward regions, for starting more industries, and whether any public sector projects based on these minerals will be started there by the Government of India?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN** As regards the question how gold and ore have been mixed up, I would like to say that gold comes out of the ore. The job of the Geological Survey of India is to locate the reserves of various minerals, and once they have carried out the investigations and proved the existence of minerals, it is up to the public sector undertakings or to the State Governments or to private individuals to develop them.

**SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH** I have asked whether the Government of India have in view the starting of an industry.

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN** I do not deal with industries.

**SHRI JAGANNATH RAO** In the statement under the subject diamonds, nothing has been mentioned about Ramallakota and Wajrakarur. What is the position about those areas?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN** In Wajrakarur area the investigations brought out five diamondiferous



rocks, only one of which has been proved really promising by the GSI so far. In Kurneel district in Banganapalle conglomerate horizon several old workings were examined and two belts extending from Banganapalle to Munimadugu and Ramallakota to Yambai were delineated.

**Employment to be generated by implementation of seven-day working week**

\*445. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of additional employment that would be created if the proposal to have a Seven-Day working week is implemented;

(b) the measure of response to this proposal; and

(c) the steps proposed to implement the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c) It is difficult to assess precisely additional employment that would be created by the observance of a seven-day working week. Though they have not been formally addressed on the subject, the State Labour Ministers, the employers and the trade unions are, generally speaking, not averse to the proposal. It should not be difficult, therefore to work out with their cooperation the details of the implementation of the scheme in such units or industries where other factors are favourable for the introduction of the seven-day working week.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: I am glad to know that there is widespread general support for the proposal mooted by the Labour Ministry and that there is no difficulty in evolving a programme in this direction. What is holding them up from evolving such a programme and what

steps have been taken to have a concrete programme?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): At present through the State Labour Ministers, leaders of the trade unions and employers we are trying to arrive at some agreement. Once we assess the result, we will go ahead. Once this process is over, we will convene a conference of employers, trade union leaders and the State Labour Ministers to see how it could be worked.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: May I know whether any consultation has been made with the Ministry of Industrial Development in order to identify the particular industrial units wherein this scheme can be introduced straightway?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: We have taken the initiative in this matter of seven days continuous working without depriving the workers of their weekly rest. I am very glad that the State Labour Ministers have also taken the initiative of persuading the employers and workers wherever facilities are available. But there are some difficulties. Where raw materials are available, there is power shortage. For instance, in Bombay city it was almost agreed but because of power shortage we could not extend it. It was of a limited nature. So, just now the location of this spot would be difficult.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद दादब : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि चाहे 6 दिन काम करने का सप्ताह हो चाहे 7 दिन का हो, पब्लिक अंडरटैकिंग या नेशनलाइज्ड अंडरटैकिंग के कार्यालयों के काम करने की क्षमता घटती जा रही है और इस का सबूत है पब्लिक अंडरटैकिंग में घाटा तो क्या सरकार इस स्थिति को सुधारने की दिशा में कुछ करना चाहती है, यदि हाँ, तो क्या ?

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR:** The efficiency of working in the public sector undertakings does not arise out of this question.

**DR. RANEN SEN:** In view of the fact that quite a large number of industries suffer from power shortage and quite a large number of plants and industries are not able to fulfil their installed capacity, may I know whether Government have taken note of these two factors also and, if so, how can the government meet these two points?

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR:** There are limiting considerations. As I have said, where there is power shortage or the industry is not in a position to give further employment, that will have to be excluded. But our experience is that in some cases, even though there is power shortage of 20 per cent, the industry is able to work for seven days. So, in a selective way it is being operated.

**SHRI RAJA KULKARNI:** Since this scheme has not been worked out practically and since the co-operation of the trade unions is not forthcoming to the scheme as it is, will the Government think of taking up this proposal of seven-day working of the factory along with reduction in working hours per worker from 48 to 40?

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR:** No, Sir. This scheme is intended to provide additional employment and more production. There is no question of reducing the hours of work.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** In view of the limiting factor, as stated by the Minister, and also in view of the general experience that the working class is reluctant to give up the common holiday which is very essential for the trade union and other activities, will the hon. Minister take into consideration the question of six hour shift working which will give the same result of round the clock working as well as increased employment?

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR:** It is not altogether correct to say that the workers are reluctant. Of course, some leaders of the trade unions are very reluctant.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Trade union leaders represent the workers.

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR:** I am giving you my experience. Instead of addressing the trade union leaders, I am now addressing the workers direct and the response is very encouraging.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** What about six hours of working?

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR:** As I said in reply to the question of Shri Kulkarni, there is no such scheme at the present juncture.

#### **Repatriation of Families of Civilian Internees and P.O.Ws. to Pakistan**

\*446. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN**  
**SHRI N. K. SANGHI:**

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has offered to Pakistan to repatriate the families of civilian internees and the Prisoners-of-War to Pakistan; if so, the reaction of Pakistan thereto;

(b) whether Government of India expects similar action being taken by Pakistan in regard to civilian internees of India and Bangladesh; and

(c) whether the offer mentioned above is taken by the Government after consultation with Bangladesh Government?

#### **THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):**

(a) and (b). India and Bangladesh had jointly made an offer to this effect. While doing so they expressed the hope that the Government of Pakistan would, in response, allow the families of all Bangladesh nationals, detained or stranded in Pakistan to return to Bangladesh. However, Pakistan Government have decided to permit, "as a first step", only 10,000 Bengali

women and children to leave Pakistan.

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:** In view of the developments after the agreement signed by India and Pakistan on delineation, may I know whether any new proposal has been made by India with regard to the repatriation of civilian internees and prisoners of war to Pakistan?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** No new proposal has been made to Pakistan in this respect, because our earlier proposal was quite explicit. In the earlier proposal we had made an offer to Pakistan, of course, after consulting the Bangladesh Government, that as a humanitarian gesture the Governments of Bangladesh and India have decided to repatriate to Pakistan families (women and children) of Pakistani civilian internees who sought protection with the Joint Command of India and Bangladesh forces and families of prisoners of war who had surrendered to the Joint Command. It is hoped that the Government of Pakistan will act in the same humanitarian spirit and allow the families of all Bangladesh nationals who are detained or held up in Pakistan to return to Bangladesh.

So, it was quite a self-contained and comprehensive proposal that we made at the very initial stage.

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:** In the main answer, the hon. Minister has stated that Pakistan had agreed to send 10,000 Bengali women and children as a first step. May I know whether they have already sent them or is it still a proposal? I also want to know what is the total number of Bangalis who are interned in Pakistan.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** This transfer has not yet taken place. The details are being worked out. About the figures, according to the Bangladesh Government, the number of their women and children held in Pakistan is about 80,000.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** It is known to the Government that during the liberation struggle of Bangladesh, thousands of mothers and sisters of Bangladesh were forcibly taken into army camps of Pakistan. It is also reported that a large number of them have been taken to West Pakistan and pathetic reports are coming from there that they are still living in shameful and miserable conditions there. I want to know from the Government what steps they have taken to get back those mothers and sisters who were forcibly taken by Pakistani army to West Pakistan.

Secondly, regarding two Indian newsmen, Deepak and Surjit, about whom television was shown that they are alive, I want to know whether the Government have pursued in the matter and, if so, with what result.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** About the first part, as I have said earlier, we have suggested to Pakistan that as a gesture of reciprocating the joint offer of India and Bangladesh they should repatriate all the Bengali women and children that are in Pakistan....

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Who were forcibly taken away.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** When I say all, everyone is included.

About the question of two journalists, the hon. Member did write a letter to me. I have sent him a reply. We have been taking this matter up again and again with the Government of Pakistan. But so far we have not been supplied any clue about the presence of those journalists.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** In view of the hon. Minister's statement that there are about 80,000 Bengali internees in Pakistan and an arrangement is being made to transfer them or to repatriate them, I would like to know from him whether he has taken any initiative so that these internees in Pakistan who are out of employment, who are out of their profession, may have certain assistance so that

they may live at least till they are repatriated to Bangladesh and, if so, what are those steps or what are the discussions held in this regard with the Government of Pakistan.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** Obviously, it is the responsibility of the Government of Pakistan to look after all these internees of Bangladesh origin and it is difficult for me to imagine what type of assistance could India render in a situation of the type that we face in the matter of our relations with Pakistan. It is for all these reasons that we had ourselves made an offer after consulting the Government of Bangladesh that we had decided to repatriate the families of all civilian internees and also of the prisoners-of-war and we expressed the hope that Pakistan would also do the same. They have, as I mentioned already, said that they have decided to repatriate 10,000 out of the total number of the internees there as a first step. I would like to add that, in a humanitarian case of this character, there should be no counting of heads and, irrespective of the numbers, they should send out all the family members, women and children, who happened to be in custody there or who happened to be stranded in Pakistan.

#### **Opening of Weapons testing Range near Itarsi**

\*448, **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any weapons testing range has been opened near Itarsi;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the amount spent in regard to the range established?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) to (c). A Central Proof Range has been

established at Itarsi. The Proof range mainly caters to the Proofing of various items of ammunition and their components pertaining to Artillery and Infantry weapons and most of the Field Tank and Anti-tank equipments, produced in the Ordnance Factories located in the Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh region. Components for ammunition items supplied by civil trade are also proved in this establishment.

The total cost is expected to be about Rs. 3.15 crores.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** In view of large complaints about testing of weapons supplied to artillery, infantry and other civilians, I would like to know from the Government whether in the past Government have made any assessment to what extent these weapons which passed into the hands of our army personnel and others from the ordnance factories were found to be defective or short of proof range. Why did Government take such a long time to establish such a factory only very recently at a cost of Rs. 3 crores, and more, at Itarsi and in Maharashtra?

Secondly, about the testing arrangement that is now done, I want to know whether the proof-range testing is of the same standard as that in other countries which are supplying weapons to our neighbouring countries, particularly Pakistan. I want to know about the standard.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** The premise under which the hon. Member is asking this is not correct. There has been absolutely no complaint about the quality of the weapons, hand-guns and ammunitions that have been supplied to our armed forces. As a matter of fact, the quality has been found to be uniformly of a very high order, of a very high standard. Therefore, this question of why it was not established earlier really does not arise. As I have explained in the main answer, we established this mainly to cater to the production which is taken out of the

ordnance factories which are located in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh regions, and these factories were established mostly after the Chinese aggression, in 1962. Then we wanted a Central Proof Range establishment and Itarsi was selected after a great deal of consideration. Orders to establish the Proof Range establishment were passed in 1967. After that, this Proof Range has been established. It is testing certain new equipment that we have started making or manufacturing in India after 1962, and this Proof Range has come very handy for our various projects that we undertook after the Chinese aggression.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY.** In view of the hon. Minister's reply about the proof Range arrangement that has been done, may I know whether Government have come to the conclusion that the reason for the defect in the proof range is either the defect in the machines or weaponry or defect in the ammunitions also; if it is in respect of ammunitions also, may I know whether there are any such testing establishment to test the ammunitions also, to see how far they are in order?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** These tests are necessary and they are part of the manufacturing process and we would not hand over any equipment, whether it be arms or ammunition, to our Armed Forces, without properly testing them or evaluating them. Not only this, but also items from the civil trade and certain imported items are properly tested before they are handed over to the Ordnance Depots for use in the Army, Navy or in the Air Force.

These Proof Ranges serve both the purposes—to find out defects in any line of production and also to evaluate the performance of the various weapons that are produced from time to time.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Such questions should be drafted very carefully and also replied to very carefully. Some times, it relates to defence affairs. I

think it is much better if they are discussed in the Defence Consultative Committee, rather than by open questions here in the House.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Sukhdeo Prasad Verma—not here.

#### **Representations regarding payment of pension to parents of Military Martyrs**

**\*450. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from the parents of the Military Martyrs for the grant of a part of the Family Pension to them out of the pension generally given to the War Widows; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government on the representations?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) Yes, Sir; representations have been received from the parents of a few Armed Forces Officers killed in the recent Indo-Pak conflict, for granting them a part of the special family pension payable to the widows of the officers.

(b) In the case of personnel below offer rank, the Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions) is empowered to divide the special family pension among the eligible heirs of the deceased serviceman in such cases. In the case of officers, orders have been issued under which the special family pension may be divided between the widow and the parents of the officer who was killed in the war. Decisions on individual representations are to be taken after necessary investigation and on the merits of each case.

**PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** May I know from the hon. Minister through you as to the exact date on which these orders were issued as also the exact proportion in which the proposed pension is to be divided?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA**

The orders were issued on 11th October, 1972 and the basis on which these pensions are sought to be divided is that the share of both the claimants, that is, the parents and the widow should not exceed the amount of the dependant pension which would have been admissible to them (if the means limit prescribed under the regulations had not been applied) at the rate prescribed in the regulations as if the officer had died as a bachelor but not in action and his death had been accepted as attributable to service factors. This means that there would be an equitable basis on which these claims would be settled not on the basis of claims which would be made on the officer's pension when he dies in action.

**PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR** May I know further whether after the 11th October 1972 any such claims have been decided, and if so, how many?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA**

A few claims have been received and they are under investigation by the respective Service Headquarters. But, no claims as such have yet been decided.

**श्री राय सहाय पांडे :** मंत्री महोदय के वक्तव्य से पता चलता है कि जो घनराशि युद्ध में काम आये हुए जवानों की विधवाओं को दी जाने वाली है, उसका कुछ हिस्सा उनके माता-पिताओं को दे दिया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जवानों के माता-पिताओं के जो आवेदन-पत्र आये हैं, क्या उन पर अलग से विचार नहीं किया जायेगा और जो घनराशि उनकी विधवाओं को दी जाने वाली है, उसमें कटीली क्यो की जाये और उनके माता-पिताओं को अलग से घनराशि क्यो न दी जाये।

**श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :** वह प्रश्न अफसरों के बारे में है। इस बारे में पहले से ही नियम बने हुए हैं कि जवानों पर निर्भर करने वाले लोगों के, उनकी पत्नी, बच्चों और माता-पिता में, पेन्शन का विभाजन किस तरह से

किया जाये। उन नियमों के आधार पर ही उन की पेन्शन का विभाजन किया जाता है। माननीय सदस्य के मन में मूल भावना यह थी कि बजाये इसके कि जितना पैसा उन को मिलता है, उस को विभाजित करें, हम उन को अलग-अलग इतना पैसा दे दें, जिस से उन दोनों को कभी का सामना न करना पड़े। हमने जो पेन्शन रूलज बनाये हैं, और अभी जो बेनिफिट्स दिये हैं, वे इतने अधिक उदार हैं कि हमारी आर्म्ड फोर्स के लोग उन से खुश हैं। इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में किसी तरह की रद्द-बदल करने की आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं होती है।

**PROF MADHU DANDAVATE** Sir after the termination of the last war we found in one of the important pronouncements by the Defence Minister Shri Jagjwan Ram, wherein he had categorically stated that the Government would move in the direction of payment of pension equivalent to the entire salary of the jawans and officers. Do they propose to implement this so that even the question arising out of this issue regarding the distribution of pension amongst various dependents would become easy?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA**

This is being done in case of personnel below officer rank when there is no question of division, but when a claim of division is made then some equitable basis has to be found and therefore after great deal of discussion and consultation with various Service Headquarters etc this particular formula, which I indicated in reply to hon Shri Parashar's question, has been devised, and under this formula we are processing the various claims that are received.

**PROF MADHU DANDAVATE** He said, pension equivalent to the entire salary

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA**

This is being done if there is no division claim; if the parents and widow had made their own arrangements, then the announcement that was made

by Defence Minister is being carried out, but if there is a division, then, that division is sought to be made under this formula.

हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड उदयपुर में

कम उत्पादन

\* 4055 डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :

क्या इस्पात और लान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड उदयपुर (राजस्थान) में उसकी निर्धारित क्षमता के अनुसार उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है ;

(ख) क्या डिजाइन की त्रुटि के कारण उत्पादन-लक्ष्य प्राप्त नहीं हो रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

The Hindustan Zinc Ltd. is at present working a zinc smelter at Debari (near Udaipur) with a capacity of 18,000 tonnes per annum and a 5,400 tonnes per annum lead smelter at Tundoo (Bihar) together with ancillary plants for the production of zinc and lead metals and other by-products. Both the lead and zinc smelters are based on the lead and zinc ore deposits in Zawar area of Rajasthan.

Production in the zinc and lead smelters has been below the rated capacity of the plants. The lower production in the case of the zinc smelter is due to operational problems as also design defects in certain sections of the plant, particularly the roaster. Further, the melting furnace has also not been able to operate at full capacity owing

to deficiencies which have developed in it.

In the case of lead, the lower production is due to the smelter being very old and out-moded.

Steps have been taken by Government to increase the operating efficiency of both the zinc and lead smelters. The operational problems in the zinc smelter which was commissioned early in 1968 have been examined and some of them have been attended to. The improvement in the operation of zinc smelter would be evident from the figures of the zinc production indicated below:—

1969-70	9,926 tonnes
1970-71	10,738 "
1971-72	12,254 "
1972-73	13-14,000 "

(estimated).

The design defects in the plant including the roaster are proposed to be rectified along with the expansion of the zinc smelter which is expected to be completed early in the Fifth Plan.

As regards the rectification of deficiencies in the melting furnace, it is proposed to replace the same as early as possible with a new unit. It is expected that the new unit will be installed by about the last quarter of 1973.

The old lead smelter is being modernised. The first phase of modernisation which will enable an annual lead production of 3,600 tonnes, has already been taken on hand. In the second phase, the production is to be increased to 6,000 tonnes per annum. For this purpose, a feasibility report is under preparation. The second phase of the expansion is likely to be completed by the middle of 1974.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में यह स्वीकार किया है कि डिजाइन में डिफेक्ट था, जिस के कारण प्रोडक्शन में कमी हुई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में कौन कौन से अक्षि-कारी दोषी हैं, जिन्होंने डिजाइन में डिफेक्ट का



बाद में पत्त लक्का और उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि रेविटिकेशन में कितना व्यय हुआ और हानि कितनी हुई।

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ जैसा कि माननीय सक्कर को पता है, जिंक की जो फैक्टरी उदयपुर में लगी है, वह पहले मेटल कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया की थी, जिस को बाद में गवर्नमेंट ने लिया। वह लगी लपाई चीज हमने ली और उस का काम शुरू हुआ। लेकिन उसके बाद रोस्टर और मेटल मैन्टिंग फरनेस में कुछ खराबियाँ जाहिर हुईं। उनको ठीक करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। उस का यह नीज, हुआ है कि हमारी प्रोडक्शन 9900 टन से बढ़कर लगभग 13 14 हजार हो गई है। आगे चल कर एक्सपेंसन होने के बाद उसकी प्रोडक्शन 18,000 टन से बढ़ कर 36 000 टन माना जाने जा रही है। जिस वक्त वह स्टेज आयेगी तो तमाम छोटे मोटे डिफेक्ट्स को भी दूर कर दिया जायेगा।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई निश्चित अवधि बता सकते हैं कि पाचवी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के पहले, दूसरे या तीसरे वर्ष में एक्सपेंसन कर के प्रोडक्शन को 18,000 टन से बढ़ाकर 36,000 टन कर दिया जायेगा?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि पाचवी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के पहले या दूसरे साल में यह कारखाना मुकम्मल तौर पर काम शुरू कर देगा।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे . मंत्री महोदय ने यह नहीं बताया है कि दोषी अधिकारी दोषी कौन-कौन हैं और उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है क्योंकि जो दोष बताये गये हैं, वे कारखाना खरीब करने के समय भी थे;

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ यह कारखाना तो बाहर की एक फर्म ने खोला था। कोई कर्मचारी इस के लिए दोषी नहीं है।

2937 (a) LS-2.

### **Demand from Government of Maharashtra for Allotment of Steel**

\*456, SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHIHDE- Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state-

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has asked for assistance for procurement of steel for R C C pipes and for cement for their programme of lift irrigation schemes in order to meet immediately the severe scarcity conditions prevailing in the State,

(b) if so, the quantities asked for and the quantities allotted and/or despatched, and

(c) the time by which the demands are likely to be met in full?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir

(a) and (c) The State Government asked for supply of 9,550 tonnes of steel and 9,950 tonnes of cement for their lift irrigation schemes. About 400 tonnes of 7 mm Wire Rods have been supplied so far. In addition, instructions have already been issued to producers concerned to despatch 2500 tonnes of 6 mm Wire Rods to State Government on an over-riding priority.

So far as supply of cement is concerned, it has been ascertained that no supply has been received by the State Government.

The demands will be quickly met to the extent possible.

SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHIHDE- In view of the scarcity conditions prevailing in the State, the State Government had proposed some lift irrigation schemes and for this purpose steel is urgently required. If it is not possible to meet this demand immediately, will the Government allow the Government of Maharashtra to import the required quantity of steel, billets etc?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN As soon as they get their supply of cement, we will also supply steel.



**SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKINDE:**  
I am asking about the import of steel.

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** It is not necessary to import; we will be able to meet their requirements.

# WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

## Setting up of a Mini Steel Plant at Purulia in West Bengal

\*442. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a mini steel plant would be installed at Purulia very soon; and

(b) if so, whether same provision can be made in other places of West Bengal?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR RAMANGALAM):** (a) A letter of intent under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, has been issued on 26th September, 1972, to M/s. General Alloy Steel Limited, Calcutta, for the establishment of an industrial undertaking at Purulia (West-Bengal) for the manufacture of 25,000 per annum of steel billets, strips and wire-rods, on the basis of maximum utilisation of plant and equipment.

(b) Individual proposals have to be examined on merits in the light of technical and economic considerations, and other relevant factors

**भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमा सम्बन्धी समस्याओं के बारे में प्रति**

\*437 श्री गंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत पाकिस्तान सीमा सम्बन्धी समस्याओं के बारे में नवीनतम स्थिति क्या है ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में भारत और पाकिस्तान के सेनाकमांडरों की निकट भविष्य में कोई बैठक होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) यदि हां तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

**रक्षा मंत्रालय (उत्पादन मंत्री) से राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल):** (क) माननीय सदस्य कृपया इस प्रसंग में 12 दिसम्बर, 1972 को लोक सभा में विदेश मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये वक्तव्य को देखें जिसमें नवीनतम स्थिति बताई गई है ।

(ख) भारत और पाकिस्तान के थल-सैन्याध्यक्षों के बीच निकट भविष्य में कोई बैठक होने की संभावना नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

## Memorandum on Vatican status for Nankana Sahib in Pakistan

\*449 **SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sikh Brotherhood International in a memorandum submitted recently, has demanded Vatican status for Nankana Sahib in Pakistan; and

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

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

(b) Government do not consider it advisable to take up this question with the Pakistan Government.

**Development of apprenticeship training programme**

\*451 SHRI M S SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken any special measures for the workers to make special efforts to prevail upon their local units to collaborate more fully with the employers to ensure fuller utilisation of the investment made in developing the apprenticeship training programme, and

(b) if so, the progress achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR) (a) and (b) The workers' organisations are represented at the national, regional and State levels in the Central Apprenticeship Council, Regional Advisory Committees and State Apprenticeship Councils respectively. This helps in the smooth implementation and development of the apprenticeship training programme as well as ensure the co-operation of the local units. This is borne out by the fact that about 50 000 apprentices are undergoing training at present. According to a survey carried out some time ago to ascertain the employment status of ex-apprentices, about 75 per cent of the passed-out apprentices were in employment. Realising that, with the cooperation of the local units, the employers would be able to ensure the employment of a large number of apprentices after the completion of their training programme, an appeal was made at the meeting of the Central Apprenticeship Council held in November, 1972 that the Workers' Organisations represented on the Council should make special efforts to prevail upon their local units to collaborate more fully with the employers in this behalf. It is hoped that the employment position of the ex-apprentices would improve further as a result of these efforts.

**Dock workers' strike at Madras Port**

\*452 SHRI S A MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there was a strike at Madras Port by the Dock workers recently,

(b) if so, their demands, and

(c) the manner in which Government have settled the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The demand was for the payment of Rs 1000 to each worker as an advance towards arrears of piece-rate earnings that might accrue on the recommendations of the Piece-Rate Review Committee

(c) The recommendations of the Committee will be examined on the receipt of its Report which is still awaited. As a result of persuasion the strike was unconditionally called off.

**Reported Pentagon bases on Pacific Islands of Micronesia**

\*454 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the news item in the Soviet Red Army newspaper 'Red Star' informing the world thereby that Pentagon is building new strategic bases on the Pacific Islands of Micronesia with the probable aim of strengthening United States hold over Asia while decreasing its visible presence, and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) Government is aware of an article to this effect published in the Soviet newspaper "Krasnaya Zvezda" (Red Star) of 19th November, 1972

(b) Government's policy regarding military bases is well-known and remains unchanged. The establishment of such bases tends to lead to tensions and rivalries. The United Nations has also pronounced itself against all military activities and arrangements by Colonial Powers in Territories under their administration. The Government of India fully support this position.

**Proposed Western move in U.N. for release of P.O.Ws in India**

\*457. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:  
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 17th November, 1972 under the heading "West move on P.O.Ws' release";

(b) if so, whether they propose to move any resolution in the U.N. in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The House is aware of the two Resolutions commonly known as the Yugoslav and Argentine Resolutions, adopted in the General Assembly of the United Nations on the 29th November. As I have stated in the House on the 8th December, 1972, the Argentine Resolution does not make the question of the admission of Bangladesh to the UN conditional upon the release of the prisoners of war. In fact, that Resolution does not refer to the question of admission at all; and we take the reference by the President of the General Assembly to interdependence between the viewpoints as expressed in the Resolutions to indicate that so long as Pakistan

refuses to recognise Bangladesh and Bangladesh is kept out of the United Nations, the solution of pending problems, including the repatriation of the prisoners of war, would be difficult if not impossible.

There is an increasing awareness, in Pakistan as elsewhere, that Bangladesh is a necessary party to any discussions concerning the repatriation of the prisoners of war.

**Transfers in E.P.F. Organisation**

\*458. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:  
SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

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

(a) whether the Officers in the Employees Provident Fund Organisation are transferred from one place to another after completing three years at one place;

(b) whether there are some cases in the country where this Order has not been complied with strictly; and

(c) if so, the number of Officers with designation and the reasons in each case?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The policy followed by the Employees Provident Fund Organisation in the matter of transfer of officers above the level of Provident Fund Inspectors (Gr. I) is to consider their transfers ordinarily after three years of service at a particular place subject to administrative exigencies and requirements.

(c) Does not arise.

**Reported statement by Pak President for no cut in arms**

\*459. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported state-

ment of President of Pakistan that Pakistan cannot reduce its arms unless disputes between India and Pakistan are resolved, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) and (b) Government have seen the press report of this statement reported to have been made by the President of Pakistan on 5th September 1972. Since then there has been some progress in the implementation of Simla agreement. It is the policy of Government to try to secure that disputes between India and Pakistan are settled through bilateral negotiations.

#### Annual loss at Khetri Copper Mines

\*460 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Khetri Copper Mines are running in loss and if so, the estimated annual loss at the Khetri Mines,

(b) whether Government have appointed a committee to investigate into the causes for loss, if so, the time by which the report is expected to be presented to the Government and

(c) whether the then Mining Adviser under UN Technical Assistance Plan was also reported to have advised the Government about the poor output at the mines and if so, the reasons for ignoring his advice and sustaining continuous loss there?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM) (a) Khetri Copper Project is in the construction stage. The Mines at Khetri and Kolihan are producing some copper ore incidental to mine development work. The question of estimated annual loss at Khetri Copper Mines, on a regular basis, therefore, does not arise at this stage.

(b) No, Sir

(c) No, Sir

#### Criteria for selecting MPs for participation in U N O

4313 SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the criteria laid down by Government for selecting the Members of Parliament to participate in the U N O ,

(b) whether ex-Members of Parliament are also included in the list and

(c) if so the particulars thereof?

#### THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH)

(a) Members of Indian Delegations to the UN General Assembly represent the Government of India. Consequently the main criterion is that they should be in agreement with Government's policies.

(b) and (c) S/Shri P S Naskar and Joachim Alva ex-MPs (Lok Sabha) were included in the Indian delegation to the 22nd session of the UN in 1967.

Smt Savitri Nigam a former Member of Parliament and currently President of the Indian Federation of the United Nations Association has been included as Special Adviser to the Indian Delegation to the UN during the current 27th session of the General Assembly.

#### Selections of Assistant Managers and Managers in Canteens and Stores department

4314 SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether any selection to the posts of Assistant Managers and Managers classes I and II were made in the OSD (I) during the past two years including selection grade managers,

(b) if so, the names of all the persons selected separately in each of these two years and the criteria used for these selections; and

(c) how many among them have been actually promoted to these posts and how many are still waiting on the panel for future vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving a list of persons selected is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4023/72]. The criteria for selection were as under:—

#### MANAGERS 'SELECTION GRADE'

By selection on the basis of merit from amongst Managers Grade I Section Officers.

#### MANAGER GRADE I

Selection was made by direct recruitment. Departmental candidates were also eligible for consideration

#### ASSISTANT MANAGERS

Selection on the basis of merit from amongst Storekeepers Class I and Superintendents.

(c) All the vacancies were filled by the selected persons. The panels have expired except in the case of one person who is on the waiting list.

Appointment of Chief Canteens Officers-cum-Secretary to Board of Control of C.S.D. (I)

4315. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new incumbent has recently taken the post of Chief Canteens Officer-cum-Secretary to the Board of Control of C.S.D.(I) in the Army Headquarters;

(b) whether the representatives of Air Force and Navy are sore over the fact that all the top posts connected

with C.S.D.(I) and its working are always taken up by persons from the Army side and no persons from Air Force and Navy side are taken;

(c) whether he is also aware of the fact that there is a feeling among these dissidents that top posts like that of the C.C.O., Deputy Assistant Canteens Officer, General Manager and Deputy General Managers of C.S.D.(I) should rotate equally among persons of all the three wings of the Armed Forces on parity basis; and

(d) if so, Government's Policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The present incumbent of the post of Chief Canteens Officer-cum-Secretary to the Board of Control of CSD(I) in the Army Headquarters took charge on May 1, 1972.

(b) and (c). The Government is not aware of any such discontent or feeling amongst officers of the Air Force and Navy.

(d) In view of the answer to parts (b) and (c) above, the question does not arise.

भारत और बंगलादेश के बीच पार-पत्र

प्रणाली लागू किया जाना

4316. श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या भारत और बंगला देश के बीच अब पार-पत्र प्रणाली लागू कर दी गई है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री : (श्री सुरेश पास सिंह) : जी हाँ। भारत और बंगला देश के बीच 1 सितम्बर 1972 से यात्रा का नियमन करने के लिए, पास पोर्ट तथा बीजा प्रणाली प्रारंभ कर दी गई है।

**Rationalisation of management of Heavy Engineering Corporation**

4317 SHRI M S SIVASWAMY  
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Heavy Engineering Corporation has drawn up an Establishment Manual for rationalising its management, and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Preparation of an Establishment Manual has been undertaken by the Heavy Engineering Corporation

(b) The Establishment Manual would incorporate the following subjects —

Organisation of different cadres of Heavy Engineering Corporation service and establishment rules relating to recruitment promotion pay and allowances advances TA and DA conduct and discipline, incentives, rewards and other allied matters relating to conditions of service and amenities for the employees of the corporation

**Promotion of Civilian Assistant Recruiting Officers**

4318 SHRI R N SHARMA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of Civilian Assistant Recruiting Officers (earlier called Extra Assistant Recruiting Officers) at present and the number of Officers who have reached the maximum of their pay scales,

(b) whether there is no further avenue of promotion for them and how long they have worked in the present post, and

(c) if so, whether Government are aware of the frustration prevalent among them and if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) to (c) There are 23 Civilian Assistant Recruiting Officers out of whom 22 have reached the maximum of their pay scale Most of them have put in service ranging between 16—25 years

No representation against the inadequacy of their pay-scale or expressing frustration on other grounds has been received from them In view of the comparatively small size of this civilian cadre in the Army Recruiting Organisation to which no fresh recruitment is being made, it has not been found possible to provide further avenues of promotion to these Civilian Assistant Recruiting Officers

**Contract Labour in Public Sector**

4319 SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the names of the Central Public undertakings, institutions and Departments which use the services of labour on contract basis?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course

एल० आई० सी० ग्रौण्ड नई दिल्ली में आयोजित रक्षा प्रदर्शनी से प्राप्त राजस्व

4320 श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अगस्त और सितम्बर 1972 के महीनों में एल० आई० सी० ग्राऊन्ड नई दिल्ली में आयोजित रक्षा प्रदर्शनी से सरकार को कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ, और

(ख) सरकार ने प्रदर्शनी के आयोजन पर कितनी धन राशि खर्च की थी ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम)

(क) टिकटों की बिक्री और स्टाल होल्डरों के लाइसेंस से शुल्क के रूप में रु० 45,232 30 पैसे की बसूली हुई।

(ख) मरुप तथा कुछ अन्य विविध वस्तुओं के निर्माण पर रु० 1,38,675.16 पैसे की राशि खर्च की गई है।

इच्छिदा गेट पर जलाई गई 'धमर जवान ज्योति'

4321 श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय . क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इच्छिदा गेट पर "धमर जवान ज्योति" को अंतिम रूप से कब तक जलाये रखने का निर्णय किया गया है,

(ख) इस में अब तक किस प्रकार के ईंधन को प्रयोग किया जाता है, और

(ग) इस पर अब तक कितना रुपया व्यय हुआ है?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम)

(क) वर्तमान व्यवस्था तब तक रखी जायेगी जब तक या तो इसी स्थान पर अथवा किसी अन्य स्थान पर अधिक स्थायी प्रबंध नहीं कर दिया जाता।

(ख) इच्छिदा प्रायल गैस जो बरों में काम में लाई जाती है, प्रयोग की जा रही है।

(ग) 30 नवम्बर, 1972 तक कुल चालू व्यय 58,016 47 रुपये था।

Exploration by Russian experts in Ajmer and Udaipur for Emeralds

4322. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an exploration was carried out by the Russian experts in Ajmer-Udaipur region for ascertaining the existence of Panna emeralds there;

(b) if so, the main findings from the exploration made; and

(c) the schemes, if any chalked out for proper exploitation of the deposits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

Repatriation of Indian Passport holders from East Africa

4323. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of Indian Passport holders expected to be repatriated to India due to certain developments in East Africa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The number of Indian passport holders returning to India from East African countries is not likely to increase substantially in the near future as there has been no new development in that area warranting such an eventuality.

Expansion of working of Mineral Exploration Corporation

4324. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand the functioning of the newly created Mineral Exploration Corporation;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the main features of schemes this Corporation propose to start in the mineral rich areas of Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c) The Mineral Exploration Corporation has been set up recently to undertake detailed mineral exploration work. The Corporation is at present working out the preliminaries for establishing its offices at different places in the country and procurement of equipment etc. so as to start its normal functions. It is too early to

say anything about expanding the scope of its functions—nor would it be possible to indicate the work the Corporation is likely to undertake in Kerala before it has had time to study in detail the various possibilities.

**Mazagon Dock Limited's Office in Britain**

4325. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay is maintaining an Office namely 'Indian Frigate Project Office' in Britain;

(b) if so, the functions of this office;

(c) whether the management has been considering for the last two years whether to wind up the organisation or not; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) The functions of this office briefly are (i) technical liaison and co-ordination with the collaborators for the Frigate Project, namely, M/s. Vickers and Yarrow, and the Government of the UK, Ministry of Defence (Navy), (ii) procurement of machinery and equipment, etc. for the Frigates from the UK, and (iii) co-ordination with manufacturers in the UK with a view to obtaining technical information or data required for the indigenous development and production of items of machinery and equipment for the Frigates.

(c) and (d). The continuance of this organisation is reviewed from time to time in the light of the workload and it has been decided to continue it upto 31st December, 1974 for the present.

**Employment Bureau at G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology**

4326. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Director General, Employment and Training has set up an Employment Bureau at the Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology on the lines of such bureaux at the I.I.T.;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether similar Bureaus are working in other Agricultural Universities?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). These Bureaux are not set up by Directorate General of Employment and Training, but by the respective State Governments and Universities. At present, these are functioning at the following three Agricultural Universities:

- (i) The Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana;
- (ii) The Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar; and
- (iii) The Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar.

**Graduate Agricultural Engineers Registered with Employment Exchanges**

4327 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Graduate Agricultural Engineers registered with the Employment Exchanges in Delhi and U.P. and since when registered;

(b) the number of registered Graduate Agricultural Engineers who



could secure jobs within one year and two years of registration; and

(c) whether the demands of private employees like Larsen and Toubro Ltd., Voltas, Escorts for Graduate Agricultural Engineers are also communicated to the Employment Exchanges and Directorate General, Employment and Training, or to the Agricultural Universities?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). A statement containing the available information is attached

#### Statement

##### A. Uttar Pradesh

Since the administration and control of Employment Exchanges rests completely with the State Government, the information is being collected from the U.P. Government and would be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

##### B. Delhi

The available information is as follows:—

- (a) 9 Graduate Agricultural Engineers were on the Live Register as on 30th November, 1972. Of them 7 were on the Live Register for less than one year and the remaining 2 between 1 to 2 years.
- (b) 3 Graduate Agricultural Engineers were placed in employment during 1972 and all of them got jobs within one year of their registration.
- (c) Under the provisions of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 all establishments in the private sector employing 25 persons or more are required to notify vacancies (with certain exemptions) to the local

Employment Exchange and to the Central Employment Exchange under the Directorate General of Employment and Training if the employer desires the vacancies to be circulated to the Employment Exchanges outside the State/ Union Territory in which the establishment is situated.

#### Periodical recruitment of Graduate Engineers for Regular/Short Service Commissions

4328. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an examination is held periodically to recruit Graduate Engineers—Civil, Mechanical and Electrical—for Regular or Short Service Commissions;

(b) whether Agricultural Engineering Graduates are debarred from appearing in such examinations;

(c) whether for manning services connected with Tractors, Earth Movers, Harvestors (for military farms), Irrigation Works (in farms), Agricultural Engineering Graduates of Indian Agricultural Universities are required by Defence Establishments; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to allow Agricultural Engineering Graduates also to sit for combined competitive examinations for Commissions in the Army?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). There is no examination for recruitment of Graduate Engineers of the Civil, Mechanical & Electrical disciplines for Regular or Short Service Commissions. They are recruited for these Commissions by interview, through the Services Selection Boards. There is no requirement of Agricultural Engineering Graduates in the Commissioned ranks, and consequently they are debarred from appearing before the SSBs for commissioning;

they are; however, eligible to apply the UPSC for entry to the civilian Officer Cadre in the military farms where alone there is a requirement for them.

(d) Does not arise.

**recommendations of Coal Advisory Council regarding production of coal**

4329. SHRI R. N. SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any aide memoire/written notes on the state of affairs of coal industry in October, 1972 after the meeting of the Coal Advisory Council on the 29th September, 1972;

(b) if so, a gist of the notes; and

(c) Government's report on the facts contained in the Industry's notes with reference to the increase expected in production of coal for power and steam generation during the Fifth Plan?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN):** (a) No, Sir.

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

**Taking over of Army Headquarters Canteen from C.S.D. (I)**

4330. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the authorities in the Army Headquarters have decided to take over the A.H.Q. Canteen New Delhi from the C.S.D.(I) and run it departmentally;

(b) if so, from which date this change over of its management will be effective, and the reasons for such decision;

(c) whether the present C.S.D.(I) staff would be permanently absorbed in the new set-up; and

(d) if not, what is being done to see that these C.S.D. staff people and

their families are not uprooted from Delhi and put to lot of inconveniences by their transfers to up-country installations of C.S.D.?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From 1-3-1973; in view of the policy decision of the Board of Control Canteen Services that CSD(I) Station Canteens which Formation Headquarters are willing to take over should be entrusted to them.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The CSD(I) employees have a liability to serve in any part of the country and will be absorbed in other CSD(I) installations.

**Minimum wages of Workers in Horticulture Division of C.P.W.D.**

4331. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Labour Commissioner (Central) has received any reference from the Horticultural Division of the C.P.W.D. on the question of fixing daily minimum wage and also for removing the disparity between the present minimum wage rate of Rs. 3.70 received by its out-door workers per day and Rs. 4 received by its workers posted in Office and for indoor work, per day;

(b) whether this matter has since been decided, if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the Labour Commissioner would also be asked to direct the Horticulture Division C.P.W.D. to see that the daily wage workers are given paid weekly offs instead of the present practice of unpaid weekly offs?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The notified minimum wages are inclusive of the weekly day of rest and as such separate wages for the weekly off are not payable

**Board of Directors of Bokaro Steel Limited**

4332 SHRI R P ULAGANAMBI Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) how many times and which of the present directors have been included in the Board of Directors of Bokaro Steel Limited and

(b) the dates of inclusion of each Director in the board and of his going out of the board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) In accordance with the Articles of Association of Bokaro Steel Limited, all Directors except the Chairman the Deputy Chairman, the Managing Director and the Directors who are officials of Steel & Heavy Engineering and Ministry of Finance retire from office at the Annual General meeting. The Directors who are officials of the Department of Steel and the Ministry of Finance retire on ceasing to be officials of these Ministries. The retiring Directors are eligible for reappointment. The particulars of the present non-official Directors who were Directors of the Company earlier are given below —

Name of Director	Period of 1st appointment	Period of reappointment
Shri S K Nanavati	24-12-70 to 25-9-71	(i) 20-1-72 to 28-9-72 (ii) 26-10-72 continuing
Shri H Bhaya	20-1-72 to 28-9-72	Continuing from 26-10-72
Shri S C. Vadera	20-1-72 to 28-9-72	Continuing from 26-10-72

**Mining of Gold by Companies**

4333 SHRI M C DAGA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the names of the places where gold is available in the country and the quantum thereof mined last year in each of these places,

(b) the names of the Companies engaged in mining gold at the said places together with the dates since when they have been engaged in such mining, and

(c) the amount of loss sustained by each of them in 1970 and 1971 and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) Gold is produced from Mysore Champion Reef and Nundydroog Mines in Kolar Districts and Hutti Gold Mines in Raichur District of Mysore. The gold mined by the Kolar Gold Mining Undertaking and Hutti Gold Mines during 1971-72 is as under:

	1971-72 (In Grams)
Kolar Gold Mining Undertaking	22 46 487
Hutti Gold Mines	32 99 300
	35 45 687

Mining of gold in Kolar Gold Field dates back to 1880/1884, while the mining of gold in Raichur dates back to 1886

(c) The amount of loss sustained by the Kolar Gold Mining Undertaking during 1970-71 and 1971-72 is as under

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
1970-71	1971-72	
482.45	486.41 (Provisional subject to Audit)	Being the difference between the expenditure and the value of gold at I M F rate at which it is sold to the Reserve Bank of India

After the Central take over of mines, the production in the Kolar Gold Mines was adversely affected by natural calamities like fires, flooding of mines and series of rock bursts which occurred during 1965 and 1966. The grade of ore has also been on the decline. The Mysore Mine has limited ore reserves and the production has therefore been low. In Nundydroog Mine which has large deposits, the grade of ore is comparatively low. All these factors including wage increase and cost of mining in greater depth have contributed the loss.

The information regarding Hutti Gold Mines is being obtained from the Government of Mysore and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Graduates & Post Graduates Registered with Delhi University Employment Exchanges**

4334 SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether a number of First/Second class Graduates and Post Graduates are registered with the Delhi University Employment Exchanges, if so the number of candidates registered during 1971 and the number of those who have been assisted in getting employment,

(b) whether in the absence of jobs suitable to their qualifications, they are being deprived of the chances for junior posts on technical grounds and

(c) whether Government contemplate some measures to ensure that at least Second Class Graduates are given opportunities in preference to Third Division Graduates?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) (a) Yes, Sir. The number of such candidates registered and placed by the two University Employment Bureau in Delhi was as follows

	Registered	Placed
University Employment Bureau, Delhi University	2554	429
University Employment Bureau, Jammu-Milna	609	61

(b) No.

(c) The question does not arise as the eligibility of candidates for being sponsored by the Employment Exchanges against the notified vacancies is determined by the qualifications etc. prescribed by the employers for different posts.

**Programme to spread Indian Culture in Britain**

4335 SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-

FURKAR. Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan had drawn up an ambitious programme to spread Indian Culture in Britain, and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the financial assistance Government

have agreed to provide and the particulars of donations from private institutions in this regard?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH).** (a) and (b) Government have been aware of Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan's plans of establishing a kendra of the Bhavan in London. Sale of the Bhavan's books and other activities are envisaged. The plans are still, as far as known to the Government, tentative. At the present moment, no financial assistance from the Government has either been sought or offered. Government do not have particulars of donations from private institutions.

#### Need-based Minimum Wage

**4336 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI.** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are framing any rule for employers both in the public and private sectors to pay need-based minimum wage to their employees, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR)** (a) No

(b) Does not arise

#### NCTU discussion on Seven-day Week

**4337 SHRI M. M. JOSEPH  
SHRI JAGANNATHRAO  
JOSHI**

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether any meeting of the NCTU was held recently in which the Seven-day week proposal was discussed in Bombay, and

(b) if so, the main points thereof and the decisions arrived at in the meeting?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR)** (a) The NCTU met in Bombay on the 10th and 11th November, 1972. Government have no information on the discussions if any, on the seven-day week proposal.

(b) Does not arise

#### Cost of Medicines supplied to P.O.Ws of Pakistan and Medical help to Indian POWs in Pakistan

**4338 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI.** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the total cost of the medicines supplied to the POWs of Pakistan in India till the 30th November, 1972, and

(b) whether Government will send some medical help to our POWs in Pakistan because Pakistan Government are not taking proper care of our POWs in Pakistan?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM)** (a) The total expenditure incurred on medical stores and equipment for the Pakistani prisoners of war/civilians under protective custody upto 31st October, 1972 is Rs 20,68,000 00

(b) Question does not arise as the Indian Prisoners of War have since been repatriated

#### Nationalisation of HINDALCO

**4339 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE.** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether the Centre agreed to the suggestion of the U.P. Government to nationalise Hindalco?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN):** Government have not received any such suggestion from the State Government.

**Profit and Production of Bharat Electronics Limited**

4340 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Bharat Electronics Limited has shown an increase of rupees one crore in its pre-tax profit in 1971-72,

(b) whether it has increased its production by Rs 3 crore 42 lakhs in 1971-72 from the previous year, and

(c) if so the percentage of the import yearly as regards components and other items, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE

**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA)** (a)

The profit before tax earned by Bharat Electronics Limited during the last two financial years as under

Year	Profit before Tax
1970-71	Rs 520 79 lakhs
1971-72	Rs 605 78 lakhs

The increase in profit before tax earned during 1971-72 as compared to previous year was therefore only about Rs 85 00 lakhs

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The percentage of foreign exchange content in respect of the completed production of equipment and components in BEL during each of the two years is as under

Year	Value of completed Production (Rs in lakhs)	Percentage of Foreign Exchange Content
1970-71	2806	29
1971-72	3230	66

6 हरवाजों वाली मर्सीडोज कार के रखरखाव पर व्यय

4341 श्री श्रीकार लाल बरेवा :

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवय

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विदेश मंत्रालय के महत्वपूर्ण इवेंटों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए 6 हरवाजों वाली मर्सीडोज-बेज कार के रखरखाव पर अब तक कुल कितना धन व्यय हुआ है, और

(ख) यह कार महीने में औसतन कितने मील चली है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सुरेंद्रपाल सिंह) :

(क) 734,16 रु०

(ख) 65 मील।

**Economy and Optimum Utilization of Coal and Fuel Available in the**

**Country**

4342 SHRI P M MEHTA

SHRI K LAKKAPPA

Will the Minister of STEEL AND

MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have introduced some regulations to secure economy and optimum utilisation of coal and other fuels available in the country

(b) whether installations of new burning equipment such as boilers, gas producers, kilns and turbines will have to be done in consultation with the Fuel Efficiency Committee and the Coal Board,

(c) whether the two bodies will scrutinise all such installations keeping in view the availability of coal, and

(d) whether his Ministry has decided that in case the entrepreneurs do not consult the Coal Board before the capital goods application, the Board will not take any responsibility about the grade and size of coal required by the Units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) to (c) The Ministry of

Industrial Development issued a Circular on the 19th October, 1972, introducing a clause in the letters of intent, according to which, if a scheme involves installation of large burning equipment, consultation by the entrepreneurs with the Coal Board is essential before the submission of applications for import of capital goods.

(d) The clause in question contains such a stipulation.

**News item "Transport Planning no Match for Coal Targets Set"**

4343. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item which appeared in the *Hindustan Standard* dated the 9th November, 1972 under the caption "Transport Planning no match for coal targets set"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The article in question makes references to the Fifth Plan targets for coal and alleges lack of coordination in the planning for production and transport of coal. The targets for the Fifth Plan are being worked out for all industries including coal and necessary transport plans would be drawn up having regard to the expected coal demand. The Ministry of Railways have set up a special cell for the planning of necessary infra-structure for the rail movement of coal in the Fifth Plan, and once the targets for the production of coal during the Fifth Plan are fixed, steps will be taken to ensure that rail transport capacity is expanded to meet the requirements fully.

**Appeal made by Chief Minister of West Bengal for Steel for Santaldih Project**

4344. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of West Bengal made an urgent appeal to the Steel Ministry for immediate release of steel for the construction of the transmission line from the Santaldih project; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Chief Minister of West Bengal requested for urgent supply of 1074 M/T of steel for transmission lines for the first unit of the Santaldih Thermal Plant likely to be commissioned in June 1977. The second unit at Santaldih is expected to be commissioned in December 1973. For this he intimated that approximately 3000 M/T of steel would be required.

A quantity of 359 tonnes of steel was released during the month of November '72 from the Main Steel Producers' stockyards for the Santaldih-Durgapur transmission line and a quantity of 3553 tonnes of steel has been allocated by the Steel Priority Committee for the first quarter of 1973 in favour of the West Bengal State Electricity Board.

**Allotment of Steel to Maruti Limited**

4345. SHRI P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether six thousand tonnes of steel was allotted to Maruti Limited for the manufacture of cars; and

(b) whether this allotment was made on the basis of any assessment made by the allotting authorities of the actual requirements of Maruti Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Increase in Accidents on I.A.F. Training Flights**

4346 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether he is aware of the widespread public concerns over the recent accidents repeatedly taking place on Indian Air Force training flights, resulting in deaths of several trainee pilots

(b) if so, whether any high level inquiry will be held into the causes,

(c) whether some training aircraft have no radio communications with ground control and

(d) whether both trainees' lives and training aircraft are insured?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b) There have, unfortunately, been a few accidents during the training flights in the I.A.F. It is our constant endeavour to eliminate aircraft accidents to the maximum extent practicable. Each accident is investigated in detail and the conclusions reached by Courts of Enquiry or investigation teams are applied to the improvement of the equipment concerned, or of the training of the air and ground crews and also where necessary to modification of control and inspection procedures

(c) All aircraft are fitted with radio communication system to ensure uninterrupted contact with ground control

(d) No. The next of kin are however eligible to receive prescribed payments and benefits.

2937 (ai) LS-3.

**Status of Bangladesh in U.N**

4347. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Bangladesh has been accorded the status of Permanent Observer in the United Nations, and

(b) if so, the names of the other Permanent Observers of the International Agencies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH)

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Names of the others who have been accorded observer status are

- (1) Switzerland
- (2) The Republic of Korea
- (3) The Federal Republic of Germany
- (4) The Republic of Vietnam
- (5) Monaco
- (6) The Holy See
- (7) The German Democratic Republic

**Export of Arms, by India**

4348 SHRI ARJUN SETHI SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Indian Ordnance Factories are to export defence equipment worth Rs 10 crores this year, and

(b) if so, who are the importing countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) and (b) The Department of Defence Production have set for themselves a target of Rs 10 crores for export of Defence equipment from Indian Ordnance Factories for the year 1972-



73. It would not be in the public interest to disclose the names of the countries which are importing defence equipment from India.

**Kenya Government announcement for Asians to sell their business to Africans**

4349. SHRI ARJUN SETHI;  
SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the Kenyan Government's statement that non-citizens mostly Asians would soon be ordered to sell their businesses to Africans as part of a phased transfer of the economy into Kenyan hands; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) In pursuance of the policy of Kenyanisation, the Government of Kenya enacted in 1967 the Trade Licensing Act. The Act, as amended in 1969 requires that all business should be licensed, that as far as possible only citizens of Kenya should be permitted to engage in business outside urban areas and that trading in specified commodities should as far as practicable be restricted to citizens of Kenya. The licences are issued for a period of one year and are renewed thereafter on an yearly basis. Every year since 1968, Government of Kenya has been notifying the names of non-citizens whose trade licences are not to be further renewed. The persons affected transfer their business on payment to the citizens of Kenya having licences.

(b) While the policy of the Government of Kenya in regard to the progressive Kenyanisation of certain sectors of their economy is understandable, Government have confidence in the assurances of the Kenya Government that such non-citizens

will be phased out in an orderly manner.

**Abolition of Child Labour**

4350. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the I.L.O. survey, there are 14 million Children working in India;

(b) the nature of the work and the wages they earn on an average; and

(c) whether Government are contemplating to bring in legislation for the abolition of children labour?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) The I.L.O. did not conduct any survey regarding children working in India. I.L.O. Report IV(1) on Minimum Age for Admission to Employment discussed at the 57th Session of the International Labour Conference held in June, 1972, however, quoted the figure of 14.5 million children under the age of 15 who were considered economically active in India. This is based on 1961 Census data.

(b) Of 14.5 million children, about 10.5 million were engaged in agriculture and allied industries, a great majority being included under the head "cultivators". Thus, all the children are not employed as labourers. The data about average wage for children employed as labourers are not available.

(c) It is the Government's policy to abolish child labour ultimately though it is not feasible to do so immediately. Till total abolition is achieved, Government have regulated the minimum age of employment under various laws. Details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-4024/72).

**Reported Quit Notices to Asians in Kenya**

4351. SHRI K KODANDA RAMI REDDY:  
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press reports that Asians in Kenya would be served Quit Notices; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir. In pursuance of the policy of Kenyanisation, the Government of Kenya enacted in 1967 the Trade Licensing Act. The Act, as amended in 1969, requires that all business should be licensed, that as far as possible only citizens of Kenya should be permitted to engage in business outside urban areas and that trading in specified commodities should as far as practicable be restricted to citizens of Kenya. The licences are issued for a period of one year and are renewed thereafter on yearly basis. Every year since 1968, the Government of Kenya has been notifying the names of non-citizens whose trade licences are not to be further renewed. The persons affected transfer their business on payment to the citizens of Kenya having licences.

(b) While the policy of the Government of Kenya in regard to the progressive Kenyanisation of certain sectors of their economy is understandable, Government have confidence in the assurances of the Kenya Government that such noncitizens will be phased out in an orderly manner.

**Investigations to locate Gold and Diamonds in Andhra Pradesh**

4352. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any investigations are

being conducted in Andhra Pradesh to locate Gold and Diamonds; and

(b) if so, the places of occurrence and the results of such investigations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) At present no investigation for gold is being carried out in Andhra Pradesh. The investigations by Geological Survey of India for diamond in Wajrakarur area, Anantapur district and in Partiala area, Krishna district are in progress.

(b) As a result of the investigation being carried out by the Geological Survey of India, the Kimberlite type pipe rocks near Wajrakarur and Latavaram were proved to be diamondiferous. 28 diamonds weighing 28 432 carats have been recovered so far. The gravels along the Krishna river near Partiala were also investigated and 3 off coloured diamonds weighing 4 270 carats were recovered.

**Memorandum received from Ex-servicemen Association of Chittoor District**

4353 SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ex-Servicemen Association of Chittoor District have presented a memorandum to the Minister of Defence Production during his recent visit to Tirupati;

(b) what are the main points raised therein; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). The Chittoor District Ex-Servicemen Association presented a memorandum to the Raksha Utpadan Mantri during his visit to Tirupati in Chittoor District on 3rd November 1972. The main points raised in the memorandum are indicated below:—

- (i) Allotment of land for cultivation and house sites;
- (ii) Preference to be given to the Ex-servicemen and their children for recruitment in civil posts;
- (iii) Supply of books free of cost and fee concessions to the children of Ex-servicemen;
- (iv) Adequate representation may be provided to Ex-servicemen in Government forums and local bodies;
- (v) Reservation of Bus Routes;
- (vi) Opening of a defence Industrial Establishment in Chittoor District for providing employment opportunities to the ex-servicemen and their children.

These matters are under examination in consultation with the State Government.

#### **Working of Agnigundala Lead and Copper Mines**

4354. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheduled pace of progress is being maintained in Agnigundala Lead/Copper Mines in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the progress achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) At Bandalamottu Lead Deposit the total progress for the mine entries is about 1330 M against the total work of about 1500 M. In addition, a progress of about 700 M has also been achieved in mine development work. At the Nallakonda Mine the progress for the mine entries is 124 M against the total work of 144 M. The progress of mine development is about 55 M.

#### **Import of Blue Prints of Defence equipments**

4355. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in regard to the manufacture of heavy defence equipment in the country, India is still dependent on foreign countries for the import of blue prints;

(b) to what extent the Ministry has to depend on foreign assistance; and

(c) what steps are taken to gain self-sufficiency in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Perhaps the intention of the Hon'ble Member is to enquire about manufacture of guns and tanks in India 75 24 Howitzers, (Mountain Gun), based on indigenous design and development, are already being manufactured in the country. 105 mm. Indian Field Gun, indigenously designed and developed, is also going to be manufactured shortly. There are, however, no plans at present to manufacture heavier guns. Medium tanks are already being manufactured in India.

We are by and large self-sufficient in the matter of technology for manufacture of these equipment. However, if any gap is discovered in view of the latest advances made elsewhere in technology and it cannot be covered by our own Research and Development Organisation, an attempt is made to acquire it on the best possible terms.

#### **Machinery to Dovetail Civil Production in Private Sector with Defence Production Units**

4356. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any machinery is available to dovetail civil production

in the private sector with defence production units on a permanent basis; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to set up one such?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) Where no developmental aspect is involved, and production of a component, assembly or sub-assembly is established, Defence Production Units place direct orders on competent private sector units either on a long term or on a short term basis, as necessary. In cases, however, where no development is involved and production has to be established, they place an indent on the Department of Defence Supplies. The Department of Defence Supplies in its turn invites quotations from competent units in the civil sector and renders such assistance to the selected party in development/productionisation of the item as may be required. It has, however, not been considered necessary to link civil production with Defence production on a permanent basis.

(b) The question does not arise.

**Location of Places for supply and Training Facilities to Bangladesh Armed Forces**

4357 SHRI B K DASCHOW-DHURY:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between India and Bangladesh for locating places where India could help the Bangladesh armed forces with supplies and training facilities; and

(b) if so, the main particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b) No Sir. Government are however rendering, in pursuance of their general policy of cooperation with friendly Governments, assistance to Bangladesh Defence Forces in the matter of supplies and training facilities.

**Agreement between China and Nepal for Economic and Technical Cooperation**

4358 SHRI B K DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether any agreement was signed between the Chinese and Nepalese Prime Ministers for economic and technical cooperation recently, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) No details have been released officially by either Government.

**Interview of Jan Sangh President by Pak Newsmen**

4359 SHRI S C BESRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Pak newsmen who visited India in October, 1972 had an interview with the President of Jan Sangh, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee;

(b) whether the Pak newsmen were instructed to meet Indian Opposition leaders only in the presence of officials of External Affairs Ministry; and

(c) if so, the justification for such directions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AF-

**FAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Capacity of Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagaram Steel Plants**

**4360. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:**

**SHRI M. SUDARSANAM:**

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

(a) the expected capacity of the blast furnaces of the two new steel plants set up at Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagaram; and

(b) the size of the various units of the plants?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN):** (a) and (b) These are under consideration. A final decision is expected to be taken shortly.

**Payment of Pension to War Widows after their Re-marriage**

**4361. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to continue the pension to the War Widows even after their re-marriage; and

(b) if so, the exact date of the decision and the date of its implementation?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** (a) and (b). In the case of JCOs and ORs (and their equipments in Navy and the Air Force) the Pension Regulations already provide for continuance of the special family pension to a widow who remarries her deceased husband's brother and continues to live a communal life with and/or contributes to the support of

the other living eligible heirs. In the case of officers, a similar provision has been made with effect from 20th June, 1972.

Under the rules, in the case of both officers and men special family pension ceases to be admissible to a widow if she remarries a person other than a real brother of her deceased husband. However, in the case of war widows, a special provision has been made to the effect that the widow, on such remarriage, will be granted a pension equal in amount to the ordinary family pension as though the serviceman had died in normal circumstances. Orders containing this provision were issued on 24th February, 1972 and are effective from 1st February, 1972.

**Creation of Separate Unit of Territorial Army for Himachal Pradesh**

**4362. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request has been received from the Himachal Pradesh Government for the creation of a separate unit of the Territorial Army for Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government on the said request?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** (a) and (b). A request has been received from the Himachal Pradesh Government for the location of a Territorial Army unit in the State. The matter is under examination.

**Awards Instituted by Indian Council for Cultural Relations**

**4363. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and the particulars of the Awards instituted by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations; and

(b) the names, addresses and citations in the case of each award presented during the last three years?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):**

(a) No awards have been instituted by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations. However, the ICCR administers the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding instituted by the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

**Representatives re: Increase in Payment to Holders of Military Medals**

**4364. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received by the Government for the increase in the amount paid to the holders of Military Medals (Rs. 5/- per month); and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the said representation?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Hanoi Statement alleging U.S.A. Retracting to Sign Peace Treaty**

**4365. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM;**  
**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by Hanoi accusing U.S.A. for retracting the steps in signing a Peace Treaty said to have been initiated in Paris by the representatives of Hanoi and Washington; and

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

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

(b) Government of India continue to hope that all difficulties will be overcome and an agreement acceptable to all the parties concerned will be arrived at and signed soon.

**Absorption of Pruned Staff of Indian Missions Abroad**

**4366. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expert team which recommended the pruning in the strength of staff of Indian High Commission in U.K. has also recommended the reduction of staff in other Embassies;

(b) whether there is any proposal to absorb the pruned staff inside the country or to enlarge the strength of our Embassies in the smaller countries; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Services of local employees who are rendered surplus are being dispensed with, but surplus India-based staff are being adjusted against sanctioned posts in the Cadre;

(c) Does not arise.

**Agreement between India and USSR for Expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant**

**4367. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH;**  
**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:**

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Unstarred Question No 650 on the 3rd August 1972, regarding the Agreement between India and USSR for the expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant and state whether the previous production targets of the Bhilai Steel Plant have been fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) The position relating to the target and actual production of ingot steel at Bhilai Steel Plant in the last four years is as under—

(In million tonnes)

Year	Target of Production	Actual Production
1968-69	1 90	1 74
1969-70	2 18	1 86
1970-71	2 25	1 94
1971-72	2 20	1 95

Construction of a road between Lahnipada and Barkote under Rourkela Steel Plant Zone

4368 SHRI P GANGADEB Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Hindustan Steel Limited under Rourkela Steel Plant Zone has completed the construction and metalling of the road between Lahnipada and Barkote under Sundargarh Districts in Orissa, and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same and when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) The road between Lahnipada and Barkote is under the Public Works Department of the Government of Orissa and not under the Hindustan Steel Ltd., Rourkela Steel plant

(b) Does not arise

सरकारी उपकरणों में हड़ताल और तालाबन्दी पर रोक लगाने के बारे में विचार

4369 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की

कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सरकारी उपकरणों में हड़ताल अथवा तालाबन्दी पर कानूनी रोक लगाने का है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बात क्या है और इस बारे में कर्मचारियों तथा श्रमिक संगठनों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (जी आर० के० साहिलकर) (क) इस समय कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

माना शिविर में बंगला देश के शरणार्थी

4370 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश के माना शिविर में कितने विस्थापित हैं ,

(ख) उनमें से कितने बंगला देश निर्माण की घोषणा से पूर्व आए थे और कितने बंगला देश निर्माण की भी घोषणा के बाद आए थे , और

(ग) क्या इन विस्थापितों ने वापिस जाने के सरकारी प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार नहीं किया है , और यदि हा, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (जी आर० के० साहिलकर) (क) और (ख) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश के माना शिविर में 22,754 शरणार्थी परिवार, जिनमें 93,441 व्यक्ति हैं, रह रहे हैं । ये सभी परिवार 25 मार्च, 1971 से पूर्व भारत आ चुके थे ।

(ग) यह निश्चय किया गया था कि जो व्यक्ति भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से 25 मार्च, 1971 से पूर्व भारत आए थे उन्हें बंगला देश वापस नहीं भेजा जायेगा क्योंकि वे उस देश के राष्ट्रिक नहीं हैं । अतः

भारत सरकार ने इन शरणाधिकारियों को बंगला देश वापस भेजने का सुझाव नहीं दिया है।  
मध्य प्रदेश से चीनी मिलों द्वारा बोनस की प्रदायगी न करना

4371. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय  
क्या श्री पृथ्वीराज मंत्री यह बताने की  
की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की चीनी  
मिलों ने अपने कर्मचारियों को 8.33 प्रतिशत  
बोनस, जैसा कि सरकार ने घोषित किया  
था का भुगतान नहीं किया है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस  
बारे में मध्य प्रदेश की चीनी मिलों के कार्मिक  
संघों से शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इन सम्बन्ध में  
सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है।

श्री पृथ्वीराज मंत्री (श्री आर० के०  
बाबुलकर) : (क) सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं  
है। मामला राज्य क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं, चीनी  
मिलों द्वारा बोनस भुगतान के सम्बन्ध में  
राज्य-सरकार "उचित सरकार" है और इस  
सम्बन्ध में कोई शिकायतें हो तो उन्हें  
उचित कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य सरकार को  
संज्ञोचित किया जाता है।

#### Resumption of U.S. Arms Aid to Pakistan

4372. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:  
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL  
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan Government  
are approaching the U. S. President  
in connection with the resumption  
of U. S. arms aid to Pakistan;

(b) whether Press reports also  
confirm that U. S. has agreed to sup-  
ply arms to Pakistan; and

(c) whether India has confirmed  
these reports and the reaction of  
Government to U. S. decision to sup-  
ply arms to Pakistan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):  
(a) Government have seen reports to  
this effect.

(b) and (c) Government have not  
come across such press reports. The  
U. S. Government have stated on several  
occasions that the question of supply  
of arms to Pakistan is still "under  
review". The Government of India's  
position that any supply of arms to  
Pakistan would not be conducive to  
peace on the sub-continent remains  
unchanged

#### Anti-Indian Propaganda in Pakistan

4373. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:  
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL  
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether for the past one month,  
the Pakistani propaganda against  
India has once again started;

(b) whether this is the result of  
Pakistani leader's statement that India  
is going back on Simla accord; and

(c) whether this was one of the  
most important decisions taken at the  
Simla Agreement that both countries  
will stop propaganda against each  
other, and if so, whether this is not  
a breach of Simla Agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) and (b). Government have  
noted several objectionable items  
broadcast over Radio Pakistan, especially  
over the so-called "Azad Kash-  
mir" Radio, which is under the control  
of the Pakistan Government. Govern-  
ment, however, do not feel called upon  
to comment on the reasons for such  
propaganda.

(c) The agreement on cessation of  
hostile propaganda is an important  
provision of the Simla accord, Pakis-  
tan Government's attention has been



drawn to objectionable broadcasts over Radio Pakistan, which are against the spirit of the Simla Agreement.

**Surplus Posts in Central Office of E.P.F. Organisation**

4374. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:  
SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

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

(a) whether the staff of the Inspection Unit of the Finance Ministry conducted a survey of the working of the E.P.F. Organisation;

(b) whether the said Unit observed that some posts of the Officers were surplus in the Central Office of the E.P.F. Organisation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The recommendations contained in the Staff Inspections Unit Report have not been finally accepted by the Provident Fund authorities. The matter has been under correspondence between the Provident Fund authorities and the Staff Inspection Unit.

**Merit Quota Examination in E.P.F. Organisation**

4375. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:  
SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

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

(a) whether merit quota examinations have been introduced in many cadres in the E. P. F. Organisation;

(b) whether there is no proper Library and sufficient literature to advance the knowledge of the em-

ployees for better functioning of the examinations; and

(c) if so, the reasons why no Library is maintained in the Central Office as well as in the Regional Offices of the E. P. F. Organisation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under:

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Merit quota examinations being competitive in nature, it is primarily the responsibility of the intending candidates to equip themselves with the books required for the examination. However, regional Offices and Central Office stock books considered necessary for the administration of the Act and the Scheme framed thereunder. The books available can be referred to by the intending candidates for the various examinations

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन में सेवा निवृत्त कर्मचारियों के पेंशन सम्बन्धी मामलों

4376. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :  
श्री भोला मांजी :

क्या अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के सेवा निवृत्त कर्मचारियों के पेंशन संबंधी मामलों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कोई समुचित अनुभाग नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के केन्द्रीय कार्यालय में एक पूर्ण अनुभाग न बनाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ।

अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री अर० के० खाडिलकर) : भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने निम्न प्रकार सूचित किया है :—

(क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के केन्द्रीय कार्यालय का एक अनुभाग कुछ अन्य कार्य के साथ संगठन के सेवा निवृत्त कर्मचारियों के पेंशन के मामलों का निपटारा करता है ।

(ख) देश के मामलों से उत्पन्न वर्तमान कार्यभार, फिलहाल इस प्रयोजन के लिए एक पूर्ण अनुभाग बनाने का प्रीविलेज सिद्ध नहीं करता।

**Repatriation of P O Ws, as precondition for Admission of Bangladesh into UN**

4377 SHRI R S PANDEY  
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE  
SHARMA

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported statement of President Bhutto that Pakistani P O Ws be repatriated as the price for withdrawal of Chinese Veto on the admission of Bangladesh into the U N O and

(b) if so the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken to counter such propaganda?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH)  
(a) Yes Sir

(b) The Government of India has consistently held the view that the repatriation of Pakistani prisoners of war cannot be linked with the question of the admission of Bangladesh into the United Nations. This position has been explained by Indian representatives in the United Nations as well as to the Governments of the Members of the U N

**Reported decision of NATO Political Committee to increase Naval strength in Indian Ocean**

4378 SHRI R S PANDEY Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported decision of the Political Committee of N A T O, meeting at London to

increase its naval strength in the Indian Ocean,

(b) whether Iran is also expending her naval operations in the Indian Ocean, and

(c) if so the reaction of Government thereto and the action taken to avoid big power rivalry and make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) Yes Sir

(b) Government have seen reports to this effect

(c) The Government's view that the Indian Ocean area should be an area of peace, free from Great Power presence, rivalries and tensions is well known. India subscribed to the Lusaka Declaration of September 1970, and was one of the co-sponsors of the U N General Assembly Resolution No 2832 (XXVI) of December 10, 1971, calling upon all states to maintain the Indian Ocean area as a Zone of Peace

**Students in Military Academies**

4379 SHRI R S PANDEY Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the number of students in the Military Academies has been on the decline during the recent past

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps contemplated to attract more students to join these institutions in the interests of country's defence?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) There has been some decline in the number of the entrants to the Academies Training Institutions during 1971 and 1972 compared to that in 1970

(b) Raising the minimum academic qualification to compete at the National Defence Academy Examination,

the non-availability of suitable technical Graduates, the restrictive higher academic qualifications prescribed for selection to certain technical branches of the Air Force and the short-fall in the intake of Army Cadets from receiving soldiers are some of the reasons.

(c) The following steps have already been taken to attract Engineering Graduates to join these institutions:—

(i) The initial tenure of 5 years of Short Service Commission holders in the Army who were not found fit for grant of P.C. is now extendable to 10 years at their option.

(ii) Holders of NCC 'C' certificate are made eligible for commissioning through special entry.

(iii) SSCOs are now to be granted P. C. on the basis of their record of service during their engagement and not on the basis of a further selection through SSBs as in the past.

(iv) The National Service Act has recently been passed which contains a provision to the effect that Graduate Engineers aged thirty years or less shall have a liability to be called up for national service for a period of not more than four years.

#### Shortage of Bed Accommodation in Military Hospitals

4380. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bed accommodation in the Military Hospitals is not adequate to meet demands in case of war;

(b) whether such shortage of accommodation was experienced to accommodate injured armed personnel during the last Indo-Pak. War; and

(c) if so, whether Government have worked out any plan to set up new military hospitals and expand the

capacity of the present Hospitals, particularly in the Cantonments in the border areas?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). The bed strength in military hospitals is adequate for normal times. It would be uneconomical to maintain bed strength in peace time at a level which may be required in an emergency. However some additional beds are planned to be provided partly by expansion of Armed Forces hospitals and partly by utilising beds reserved in selected civil hospitals.

During the Indo-Pak. war of December 1971 only a small number of civil hospital beds had to be utilised.

#### Proposal to Design and Develop All Advance Strike Aircraft

4381. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air Force is considering a proposal to design and develop an advance strike aircraft incorporating the latest technology with a view to meet the needs of I.A.F. in 1980; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the proposals?

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

(b) It will not be in public interest to disclose the details.

#### पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारतीय जल-सीमा का उल्लंघन

4382. श्री हुसैन खान कश्मीर

क्या राजा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ताशकन्द समझौते के बाद से अब तक, दिसम्बर, 1971 के युद्ध के अतिरिक्त, पाकिस्तान ने भारतीय जल सीमा का कुल कितनी बार उल्लंघन किया है ; और

(ख) सीमा उल्लंघन की कार्यवाही को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राय) (क) ताशकन्द समझौते के पश्चात पकिस्तानी नौसेना के जहाजों द्वारा हमारी जल-सीमा का उल्लंघन नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

उत्तर वियतनाम को शस्त्र सप्लाई करने के लिये भारतीय बदरगाहों का प्रयोग

4383 श्री हुक्म खन्व कछबाय  
श्री एच० एम० पटेल

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दक्षिण वियतनाम के विदेश मंत्री के सैगोन में दिये गये इस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि उत्तरी वियतनाम का शस्त्र सप्लाई करने के लिए सोवियत रूस भारतीय बदरगाहों और हवाई अड्डों का प्रयोग कर रहा है, और

(ख) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) यह आरोप निराधार है और दिनांक 27 सितम्बर, 1972 को एक सरकारी वक्तव्य जारी करके सरकार इसका स्पष्ट खण्डन कर चुकी है।

Accidents in I.A.F. Training Centre Hyderabad

4384 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the casualties in 1970, 1971 and upto September, 1972, year-wise in Indian Air Force Training Centre Hyderabad due to accidents,

(b) whether any investigations have been made and if so, with what results,

(c) whether the aircraft involved in the accidents have been declared unfit for flying by the Technical Committee, if so, the reason for not replacing these aircraft, and

(d) whether compensation has been paid to those who died in the accidents and if not the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) Five casualties in four accidents during the three years

(b) Yes In two cases the accidents were attributed to the pilots, in one case the cause could not be identified the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry of the fourth accident are under finalisation

(c) None of the aircraft involved had been declared unfit for flying

(d) Benefits admissible under the rules, have been paid in two cases In the remaining cases payment will be made as soon as the formalities are completed

Resolution of All India Defence Employees' Federation regarding Bonus Act

4385 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether All India Defence Employees' Federation has forwarded a Resolution to the Ministry of Defence passed in the Working Committee meeting at Delhi from 25th to 27th September, 1972, protesting against Government's decision to exclude Defence and other departmentally-run Undertakings employees from the purview of the Bonus Act and recent orders of Government,

(b) if so whether his Ministry has taken up the matter with the Government, and

(c) if so the outcome thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM)** (a) to (c) A resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the All India Defence Employees Federation expressing its dissatisfaction at the decision of the Government of India to exclude employees of departmentally-run undertakings from the purview of the Bonus Act as published in the Defence Workers Bulletin of October 1972 has come to the notice of Government. The matter is under examination.

#### **Improvements in Working of Employees' State Insurance Corporation**

4386 **SHRI S M BANERJEE** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether some more effective steps have been taken to improve the working of the Employees State Insurance Corporation, and

(b) if so, what are those steps?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR)** The Employees' State Insurance Corporation have furnished the following information —

(a) Yes

(b) (i) Medical care on the expanded or the full scale has been provided to members of families of a larger proportion of insured workers

(ii) More hospital beds have been constructed and commissioned for use of the insured population

(iii) It has been decided to enhance the yardstick for the specialists' services

(iv) Through administrative and other measures, the Corporation's financial position has been improved

(v) A Committee on Perspective Planning has been set up to make recommendations on important problems connected with the future growth and improvement of the scheme

#### **Permanent Negotiating Machinery for All India Employees Federation**

4387 **SHRI S M BANERJEE** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(i) whether permanent Negotiating Machinery was available to the All India Defence Employees Federation prior to 1960 strike of Central Government Employees and same was withdrawn along with recognition after the strike

(b) if so whether the same was not restored alongwith recognition in September 1961 although in Railways it was restored, and

(c) what steps are being taken to restore the same at an early date?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM)** (a) to (c) Yes Sir Government are of the view that the revival of the Permanent Negotiating Machinery in its previous form does not fit into the JCM Scheme. It is therefore not considered necessary to revive the same

#### **Alleged Malpractices in Mazagaon Dock Limited, Bombay**

4388 **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government noticed the reports appearing in the News paper "Maratha" dated the 4th July, 1972 published from Bombay regarding the malpractices in the administration of Mazagaon Dock Limited, Bombay, and

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

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

(b) The allegations have been found to be untrue and baseless.

**Losses in Mazagon Dock Limited on Repair of Ships and General Engineering Works**

**4389. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any cases where Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay, had to suffer losses in undertaking repair job of ships and General Engineering works, after acquiring the share holdings of the company by Government of India; and

(b) if so, in what cases such losses occurred and the reasons for such losses in each case?

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

(b) Information regarding cases involving a loss of Rs. 1000/- or more during the last five years is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. Details of such cases prior to 1967-68 are not at present available as the Company's records for the earlier period have not been preserved.

The losses in these cases were generally due to (i) Under-estimation; (ii) Hurried preparation of the Bills; (iii) Delay in finalisation of the cost data and (iv) Need for re-work, etc. Time being of crucial importance in the completion of such jobs and considering the overall volume of activity, these losses are not very significant as can be seen from the Statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4025/72].

**Complaints against Managing Directors of Steel Plants**

**4390. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints against the Managing Directors of certain Steel Plants in the public sector for unduly favouring certain industrial concerns in the matters of award of contracts; and

(b) the names of such steel plants and the Managing Directors thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN):** (a) No such complaints have been recently received by Government against the present Managing Directors or General Managers of any of the Steel Plants in the public sector.

(b) Does not arise.

**Denial of facilities to Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur for Economic growth of Assansol-Durgapur Region**

**4391. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether as reported in the 'Hindustan Standard' Calcutta dated the 5th November, 1972, a sense of frustration is deepening steadily at Durgapur (West Bengal) because the authorities at Delhi continue to doggedly deny the Alloy Steel Plant the necessary facilities to further generate economic growth in the Assansol-Durgapur region; and

(b) if so, whether Government will reconsider the decision?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN):** (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to the product-mix for the scheme of expansion of the Alloy Steel Plant. The product-mix was decided upon after taking into account all relevant factors. However, in the light of reports received from delegations that have recently examined the latest developments in steel technology, it is

now proposed to re-examine the whole question of the expansion product-mix of the Plant

**Efforts by Islamic Countries for Rapprochement between Pakistan and Bangladesh**

4392. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Foreign Ministers of Islamic countries have decided to reactivate the eight-member Reconciliation Mission established at the third Islamic Conference at Jeddah last April to bring about rapprochement between Pakistan and Bangladesh; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) After the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Islamic countries in New York in October last, a spokesman is reported to have made a statement to the effect that the Mission for Reconciliation between Pakistan and Bangladesh was to be reactivated.

(b) This is a matter which concerns the Government of Bangladesh and the other countries concerned.

**Investment for production of Coal as estimated by Fuel Policy Committee**

4393. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an additional investment of Rs. 700 crores would be required for the production of coal to meet the demand estimated by the Fuel Policy Committee at the end of the decade;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposals; and

(c) the steps taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The Fuel Policy Committee have estimated the capital cost involved in increasing the production of coal to 164.3 million tonnes and creating additional washery capacity of 19.5 million tonnes by 1978-79 at Rs. 695 crores.

(b) The break-up of the Fuel Policy Committees estimate is as follows:

Method of Mining	Additional production in million tonnes.	Investment cost in Rs. crores.
1. Shallow underground . . . . .	42	372
2. Open-cast. . . . .	27	212
3. Reconstruction of coking coal mines. . . . .	10	20
4. Washeries. . . . .	..	91
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>695</b>

(c) The demand for coal during Fifth Plan period and the investment required are under examination.

**Taking over of non-Coking Coal Mines**

4394. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have no proposal to take over the non-coking coal mines; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of the large reserves

of non-coking coal in the country, there does not seem to be an immediate need to nationalise these mines

**Policy of restricted Trade with Cuba**

4395 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are following a policy of restricted trade in most of the items with Cuba, and

(b) if so, the justification therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH)

(a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

**Entertaining orders from private parties and companies by Garden Reach Workshop**

4396 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Garden Reach work shop has decide to entertain orders from private parties and companies in future, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) Garden Reach Workshops Limited, has always been accepting orders from private parties and companies also because of the very nature of their business activities which cover shipbuilding, shiprepair, Marine Diesel Engines, deck machinery and engineering items. However, the Defence orders are given priority

(b) Does not arise.

**Value of production of Garden Reach Workshop**

4397 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be

pleased to state the total value of production of Garden Reach Workshop during 1970-71 and 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) The total value of production of Garden Reach Workshops Limited, Calcutta, during 1970-71, inclusive of general engineering items and Marine Diesel production, besides ship construction and ship repair work, was Rs 1497.73 lakhs

The value of production achieved by this undertaking during 1971-72 is provisionally estimated at Rs 1711.40 lakhs

**Suggestion for talks between Civilian Officials over delineation of line of control in Jammu and Kashmir**

4398 SHRI VARKEY GEORGE Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Pakistan had suggested in November, 1972 for talks between top civilian officials to break the dead lock over the delineation of the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir, and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH)

(a) Pakistan suggested a meeting at the level of Chiefs of Army Staff and not between top civilian officials

(b) Government had agreed to this suggestion and the meeting was held at Lahore on November 28

**Separate of Mineral Exploration Wing from G.S.I**

4399 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) the location of the Head Office of the Mineral Exploration Corporation;



(b) the number of persons transferred to it from the Geological Survey of India;

(c) the objective, functions and budget of the Mineral Exploration Corporation;

(d) whether Government of West Bengal made any representation against separating this body from GSI; and

(e) if so, the nature of the representation and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN). (a) The Headquarters of the Mineral Exploration Corporation will be at Nagpur.

(b) It is proposed to transfer a total of about 2000 persons, keeping in view the requirements of the Corporation.

(c) The main objectives and functions of the Mineral Exploration Corporation are to plan, promote, organise and implement programme for the exploration of mineral resources and undertake the work of exploring in detail and proving the mineral resources in the country including collection and compilation of data adequate for mine design

To meet the preliminary expenses such as Registration fee and other miscellaneous expenses required for setting up the Mineral Exploration Corporation, a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been provided to the Corporation by taking an advance from the Contingency Fund of India. To recoup this amount of Rs. 15 lakhs and to provide funds to the Corporation upto the end of the current financial year, a sum of Rs 45 lakhs is proposed to be provided by way of Supplementary Grants.

(d) and (e). A representation from the Government of West Bengal was received wherein it was stated

that the Government decision to set up Mineral Exploration Corporation would result in unemployment in the State. In view of the fact that the Mineral Exploration Corporation will have its regional offices in various parts of the country including West Bengal, setting up of the Corporation by and large, should not result in any significant unemployment in West Bengal.

#### Functioning of Ministers as Trade Union Leaders

4400 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether many Ministers in different States are found to continue as Office-bearers in different Trade Unions after assuming Ministerial responsibility;

(b) whether some of the Ministers in West Bengal are still functioning as President or Secretary of many Trade Unions, if so, the names of the State or Union Territory mentioning the names of the Ministers who are known to hold Ministerial and Trade Union Offices simultaneously with the number of trade union Offices held by each of such Ministers; and

(c) whether practice of dual functions by a Minister violates the principles of independence of Trade Union activities, if so, the steps taken by Government to stop such practices of dual functions by Ministers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR). (a) and (b). Information is being collected.

(c) Though there is no bar to Ministers functioning as trade union leaders under the Trade Unions Act, 1926, this is not the normal practice and it is desirable that Ministers should not accept any office in trade union organisations.

**Steps taken with regard to Abolition of caste, communal, regional Denomination of units in Indian Army**

4401 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government announced on the Floor of the House that class, caste communal or regional denomination of units in the Indian Army will be abolished

(b) if so the steps taken thereabout,

(c) whether Government propose to set up Army Recruitment Centres uniformly all over the country to eliminate regional discrimination and

(d) if so the steps taken thereabout?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) and (d) Efforts have always been and are being made, to the extent possible and practicable, to ensure that the periodical demands for recruitment to the army are placed on the existing Army Recruitment Centres all over the country so as to avoid regional imbalances

**Decline in Production of Coal**

4402 DR H P SHARMA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the production of coal in different coalfields has been steadily declining, if so the facts in this regard for the past three years in respect of different coalfields

(b) the reasons for the decline and to what extent production has fallen below target fixed for each year and

(c) the steps taken to increase production according to the annual targets fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) The production figures in respect of different coalfields for the last three years are given below

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	(Provisional)
West Bengal	20 30	18 61	17 01	
Bihar	35 36	33 82	32 16	
Assam	0 57	0 52	0 63	
Pench	5.08	3 21	3 48	
Chanda		2 23	2 70	
C I C	8 78	8 38	8 54	
Talcher	0 99	0 94	1 02	
Singrauli	0 90	1 17	1 30	
Singareni	33.70	4 05	4 71	
Jammu & Kashmir.	0 02		0 01	
TOTAL	75 72	72 93	71 56	

(In million tonnes)

Production of coal has declined in the Bengal-Bihar area. Railways past three years.

(b) The main reasons for the decline in coal production in the Bengal-Bihar coalfields have been as follows:

- (i) Shortage of rail transport:
- (ii) Deterioration in Law and Order situation in West Bengal.
- (iii) Problems of industrial relations in certain mines
- (iv) Shortage of power supply hampering the working of the Railways as well as the collieries.

The target for the Fourth Plan viz. 93.5 million tonnes is not likely to be achieved. Separate targets were not fixed for each year of the Plan

(c) As a result of the efforts made by the State and the Central Governments, there has been a substantial improvement in the law and order situation and industrial relations in the Bengal-Bihar area. Railways are making every effort to increase the supply of wagons for coal movement.

#### Development of Steel Industry in Bangladesh

4403. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decisions have been taken for the development of steel industry in Bangladesh in the light of the findings and observations of the Indian Study Team which lately visited that country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and of the follow up action taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ

KHAN): (a) and (b) ... No Indian "study team" has visited Bangladesh for this purpose.

However, in the context of long term cooperation between the two countries for setting up industrial projects in Bangladesh, an indication has been given to the representatives of the Bangladesh Government, *inter-alia*, about the expertise that has been developed in India in the field of Iron and Steel and the kind of equipment that can be supplied from Indian sources. There is at present no concrete proposal under consideration.

#### Opposition by Pakistan and U.S.A. to entry of Bangladesh into U.N.

4404 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Bangladesh entry in the United Nations is opposed by Pakistan and United States of America also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENRA PAL SINGH): Pakistan has opposed the admission of Bangladesh into the United Nations. The United States of America has supported the admission of Bangladesh

#### Bangladesh refugees in India

4406. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI:

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

(a) the total number of Bangladesh refugees who are still in India; and

(b) when they will go back to Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). All camp refugees have been repatriated to Bangladesh except about 540 persons who will be sent back to their country as soon as possible.

As regards the non-camp refugees, that is those who were staying with their friends and relatives, most of them also have returned to Bangladesh on their own. Isolated cases, as and when detected, are dealt with by the State Governments concerned in accordance with the provisions of Foreigners Act, 1946.

भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था द्वारा उदयपुर जिले से फास्कोराइट खनिज का पता लगाया जाया

4407. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट के अनुसार राजस्थान में उदयपुर जिले के माटून कानपुर क्षेत्र और करवाड़िया के गुडा क्षेत्र में फास्कोराइट खनिज के विशाल निक्षेप उपलब्ध हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस खनिज को निकालने की सरकार की कोई योजना है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान संकाय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) जी हां । भारतीय भू-विज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण संस्था द्वारा व्यवहन द्वारा किए गए समन्वेषण के परिणामस्वरूप माटून क्षेत्र में 20 से 30 प्रतिशत फास्कोरस पेन्ट आक्साइड वाली 53.60 लाख टन तक कानपुर क्षेत्र में 12 से 13 प्रतिशत फास्कोरस पेन्ट आक्साइड वाली 30 लाख टन तक और कामरुडिया-कानाड़ खण्डों में 22 से 25 प्रतिशत फास्कोरस पेन्ट आक्साइड वाली 5.60 लाख टन फास्कोराइट की उपलब्ध राशियाँ अनुमानित की गई हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) कानून क्षेत्र में समन्वेषण केमें संशुक्ति हो चुका है और

अब इस निक्षेप को हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड को समुपयोजन के लिए सौंप दिया गया है ।

नागीर (राजस्थान) से जिल्दों के व्यवहन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के कारण बेरोजगार हुए अधिक

4408. श्री धनराह प्रधान :

श्री लालजी भाई :

क्या कम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य सरकार ने नागीर राजस्थान क्षेत्र से सिन्दरी फैक्टरी के लिए जिप्सम के लदान पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप हजारों श्रमिक बेरोजगार हो गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां; तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री प्रार० के० साहिलकर) : (क) और (ख) : राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है ।

Strength of Staff of Indian Missions in Canada, U.S.A., West Germany and France

4409. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the strength of the staff of Indian Missions in Canada, U.S.A., West Germany and France?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAI SINGH): The requisite information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4026/72]]

Building up of stock of Coal to check rise in its price in Winter

4410. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that during the winter months the price of coal shoots up arbitrarily; and

(b) whether Government propose to build up stocks in different States at Central places when the situation regarding Railway wagons becomes easier?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN):** (a) The price of coal which is not controlled largely depends on supply and demand. During winter, demand for coal increases. There is possibility of variation of price according to availability of transport, experienced by consuming points. However, there is no appreciable change in the price of coal during winter.

(b) Yes, Sir. Where there is a demand for it from State Governments.

**Foreign Assistance for three new Steel Plants**

**4411. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are seeking foreign assistance for setting up of three new steel plants; and

(b) if so, the nature of assistance required?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN):** (a) and (b). While the three new steel plants will be engineered by Indian consultants, the question of import of essential items of plant and equipment would be considered at the appropriate time to match the time schedule for the commissioning of these projects.

**Return of Provident Fund to labourers in Textile Mills after 20 years of Service**

**4412. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Provident Fund accumulations of the Textile labourers up-to-date;

(b) whether Government propose to return the Provident Fund to the labourers working in the Textile Mills for more than twenty years; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR):** The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under:—

(a) The total amount of provident fund accumulations in respect of the subscribers working in establishments engaged in the Textile Industry covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 is not available separately. However the total amount of Provident Fund accumulations of all industries/Classes of establishments covered under the Act as on 30th June 1972 was Rs. 2248.34 crores.

(b) and (c). The proposal was placed before the 56th meeting of the Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund held on 1st November 1972 but the Board did not favour it.

**Impact of increase in prices of Steam Coal on Cotton Mill Industry in Madhya Pradesh**

**4413. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of selected variety of steam coal has been raised by the Madhya Pradesh (Vidarbha Mining Associate, Nagpur);

(b) whether they will hit the cotton mill industry hard since it comes on top of the continuing cost inflation; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN):** (a) It is reported that on the recommendation of the Joint Working Committee of the Coal Mining Associations the prices of all grades of non-coking coal of Madhya Pradesh and outlying fields have been raised by Rs. 3/- per tonnes with effect from 1st September, 1972.

(b) and (c). The price increase will not have any serious effect on the cost of production of the cotton mill industry.

**विदेश मंत्री द्वारा अफ्रीकी तथा पश्चिम एशियाई क्षेत्रों का दौरा**

4414. श्री मधुकर : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने शिमला शिखर सम्मेलन के बाद कुछ अफ्रीकी एवं पश्चिम एशियायी देशों का दौरा किया था ;

(ख) क्या उनके दौरे के बावजूद भारत-पाक सम्बन्धों के प्रश्न पर इन कई देशों में अभी भी गलतफहमिया कायम हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में उनको कितनी सफलता मिली है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ। विदेश मंत्री महोदय पिछली जुलाई में सेनेगल, सियरा, लियोन, गिनी, लाइबेरिया और नाइजीरिया के पश्चिम अफ्रीकी देशों तथा मिस्र अरब गणराज्य की यात्रा पर गए थे।

(ख) और (ग), इस यात्रा से आपसी हित के कई मसलों पर विचारों का आदान-प्रदान करने का अवसर मिला, जिनमें हमारे उप-महाद्वीप की स्थिति का मसला भी शामिल था। शिमला समझौते का और स्थायी शांति के लिए सरकार के प्रयासों का स्वागत किया गया और सराहना की गई।

**चीन का सहयोग से हिन्द महासागर में चीन की गतिविधियाँ**

4415. श्री मधुकर : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीन ने हिन्द महासागर में अपनी गतिविधियाँ बढ़ाने की हाल ही में

योजना बनाई है और श्री लंका इस सम्बन्ध में चीन को अपना सहयोग दे रहा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में कोई सूचना है ;

(ग) क्या हिन्द महासागर में चीन की बढ़ती हुई शक्ति का भारत के हितों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा, और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इसे रोकने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) ऐसी कोई योजना सरकार की जानकारी में नहीं आई है।

(ख) से (घ) सरकार ने इस तरह की रिपोर्टें देखी हैं कि चीन हिन्द महासागर क्षेत्र के देशों को गश्ती नावों की व्यवस्था और व्यापारी जहाजरानी आदि के विकास के रूप में सहायता दे रहा है। सरकार के इस मन को सभी जानते हैं कि हिन्द महासागर का क्षेत्र एक शांत और ऐसा क्षेत्र होना चाहिए जिसमें बड़े राष्ट्र किसी भी रूप में उपस्थित न हों, और जो उनकी प्रतिद्वंद्विता तथा तनाव से मुक्त हो। इन्हीं लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति के लिए भारत ने लुसाका घोषणा पर हस्ताक्षर किए थे और वह संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा के प्रस्ताव संख्या 2832 (XXVI) के पेश करने वालों में से भी एक था जो मूलतः श्रीलंका द्वारा रखा गया था और जिसमें सभी देशों से कहा गया था कि वे हिन्द महासागर के क्षेत्र को शांत क्षेत्र बनाए रखें।

**संयुक्त राष्ट्र की सहायता का पाकिस्तान में सैनिक तैयारियों के लिए उपयोग**

4416. श्री मधुकर : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान द्वारा प्राप्त की गई संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की सहायता का

बढ़ा। सैनिक तैयारियों के लिए उपयोग किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या भारत ने इस सम्बन्ध में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को कोई विरोध पत्र नहीं भेजा है; और

(क) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुदेश बरल सिंह) : (क) से (ग) बंगला देश संकट के दौरान सरकार को इस आश्रय की रिपोर्ट मिली थी। खबर है कि, संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने स्वयं पाकिस्तान सरकार के पास इस विषय में औपचारिक रूप से विरोध प्रकट किया था।

**Minimum Wages of workers in Manganese, Bauxite, Gypsum and Barytes Mines**

4417. SHRI R. N. SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what has happened to the issue of Notification fixing minimum wages for the workers employed in the Manganese, Bauxite, Gypsum and Barytes mines; and

(b) whether the employees' representatives submitted unanimous recommendations fixing minimum wages for the said industries, if so, the difficulty for the Ministry to issue the said Notification?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The Central Government had appointed a Committee under section 5(1)(a) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 for the revision of minimum wages for manganese, gypsum, barytes and bauxite mines. The Committee submitted a Report which was not unanimous. Moreover, the Committee included among others, two Government officials as 'Independent Members'. According to a recent judg-

ment of the Andhra Pradesh, High Court they cannot be deemed as 'independent members'. The report of the Committee has, therefore, not been acted upon. However the Government have, under section 5(1)(b) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, notified proposals on 17th November, 1972 for the revision of minimum wages for workers in these mines, inviting objections/suggestions.

**Exemption from Provisions of E.S.I. Act, 1948 to Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels, Limited, Andhra Pradesh**

4418. SHRI R. N. SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recognised union of the Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Limited, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh has made a representation to Government for the exemption of their factory from the provisions of E.S.I. Act, 1948;

(b) whether a deputation on behalf of the Union also met him recently in this regard; and

(c) if so, the text of the representation and Government's views thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The employees have represented that the benefits provided to them are either similar or in some respects superior to those available under the Employees' State Insurance Act and as such, the factory may be exempted from the provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act. The question for granting exemption to the factory is under consideration.

**Disruption of Trade Union activities in Balladila Iron Ore Project, Madhya Pradesh**

4419. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints from the workers

that the National Minerals Development Corporation Limited, the management of Bailadila Iron Ore Project in Madhya Pradesh is adopting a policy to disrupt the normal Trade Union activities by resorting to victimisation and also by inciting parochial feeling and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken steps to put a stop to this unhealthy practice by a public sector undertaking?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN)** (a) Complaints have been received from a section of the workers

(b) The matter is being investigated

**Implementation of provisions of Beedi and Cigar Act in States**

4420 **SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether all the State Governments have not yet implemented all the provisions of Beedi and Cigar Act in their respective States,

(b) if so, the States which have not taken steps so far to implement the said Act, and

(c) the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR):** (a) to (c). The Beedi

and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act 1966 is administered by the State Governments. After framing rules thereunder and setting up machinery for implementation of the Act, the State Governments concerned have brought the Act into force. However, the beedi establishment owners/associations have filed a number of petitions in the various High Courts challenging the vires of the Act and stay of the operation of the Act has been granted in these cases. Appeals against the judgments of some High Courts are also pending in the Supreme Court. The State Governments have, therefore, not been able to enforce the Act fully.

**मध्य प्रदेश में कम्पनियों द्वारा भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि की जमा करना**

4411 **श्री गंगा बरूण दीक्षित** क्या धन और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश में उन कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने अपने कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि की राशि अभी जमा नहीं कराई है और प्रत्येक कम्पनी की ओर कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

**धन और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री धार० के० खाडिलकर)** भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि मध्य प्रदेश की चूक करने वाली सभी कम्पनियों के नामों की सूचना स समय उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी छूट-न-प्राप्ति ऐसी नौ कम्पनियों के नाम, जिन्होंने एक लाख रुपये और इससे अधिक की भविष्य निधि प्रशदानों की राशि की अदायगी में, जैसी कि स्थिति 30 जून, 1972 को थी, चूक की, बकाये की राशि समेत नीचे दिए जाते हैं —



क्रमांक ऐसी छूट-न-प्राप्त कम्प- 30-6-1972  
नियों के नाम जिनके को  
पास भविष्य निधि भविष्य निधि  
ग्रंथदानों की एक ग्रंथदानों की  
लाख रुपये और उससे बकाये में  
अधिक की राशि पड़ी लगभग  
बकाये में थी। राशि

(लाख रुपयों में)

1	2	3
1. मैसर्स इन्दौर मालवा, यूनाइटेड मिल्स लिमिटेड, इन्दौर।	83.91	
2. मैसर्स कल्याणमल मिल्स लिमिटेड इन्दौर।	26.69	
3. मैसर्स स्वदेशी काटन एण्ड फ्लोर मिल्स लि०, इन्दौर	43.27	
4. मैसर्स हीरा मिल्स लि०, उज्जैन।	40.95	
5. मैसर्स बंगाल नागपूर काटन मिल्स लि०, राजनन्दगांव।	3.04	
6. मैसर्स न्यू भोपाल टैक्स- टाइल लि०, भोपाल	17.17	
7. मैसर्स हिम्मत स्टील फाउंड्री प्रा० लि०, रायपुर।	1.74	
8. मैसर्स विनोद स्टील प्रा० लि०, इन्दौर।	1.64	
9. मैसर्स श्री सज्जन मिल्स लि०, रतलाम।	1.97	

#### मध्य प्रदेश का भूतत्वीय सर्वेक्षण

4422. श्री गंगा चरख बीकानत :  
क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की  
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के उन सभी

भागों का भूतत्वीय सर्वेक्षण हो चुका  
है जहां खनिज पदार्थ उपलब्ध हैं ; और  
(ख) यदि हां, तो कौन-कौन से खनिज  
वहां अधिक मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य  
मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क)  
भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा मध्य  
प्रदेश राज्य में के कुल क्षेत्र का लगभग  
80 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र में व्यवस्थित भूवैज्ञानिक  
मानचित्रण किया गया है और राज्य का  
भूवैज्ञानिक और खनिज मानचित्र पहले  
ही प्रकाशित किया जा चुका है।

(ख) भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण  
द्वारा किए गए अन्वेषणों के परिणाम-  
स्वरूप, राज्य में अवस्थापित प्रधान खनिजों  
की उपलब्ध राशियों में 529.80 लाख  
टन बाक्साइट, 45.50 लाख टन मैंगनीज  
अयस्क, लगभग 20550 लाख टन लौह  
अयस्क, 150000 लाख टन कोयला,  
400 लाख टन ताम्र अयस्क और चूनाश्म  
एवं डोलोमाइट की बृहद उपलब्ध राशियां  
हैं।

पुर्वीनवाड जिले के क्षेत्र का खनन कार्य  
के उद्देश्य के लिए सर्वेक्षण

4423. श्री गंगा चरख बीकानत :  
क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की  
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्व निमाड़ जिले (मध्य  
प्रदेश) की हरसूद तहसील के चांदगढ़ लौह  
क्षेत्र में किए गए सर्वेक्षण से पता चला है  
कि उक्त क्षेत्र को खान के रूप में विकसित  
किए जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस दिशा में  
कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) उक्त क्षेत्र में अनुमानतः  
कितना लौह निक्षेप है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य  
मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क)  
से (ग). खाण्डवा जिले के चन्द्रगढ़ क्षेत्र  
में लौह अयस्क निक्षेपों के लिए मध्य प्रदेश

राज्य सरकार द्वारा अन्वेषण किया जा रहा है। यह सूचना मिली है कि इस क्षेत्र के निक्षेप निम्न श्रेणी के हैं और प्रमाणित होने पर केवल स्थानीय गुम्बदी भट्टियों में कच्चे लोहे के लिए प्रयुक्त हो सकते हैं।

#### Indo-U.S. Relations

4425. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the Motherland of the 15th November, 1972 stating that Shri B. K. Nehru, has been sent to the United States to probe whether the two countries could end their tilt-for-tilt confrontation and begin talking to each other once again; and

(b) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The purpose of Shri Nehru's visit, however, was to attend a meeting of the U.N. Investment Committee of which he is a member and also to fulfil some speaking engagements at the Universities of Notre Dame and Minnesota.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Opposition to Industrial Relations Bill

4426. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

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

(a) whether All India Trade Union Congress and Hind Majdoor Sabha opposed the proposed Industrial relations Bill;

(b) if so, the grounds on which they have opposed the Bill; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). Government have not yet brought forward any bill on industrial relations.

#### Streamlining the Armed Forces

4427. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to streamline the Armed Forces; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The organisation of the Armed Forces is periodically reviewed in the light of experience gained, and necessary changes made to increase its effectiveness.

(b) So far as the Army is concerned, the erstwhile Western Command has been bifurcated into two, namely, Western Command and Northern Command, to streamline and strengthen command and control over the formations in these areas. Some changes have been made in the Western Air Command also in the light of experience gained during the last war.

#### Complaints regarding Recognition of Labour Unions in Industries/Factories

4428. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been the complaints against the management of some Government and private industries with regard to the recognition of Labour Unions in those industries/factories; and

(b) if so, the criteria for recognition of labour unions in private industries?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR):** (a) and (b). Recognition of unions, except in such States where legislation exists for the purpose, is governed by the criteria appended to the Code of Discipline in Industry. There have been some cases of delay and non-implementation, by the Managements, of the recommendations made for the recognition of Unions under the Code.

**Industries closed due to Labour trouble in States**

4429 **SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Industries were closed down during 1972 in various States due to labour trouble, and

(b) if so, the number of such Industries, State-wise, and the total loss of production?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR):** (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

**Russian Opposition to bring Bokaro Steel Plant under the Holding Company**

4430. **SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the 'Motherland' of the 27th September, 1972, stating that the Russians have opposed India's proposal to bring the Bokaro Steel Plant under the proposed Holding Company for the steel industries; and

(b) whether the report has been carefully studied by the Government; and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN):** (a) Yes, Sir

(b) What has been stated in this report is not correct.

**Trained Graduates and Post-Graduate Teachers Registered with Employment Exchange in Kerala**

4431 **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Trained Graduate and Post Graduate Teachers registered with the Employment Exchanges in Kerala,

(b) the number of candidates who are registered for more than three years and how long it will still take to provide them with the employment, and

(c) the positive steps proposed to be taken to absorb all such candidates?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR):** (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Government of Kerala and will be laid on the Table of the House when available

**Availability of Material for setting up a Steel Plant in Kerala**

4432. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether material is available in abundance in many parts of Kerala for setting up a big steel plant in the State; and

(b) whether Government propose to consider the question of formulating any scheme to set up a plant in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN):** (a) and (b). As stated on

30th November, 1972 in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 257, as a result of investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India, reserves of about 44 million tonnes of Oxidised and Unoxidised Ore with total-iron content ranging between 31 and 42 per cent have been estimated in four deposits at Cheruppa, Elyettimala, Nanminda and Naduvalur in Kozhikode District of Kerala. Investigation in the neighbouring Alampara deposit is in progress which is expected to be completed by the end of the field season 1972-73. A view on-exploitation of these deposits can be taken only after the investigation of the Alampara deposit has been completed and the report is received by Government.

#### Working Population in Kerala

4433 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the total working population of Kerala who are either in Government Service or in semi-Government Service under Central and State Governments; and

(b) the total number of unemployed persons registered with the Employment Exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR) (a) The available information is given in the statement below —

#### STATEMENT

According to the information collected through the Employment Market Information Programme of the Directorate General of Employment and Training the number of persons employed in Government service and semi-Government Service (Central and State) etc., in Kerala was as under, —

Sector	Number of persons employed as on 31st March 1972
Central Government	48,465
State Government	1,88,031
Quasi Government* (Central and State)	81,074
Local Bodies	19,538
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,37,108</b>

\*Quasi Government establishments comprise both Central Quasi and State Quasi establishments

(b) The number of job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges in Kerala on 31st October, 1972 was 4,34,165

#### ESIC Hospitals in Kerala

4434 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of Employees' State Insurance Hospitals in the State of Kerala at present,

(b) the number of them being run in rented buildings and the total

monthly rent paid to the owners of these buildings, and

(c) the number of Hospitals proposed to be opened in the State in the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation have furnished the following information

(a) Seven.

(b) Nil

(c) Four

**Industrial Strikes**

(b) the number of workers involved therein?

4435. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of industrial strikes in the country, State-wise during the year 1972-73; and

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The attached statement gives the available provisional information regarding the number of strikes, State-wise, and the number of workers involved therein, during the period January to September, 1972.

**STATEMENT**

State	No. of strikes(P)	No. of workers involved(P)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	74	24,671
Assam	13	6,299
Bihar	181	56,867
Gujarat	98	22,984
Haryana	22	3,767
Himachal Pradesh	1	103
Jammu & Kashmir	4	1,351
Kerala	124	78,109
Madhya Pradesh	87	51,746
Maharashtra	545	186,432
Manipur		
Mysore	59	26,616
Orissa	7	4,010
Punjab	6	1,438
Rajasthan	55	22,158
Tamilnadu	187	167,589
Tripura	5	2,242
Uttar Pradesh	155	31,979
West Bengal	167	93,617
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	78
Chandigarh		
Delhi	3	123
Goa	26	8,703
Pondicherry	..	..

**P-Provisional****Joint Action Plan by United Council of Trade Unions**

4436. SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether ten organisations have decided to form a United Council of Trade Unions to plan joint action on workers' Unions as they were dissatisfied with the working of the National Council of Trade Unions;

(b) if so the reasons for their dissatisfaction; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR):** (a) and (b). Government do not have any information except what has appeared in the Press.

(c) It is essentially a matter with which the trade union organisations themselves are concerned.

#### **Working of Ministry of Steel and Mines**

**4437 SHRI P. VENKATASUB-BAIAH:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether a review has been made of the working of his Ministry;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the decisions arrived at; and

(c) the steps envisaged to improve the working of the Ministry?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN):** (a) to (c). The Estimates Committee of Parliament had in 1971-72 examined the working of the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Department of Steel) on Planning, Development, Production, Distribution etc of iron and Steel and Ferro-Alloys. The recommendations of the Committee were considered and suitable action taken thereon.

One of the most important function of the Ministry relates to the many Public Sector Undertakings with which it deals. Task force meetings are periodically held to review the functioning of the Undertakings.

The performance of these Undertakings have been reported regularly to Parliament. There has been significant improvement in performance, particularly in Heavy Engineering Units and in the production and availability of steel.

#### **Migrations to Canada from Punjab**

**4438. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of average monthly emigrants seeking migration to Canada from Punjab;

(b) the number of migrants seeking migration each month during August to October, 1972 and the causes of the sudden increase; and

(c) whether a number of travel agencies are exploiting the innocent agriculturists of Punjab; and if so, the remedial steps being taken?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):** (a) and (b) The monthly average number of persons from Punjab who applied for passports for Canada, from January to July, 1972, was 1290

The number of persons from Punjab who had applied for passports for going to Canada from August to October, 1972 was as under:

August	3,446
September	5,736
October	3,810

In practically all such cases, however—besides Canada, the applicants indicated various other countries as well, and the purpose was stated to be “social visit”, etc., and not immigration as such.

The reason for the sudden increase in the number of persons wishing to go to Canada, during the period August to October, 1972, ostensibly, was a widespread apprehension among the applicants that entry into Canada may be further restricted, after the Elections there scheduled to be held on the 30th October, 1972.

(c) There have been reports that Travel Agents in Punjab and Haryana have been pressuring the more credulous sections of the population to go

to Canada, by promising them lucrative jobs and a life of ease and luxury. The Government has taken due note of these reports and has drawn the attention of the concerned State Governments, *inter-alia* to enlighten the public about the hazards of falling a prey to the machinations of unscrupulous Travel Agents. Further, all the Passport Issuing Authorities have been instructed to exercise greater vigilance in the case of applicants who wish to go to Canada and, where considered necessary, call for such additional information as may appear relevant, with a view to establishing the bonafides of the applicants.

#### **Arrival of British Passport Holders in India on Expulsion from Uganda**

4439. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of British passport holders who have arrived India on expulsion from Uganda?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): About 3000, Sir.

#### **Problems of Indians Living Overseas**

4440. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are in touch with the problems of the Indians living overseas; and

(b) if not, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of India keep in touch with the problems of Indian nationals and people of Indian origin abroad, and provide consular and other facilities in respect of Indian nationals abroad.

#### **Expenditure Incurred on Schemes for Rehabilitation of Disabled Jawans and Families of Killed Soldiers**

4441. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the expenditure so far incurred on implementing the schemes for the rehabilitation of disabled Jawans and the families of those killed in the last Indo-Pak War?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): The measures taken for assistance to the disabled and to the families of those killed or disabled;

- (i) Liberalised pension
- (ii) Free education of children.
- (iii) Preferential treatment in employment.
- (iv) Free allotment of land and accommodation

The cost to be incurred on pension, education, land and accommodation is a continuous charge accepted by the Central and State Governments and it is not feasible to indicate the expenditure on a given date.

Further, the Central Government have created a Fund of Rs. 5 crores, out of grant made by National Defence Fund, for giving financial assistance according to individual needs.

#### **भारत सरकार के मुख्यालयों में कर्मचारियों की यूनियन की मान्यता**

4442. श्री सरजू पांडे . क्या अब और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया है कि भारत सरकार के प्रत्येक मुख्यालय के कर्मचारियों की यूनियनों की उनकी सदस्यता के आधार पर मान्यता दी जायगी; और .

(ख) यदि हां, तो राष्ट्रीय प्रेस कर्मचारी यूनियन, भारत सरकार मुख्यालय,

मिण्टो रोड, नई दिल्ली को मान्यता न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि उसके सदस्यों की संख्या 700 है ?

**धन और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री श्री. के. ज्ञानिलकर) :** (क) और (ख) सम्बन्धित प्रशासकीय मंत्रालय, जो कि इस मामले में निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय है, ने अपने नियंत्रण के अधीन प्रत्येक छापे खाने की यूनिटों को अधिक (मेजरटी) सदस्य-संख्या के आधार पर मान्यता देने का निर्णय लिया है। भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, मिण्टो रोड, नई दिल्ली की राष्ट्रीय प्रेस कर्मचारी यूनिट के मान्यता के दावे से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न पर वट मंत्रालय इस समय विचार कर रहा है।

**Diplomatic Assignments to Retired Government Officers/Supporters of Political Parties**

4443. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of retired Government officers and members or supporters of political parties separately, who were given diplomatic assignments abroad during the last three years,

(b) the names and particulars of persons who have been given such diplomatic assignments; and

(c) the nature of assignment given to each?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):** (a) The number of retired Government officers and publicmen, who were given diplomatic assignments as Heads of Missions abroad, during the last three years is 10 and 14 respectively.

(b) and (c) The names and particulars of persons alongwith the nature of assignment given to each during the last three years are given in the statements laid on the Table of the

House. [Placed in Library. See No. Lt-4027/72].

**Thirty Crore Rupees Annual Loss in Khetri Project, Hindustan Copper**

4444. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item published in the "Hindustan Times" dated the 8th November, 1972 under the caption "Khetri Project Hindustan Copper" may lose Rs. 30 crores annually; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no basis for assuming that the Khetri Copper Project will lose Rs. 30 crores annually

**Inadequate Supply of Steel to Tool Manufacturers by Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur**

4445 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether as against an estimated demand of 1,800 tonnes per annum, the Alloy Steel Plant of Hindustan Steel Limited, Durgapur produced only 90 tonnes of high speed steel in 1971-72; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN):** (a) The production of high speed steel by Durgapur Alloy Steels Plant during 1971-72 amounted to 302 tonnes. Although no precise estimation has been made of the present demand of high speed steel alone, it is roughly assessed to be around 1800 tonnes.

(b) Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur, is taking all possible steps to increase production of all types of alloy and



special steel, including high speed steel.

**Issuing of Sanads of Permanent Allotment of Acquired Evacuee Property in Village Punjab Khore, Delhi**

4447. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 40 displaced persons from West Pakistan were allotted 10 acres each of agricultural land in 1949 in village Punjab Khore (Delhi) in compensation of the property left behind in Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether the cost of above land exceeding the claims of above persons has since been deposited by all of them and adjustment made in their approved claims;

(c) whether the sanads of permanent allotment have been issued to the above allottees; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether 700 bighas of land out of the land allotted to above allottees has been re-allotted to one individual; and if so, the reasons therefor when the displaced allottees had been cultivating the land since 1949?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir, but the total area was only 766 bighas and it was allotted among 39 displaced persons.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir, since the matter is still under consideration.

(d) No, Sir.

**Delegations of Mining Engineers Visit Abroad**

4448. SHRI R. N. SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of delegations of Mining Engineers, the name of the country visited, expenditure incurred

on Government and Non-Government Account during the last three years; and

(b) whether the Mining Industry derived any benefit, if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Banning of Peter Sagar's Book "Moscow's Hand in India"**

4449. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Peter Sagar's book "Moscow's Hand in India" has been banned;

(b) whether this book was in circulation for about 5 years in India; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delayed banning of the book?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) There is no general ban on the book. However, the export and import of the book has been banned under the Customs Act, 1962.

(c) Government had been keeping the matter under review for some time. Since it was felt that the contents of the book were likely to prejudicially affect friendly relations with the USSR, action was eventually taken as mentioned above to prohibit its import or export.

**CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO US Q. NO. 4378 DATED 1-9-72 RE. DE-REQUISITIONING OF LAND OF VILLAGE NANGAL RAYA NEW DELHI**

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): In Unstarred Question No. 4378 which was put down for answer on the 1st September 1972, Shrimati Savitri Shyam had

enquired *inter alia* whether a land measuring 28.22 acres in village Nangal Raya, New Delhi, had been in possession of the Defence Ministry since 1942, and the time by which Government would pay the rental compensation to the land owners

2. In the answer given to the question it was stated that an area of 9.83 acres of land situated in village Nangal Raya of Delhi was requisitioned in the year 1943 and was still so held. Another area of 18.39 acres partly in village Nangal Raya and partly in village Tihar, was held on hire by the Ministry of Defence. In reply to the enquiry regarding payment of rental compensation it was stated that rental had been paid to the land owners upto 31st Dec. 1970. Rental for the period ending 31-12-71 was likely to be paid by end of September 72. Rental for the period ending 31-12-72 would be due for payment on or after 31-12-72, and was being assessed in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.

3. The above information related to the land which the Ministry of Defence have held on hire. The position in regard to the payment of compensation for the requisitioned land, which was inadvertently omitted from the main answer, is explained in the succeeding paragraph.

4. Compensation to the owners of 9.83 acres of requisitioned land was paid upto 10-6-46. Compensation for the period 11-6-46 to 11-6-55 was offered to the owners but they did not come forward to receive the same. The amount is now kept in revenue deposit. The compensation upto date will be paid promptly if the owners agree to accept the same.

5. The delay in making this correction is due to the fact that the Answer which is sought to be corrected was given on the 1st September 1972, and the House adjourned *sine die* shortly thereafter. Subsequently, some time has been taken in completing the administrative processes involved.

# CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ NO. 682 DATED 3-8-1972 RE. PRODUCTION IN NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): The production figure of 3.31 million tonnes in respect of lignite for the year 1970-71 appearing in part (a) of the Question to be read as 3.39 million tonnes. The discrepancy in the production figure of lignite sought to be corrected occurred due to a printing error in the 15th Annual Report of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation for the year 1970-71 (English Version) which came to notice much later.

12.02 hrs.

## CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

### UNPRECEDENTED FLOODS IN TAMIL NADU

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): I call the attention of hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Recent unprecedented floods in Tamil Nadu causing heavy damage to property and the death of about one hundred persons."

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): A severe cyclonic storm with an inner core of hurricane force wind (118 km per hour and more) hit the Tamil Nadu coast near Cuddalore at 5 A.M. on December 6. After crossing the coast, it weakened into a depression and moved across the Peninsula and emerged into the Arabian Sea off Mysore-Kerala coast on December 8. Under the influence of the storm, very heavy rainfall ranging from 10 to 36 cms was recorded at a number of places in Tamil Nadu between December 5 and December 10.

The heavy rains and consequent floods in various rivers affected areas in the districts of Chingleput, South

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Arcot, North Arcot, Tanjavur Dharampuri and Tiruchirappalli. Road and rail communications were disrupted. Large areas were inundated in Chingalpet, Tanjavur, South Arcot and Salem districts. 100 villages situated on the banks of rivers and streams were submerged. Considerable damage was caused to roads, bridges and culverts.

According to the assessment made so far by the State Government, standing crops over an area of 21000 hectares were damaged. Fifty one persons lost their lives in cyclone and floods. Ten are feared buried under debris caused by land slides in Nilgiri district. Thousands of cattle perished. About one lakh houses were damaged and 5 lakhs people rendered homeless. Nearly 400 irrigation structures were breached and damaged. The damage to these structures has been estimated at Rupees one crore and the total damage due to floods and cyclones as Rs. 20 crores.

The State Government made arrangements for rescue and relief operations in the affected areas. People were moved to places of safety and gruel centres were opened to feed them. Food packets were either air dropped or carried by mechanised boats to marooned people. An amount of Rupees one crore has been sanctioned by the State Government for flood relief operations. In addition, the State Government have undertaken the following special relief measures:

1. Increase in cash grant from Rs. 40 to Rs. 80 per family.
2. Ex-gratia grant of Rs. 2000 to bereaved families which lost bread earners.
3. Care of orphaned children by the State Government.
4. Liberal loan to agriculturists for replacing plough and milch cattle.

Steps have been taken by the State Government to close the breaches and

conserve water supply for irrigation and also for speedy repairs to roads, tanks and other structures damaged by floods.

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:** The cyclonic storm and the heavy rains have hit hard the people of Tamil Nadu, particularly Madras city and nine districts, namely, Chingalpet, South Arcot, North Arcot, Tanjore, Dharampuri, Trichy, Salem, Coimbatore, Nilgiri apart from Madras city. Roads, bridges and culverts have been completely damaged, and dislocated road and rail traffic all over the State. I think the report of the hon. Minister is not complete. According to news reports, the number of people who died is much more. I think the Minister will get a further statement and lay it on the Table of the House. People have been rendered homeless; not only that, even temples have not been spared. The Cyclonic storm had knocked down the *kalasam* of the *Gopuram* of the Nataraja temple at Chidambaram which is said to have been installed in 1240 AD during the days of the Pallavas. The Neyveli lignite mine, which is already the sick man of the South, was completely flooded. On December 7, there were floods and the water level was 45 feet and I am told it will take a month to pump it out. The fertiliser plant has been closed down.

Flood control projects in this country have been taken up from 1954 onwards on a scientific basis but I do not know why nothing has been done in Tamil Nadu. So far Rs. 185 crores had been spent on flood control projects; not a single rupee has been spent in Tamil Nadu. From 1954 to 1969, 6950 kms. of flood embankments have been constructed nothing in Tamil Nadu. 9170 kms. of drainage channels have been constructed, but not a single mile in Tamil Nadu. 4580 villages have been raised, not a single village in my State. 178 towns have been protected, not a single town from Tamil Nadu. So far the Government claim that they have protected 14.7 million acres and I do not know why not even a

single acre was protected in the State of Tamil Nadu.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you talking about those things now?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It is concerned with floods. Out of the proposed Fourth plan outlay of Rs. 138 6 crores, Tamil Nadu has been given only Rs. 2 crores, 1.4 per cent. I want to know from the Minister why this treatment is given to Tamilnadu.

I understand there are four river commissions, there is one for Central India and Deccan rivers. What work has this commission been doing or is going to do in the future to save particularly the Deccan areas? What are they going to do in the future at least to stop this?

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me first. If it is once or twice it is all right. You start every sentence with a question, whereas the rules provide for one question. One ought to be clever about asking questions. Otherwise it will be inadmissible; you can put only one question according to the rules.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I thought only time was allotted, not questions.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, please.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Are they going to provide detention basins and storage reservoirs? I want the Government to make an assessment of the strength of the catchment areas so that the ponds and the lakes could be protected in the future.

The total damage, according to the Minister's statement is about Rs. 20 crores. Dr. Rao knows the subject thoroughly and he has served in the old Madras State. So, he knows the area also. I would request him to take up the cause and see that immediate financial assistance is given to the State. I do not know whether they are going to send a central team to assess the extent of damage. If

so, they should send the team immediately before the floods recede so that they can see for themselves how the damage is caused.

Finally, I would appeal to the Minister from Tamil Nadu, Mr. Subramaniam who has made a statement very recently that he will take more interest in Tamil Nadu politics. I welcome it and I request him also to take more interest in the welfare of the people by providing immediate relief measures.

DR. K. L. RAO: The hon. member said the information is not complete. The information I have given is according to what I received from the Tamil Nadu Government last night. The Tamil Nadu Government is still assessing the damages and it has not yet asked for a central team to visit the areas. As soon as the request is received a central team will be sent from here and as laid down by the Fifth Finance Commission, for any amount spent in excess of Rs. 50 lakhs assistance will be given to Tamil Nadu from the centre.

About the other question, there is difference between floods and cyclone. Floods are entirely different. The various measures he mentioned are meant for guarding against floods. Tamil Nadu is one of the few States which do not have any flood problem. About floods caused by cyclone, nothing can be done against this kind of nature's fury. We can only take measures to mitigate damages and loss of life due to the cyclone. In this particular case, I am glad to say that the Indian Meteorological Department gave warnings due to the radar set up recently in Madras. Very timely warnings were given and the less of life reported is not due to the cyclone directly but due to people crossing swollen rivers, electrocution, etc. That is different from flood-control measures like building embankments, detention

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

dams, etc. We have indicated to the Tamil Nadu Government the measures which can be taken to mitigate damages due to cyclones.

**SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM** (Coimbatore): From the Minister's statement it looks as if the Central Government are not concerned at all with the devastation that has taken place because of the cyclonic storm. He says he received information from the State Government only last night. Far from waiting for the State Government to come to them with any statement, it must be the concern of the Central Government to rush to the aid of states, placed as they are in a very difficult financial position, in matters of relief and rehabilitation. Apart from that, the statement shows that there is nothing to be done by the Centre in the matter of relief and rehabilitation.

The Minister said, warning was given about the cyclonic storm. When science has developed so much, how is it that every time even though warning is given, the warning is not taken to the people? When you are releasing waters from the dams, warning is not given to the people. Low-lying areas are flooded. Roads are washed away. A family which was going to Tirupati in a car was washed away and the inmates went to kailas. Railway tracks, telecommunications everything is disrupted. For five days, there were heavy rains causing floods but no warning was given. I suggest that our warning system should include not only warning about cyclone but also about the amount of rains likely to follow and the dams which are in the danger of being breached.

The Minister said, 400 irrigation structures have been washed away. I would request the Minister to apply his mind more to this question of giving warning about the rains, dams, etc., so that people living in low-lying areas or people travelling

by road or train may not lose their lives. The damage has been unprecedented. The State Government has come forward to spend Rs. 1 crore. The statement made by the Minister that the damage is only about Rs. 20 crores is an under-estimation. I would like to know how far they are going to take the responsibility for rebuilding these tanks and lakes. We have been wanting rains, particularly in my constituency. If the rain waters could have been conserved in these lakes and tanks, this cyclone would have been a blessing in disguise. But there is more than one breach in each lake and 400 structures have been washed away. Nearly 21,000 hectares of crop has been destroyed when we are having a food crisis already. What are your plans to learn a lesson from this and build up the irrigation structures in a way that such a damage is not caused?

Even with regard to relief, helicopters or boats were not rushed in time. In such matters, expedition counts more. If the Central Government had geared all their resources and gone to the rescue of the State, I am sure the damage and loss of life would not have been so much. I am afraid I have to come with a strong condemnation of the complacency on the part of the Central Government. The Minister said that they never expected floods in Tamil Nadu. That does not mean that even when there is some damage due to floods, the Centre should not go to the help of the State. I want to know what steps are going to be taken immediately by way of relief and what is the amount they are going to give by way of assistance? The State Government has asked for Rs. 3 crores. I do not think it will be adequate. The Central Government should be liberal in giving assistance. I want to know what steps they are going to take to rebuild those irrigation structures and see that if there is another flood, such breaches do not take place. The

Minister said that above Rs. 50 lakhs, the Central Government will be giving assistance. If there is some indication as to how far the Central Government would help, that will be very useful.

DR. K. L. RAO: I have already submitted that the State Government has not completed its assessment. On receipt of that information, the Central Government will send a team consisting of representatives of the Finance Ministry, Planning Commission, etc., to assess the exact requirements for relief. After that assistance will be given by the Centre. About the irrigation structures, the State Government has already taken steps and they are trying to close all the breaches so that the water is conserved for the crops. Any assistance that the Government of Tamil Nadu asks will be given.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU (Nagapattinam): Sir, out of 14 districts in Tamil Nadu, about 8 districts were badly affected by the cyclone and heavy rains. It seems that most of the rice belt was affected. Perhaps, there will be food crisis in future because standing crops were damaged. Whatever it may be, whether it is drought or flood, the first victim is agricultural labour and poor peasants and also the poor strata of people in urban areas.

According to the statement, it is about 5 lakh people who have lost their houses. The total cost of damage is estimated at about Rs. 20 crores. The State Government has requested the Central Government for aid of Rs. 3 crores. I believe, that is not sufficient. We want more than that.

Then, according to the statement, 400 irrigation structures were damaged. It is not only irrigation structures. I want to say one thing here. I come from Tanjuvar district where 14 lakh acres of paddy are cultivated. There was a continuous agitation

from the peasants that the drainage system should be modernised and properly built. But so far, the Central Government has not come forward to help and see that the drainage system is properly built up. In order to prevent damages in future during floods and heavy rains, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether they are going to appoint a study team to go over the question of not only irrigation structures but also the drainage system there. In order to avoid damages to crops there, are they going to appoint a study committee early?

DR. K. L. RAO: There is no proposal to appoint any study committee. The modernisation of Cauvery delta is for saving the waters and for extending irrigation and that is mixed up with the problem of allocation of waters from Cauvery. That problem is entirely different. If the hon. Member gives me any suggestions in regard to the problem of cyclone damages and if any particular schemes are necessary they will be taken up.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Tellicherry): At the very outset, I should say that the statement made by the hon. Minister is rather casual and disappointing because in the statement, there is hardly any mention of it and even after when he replied to the questions by the hon. Members who preceded me, he has not come out concretely as to how they are going in a big way to help Tamil Nadu which is facing a very peculiar situation now.

About the cyclone the Government says that they got the reply from the State Government only yesterday night. For the last one week, all the newspapers coming from Tamil Nadu and all the newspapers in the country have been reporting about the cyclone and the havoc it has created there. Now, in the statement it is stated that the damage is estimated to be Rs. 20 crores. In the latter part of the statement, the Government says as to what

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan].

the State Government is going to do with regard to relief measures. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government will take steps immediately to send a study team from the Centre, as you have done in the case of Kerala two years back to make an on-the-spot study of the situation and to assess the extent of loss and then take an immediate decision to give help and relief in a big way. The Minister has already said that Rs. 20 crores' loss is the loss as estimated now; it is not the final estimate. The real loss will be much more. What you have promised Rs 3 crores, is hardly sufficient. Taking this into account, I want to know whether the Minister will make a categorical assurance in the House that, after he has come to know of the real loss, he will meet the requirement of Tamil Nadu in a big way and at least give a substantial portion of the loss by way of relief.

These are my questions to which I want replies.

DR. K. L. RAO: I have already said that this report is almost a verbatim quotation from the State Government's report. In fact, there was no information received and I spoke to the Chief Secretary of Tamil Nadu Government yesterday in the mid-day, and this information was received. We cannot go by what the newspaper says. We have to depend on Government sources. We have no sources of own. The State Government has to give us information. They are still collecting the figures and the information that they have given is up-till yesterday. Still they are collecting. It is very difficult to go into those areas hit by cyclonic storm. The moment the information is collected and forwarded to us, a team will be sent to assess the damages and according to the assessment of the team, financial assistance from the Central Government will be forthcoming.

श्री हरी सिंह (खुर्जा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय  
तमिल नाडु के काफी बड़े हिस्से में बाढ़ और

तूफान आया था और इसी वर्ष सितम्बर के महीने में इसी तरह का कोयम्बतूर जिले में भी बड़ा तूफान और बाढ़ आई थी। लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी तमिल नाडु सरकार की धाखें नहीं खुली। मुझको यह सुनकर और मन्त्री महोदय के वक्तव्य को पढ़कर ताज्जुब होता है कि इस बाढ़ और तूफान की सूचना हमारे मौसम विभाग के जरिए 24 घंटे पहले पहुंच गई थी लेकिन तमिल नाडु की सरकार सोती रही और वह अपनी राजनीति में मूढता रही। वह कोई तबज्जह नहीं दे पाई और यहां तक हुआ कि वहां के जो अफसरान थे वे और उनके बीबी बच्चे बाढ़ की जो व्यूटी थी उसे देखने में दिलचस्पी लेते रहे।

इस स्टेटमेंट को देखने से मुझे यह भी पता लगा है कि राज्य सरकार ने बाढ़ राहत कार्यों के अन्तर्गत बतौर 'विशेष सहायता' के नगद अनुदान प्रति परिवार को 40 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 80 रुपये कर दिया है। इस अभूतपूर्व बाढ़ के कारण सम्पत्ति को भारी क्षति हुई है तथा लगभग 100 व्यक्तियों की जाने गई है, हजारों की संख्या में पशुओं की जाने गई, हजारों झोपड़े बह गए हैं और लोगों की फसले बिल्कुल बर्बाद हो गई है। उनको यह 80 रुपये का नगद भुगतान बिल्कुल अपर्याप्त होगा। वह धनराशि देना सताए हुए लोगों का मजाक बनाना है।

जिस हिस्से में यह अभूतपूर्व बाढ़ और तूफान आया है वहां के गरीब, पिछड़े व शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के मुसीबतजदा लोगों को राहत पहुंचाने की दिशा में राज्य सरकार द्वारा बड़ी उदासीनता की नीति बरती जा रही है जबकि उच्च वर्ग के लोगों की ओर उसके द्वारा ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों के साथ मुसीबत के समय में भी भेदभाव बरता जा रहा है।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: On a point of order. He says there is discrimination between Harijans and Hindus. He is speaking untruth.



Why should he make politics out of this? We are already hit hard by the cyclone

MR. SPEAKER If you talk of Central Government, that is not politics, but if he talks of Tamil Nadu that is politics What is this?

श्री हरी सिंह इन तूफान और बाढ़ के फलस्वरूप जो बड़ा के लोगों की सम्पत्ति को भारी क्षति हुई है और हजारों शोपडे बह गये हैं व फसले नष्ट हो गई हैं उनको राहत पहुंचाने की दिशा में वीकर निश्चयन को नेगलैक्ट किया जा रहा है।

मन्त्री जी ने जो यह कहा है कि जो लोग अनाथ हो गए हैं उनकी सरकार द्वारा देखभाल की जाएगी तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिनके मा-बाप इस बाढ़ और तूफान में बह गए हैं ऐसे निराश्रित बच्चों के वास्ते 25 साल की उम्र तक के लिए कोई पेशन की व्यवस्था की जाएगी और सरकार उनकी पढ़ाई-लिखाई और भोजन-वस्त्र आदि की व्यवस्था करेगी? इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि जिन छोटे-छोटे किसानों की फसले नष्ट हो गई हैं उनके लिए दो, तीन साल तक जब तक कि वह अपनी कोई नई फसल पैदा न कर पाए उनको क्या जल्द से जल्द राहत पहुंचाई जाएगी और क्या उन्हें कोई मुआवजा तमिल नाडु सरकार देगी? क्या उन पीड़ित किसानों के बच्चों के लिखाने-पढ़ाने का भार 5 वर्षों के लिए राज्य सरकार अपने ऊपर लेगी?

DR. K. L. RAO: I have no information about the points that the hon Member has raised I would only say that it is the poorer sections that suffer most in such natural disasters If the hon. Member has any particular instance, he can send it to me and I will forward the same to the State Government and see if necessary action is taken.

12.31 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

SHRI K BALADHANDAYUTHAM (Coimbatore) Sir, I have a submission to make There have been some raids by the Enforcement Directorate in Tamil Nadu on the houses of the some leading members of the Government

The Chief Minister has gone on record saying that it is a deliberate harassment I would like the Minister to clarify the position

MR SPEAKER Yesterday, Mr Vayalar Ravi brought this to my notice and to-day so many other members have come with a number of motions regarding this, I think there are about eight of them—from both sides

Will the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs bring it to the notice of the Minister concerned—we will send all these motions to him—so that he may see and come forward with some statement on it?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (खालियर) बम्बई के बारे में भी काल अटेशन दिया गया है। जो स्मर्गलिंग करते हैं उनको सस्ते छोड़ दिया जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय हाऊस में मेरे सामने काल अटेशन का जिक्र आप न किया करे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी वह भी तो काल अटेशन का जिक्र कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय वह काल अटेशन का जिक्र नहीं कर रहे हैं। वह तो वैसे ही है।

SHRI PILOO 'MODY (Godhra) You have been good enough to allow us a discussion—one-hour discussion—on the Faridabad Medical College affairs I hope this would be hurried up and expedited because the students are getting restive



MR. SPEAKER: It has already been fixed for the 19th.

12.33 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE  
PARTS OF AUDIT REPORT (COMMERCIAL),  
1970.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.  
R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the  
Table a copy each of the following  
parts of the Audit Report (Commercial)  
1970 (Hindi versions) under article  
151 (1) of the Constitution:—

Part VII—Comprehensive appraisal  
of the working of the  
Heavy Engineering Corporation  
Limited.

Part VIII—Comprehensive appraisal  
of the working of the  
Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

Part IX—Comprehensive appraisal  
of the working of the  
Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited.

Part X—Individual irregularities  
and a resume of the Company  
Auditors Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4006/  
72].

STATEMENT RE. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR  
CONFERENCE

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND RE-  
HABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND  
VERMA): On behalf of Shri R. K.  
Khadilkar I beg to lay on the Table a  
Statement (Hindi and English ver-  
sions) on the action taken or pro-  
posed to be taken on the Conventions  
and Recommendations adopted at the  
Fifty-sixth Session of the International  
Labour Conference held at Geneva  
in June, 1971. [Placed in Library. See  
No. LT-4007/72].

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE  
FIFTY-SECOND REPORT

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I beg to present the Fifty-  
second Report of the Public Accounts  
Committee regarding action taken by  
Government on the recommendations

contained in their Tenth Report on  
Super Bazar, New Delhi.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHED-  
ULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY  
(Cooch-Bihar): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House  
do proceed to elect in the manner  
required by sub-rule (3) of Rule  
254 of the Rules of Procedure and  
Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha,  
one member from among them-  
selves to serve as a member of the  
Committee on the Welfare of Sched-  
uled Castes and Scheduled Tribes  
for the unexpired portion of the  
term of the Committee *vice* Swami  
Ramanand Shastri died."

MR SPEAKER: The question  
is—

"That the members of this House  
do proceed to elect in the manner  
required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254  
of the Rules of Procedure and Con-  
duct of Business in Lok Sabha one  
member from among themselves to  
serve as a member of the Committee  
on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes  
and Scheduled Tribes for the unex-  
pired portion of the term of the  
Committee *vice* Swami Ramanand  
Shastri died."

*The motion was adopted.*

12.34 hrs.

DELHI SCHOOL EDUCATION BILL  
EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION  
OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE  
SHRIMATI MAYA RAY (Rai-  
ganj): I beg to move:

"That the House do further ex-  
tend upto the 18th December, 1972,  
the time for the presentation of the  
Report of the Joint Committee on  
the Bill to provide for better orga-  
nisation and development of school  
education in the Union territory of  
Delhi and for matters connected  
therewith or incidental thereto."

MR SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do further ex-  
tend upto the 18th December, 1972,  
the time for the presentation of the

Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for better organisation and development of school education in the Union territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto"

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS 'Aye'

MR SPEAKER Those against will please say 'No'

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) No

MR SPEAKER Is it because she has moved or is it otherwise?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी 18 दिसम्बर तक का कोई मतलब नहीं है। यह कमिटी दिसम्बर तक का नमय क्यों बढ़वा रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय उन्होंने कुछ सोचा होगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी क्या कमिटी की रिपोर्ट इस सदन में 18 दिसम्बर तक ही बहस के लिए आ सकती है उसके बाद नहीं आ सकती है ? वह थोड़ा और समय लेकर अच्छी रिपोर्ट दे।

MR SPEAKER Let it go I very much hope that they will not come to the House again and they will have to act

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) You mean 'never again'

MR SPEAKER They Will not, but they may come up on some other matters also in consultation with you

Now, the question is

"That this House do further extend upto the 18th December, 1972, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for better organisation and development of school education in the Union territory of

Delhi and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto'

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI PILOO MODY You put this to the vote twice

MR SPEAKER After the objection it needs a little more clarification There was no proposal from the other side that they wanted more time So, I put it again

Shri L N Mishra

12 35 hours

Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill

THE MINISTER of FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L N MISHRA) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934

MR SPEAKER The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934"

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI L N MISHRA Sir, I introduce the Bill

12 36 hrs.

SICK TEXTILES UNDERTAKINGS (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) BILL\*

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L N MISHRA) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest, of the management of the sick textile undertakings pending nationalisation of such undertakings, for the expeditious rehabilitation of such undertakings so that such rehabilitation may subserve the interests of the general public by the augmentation of the production and distribution, at fair prices, of cheaper varieties of cloth and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 14-12-72

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President:

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I wish to say something.

MR. SPEAKER: The best thing is you should have given some advance intimation about it, as we have this practice. The question is ....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour) That provision was removed by the issue of corrigendum, Sir, because I used to send half-a-dozen of such notices every day.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest, of the management of the sick textile undertakings, pending nationalisation of such undertakings, for the expeditious rehabilitation of such undertakings so that such rehabilitation may subserve the interests of the general public by the augmentation of the production and distribution, at fair prices, of cheaper varieties of cloth, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto".

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.37 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. SICK TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) ORDINANCE, 1972

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Ordinance, 1972, as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4008/72.] (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: You can go to the court if something is *ultra-vires*.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I only know you. I can only plead before you. You are the highest court in the land.

12.38 hrs.

DELIMITATION BILL—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now resume discussion on the Delimitation Bill.

Shri P. K. Deo was on his legs. He had already taken ten minutes. He has exhausted his party's quota. His today's speech should be concluding and winding-up speech because he has already finished his time, rather, even exceeded that....

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): I will be brief.

Yesterday I was pointing out that the Delimitation Commission should start their activity first in U.P. and Nagaland as there is going to be an election in 1974. At the same time, I made a request that they should give top priority regarding Delimitation of the Assembly Constituencies of the State of Orissa because the position there is very fluid. The Nandini Satpathy Government is in a minority after the withdrawal of the support of the Utkal Congress and because of the suspension of Dr. Hare Krishna Mahatab and Mr. Kanwar. At any time there could be an election to the Orissa Legislative Assembly. Therefore, through you, Sir, I would like to make a request to the Governor of Orissa that he should not be guided by the advice of the Chief Minister who has got only minority support in the Assembly, trying to dissolve the Assembly. Rather, he should try to form an alternative Government, if possible.

<sup>1</sup>Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Secondly, I would like to point out that after the 1971 census, if elections are to be held in Orissa, Orissa should not be denied of the opportunity of a larger representation in the Orissa Legislative Assembly, because the population has increased from 17.5 million to 21.9 million. This aspect has to be taken into consideration by the Delimitation Commission.

I support the suggestion of my distinguished colleague Shri Somnath Chatterjee for proportional representation. It was opposed by no less a person than Shri R. D. Bhandare and he suggested that the founding fathers of the Constitution had rejected this very idea of proportional representation. But our experience all these years has been that the Government which is having only 21 per cent popular support is having the massive mandate. I have arrived at the figure of 21 per cent for popular support, because in the last elections, only 48 per cent electorate exercised their franchise of which 42 per cent supported the party in power. So, with only 21 per cent popular support, the Government claiming massive mandate is playing ducks and drakes with the constitution and the very pledges and plighted words of the Constitution are being broken like pie-crust according to their convenience. So, I very much support the plea made by Shri Somnath Chatterjee that some formula should be evolved by the Delimitation Commission for proportional representation.

Then, I would like to ask why the scope of the Delimitation Commission should not be extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Jammu and Kashmir is part of India, and we have very often heard complaints of gerrymandering in the elections and various malpractices prevailing there. So, it is all the more important that the scope of the Delimitation Commission should be extended to the State of

Jammu and Kashmir. We all want that Jammu and Kashmir State should come into the mainstream of Indian politics, and they should feel a part of India but all these acts are putting impediments in that direction.

Lastly, I would like to have an assurance from the Government that the outmoded Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order would be revised according to the recommendations of the Lokur Committee and according to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Bill which was discussed in the last Lok Sabha, that the latest lists would be prepared and that the Delimitation Commission would be apprised of all the discrepancies and lacunae that have been found out by the previous committees so that they could be helped in arriving at a proper delimitation of the constituencies.

Finally, my request is that the Delimitation Commission should consist of such persons as are properly insulated from any kind of political pressure, for then only we can get proper representation in the House.

श्री स्व प्रताप सिंह (बाराबंकी) :  
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका हृदय से आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे परिसीमन विधेयक, 1972 पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया है। यह विधेयक लाने के लिए मैं अपने दल की सरकार को हृदय से बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, जो सदैव देश में लोकतन्त्र के हितों की रक्षा करती आई है। 1961 की जनगणना के पश्चात् 1971 की जो जनगणना हुई, उसके ठीक पश्चात् इस विधेयक का यहां प्रस्तुत किया जाना इस बात का द्योतक है कि हमारी सरकार और हमारी पार्टी सदैव इस बात के लिए चिन्तित है कि जिस प्रकार हो सके और जहां तक हो सके, जनता के हितों की रक्षा करने और लोकतन्त्र की जड़ों को मजबूत बनाने का प्रयास किया जाए।

[श्री छद्म प्रताप सिंह]

इस विधेयक में इस बात का स्पष्ट रूप से प्रावधान किया गया है कि जिस परिसीमन आयोग की स्थापना की जाएगी, उसमें प्रत्येक प्रदेश और प्रत्येक क्षेत्र के लोक सभा और विधान सभा के सदस्यों को सदस्य के रूप में रखा जाएगा। हम समझते हैं कि इस व्यवस्था से न केवल लोकतन्त्र को शक्ति प्रदान की गई है, बल्कि इसके साथ-साथ निर्वाचन-क्षेत्रों का गठन भी सही ढंग से हो सकेगा क्योंकि जनता के द्वारा चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों को, चाहे वे लोक सभा के सदस्य हों और चाहे विधान सभाओं के, इस बात का सही ज्ञान होता है कि निर्वाचन-क्षेत्रों का परिसीमन किस आधार पर किया जाए।

इस विधेयक में इस बात की स्पष्ट व्यवस्था की गई है कि परिसीमन का आधार क्या हो। इसमें साफ कहा गया है कि किसी भी क्षेत्र का परिसीमन करते समय उसकी भौगोलिक स्थिति, प्राकृतिक अवस्था, प्रशासन की इकाइयों, संचार की सुविधाओं और सार्वजनिक सुविधाओं को ध्यान में रखा जाएगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस माननीय नदन के सभी माननीय सदस्य परिसीमन करने के इन आधारों से सहमत होंगे और क्षेत्रों का परिसीमन जनहित में होगा।

मैं सरकार को इस बात के लिए भी बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार वह सदैव ही देश की अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अल्पसंख्यकों की रक्षा करती आई है, उसी प्रकार से उसने प्रस्तुत विधेयक में भी अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के हितों की रक्षा करने की भावना को दोबारा दोहराया है। उसने यह व्यवस्था की है कि जिन क्षेत्रों में अनुपात की दृष्टि से इन जातियों की संख्या अधिक होगी, उनको सुरक्षित रखा जाएगा।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो विधेयक सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया गया है, वह बहुत सोच-विचार करके प्रस्तुत किया

गया है। इस विधेयक की सबसे बड़ी विशेषता यह है कि यह विधेयक सही समय पर प्रस्तुत किया गया है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से सभी माननीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इस विधेयक को एक ऐतिहासिक और महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक समझते हुए जनहित में अविलम्ब बिना किसी सशोधन के पारित किया जाए।

धन्यवाद।

MR. SPEAKER: I think there are no other Members to speak. Now, the hon. Minister.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: (Muvathupuzha) I want to speak, Sir...

MR. SPEAKER: Now, it is too late. The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): I am thankful to the Members who have taken part in this debate and have made very valuable suggestions. But before I reply to them, I would like to refer to something basic which was stated by Shri Somnath Chatterjee who unfortunately is not present here in the House just now. While speaking yesterday, he said that the last Delimitation Commission had not been provided with the basic materials necessary for delimitation of the constituencies. In that connection, he referred to the report of the Election Commission on the fourth general elections. I would like to submit that this time steps have been taken to have all the data that were referred to therein and also the maps as desired. Instructions were issued in June last, and the States have collected data and they are going ahead with the preparation of maps. We have already received district-wise booklets such as the one I have here with me. These book-

lets give information about the total population of the district....

**SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE** (Howrah): What is the name of the booklet?

**SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:** It is *Population Figures including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*. These booklets have been prepared for each district in the country. This booklet gives information about the total population of the district, the population of scheduled castes, the population of scheduled tribes, the percentage of scheduled castes population percentage of scheduled Tribes population and also figures for tehsils, revenue inspector circles, patwari circles where they are in existence, otherwise figures for each panchayat separately, etc., because in the delimitation of constituencies, some smallest unit has always to be taken into consideration and it is not to be split. So, this information is available.

He referred to non-availability of maps. The report itself says that on account of security reasons there were difficulties in production of maps even in the scale of 1" to 4 miles. But this time steps have been taken to see that these maps are ready before the commission begins its work. The maps are being get prepared in two scales—1" to 2 miles for smaller districts and 1" to 4 miles for bigger districts. The maps are in print and they would be made available to the commission. He also said that the last Delimitation Commission did not have sufficient staff. I would draw his attention to the financial memorandum attached to this Bill which says that provision for the staff for the Delimitation Commission has been made. Therefore, all those difficulties would not be there and the commission will have all the necessary facilities.

Regarding the suggestion that the Bill be referred to a Joint Select Committee, I would like to point out that the 1962 Bill was passed in the

winter session of that year and received President's Assent on 19th December, 1962. Thereafter the Delimitation Commission began its work about 3 months later and it took 3-1/2 years to complete its work. If this Bill is passed in this session, the commission will begin its work sometime in February next after all the associate members have been nominated from Parliament and Assemblies. Elections in UP are due sometime in February, 1974 and general elections will take place in the country sometime in February, 1976. The time available to the commission for completing its work is less than three years. If a Bill like this, which is absolutely essential to fulfil the requirements of the Constitution is referred to a Joint Committee, much time would be lost and nothing would be gained and the commission would not be able to do the work entrusted to it. Therefore I am not prepared to accept that suggestion.

Though it was not connected with the Bill, some members referred to the increase in the strength of the Lok Sabha and suggested that this Bill should be kept pending till that is decided. As I have said earlier, this would not be possible. As hon. Members knew, this matter is already engaging the attention of the government and as soon as a decision is taken, suitable steps would be taken.

**SHRI R. V. BADE** (Khargone): How can the Delimitation Commission divide the seats if the seats are not fixed?

**SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:** Article 81 of the Constitution gives the number. The Commission will proceed on the basis of the provisions contained in article 81. If this article is subsequently amended, the Commission would move according to the amended provisions.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee and some other hon. Members referred to the publication procedure.

[Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary]

They said that these matters are published in the Gazette and nobody knows about the proposals. I would draw their attention to clause 9(2) (a) which says "publish its proposal for the delimitation of the constituencies together with the dissenting proposals, if any, of any associate member who desires publication thereof, in the Gazette of India, in the official Gazette of all the States concerned and also in such other manner as it thinks fit". So, these may be published "in such other manner" at other places etc. There is provision for that. So, on that score there should be no grievance. About the final publication, there is the requirement that this will come into force on the day they are published in the gazette. So, for the final publication the provision is made in clause 10

The Commission will consist of two judges and the Chief Election Commissioner. It has been suggested that only serving judges should be appointed. The Bill provides for two members "each of whom shall be a person who is or has been a judge of the Supreme Court or High Court to be appointed by the Central Government". So, the appointment of serving judges is not ruled out. The other provision is also there because at times it may be difficult to get a serving judge. Therefore, this alternative provision is made.

One hon. Member said that when there are two judges, one of the Supreme Court and another of the High Court, it can very well happen that the High Court judge is appointed as Chairman. I hope the hon. Member will concede to the government the wisdom not to act in that way. They should expect that the government would naturally and necessarily appoint only the senior person as the Chairman.

The next point was about reservation for representatives of the Sched-

uled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In this connection, certain hon. Members suggested rotation of seats which are reserved for the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Here I should thank Shri R. D. Bhandare who spoke yesterday. During his speech he referred to articles 330 and 332 of the Constitution under which reservations are necessary. They also lay down the criterion on how reservations are to be made. So, I will not repeat them. Coming to rotation, the Scheduled Tribes are concentrated only in certain areas of the State and it will not be proper if the seats are not reserved for them in areas where their concentration is the largest. As regards reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes, the rotation of such seats is likely to raise opposition from the members of that community. If rotation is accepted, members may not take any interest in the welfare of the constituency, knowing that they would not be contesting the elections next time from that constituency. Moreover, it is only equitable to reserve seats for Scheduled Castes, as far as possible, in the areas where they are in large numbers. Otherwise, they will have a legitimate grievance that in spite of their higher percentage of population, the constituency has not been reserved for them. The method of de-reservation or rotation of reserved seats for subsequent elections will pose a problem for the Election Commissioner, or the Delimitation Commission, and the method adopted may not suit the convenience of the elected members, aspiring members and the electorate. Therefore, it would not be possible to accept the suggestion of rotation.

13.00 hrs.

One hon. Members sitting opposite suggested that the decision of the Commission should be made justifiable in a court of law. May I draw his attention to article 329 of the Constitution? I think, on this point, I need say nothing more.

Then, it has been said that this Bill should be made applicable to Jammu and Kashmir also. It appears, the hon. Members did not hear when I first said that the reason for exclusion of the State of Jammu and Kashmir is that the matter in relation to that State would be regulated by the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954 which would be suitably modified subsequent to the passing of the Bill and this Bill would apply to Jammu and Kashmir by this substitution.

About associate members, it was said that these associate members do not have voting rights and that they should be given voting rights. It was suggested that Members of Parliament and Legislative Assemblies should be associated and they should have voting rights. A question was asked: why 4 members from Parliament and 5 from legislatures I think this question was legitimately put and I owe an explanation, to which I will come later. It was also suggested that Members of Parliament should be from Lok Sabha as well as from Rajya Sabha. Then, it was suggested that members from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be nominated. Then, it was also suggested that MPs and MLAs whose constituencies are under consideration should be associated.

To the first point about voting rights, I submit that if the suggestion is accepted and if all the MPs and MLAs are associated, it will cease to be a Commission. It will become something which will not be in a position to take any decision. Everybody will be saying whatever he likes and for everything, there will be voting. The result will be that the Commission will not be able to complete the whole work in time in which it has to complete. Therefore, there has to be some limit. This procedure is followed from the beginning and we propose to continue with that.

Then, about the point that a few persons who are made members, say,

9 or 10, that they should have a voting right, I would say, a person who is interested to contest and if he is given a right to vote, I do not know where it will land us. Therefore, it would not be fair to give voting right to them.

It was suggested that persons whose constituencies are under consideration should also be associated. It has been the practice of the Delimitation Commission to invite everyone who wants to have a say. This time, I can tell my friends that the Delimitation Commission would invite those Members whose constituencies are under consideration and, if they want that they should be heard, the Commission will certainly hear them.

Mr. Bade said that persons from Rajya Sabha should also be members. I submit, the Commission determines constituencies from which elections are held. Only persons who are elected representatives of the people are associated as Associate Members. Members of Rajya Sabha and Members of Legislative Councils are not elected by the people directly. Therefore, it is not possible for the Government to accept the suggestion.

SHRI R. V. BADE: A Rajya Sabha Member represents the whole State whereas the Lok Sabha Member represents only one constituency.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: I have made my submission and the argument of Shri Bade is fallacious and it will take us nowhere.

About the last point which was made by many hon. friends as to why there are only four Members from Lok Sabha while there are five Members from Assemblies, I feel that the argument has much force and I have no objection to increase the number of representatives from Lok Sabha from four to five so that there is no disparity. (Interruption) There will be five from Legislative Assemblies. . .

SHRI R. V. BADE: What about representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?



**SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:** The Bill provides that the nomination shall be made by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Speakers of the respective Legislative Assemblies. We must have patience. All these interests would be considered by the respective Speakers while nominating Associate Members.

There are some other points that were made by the hon. members, but they are not relevant to the Bill. For example, it was said that the Lok Sabha may sit in two shifts as the schools meet. Therefore, I am not replying to such points.

**MR. SPEAKER:** There was a motion for reference to a Select Committee by Mr. M C Daga...

**SHRI M C DAGA (Pali):** I want to withdraw my motion.

*Amendment No 1 was, by leave, withdrawn*

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question is.

"That the Bill to provide for the readjustment of the allocation of seats in the House of the People to the States, the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of each State, the division of each State and each Union territory having a Legislative Assembly and the Union territory of Delhi into territorial constituencies for elections to the House of the People and Legislative Assemblies of the States and Union territories and Metropolitan Council of Delhi and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Should we now put all these Clauses together? That will save time.

On Clause 2, there are two amendments by Shri Bade...

**SHRI R V. BADE:** I want to say something on my amendments.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Have your lunch first and then come prepared for it.

We adjourn for Lunch to re-assemble at 2.00 P.M.

13.08 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Five Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair].

**RE, ALLEGED BURNING OF HOUSES IN A VILLAGE IN UTTAR PRADESH**

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour):** I have given a notice about the alarming news that in a minority inhabited village named, Sajjni, in Azamgarh District of Uttar Pradesh, 43 houses belonging to the minority community were burnt and the members of the minority community were beaten up by the Police. Sir, in the last one month, in another village, Norani, seventy houses of the minority community were burnt and looted and the people were beaten. Sir, the District of Azamgarh seems to be very notorious for these things. Sir, we want to know what is happening? The UP Police is hand in glove with the criminals.

Sir, the other day, when this matter was raised here, you were pleased to observe that the Government must get all the information and Mr. Raj Bahadur promised on the floor of the House that he would collect the information from the State Government. I hope Shri Raj Bahadur was not gone into hiding. Sir, the whole question is that we want the Government to make a statement. Is it a part of the game that is going to take place one after another. This is a very serious matter and we want the Government to tell

us right now and here. We do not want to give any more time...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are very sympathetic to a good man like me. The question is: you kindly tell the Government to make a statement. Otherwise, we will have to take appropriate steps to make the Government to make a statement.

श्री रौक्मज (लालगंज): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे एक निवेदन करना है। झाजमगढ़ जिले में पिछले चौदह महीनों में यह इस प्रकार की तीसरी घटना है। पिछले दो तीन सालों में इस प्रकार के चार पांच साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए हैं। मेरा केन्द्रीय सरकार से निवेदन है कि वह इस मामले की न्यायायिक जांच करवाए। जब तक इसकी जुड़िशल एन्क्वायरी नहीं होगी तब तक इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ बन्द नहीं होगी।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): You have already made your observations.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Please sit down.

I think this question has come up for the second time. I think on the last occasion I heard the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs saying that they were collecting the information...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is ten days now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER....and would share that information with the House. I want to know whether he has got anything to say now.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): I will request my colleague here, Mr. Mohsin, to collect the information from the State Government concerned. This incident has happened in a village, far in the interior. So, naturally, it will take time....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is only 10 miles from the Azamgarh District town. Sir, he is misleading the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. You are not allowing me even to hear him. Please wait.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN (Badagara): We do not want to hear the hon. Member's cock and bull stories.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: We have nothing to hide, Sir. If my colleague, the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, has got any information, he would have given it to the House. Sir, it is a matter that essentially comes within the purview of the State Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Protection of minorities is a central subject.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: We are not saying that. We are collecting the information and as soon as the information is available, we will place it before the House.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It is the duty of the majority community to protect the minorities. Here is your observation made ten days ago and the Government is yet to get the information.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you made that observation 15 days ago.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. That is not going to help us. I am seized of the matter. You should also allow the Chair to make some observations.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Really this question has been raised here. Therefore, I wanted to draw the attention of the Government through you. Otherwise I expressed my great distress even this morning to the Prime Minister. I talked to the Chief Minister also. It is a matter of shame that continuously three villages have been burnt, arson

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]  
and looting have taken place . . . (Interruptions) on a very large scale. Therefore, I would request—the Central Government has always been vigilant in such cases and the Central Government has always issued instructions and directions to the State Governments—that in such cases, particularly, when the lives and property of the minorities are not protected properly, serious steps should be taken...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: When?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I would request the Parliamentary Affairs Minister that he should immediately get in touch with the State Government. Those officers who have miserably failed to protect the lives of the minority, should be punished.

As my colleague, Shri Ram Dhan, has asked for a judicial inquiry, I would also request that a judicial inquiry should be instituted and the officers concerned should be suspended immediately. Only then, not otherwise, there will be a sense of security among the minority. I hope the Government will take note of it. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please allow me to say something. (Interruption) If you don't allow me to regulate the House how can I carry on? Last time when this question came up, I said that this was a State subject and normally it would not come before the House; but, since it involved the minorities, it had to be treated as a special case. That is why I had allowed it. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs had said at that time—must be about two weeks ago or ten days ago, I don't remember exactly, we shall consult the records,—that he or the Government would be collecting the information and then pass them on to the House. Now this second incident has taken place. Why should it take such a long time, 10 days? I don't

know. I would ask the Government to respond to the strong feelings of the Members and get this information.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I am grateful to you and to Mr. Chandrajit Yadav, General Secretary of the Congress, for the sentiments expressed; I may say that we share the concern expressed by hon. Members on this matter. We share their feelings. It is not the monopoly of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu alone to express concern.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, he is casting aspersion on me. I say, you are a communalist. You are doing it for political purpose. (Interruption) You should be given Academy Award for talking irrelevant things and not fulfilling promises. (Interruption).

14.12 hrs.

#### DELIMITATION BILL—contd.

##### Clause 2 (Definitions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bade, are you moving your amendments?

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone): Yes, Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 5 and 6,—

omit "having a Legislative Assembly" (20)

Page 2, line 6,—

omit 'but does not include the State of Jammu and Kashmir' (21)

In my amendment No. 21 I wish to omit the words wherein it is stated—"but does not include the State of Jammu and Kashmir." I request the Minister to amend the Constitution and pending that, we should not say everytime that this will not extend to Jammu and Kashmir. And then, State including Union Territory. I want to omit the words 'having a Legislative Assembly'. I do not know why these words 'having a Legislative Assembly'

are put. I have given my amendment to omit these two words.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): I made earlier reference to this point and I said that omission of Jammu and Kashmir does not mean that this Act will not extend. I said, this matter is governed or regulated by the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order. This would be suitably amended after the passing of this Bill. As such it would not be possible to accept the amendment.

SHRI R. V. BADE: He has not replied to what I said. Why should the words 'Legislative Assembly' be put in there? These two words can be omitted.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Are you talking of amendment No. 20?

SHRI R. V. BADE: Yes.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: The proposal of the hon Member is for the omission of the words 'having a Legislative Assembly'. This is in clause (g) relating to the definition of the expression 'State'. The reasons which prompted the Members for the suggestion are not clear. Under the relevant provisions of the Constitution, Delimitation is undertaken in respect of States. On the previous occasion, that is, in 1962, the Govt. of Union Territories Act, 1963 was not on the statute book and naturally the position has since changed and it has become necessary to include within the ambit of the expression 'State' the Union Territory having a Legislative Assembly. While including Union Territory within the concept of State, it is necessary to confine it to such of those Union territories which have a Legislative Assembly and not a Union Territory not having a Legislative Assembly. In this view of the matter the suggestion to omit the words 'having a Legislative Assembly'

from the definition of 'State' cannot be accepted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendments No. 20 and No. 21 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos 20 and 21 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 Constitution of Delimitation Commission)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bade, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI R. V. BADE: I am moving the amendment. I beg to move.

Page 2, lines 11 and 12,—

for "each of whom shall be a person who is or has been a Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court"

substitute—

"one of whom shall be a person who is or has been a judge of the Supreme Court and another shall either be a person who is or has been a judge of Supreme Court or of a High Court" (2)

He should be a person who had been a judge of the Supreme Court and another who is at present or had been a judge of the Supreme Court, or if such a one is not available, of the High Court.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Sometimes it so happens that it becomes impossible to get Retired Judge of the Supreme Court. It is necessary that this provision should be there as it is, and attempts are made to get such persons.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 2 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill*

*Clause 4 (Duties of the Commission)*

SHRI R. V. BADE: I move amendment No. 22.

I beg to move:

Page 2,—

*omit lines 28 to 33 (22)*

I want to omit the words: 'Provided further that it shall not be necessary for the Commission to readjust the allocation of seats in the House of the People to any Union territory or the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of any of the Union territories of Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry and Mizoram or the total number of seats in the Metropolitan Council of the Union territory of Delhi' It is not necessary for the Commission to do so because it has got jurisdiction for the whole of India. Therefore I want that these lines 28 to 33 should be omitted

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: While replying to amendment No. 20 I have given the reasons. The same reasons apply here also. This proviso cannot be deleted

SHRI R. V. BADE: When the Commission has got jurisdiction, why should there be this special power?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: These are governed by the Union Territories Act of 1963. There cannot be just two laws for the same purpose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 22 to Clause 4 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 22 was put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 4 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 5 (Associate members).*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members may move amendments to Clause 5

SHRI R. V. BADE I beg to move:

Page 2, line 35,—

for "nine" substitute "ten" (3)

Page 2, line 35,—

for "four" substitute "five" (4)

Page 2, line 36,—

for "House of the People" substitute "Parliament" (5)

Page 2, line 37,—

after "Assembly" insert "or of the Legislative Council" (6)

Page 2, line 43,—

for "House of the People" substitute "Parliament" (7)

Page 2, line 49,—

after "House" insert—

"and the strength of the members of the Political Parties represented in the House." (8)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:

Page 2, line 38,—

add at the end—

"from among the recognised political parties" (13)

Page 2, line 40,—

for "four" substitute "five" (14).

(Shri Ramavatar Shastri)

Page 2, line 42.—

for "nine" substitute "ten" (15)

Page 2, line 44.—

for "four" substitute "five" (16)

Page 3, line 4,—

for "two months" substitute "one month" (17)

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): I beg to move:

Page 2, line 37,—

for "five" substitute "four" (24)

SHRI R. V. BADE: I beg to move

Page 2,—

after line 44, insert—

"Provided further that at least one of the Members of Parliament so nominated and at least one of the associate members so nominated shall belong to either the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes." (25).

SHRI R. V. BADE: I have moved many amendments to clause 5. My first amendment seeks to substitute ten in place of nine. Three members are from the Commission, and if there are nine Members, it would mean a total of 12 and in case of division between the members, there will be difficulty. So, I have suggested that the number should be ten, so that the majority will carry the point, and the same reason will apply for the number five also.

Then, instead of the words 'House of the People' I want the word 'Parliament' to be substituted. The hon Minister has said, of course, that it is the House of the People which should be represented and not Parliament. But my argument is that Parliament, of course, represents the whole State, while the associate Members represent their own constituencies. When I am an associate Member, I shall be

always particular about my own constituency and when others come, then, of course, there is only stepmotherly constituency and when others come, then, be representation from the whole of Parliament, that is, from Rajya Sabha as well as Lok Sabha.

Then as my hon. friend Shri R. D. Bhandare had also suggested yesterday, I have suggested in another amendment that among the associate Members, there should be at least one from the Scheduled Castes and one from the Scheduled Tribes, because Government are very keen also that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be represented. Therefore, I have moved an amendment which seeks to provide that:

"Provided further that at least one of the Members of Parliament so nominated and at least one of the associate members so nominated shall belong to either the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes."

Of course, this is a very simple thing, and a matter on which Government have also been laying stress. But here there is no mention of representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to accept my amendment in this regard so that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes may be represented among the associate members.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें नौ सदस्यों को रखने की बात कही गई है जिस में चार लोक सभा के रहेंगे और पांच विधान सभा के लिए जाएंगे। तो मेरी समझ में यह तर्क नहीं आया कि विधान सभाओं को तो आप यह अधिकार दे रहे हैं कि वहाँ के पांच पांच सदस्य रहेंगे, फिर इसके पीछे क्या तर्क है कि आपने यहाँ के लोगों को केवल 4 रखा? बॉटिंग के बारे में जो बड़े साहब ने कहा वह ठीक है। लेकिन इस दृष्टिकोण से भी दोनों को एक सा होना चाहिए और जब आप प्रसेम्बली से

पांच बैठे रहे हैं तो लोक सभा से कम करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। तो इस तरीके से जहाँ कहीं भी चार खम्बों को मिलाया गया है वहाँ उते पांच बनाया जाना चाहिए और नौ को दस बनाया जाना चाहिए।

एक और मेरा संशोधन है धारा 5(1) के अन्तिम में वहाँ कैसे चुने जाएंगे, उनका चुने जाने का आधार क्या होगा? तो मैंने आधार यह बताया कि अपने संशोधन के जरिए कि फ़ाम एमग दि रेकानाइज्ड पोलिटिकल पार्टीज। ऐसा नहीं हो कि एक ही दल के लोग सारे के सारे चुन लिए जाए असेम्बली के भी और लोक सभा के भी। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। आप यह कह सकते हैं कि हमारे मन में यह बात नहीं है। हम सब में से सेगे। लेकिन हम इस बात को सफ़ाई से कहना चाहते हैं कि जो भी रेकानाइज्ड पोलिटिकल पार्टीज देश के अन्दर हैं उनको यहाँ मिला कीजिए और स्टेट्स में भी तथा यहाँ भी इसी आधार पर उन में से सदस्य चुने जाए।

इस के बाद अन्तिम में एक और हमारा संशोधन है कि विधान सभाओं से स्पीकर नामजद करेंगे और यहाँ से हमारे स्पीकर नामजद करेंगे। विधान सभा के स्पीकर को आपने कहा है कि एक महीने के अन्दर उन को नाम दे देना चाहिए। यहाँ के स्पीकर को आप दो महीने क्यों दे रहे हैं? क्या बजह है? कौन सा उनको ज्यादा काम करना होगा? इसके पीछे आपका तर्क क्या है? मैंने यह अनुरोध किया है कि यहाँ के स्पीकर भी एक महीने के अन्दर ही नाम दे देंगे कि कौन कौन लोग लोक सभा से इस परिसीमन समिति में रहेंगे। दो महीने को मैं एक महीना करना चाहता हूँ। यह मेरे संशोधन है। मेरा विश्वास है कि सरकार इन संशोधनों को स्वीकार करेगी।

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I only want to press amendment No. 24 which has been accepted by the hon. Minister.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: I accept amendment No. 23 which is the same as Nos. 3 and 11, amendment No. 4 which is the same as No. 12 and amendments Nos. 14, 15 and 16.

As regards amendment No. 5 moved by Shri R. V. Badi, which says that instead of the words 'House of the People' the word 'Parliament' should be substituted, the Delimitation Commission provides for delimitation of seats in areas from where the people will be elected Lok Sabha represents and is elected by people directly. The Rajya Sabha is not. Therefore, if the word 'Parliament' is substituted, then representation would have to be given to Members of Rajya Sabha, and since they are not elected directly by the people, it is not possible for us to accept that amendment. For the same reasons amendment No. 6 by which he wants to include the Legislative Councils also which are also not directly elected by the people, cannot be accepted.

Amendments Nos. 8 and 13 are identical. It is not possible for me to accept them, because the Constitution does not recognise political parties.

In amendment No. 17, Shri Ramavtar Shastri wants that the Speaker of the Lok Sabha who under the Bill is given two months' time to nominate should be given only one month, and his argument is that the Speakers of the State Assemblies are given only one month's time and therefore, the Lok Sabha also should be given only one month's time. While the Speaker of a State Assembly has to consider the areas of the State only, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha has to take into consideration the entire country, all the States and all the regions and he has also to take into consideration the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and all the groups that are in the country in order to see that everyone is represented, and, therefore, he is bound to take time. Therefore, he must be given a reasonable time. Therefore, two months' time has been provided.

SHRI R V BADE Why not accept amendment No 24 which says

"Provided further that at least one of the Members of Parliament so nominated and at least one of the associate members so nominated shall belong to either the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes"

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY I am afraid that the hon Member has not read the entire composition of the Commission Take the case of Jammu and Kashmir, where there is no Member from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes What will happen to such States?

SHRI R V BADE Wherever there is

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY His amendment does not say that it makes it imperative Therefore, it is not possible for me to accept it

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER There are a number of amendments which the hon Minister has indicated he would accept I shall put these amendments one by one to the vote of the House

The question is

'Page 2, line 35,—  
for "nine substitute "ten", (3)

*The motion was adopted*

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

'Page 2, line 35—  
for "four" substitute "five" (4)

*The motion was adopted*

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Amendments 11 and 12 have not been moved because they are the same as 3 and 4 So they have not been taken into consideration I put amendment No 14 to the vote of the House The question is

'Page 2, line 40,—  
for "four" substitute "five" (14)

*The motion was adopted*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The

question is

'Page 2, line 42,—

for "nine" substitute "ten" (15)

*The motion was adopted*

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

'Page 2, line 44,—  
for 'four' substitute "five (16)

*The motion was adopted*

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I shall put the other amendments the vote  
Amendments Nos 5 to 8 13 17 24 and 25 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

'The clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill "

*The motion was adopted*

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 6 to 8 were added to the Bill  
Clause 9 (delimitation of constituencies)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER We now take up clause 9 There is an amendment

श्री सिध कन्नार शास्त्री (धलीगढ़)  
मे प्रस्ताव करता हू कि पृष्ठ 5 की पंक्ति 21 के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अन्तः स्थापित किया जाये—

"परन्तु जिस जिले में लोक-सभा के लिए एक ही स्थान (सीट) हो और जहाँ अनुसूचित जातियों की जनसंख्या 25 प्रतिशत से कम हो वहाँ लोक-सभा के लिए स्थान प्रारक्षित न होगा

परन्तु यह और कि लोक-सभा और विधान-सभा के ऐसे स्थान, जहाँ में दो कालावधि के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों के सदस्य विधानमण्डल में प्रतिनिधित्व कर चुके हो और जहाँ अनुसूचित जातियों अथवा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की जनसंख्या 25 प्रतिशत से कम है, वह फिर प्रारक्षित न होवे।" (19)

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY Articles 330 and 332 of the



Constitution provide for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Reservation has to be in certain proportion laid therein. During the discussion of the Bill I had made a detailed statement put to my misfortune the hon. Mover of this amendment was not present. If he was present he would not have moved this amendment. The reason why it cannot be accepted is that certain constituencies will have to be "de-reserved" because the number of S. C. is less than 25 per cent. There cannot be shifting or rotation of these constituencies for the simple reason that if rotation was accepted, Members may not take any interest in the welfare of the constituency knowing that they would not be contesting the election next time from the same constituency. Moreover, it is only equitable to reserve seats for Scheduled Castes, as far as possible, in the areas where they are in large numbers. Otherwise, they will have a legitimate grievance that in spite of their higher percentage of population, the constituency has not been reserved for them. The method of de-reserving or rotation of reserved seats for subsequent elections will pose a problem for the Election Commission or the Delimitation Commission and the method adopted may not suit the convenience of the elected members, aspiring members and the electorate.

Therefore it is not possible for me to accept this amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 19 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 19 was put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall put all the other clauses of the Bill to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That clauses 9 to 11, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

Clauses 9 to 11, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd.): I want to take a few minutes at the third reading stage because I want this to go on record. There was reference by some friends for increasing the strength of the Lok Sabha. A circular was sent to us by the Election Commissioner suggesting that the present strength of the Lok Sabha should be increased to some arbitrary figure of 570. He did not give any reason why this figure should be raised arbitrarily like this. We are opposed, the Socialist Party is opposed to the increase in the strength of the Lok Sabha for the reason that there is no principle involved in increasing the number of seats from its present strength.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can speak on it if it comes within the purview of this Bill.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It has been discussed in this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How has it been discussed? This Bill will have nothing to do with the increase in the number of seats in the Lok Sabha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This has to be put on record. One reason why it has been suggested is that there were a few new States that have been constituted and they have to be provided for. This issue was thoroughly discussed by the framers of the Constitution and they felt that the issue of representation should not be kept flexible. They laid down a certain optimum limit. The reason is that representation cannot be proportionate

[Shri Samar Guha]

to the rate of growth of population. 570 may be possible in 1981 but in 1991 the numbers will grow and after twenty or thirty years this number will have to be increased to 1,000. The House of the People will turn into a mela or a bazar. After thirty or forty years it may so happen that we may have to go into the business of representation, whether it will be direct representation or some electoral college has to be set up in the panchayat level or some other level. That has to be thought of by our future generation. As I said, the farmers of the Constitution have said that the basis of representation cannot be proportionate to the rate of growth of population and if it is related to that, it will be extremely difficult.

Now the question arises: how to find the six seats, the figure that was given to us. Haryana with a population of nine million has nine seats

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All these things are relevant when the relevant Bill for this purpose comes before the House

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I know This point did not get publicity and so it is necessary for us to put it on record. Himachal Pradesh with three million people has four representatives. With nine million and nine seats in Haryana, if we take that basis, the representation from Jammu and Kashmir will be 3 or 4 from Himachal Pradesh less than 4. We should have rationalisation. Delhi has only four million people but the representation from Delhi is extra-ordinary. The population of Haryana is nine million and its representatives number nine. There is no rationale behind the representations of these smaller States like Jammu and Kashmir, H.P. or Delhi. If Haryana which has the least number of representatives is taken as the standard and on the basis of that if the representation for the smaller States or Union Territories is fixed, it will be possible to find out six extra seats, without there being any necessity of having any change in the Constitution.

Coming to this Bill, wherever these delimitation committees are formed, members will be chosen from Parliament or the Assembly. Although they will be associate members, our past experience is their views are not taken into consideration and there is a lot of injustice being done. In some States, particularly Assam, the areas are so delimited that it suits a certain personality or certain political party so that it will be helpful for them to get elected. Some good amendments moved by opposition members in this regard have not been accepted. Our past experience is bitter. A lot of partisan attitude is taken in the delimitation of our constituencies. I would request the minister to assure the House that there will be no partisan attitude in choosing the area for the Lok Sabha or Assembly constituencies.

श्री शम्भू नाथ (सैदपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जब हाउस की तरफ से परि-सीमन समिति बनने में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब के लोगो को रिप्रेजेंटेशन देने की बात आई तब मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी इस को माना कि दो महीने का समय स्पीकर को इस लिये दिया जा रहा है कि उनको कई तरह से सोचना है और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को रिप्रेजेंटेशन देना है। जहां तक मुझे मालूम है, जब 1961 में कमेटी बनी थी उस समय भी उस में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड को पूरा रिप्रेजेंटेशन नहीं दिया गया था। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि आज 523 सीटों में 86 सीटें हम लोगो के लिये हैं लोक सभा के अन्दर। यह करीब छठवा हिस्सा होता है। इसी तरह से स्टेट्स में भी है। ऐसी हालत में जो समिति बनेगी, जैसा अभी आप ने कहा है, क्या कोई ऐश्वर्य होगा कि केंद्र और स्टेट्स में कितना रिप्रेजेंटेशन दिया जायेगा अगर आप पुरानी बात देखें तो पहले भी उन को कोई रिप्रेजेंटेशन नहीं दिया गया था। क्या उसी की पुनरावृत्ति इस बार भी होगी

या जो हेंबोरेस दिया गया है उस पर ध्यान किया जायेगा ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस मरिस्मिन बिधेयक का समर्थन करना हूँ। यह जो बिल लाया गया है यह उचित ही-मुझ है। 1971 की सर्वेक्षणकारी के अनुसार हमारे देश की आबादी बढ़ गई है। इस बढ़ी हुई आबादी का प्रतिनिधित्व विधान सभाओं और लोक सभा में होना चाहिए। इसी उद्देश्य से यह विधेयक यहाँ प्रस्तुत किया गया है। इसलिये मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

समर्थन करते हुए मैं एक आध बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। इस में जिन सदस्यों का निर्वाचन या मनोनयन किया जाये उस में यह बात जरूर ध्यान में रखी जाये कि सभी विचारों और सभी तरफ के लोगों का उस में प्रातिनिधित्व हो जाये ताकि किसी को यह शिकायत करने का मौका न मिले और वह एक बेल रिप्रजेंटेटिव बाडी मानी जाये। इस में इटेग्रिटी के लोग ही रखे जायें। हमारा अनुभव है कि 1961 में जो डिलिमिटेशन कमेटी बनी थी उस में ऊपर से प्रेशर डाल कर मिनिस्टर या दूसरे लोग अपने लक्ष्यों को अपने अनुकूल बनवाने की कोशिश करते थे और उन के पक्ष के लोग सेम्बर बन कर आ जाते थे। इस समय मौका नहीं है कि मैं विस्तार में जाऊँ लेकिन मेरा खुद का ऐसा अनुभव है। अगर इस बार ऐसा होगा तो हगामा होगा और सब तरफ के लोग ऐसा करायेंगे। इस बार भी कस्टि-ट्यूएन्सी की जेरिमन्डरिंग होगी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो सही आधार है भौगोलिक सीमा बरीरह का उसी के आधार को स्ट्रिकटली फॉलो किया जाना चाहिए। एक कस्टि-ट्यूएन्सी को काट कर के दूसरी में मिला देना, कहीं का क्षेत्र कहीं डाल देना, यह नहीं होना चाहिए। जब इस बात का ध्यान रखना

जायेगा तभी इस का उद्देश्य पूरा होगा नहीं तो आप ध्यान तो करके बड़ा देवे लेकिन लोगों में असन्तोष बढेगा और निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का सही स्थानों में पुनर्निर्धारण नहीं होयगा।

श्री नीतिरात्र सिंह चौबरी उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जिस समय इस बिल पर बहस हो रही थी दुर्भाग्य से उस समय श्री समर गुह यहाँ नहीं थे वरना उन्होंने जो बात कही उस के कहने की जरूरत नहीं थी। दूसरे लोगों ने भी वही बात कही है और उन का उत्तर दिया जा चुका है। जा कुछ श्री गुह ने कहा उस का सम्बन्ध इस बिल से नहीं है, इस लिये उस की बाबत कोई विशेष उत्तर मैं नहीं देना चाहता।

श्री श्री रामावतार शास्त्री, न नाम, दंगी के बारे में कहा। जैसा आप ने अग्र. १२१ नामजदगी शासन को नहीं करनी है, स्पीकर को करनी है। मुझे विश्वास है कि जिस समय अध्यक्ष महोदय नामजदगी करेंगे वह श्री शास्त्री की भावना का आदर करेंगे और उस के अनुसार ही नामजदगी करेंगे।

श्री शास्त्री ने दूसरी बात सीमा निर्धारण के सम्बन्ध में कही कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि उल्टे सीधे लोम आ जाये। यदि वह बिल को पढ़ें तो उस में कई बातें हैं जो सीमा-निर्धारण के सम्बन्ध में दी गई हैं। उन के अनुसार ही सीमायें निर्धारित होगी और मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा कोई भ्रमसर नहीं आयेगा जब कोई आपत्ति कर सके कि इस तरह से नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

The motion was adopted.

14.48, am.

**STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS  
(AMENDMENT) BILL**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** We take up the next Bill by Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi further to amend the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951.

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-  
MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI):** I beg to move\*:

"That the Bill further to amend the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

As the House is aware the State Financial Corporations Act was passed in 1951 to provide for the establishment of State Financial Corporations in the States for rendering financial assistance to small and medium scale industries. Practically all the States have now established Financial Corporations in their respective territories. In regard to States and the Union Territories other than Delhi, which are small in area, the State Financial Corporation in the adjoining State serves as a Joint Financial Corporation. Negotiations are in progress for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Assam Financial Corporation to the State of Nagaland. The Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands has been addressed to consider setting up a Corporation. Action is being initiated to extend the jurisdiction of the Kerala Financial Corporation to the Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi group of Islands.

Since the last amendment to the Act in 1962, the activities of these Corporations have increased considerably. During the last financial year 1971-72, the aggregate loans sanctioned were of the order of Rs. 63.35 crores as against Rs. 49 crores of the year 1970-71 and Rs. 32.40 crores in the year 1969-70. The aggregate loans granted by the corporations since their inception amount to Rs. 291 crores covering 17,797 units. Of this, the number of small scale units assisted

was 15, 447 which received financial assistance of Rs. 141 crores. The aggregate paid up capital of the Corporations stood at Rs. 6.06 crores and their reserves at Rs. 6.06 crores. The number of Corporations which had to draw subventions has now declined to two and the subventions drawn also are at present insignificant. The Reserve Bank of India and the Industrial Development Bank of India have been assisting the State Financial Corporations in finding resources in the form of capital and bonds in the market and have also been providing refinancing and loan assistance at concessional rates of interest to the extent, financial corporations are able to utilise them.

The House may recall that concessional schemes of finance have been announced by the all-India term lending institutions for the establishment of small and medium scale industries in various backward areas notified by the Planning Commission. The Corporations' role is no longer confined to that of a mere purveyor of term loans to such industrial concerns as they seek them. The Corporations have to search for and implement positive programmes in ever widening fields of activities for the stimulation of industrial growth especially in the backward regions. There is a proposal for a World Bank Loan for of 25 millions U.S. dollars to be routed through the Industrial Development Bank of India for meeting the foreign exchange requirements of the loanees of State Financial Corporations. With the nationalisation of banks and the spread of a net-work of branches of these banks throughout the country, there is need for State Financial Corporations also to play a more useful part in the field of development of banking, particularly in less industrially developed regions of the country by extending financial assistance to new entrepreneurs. It has, therefore, become necessary to equip these corporations

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

with the necessary tools by suitably amending the law.

In November, 1971 the Finance Minister convened a Conference of the Reserve Bank of India, the State Financial Corporations and the public sector banks to effect a greater coordination of the activities of the Corporations with the Commercial banks. The various amendments contained in this amending legislation were the direct result of the decisions taken at the Conference. The amendments have been circulated among the State Governments. Representatives of some of the State Governments were also invited for discussions at Delhi to explain to them the salient features of the Bill. The principal amendments to the Act now proposed in the Bill have the broad general consensus of the State Governments.

I now proceed to explain the more important of the amendments.

The Corporations are now enabled for the first time to finance concerns engaged in the maintenance and repair of machinery, vehicles and vessels, assembling and packing units and the fishing industry. To help new entrepreneurs in the promotion of industries, consultancy services will also be provided by the Corporations.

The most important of the amendments is the creation of a special class of share capital to be exclusively subscribed by the State Government and the Reserve Bank. This capital is intended to provide loans on soft terms to technical entrepreneurs, to sophisticated lines of industries and to promote units in the industrially backward areas selected to qualify for concessional finance from the all-India term lending financial institutions. I hope this will be welcomed as a positive step towards helping the emerging class of new entrepreneurs and also in achieving the goal of a balanced regional development. In respect of this class of shares it is not proposed

to burden the State Government with the need to guarantee a minimum rate of dividend.

I am proposing a procedural change in the selection of managing directors who are the chief executives of the Corporations which are now expected to take more initiative than hitherto in the promotion of industries. The State Governments in future would, therefore, be required not merely to consult the Reserve Bank of India but should obtain its advice before making the appointments in order to ensure that suitable persons of requisite calibre alone are appointed as managing directors of these corporations.

To enable the financial corporations to have a wide net work of branches in their respective States, the corporations are also enabled to open offices at such places as they consider necessary in addition to the places where the State Governments ask them to do so.

On the analogy of the provisions proposed in the Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1972 the State Financial Corporations would also be prohibited from granting assistance to industrial concerns in which any of the directors of the financial corporations, may be having a beneficial interest, so long as they serve as directors on the corporations.

To have a better spread of assistance to a larger number of units, I propose to restrict the size of the industrial concerns which will be eligible for assistance from the corporations as well as the quantum of assistance which the corporations may give to a single industrial unit. Industrial units whose aggregate of paid up capital and reserves exceed one crore of rupees will not be eligible for assistance. The Corporations cannot also grant aggregate assistance exceeding 30 lakhs of rupees to a single industrial concern, if it is a limited company and 15 lakhs of rupees, if it is

a proprietorship or a partnership concern.

Some of the Union Territories have contiguous areas with more than one State. Under the present law such Union Territories can enter into an agreement with only one State for forming a Joint financial corporation. It is now proposed that the administrations of Union Territories may form Joint financial corporations with one or more States depending upon the States contiguous to each of its areas.

The other amendments are explained in some details in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and in the Notes and Clauses and are minor, consequential, clarificatory and of a procedural nature and I need not take any further time of the House to explain them.

With these remarks, I commend the Bill to the House for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, so far as this Bill seeks to extend the coverage by enlarging the definition of industrial concerns, we welcome it, because it makes various other types of industries or businesses eligible for financial assistance from the State Financial Corporations. But there are certain provisions of this Bill on which we feel that they have been incorporated without giving much thought to them.

For instance, take the provision which is sought to be incorporated by clause 4 as new section 4A. The hon. Deputy Minister said just now that this is the most important provision sought to be included by this amending Bill. This new clause 4A pro-

vides for the issue of a special class of shares. Here is a case where Parliament is being asked to abdicate all its powers and functions, so far as legislation is concerned. It says that the uncalled or unutilized capital of the various State Finance Corporation will not be used or issued by the State Finance Corporation under the previous existing law, but shall be issued to the State Government and the Reserve Bank or according to their directions. Kindly see sub-clause (3), which says:

"The funds representing the capital subscribed as aforesaid shall be used only for such purposes, in such manner and for rendering assistance to such class or category of industrial concerns, as the Reserve Bank may, in consultation with and after obtaining the advice of the State Government, specify in this behalf from time to time...."

This is how the special class of shares is sought to be allotted and the hon. Minister says that this is the most important provision of the amending Bill. We do not know for what purposes the special class of shares is being issued. Everything is left to subordinate legislation—the number of shares issued, to whom issued and for what purpose it is issued.

It is mentioned on page 11 of the Bill, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons:

"For these purposes, the corporations should provide assistance on soft terms to deserving units in the small and medium scale sectors of industry."

Therefore, the intention is to utilize the money that will be available by the issue of this special class of shares by giving it to deserving units in the small and medium scale sectors of industry.

15.00 hrs.

Why don't you provide that in the Bill? Will the Statement of Objects and Reasons govern the construction of the Bill? The Statement of Ob-



[Shri Som Nath Chatterjee.]

jects and Reasons has not to be looked into under the ordinary rule of construction. This is the most ordinary provisions. The Statement of Objects and Reasons lays down the principles on which the Bill is sought to be enacted. But the relevant Section does not say anything like that. I completely leaves it to the discretion of the Reserve Bank of India. Although a new class of shares is being floated or is mandatorily to be issued by the Reserve Bank of India, the Parliament does not know for what purpose it is issued.

It is important to note that Sections 47 and 48 lay down that the State Financial Corporations, can make rules and regulations. Now, with regard to Sections 47 and 48, no rules, no regulations, need be made at all as provided in the proposed piece of legislation. But some rules and regulations which nobody will know will be framed which need not be published. We do not know anything about them. This amending Bill does not make any provision even for the publication of rules and regulations.

Why should Parliament completely abdicate its powers. I do not know. If the intention is there as it appears to be in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, why don't you provide that by issue of a special class of shares, the money will be utilised for the purpose of helping the small and medium-scale industries? That is a very laudable object. We support that. We want that small and medium-scale industries should be given financial assistance, which they are not given. This is one of their grievances.

The Industrial Finance Corporation is more in favour of big business houses which have got a large scope of raising money. The small and medium-scale industries are not getting any preference. Why should it be left to the discretion of some officer in the Reserve Bank of India? Why should not the Parliament lay down that? I fail to understand that.

It shows not only scant respect is paid to Parliament but it shows, probably, up till now, nobody has applied his mind to it. That is why nobody has taken care to see that. The Draftsman who is no doubt to give effect to the policies of this Government has not even thought about it or has not been asked to think about it. This is my first point with regard to special class of shares. I think, it is essential that not only the mode of utilisation of money should be indicated but it should be indicated specifically in the statute, and that the regulations at least should be made available and placed before Parliament, and the Parliament may consider these matters. Why should Parliament abdicate its powers?

Then, the scheme of the Bill is to replace the Industrial Finance Corporation about which we were discussing yesterday and to replace it by the Industrial Development Bank so far as the functioning of the State Financial Corporations is concerned. The Industrial Finance Corporation deals with an all-India perspective. They do not deal with heavy industries as the Industrial Development Bank does. The State Financial Corporations in their restrictive spheres of activity have to deal with not only heavy industries but they are also expected to deal with small and medium scale industries. Yesterday, one of our appeals to the Government was to kindly see that there is a proper coordination, proper inter-connection of activity, between the State Financial Corporations and the Industrial Finance Corporation.

Now, we find that although the scope of the sphere of activity of the Industrial Development Bank is completely different from that of the State Financial Corporations, the State Financial Corporations are being brought under the complete hegemony of the Industrial Development Bank. This is a lop-sided way of looking at things. If you want proper coordination, if you want that there should not be any friction bet-

ween the State Financial Corporations and the Industrial Finance Corporation who have to do the same type of job, why do you bring in the Industrial Development Bank?

I heard the hon. Deputy Minister saying that the Industrial Development Bank will provide funds. Because they will provide funds, that does not mean that they will replace the Industrial Finance Corporation which will be an all-India body and its place will be taken by the Industrial Development Bank.

If you see clauses 7, 11 and 12, you will find that the whole basis of the change is nothing but replacing the Industrial Finance Corporation by the Industrial Development Banks.

So far as clause 6 is concerned, I have got certain submissions to make. Yesterday also I made submissions on identical provisions in the other Act. It says that the State Financial Corporation can transfer its rights with regard to certain documents or bonds, etc., somebody else. But we are blissfully ignorant as to who is that somebody else. No provision has been made at all. This is the very same point I made yesterday and no answer was given to that point with regard to the other Act, as to who are going to be the persons who will be the transferees. Does it depend on the sweet will of the State Financial Corporations to transfer to anybody else it likes.

Again, you kindly see the Statement of Objects and Reasons. No thought has been given to this matter. The Statement of Objects and Reasons with regard to this clause says that other institutions are intended to be the transferees. For construing the meaning of this Act when it is passed, everytime one has to have a copy of the Statement of Objects and Reasons to find out what does it mean. Even then, that is not very clear.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons says:

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"To ease the constraint in the resources of the Financial Corporations, it is provided in clause 6 that the instruments relating to loans or advances granted by a Financial Corporation may be transferred to other institutions."

Now, the word "institutions" we are getting in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, but even that word is not appearing in the body of the clause. What is the object behind it? Was any thought given at the time of drafting of the Bill? I do not know. I hope, the hon. Minister will kindly clarify this at least today. Yesterday, she did not do that.

If you see clause 7A, it says:

"...the Financial Corporation may, notwithstanding such transfer, act as the trustee for the transferee."

What will be the object? Why this provision for transfer to an unnamed, undisclosed, object and, when the transfer is made, what will be the consideration for transfer? We do not know for what purpose the Financial Corporation goes on acting as the trustee in respect of its transferees. I submit there is no rationale behind it. We do not understand this at all. If the Government has at all given its thought to it, I have doubts, with all respect to the hon. Deputy Minister. Let us try to have what is the purpose behind it, and how it is proposed to be worked out.

We are supporting the main object of the Bill, namely, expanding the scope of applicability of this legislation to various institutions. But while doing it, you include provisions by way of amendment which either are not workable or do not convey any meaning.

Then, clause 5, sub-clause (a) says:

"(a) in sub-clause (1), for the words "and with the approval of the Central Government", the words "based on the advice of the Reserve Bank" shall be substituted;"



[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

I find this is an innovation in drafting. It says that something has to be done based on the advice of the Reserve Bank. I am quite happy that the Central Government's approval is not necessary. What is meant by "based on the advice of the Reserve Bank"? Are they obliged to follow the advice? Does it mean more than "consultation"? Is it incumbent on the State Financial Corporations to accept the advice of the Reserve Bank? Why don't you use the ordinary language of the law which has been used and which has stood the test of time? Either say "approval" or say "consultation". What does "based on the advice of the Reserve Bank" mean?

Here, clause 7 says:

"...after the words 'in consultation with' the words 'and after obtaining the advice of' shall be inserted."

Is it a mandatory advice? Is the advice binding on the State Finance Corporations? I do not know whether any consideration has been given to that.

Then, you see clause 14.

It is an amendment proposed to section 23 of the principal Act:

"Provided that the State Government may, in consultation with and after obtaining the advice of the Reserve Bank, specify the class or categories of posts in respect of which appointments may be made by the Board on such remuneration and other conditions of service as the Board may determine, and no regulation made under this Act shall apply to such posts in respect of matters so determined by this Board."

It is said in 'Notes on Clauses':

"Clause 14 provides that in respect of certain categories of posts specified by the State Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank, the Board may determine

the remuneration and other terms and conditions, without the need to frame regulations."

I do not know whether a special class of officers are being sought to be created; I do not know what will be their duties and functions. Why should the regulations which are applicable to all other officers not be made applicable here also, to these officers also? Again on obtaining 'advice', a similar lacuna is there. What will be the functions of these officers what sort of posts are intended to be created, why should the regulations which are applicable to all others should not be made applicable to them also, nothing has been said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons...

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:

He is asking for the definition of 'advice'. May I know how he would define the word 'advice' Is it something mandatory or just a consultation? I may be guided by his advice.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

the question is what is the intention of the Government. You have moved this bill. You have to say whether you want that advice to be binding on the State Financial Corporation or it is just consultation. Consultation is not binding, need not be binding. Therefore, find out what the learned draftsman have thought about it. (Interruption). We do not want to be told by the people that we have been a party to this type of legislation. What I am trying to submit is this. If necessary, they may bring the amendments tomorrow. The hon. Deputy Speaker has been kind enough to the Government in allowing amendments.

There is a provision which has been made by which the State Finance Corporation will no longer be required to make payment to the State Governments which, under the present Act, they are obliged to do. We support it; it is good; why should the State Government get money from the State Finance Corporation?

But the ceiling that was there on the quantum of dividend to be declared is now being withdrawn. We wish to know why this ceiling is being withdrawn. Clause 23 deals with that. I find from 'Notes on Clauses'

"Clause 23 seeks to remove the present ceiling on the rate of five per cent on the dividends which may be declared by a Financial Corporation once it builds up its reserve fund equal to its share capital and also to provide that the surplus after payment of dividend need not be transferred to the State Government concerned but may be retained in the Corporation, in order to strengthen the reserves"

That is a very laudable thing, the second part is good, we want it. But why should the ceiling on the rate of dividend be withdrawn? The main subscribers to the capital of the institution are the Central Government or the State Government or IDBI or the Reserve Bank. Are they so keen to get more than 5 per cent dividend that you are withdrawing the ceiling? Not more than 25 per cent of the share capital can be subscribed by anybody except the Central Government and the financial institutions. For these shareholders, are you going to withdraw or remove the ceiling so that any amount of dividend can be declared? Does the Central Government or the IDBI want to have the State Financial Corporations as a money-making machine for them? Is the rate of dividend the test for the proper functioning of the State Financial Corporations? Merely giving out statistics will not do. We want to know what funds you are making available to the State Financial Corporations. There is an optimum limit of Rs 2 crores. They do not have the share capital more than that. You do not make funds available to them. Statutory limits are there on the share capital. But you want more dividend to come to the Central Government or IDBI whoever it may be. I submit that this proposal is also not a desirable proposal and this should be dropped.

I come to Clause 28. It says

"All regulations made under this section shall be published in the Official Gazette and any such regulation shall have effect from such earlier or later date as may be specified in the regulations"

Now, power is being taken to make the regulations with retrospective effect, without indicating the nature of the regulations. I wish to draw the attention of the hon members in this House with regard to two very important matters. Even regulations are not to be framed. They are talking about publication in the Official Gazette. They are not even to be framed. The existing regulations will not apply to them. Here you are taking power to make regulations with retrospective effect, with regard to what matters, we do not know. What is the necessity to take power to make regulations with retrospective effect? I do not know. The Supreme Court has said in a very recent judgment that you cannot make regulations with retrospective effect, whether this was taken into consideration, I do not know. Kindly take that into account.

I am sorry, I could not give my amendments to this Bill. I find now, specifically, this power has been taken to make regulations with retrospective effect, and they have made it very clear in their Statement of Objects and Reasons. I submit that there is a lacuna in the Bill. Certain proposals have been thought of without clearly trying to visualise the implications of them. We are told that consultations have been made with the State Financial Corporations. I do not know whether they have been agreeable to become subject to the jurisdiction of IDBI and not subject to the jurisdiction of IFC. What reason is there, we do not know. We want, as I submitted in respect of a similar Bill yesterday, that these financial corporations should play their part in the development of the industries in this country. We should not be enmeshed of the big business houses only as in the past we have been.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

These manipulations are there; mono-<sup>4</sup>poly houses have their own methods of getting funds from these places. We want the small entrepreneurs, the enterprising businessmen, who are suffering for lack of capital, to be patronised. We want to know what the Government is doing for them. We want that there should be proper coordination between the different financing institutions. They should have their separate areas of operation. Why should the IDBI, which is only concerned with heavy industries, come here and interfere with the functions of the State Financial Corporations? I have not been able to understand this.

With these words, I support the main purpose of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What do you propose to do to remove the lacunae?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: At 400 there is another discussion. We would place the amendments tomorrow if that is allowed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have not brought forward any amendment.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is true.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There should be some way of correcting them.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We are anxiously waiting for the reply of the Minister, whether she agrees to my suggestions or not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even if she agrees, without proper amendments, they will be useless.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We can bring them tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. B. V. Naik.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): I welcome this Bill which wants to change over and regulate the working

of the State Financial Corporations. In the opening remarks about the State Financial Corporations, the hon. Minister was good enough to say that this is intended to reduce the regional disparities as far as the industrial development of this country is concerned.

While I very much welcome and appreciate the anxiety to remove the regional disparities in the industrial development in this country, I would like to quote a few figures in regard to two States which, statistically speaking, can be said to be more or less identical. I compare between the two States of Bihar and Maharashtra. Bihar has, in the country as a whole, a population of 10 per cent of the total country's population. Maharashtra has 9.20 per cent. Bihar has an area, in the country as a whole, 5.3 per cent and Maharashtra has 9.4 per cent. But, in the distribution of the total amounts of loans sanctioned in respect of these two States, we find that Bihar has been hardly able to get 3 per cent and the State of Maharashtra has been able to get approximately 17 per cent.

Here, I am trying to make the point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: From whom? We are talking of the State Financial Corporations.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: State Financial Corporation's loan operations in respect of various States—I am comparing a backward State like Bihar with an advanced State like Maharashtra in order to find out as to how far we have been able to or been successful in removing these regional disparities. These are only some of the glaring disparities.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Regional disparities within the State?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: In the whole of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are not talking of the whole of India. We are talking of the State Financial Corporations.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: State Financial Corporations as are applicable . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I wonder whether the hon. Member has read the Bill.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I have gone through the Bill, the amending Bill of 1972. I would like to add a few more words.

It was also stated that in regard to the regional disparities one of the best suggestions that has come forward was in respect of very backward areas and the backward areas in respect of each of one of the States. May I submit here a specific case? While it is welcome that the backward areas are receiving an impetus through a multiplicity of agencies like the Industrial Development Bank, IFC, ICICI, etc., including the 14 nationalised Banks in our country, in actual practice, as far as the finances that are available to these industries are concerned, we find that there is a very limited scope and impact that is made in respect of the various States..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should have spoken on yesterday's Bill, not to-day's Bill.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I am speaking in relation to this one only. I have gone through its provisions..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are one day late, Mr. Naik.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Then, I will come to very relevant provision.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The figure of disparities as are pointed out by the hon. Member are illusory. The disparities which we have to consider here are those between the various regions of the same State as far as the resources of the State Financial Corporations are concerned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That was the point I am trying to point out to him.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I am subject to correction. But, as far as the illusions are concerned, I have also been able to find out that even within a State.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is an optical illusion.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Even within a State there have been also disparities. For example, in the State of Maharashtra, out of 27 districts, there are 13 districts which are considered as backward. Sir, I am not in the habit of laying papers on the Table. But, this particular relevant paper, for the satisfaction of the hon. Members, could be placed on the Table, I would do it, but it is not very necessary.

SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA (Ghatal): Sir, there is no quorum.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will you take some rest, Mr. Naik, so that we may call the quorum?

Let the quorum bell be rung.

Now, there is quorum, the hon. Member may continue.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I have checked my figures once again. This is a press clipping from the *Economic Times*, Bombay, dated 29th May, 1972. It is Table V and the caption is 'State Financial Corporations and regional industrial disparities'.

Therefore, I would like to submit that these are the figures which are very relevant in regard to the point which was stated by the hon. Minister that one of the objectives of this amendment to the State Financial Corporations Act, that is being brought forward, is to remove the regional disparities. I will go further because these are the quotations from the *Economic Times* of Bombay.

In regard to these two States, I will try to say that while in one State, compared to the area and the population, the disbursements, and that is to say the finances available through these recognised institutions are more, in the other, they are less.

[Shri B. V. Naik]

I will now come to another point of relevance in regard to the objective for which this particular Bill tries to make room and that is regarding the selection of the very backward areas. There are certain criteria that have been laid down. But, I very much wonder whether the objective criteria regarding industrial development are observed. We had in the State of Mysore formerly selected one district for industrial development, and, one of the principal features is that the capital subsidy is available for industries in these very backward areas. Thereafter, the number of these very backward areas where the capital subsidy was available was raised to two. Thereafter, when the proposals were called for, we thought that the industrial backwardness has got absolutely no relevance as far as the selection of these districts is concerned and in respect of the areas being backward and having a potential for development, there has been a certain amount of neglect. In this behalf, I would request that in regard to the selection of areas, at least the discrimination in the choice made of the districts by the process of the bureaucratic choice or the governmental proposal which were then okayed at the national disposal is glaring. For example, in the State of Mysore, Raichur district was chosen. Thereafter, some more proposals were called for and so, two more districts were sent. Now, we find that the districts of Dharwar and Mysore—both of them are very considerably advanced industrially—have been chosen as eligible for the purpose of capital subsidy to institutions having a total block capital upto Rs. 50 lakhs which means a capital subsidy of Rs. 5 lakhs being straightaway given to them.

Really, very backward districts like North Kanara have been skipped over. Financial institutions should do justice for promoting industrial growth in very backward areas. But this should be done on its own merit, on the basis of the potentialities. I request that the agencies must be

suitably advised to see to it that promotional work is also carried out.

About new entrepreneurs, a reference was made by the Minister in the opening speech. Most of the new entrepreneurs should have substantial amount of promotion money whether it is nationalised banks or State Bank of India, which has gone to the extent of about five thousand crores of rupees with liberalised terms and conditions. The basic bottleneck is this. In the majority of the cases, the preparation of project report itself involves approximately 10 per cent of block capital cost of particular industries. An industry costing 10 lakhs will be costing no less than about Rs. 50,000 and not more than Rs. 1 lakh.

As has been noticed more than once in respect of the financial institutions as well as other Corporations and banks functioning under the Finance Ministry, there is multiplicity of these agencies both at State and national level. We have a feeling like this. The right hand does not know what the left hand is doing.

Unless in our plan of financing we are able to finance project report which will be dependent again upon the worth and value of a project, our promotion to various industries is well nigh impossible.

Industrialists are a fringe of the population. Even if this fringe is to come from a particular section of society it should make much of a dent in our socio-economic programmes.

I now come to the Clause which relates to those areas where the financial institutions, banks and other agencies operate. There is a particular sector of our economy which is called as black money or grey money. This is the industry of hoteliers. I see no reason why such an entertainment industry should be treated in this way. I am not biased against it. This industry has been financed left and right with black money, white money, grey money etc. This is financed by scheduled banks, non-scheduled banks and private financiers.

and all that. Therefore, I do not know why they should fry to finance this once again. What is the productive role that they play? Without making observations in regard to specific amendments, what I would urge is that such clauses like No. 2(a)(iii) providing for financing of the hotel industry could safely be avoided and the rest of the Bill accepted.

\*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on behalf of my party, the Drivida Muthnetra Kazhagam, on the State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1972

Sir, one of the welcoming features of this Bill is that the definition of "industrial concern" has been enlarged and I am sure that more industries like the hotel industry will be able to avail of the financial assistance from the State Finance Corporation. While I extend my full support to such good features of this Bill, I have not to refer to certain retrograde provisions in the Bill.

In the parent Act in regard to the provision of the appointment of the Managing Director of S.F.C., it is stated that the State Government will do this in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India. But, here is Clause 7, it is provided that the State Government will not only have consultation with the Reserve Bank of India but the State Government will also have to obtain the advice of the Reserve Bank of India in the matter of appointment of the Managing Director of S.F.C. It is just like the teachers chastising the children that they must do certain things after obtaining the advice of their elders. What is the difference between "in consultation with Reserve Bank" and "after obtaining the advice of Reserve Bank"? Some sort of a courtesy had been shown to the State Government in the parent Act. This amendment is an insult to the ingenuity of the State Government in the sense that the Reserve Bank alone is the repository

of all wisdom and the State Government is not capable of even selecting a proper person for the post of the Managing Director of S.F.C. As this amendment shown some sort of a contempt towards the State Government, I would appeal to the hon. Deputy Minister of Finance to delete this amendment of "after obtaining the advice of" from the Bill.

I would now refer to clause 8 which states that "no person elected as Director shall hold office for a continuous period exceeding eight years" I do not know whether such a provision should be framed in this manner. It would have been better if it has been provided that "no person elected as Director shall hold office for more than two consecutive terms of four years each". It could also be stated "for not more than two full consecutive terms of four years each". This would have been a better legal terminology. I regret to say that adequate attention has not been paid by the Government in drafting this amending Bill and in fact proper legal terminologies have not been thought of at all

Sir, under clause 10, a provision has been made that the Managing Director may accept part-time honorary work also. Sir, the Managing Director of a S.F.C is a full-time job and even full time is not enough if the Managing Director wants to do justice to the question of industrial imbalances within a State. If permission to accept a part-time job is given through this Bill, then naturally the work of the S.F.C. will suffer and the Managing Director will not be able to devote himself exclusively to the S.F.C.'s work. It is highly improper to provide for in the Bill that the Central Government or the State Government or the Reserve Bank can request the Managing Director of the S.F.C. to accept part-time work. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what kind of part-time work is expected of the Managing Director of S.F.C. I hope that the

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

Minister will clarify the provision of "part-time work for the Managing Director" in her reply to the debate.

I welcome the provisions in Clause 15 of the Bill. But, I have to point out certain contradictions in Clause 16 of the Bill. You please turn to page 14 of the Bill, wherein the definition of Clause 16 is given. According to this definition, a private limited company can now get a loan assistance upto Rs. 20 lakhs as compared to Rs. 10 lakhs provided for in the parent Act. Now, kindly turn to page 6 and see clause 16(a) (iii) In the parent Act the provision was "twenty lakhs of rupees in the case of a public limited company" and the present amendment reads "thirty lakhs of rupees in the case of a company". Firstly, the word "public" has disappeared in the amendment and secondly, there is no mention at all about enhancing the limit of loan from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs in the case of a private limited company. I request the hon. Minister to explain this contradiction between the definition to the clause and the actual provision in the clause.

Before I conclude, I would refer to clause 28 which empowers the Board of a Financial Corporation to give effect to the regulations framed by it either prospectively or retrospectively. Sir, the S.F.C. is a financial institution and if its regulations are given retrospective effect, then naturally the industrial concerns which have received loan assistance will be greatly handicapped. Not only that, Sir. Giving retrospective effect to the regulations will be against all canons of jurisprudence. I appeal to the hon. Minister that this amendment to the parent Act, i.e. clause 28, should be deleted.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar):  
In clause 4 we find the provision:

"The funds representing the capital subscribed as aforesaid shall be used only for such purposes, in such manner and for

rendering assistance to such class or category of industrial concerns as the Reserve Bank may, in consultation with and after obtaining the advice of the State Governments, specify in this behalf from time to time, and nothing contained in section 47 or section 48 shall apply thereto."

In this particular clause, the importance of the provision made for raising some special funds has completely gone because of the vagueness of the very purpose and the manner in which such funds have to be utilised, and also the persons to whom such assistance has to be given or to what class or category of industries, it has to be given. These are the four main things. From the very objectives as have been enumerated at the end of the clause, we find that the emphasis is to intensify more and more assistance for industrial development of the backward areas. If that is the purpose, then what prevents the Government from mentioning the purpose, if that has to be given priority? So, we do not understand exactly whether the gap between profession and performance so far has been noticed by the State Financial Corporations and by the Government. We would like to know whether this gap is going to be widened or reduced, for we really do not find, as my hon. friend has already stated, any serious thought having been given to this matter.

Regarding clause 10 also, when we want the managing director to be the chief executive officer of the corporation, how can we afford him to be part-timer who can do some honorary work? The two are not compatible with each other. Once we say that he is the chief executive officer, why should any lacuna be there and why should any opportunity be given to him to slacken his work in the field where he is expected to concentrate all his energy and experience and wisdom? Therefore, this clause also should be properly amended.

In clause 18, the main purpose is that the State Financial Corporations shall not enter into any kind of business with any industrial concern of



which any of the directors of the financial corporations is a proprietor, partner, director, manager, agent, employee etc. That means, if any director of the financial corporations has got any pecuniary interest, if he happens to be a beneficiary, then in such cases, the corporation may not enter into any agreement in regard to business with such concerns. That is the main purpose of this clause. The very purpose of this provision has again been taken away by the proviso. I shall confine myself only to the relevant portion, namely 'by a corporation established by or under any other law'. The exception made is:

"Provided that this section shall not apply to an industrial concern, if any director of the financial corporation is nominated as a director of the board of such concern by the Government or a Government company."

Up to this, it is understandable, because Government have their own interests, and, therefore, this may be an exception to clause 18. But, at the same time, if we allow the corporation established by or under any other law, then it would become difficult again, because corporation means a private corporation, and it need not be a Government corporation. For, the words, 'Government company' have been specifically mentioned. Therefore, I propose that the phrase 'corporation established by or under any other law' be deleted completely, or else the very purpose will vanish and it will be of no effect.

From the Statement of Objects and Reasons we find that pious declarations have been made and this amending Bill has been brought forward in furtherance of those objectives. But as my hon. friend has already pointed out, I would like to give a warning, looking to the performance of the State Financial Corporations. The State Financial Corporations Act was enacted in 1951, just after the Industrial Finance Corporation Act of 1948. What has been their performance during all these 20 years? Regional disparity has increased. For the last two years, of course, there has been some slight improvement, but upto 1970,

that is not evident, for out of 1,70,000 registered small industries in India, only 4000 units received assistance from the State Financial Corporations. For the last two years, of course no figures have been supplied. However, some little advance has been registered. But that is again negligible.

We know we have to solve the main problem of unemployment which the country and the Government are facing. But there is absolutely no seriousness on the part of Government to solve it. The more we take steps to develop the small scale industries, the more shall we be able to solve the problem of unemployment at least partially.

Many suggestions have been made in this regard. In answer to a question, it was stated that there was a conference of the chairmen of State Financial Corporations in March, 1970, and they made several recommendations, and there was a study team, and that group investigated into the operation and what defects were there and made recommendations in regard to the further steps to be taken for intensifying more and more assistance for bringing up the small scale industries. I would like to know what has happened to those recommendations. Already, there was an Act in force for about 20 years, and now the hon. Minister has come forward with an amendment. But we find that the very Act could not be implemented, however limited it may be, and we find that the corporation has not registered any significant advance, rather, its performance has been shameful. So, I do not know how by this particular amendment, we shall expect to achieve the very object for which this amendment is being brought forward.

I do not want to go into all those recommendations, but I would just refer to the reply given to starred question No. 250 in the Rajya Sabha in this regard, in regard to the extent to which the recommendations made at that conference had been implemented. It is no use wasting our energy again and reiterating the same suggestions and the same steps and



[Shri D. K. Panda]

demanding that Government should take those measures. I shall confine myself just to one aspect. Out of 326 districts, nearly sixty per cent are declared to be backward. Have the industrial potentialities of these backward districts been completely assessed?

What steps is the hon. Minister going to take. If these amendments have anything to do with the reality, what steps have to be taken? Several suggestions have been made that they should develop local entrepreneurs and technical training and entrepreneurial experience should be imparted to them and for that purpose different centres have to be established for training purposes. No steps have been taken so far. It is ridiculous. Some 26 centres have been opened during these two years. There were to be opened forty more centres, that is also quite ridiculous. In three or four districts in Orissa exploration of industrial potentialities have been taken and in respect of the other districts no serious steps have been taken. There was a sample survey. It will not solve the problem. There should be a serious effort to assess the industrial potential districtwise and it has to be given effect to after the assessment is over.

It has been mentioned that soft loan has to be given to the small scale sector. While selecting a sector or a field there must not be any unevenness. There is uneven distribution of assistance. We have been pointing out how the monopoly houses have been making use of this; I need not go into those facts. Which sector has to be given priority when assistance is to be given from the State Financial Corporations? Whether it should be agro-industries or some other industry—all these things have to be taken into consideration. There should be a time-bound plan to see that in a particular State which are the districts and which are the sectors and which are the industries which should receive priority and how it could be

developed and how assistance could be given.

In order to ensure balanced regional industrial development it is imperative to provide basic infrastructure facilities. Suppose in a particular district uranium is available. Say, it is Ganjam district in Orissa, Gopalpur C.P. Along with the big plant that is going to be established, there can be so many small industries. I need not give the details what materials are available there for development of small scale industries. Both small scale units and the public sector can be developed. The corporation has also to take into consideration these aspects.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Which district has the hon. Member mentioned?

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Ganjam district in Orissa; Our President's district

श्री प्रार० बी० बड़े (हरयाण)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो स्टेट फाइनेंसियल कारपोरेशन अमेन्डमेंट बिल हाउस के सामने आया है उसके लिये मैं शासन को बधाई देता हूँ कि उनका इस तरह बड़ा ध्यान गया है। अभी तक स्टेट्स की तरफ उनका ध्यान नहीं था और अब वह स्टेट फाइनेंसियल कारपोरेशन के बास्ते यह अमेन्डमेंट बिल ले आये हैं। लेकिन आपने जो अमेन्डमेंट दिया है, इंडस्ट्रियल कर्नरों जो डेफिनिशन दी है कि :—

“Industrial Concern” means any concern engaged or to be engaged in the manufacture, preservation or processing of goods or in mining or in the hotel industry or in the transport of passengers or goods by road or by water or in the generation or distribution of electricity . . .

यही डेफिनिशन तो इससे पहले भी थी। 1950 के ग्रीन्ड ऐक्ट में भी यही डेफिनिशन है। इसमें आपने उसे केवल ए बी सी डी कर के बताया है बाकी और कुछ नहीं है। तो यह ऐसा क्यों है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

दूसरी बात—होटल इंडस्ट्री के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार का शासन का सध्य क्यों है ? हमारे एक मित्र हैं उन्होंने बताया कि दस परसेंट पैसा हम तैयार करते हैं और बाकी पैसा शासन से लेकर होटल इंडस्ट्री चलाते हैं । वह दस परसेंट पैसा वापस इकट्ठा करके बाकी पैसा शासन से लेते हैं और होटल इंडस्ट्री चलाते हैं । ऐसा क्यों है ?

इसके धरावा भीर बहुत सी इंडस्ट्री चलाई जा सकती हैं । जैसे मध्य प्रदेश में फारेस्ट इंडस्ट्री बहुत चल सकती है । उसके बासी सब भी हो चुका है । लेकिन इंडस्ट्री स्टार्ट नहीं होती है । जो स्टार्ट किया है वह है स्टेट ट्रांसपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन का प्रदेश रोड-वेज, उसमें उनका सब लास हुआ लास होता आ रहा है । उसके अन्दर इतनी प्रबलवस्था है मगर उसकी तरफ शासन का ध्यान ही नहीं है । सारा पैसा स्टेट का लगा है हर साल लास होता है . .

अधिसूची लुशीला टोहसगी : कौन से उद्योग का जिक्र आप कर रहे हैं ?

श्री प्रार० बी० बड़े . स्टेट ट्रांसपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन, राज्य परिवहन निगम । अब उसमें ऐसा होता है कि एक एल० आई० सी० से भी पैसा लेते हैं, कोप्रोपर्टिव बैंक से पैसा लेते हैं, स्टेट फाइनेशियल कार्पोरेशन से भी लेते हैं और स्टेट से भी लेते हैं । लेकिन उसका विनियोग किस प्रकार से किया जाता है यह देखना चाहिये । इसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं है ।

इतना ही नहीं हमारे कितने इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं जो पैसा लगाना चाहते हैं उनकी एप्लीकेशन जो जाती है उसकी प्रोसेसिंग में इतनी देर लगती है कि जिसकी कोई हद नहीं । होना तो यह चाहिये कि उनको एकरेज करके उनका पैसा इंडस्ट्री खोलने में लगाना चाहिये । फिर जहाँ तक पैसा धिल्ले का बात है जो कॉमन पार्टी के लोग हैं, य. जिनकी सिकारिक होने उनकी पैसा-मिल-जबान, सबी लोगों को नहीं मिलेगा । यह होता है । मेरा कहना यह

है कि स्टेट फाइनेशियल कार्पोरेशन को खुद इनीशिएटिव लेना चाहिये और इंडस्ट्री जहाँ खुलनी चाहिये वहाँ खुलवाना चाहिये । जैसे बस्तर में मिनी स्टील इंडस्ट्री खुल सकती है और दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज खुल सकती है । लेकिन केवल एक इंडस्ट्री बैलाडिला में खोल दिया है और बाकी वहाँ कुछ भी नहीं है ।

शासन ने वहाँ बहुत से लोगों को बुलाकर कहा कि कौन-कौन इंडस्ट्री लगाना चाहता है ? बहुत से लोगों ने कहा कि पैसा देते तो हम लगायेंगे । लेकिन पैसा देने का प्रोसेस इतना लम्बा है कि तीन-तीन, चार-चार महीने तक उनकी एप्लीकेशन पड़ी रहती है और वे चक्कर काटते रहते हैं, कुछ भी उन्हें पता नहीं लगता कि क्या हो रहा है । शासन को खुद इंडस्ट्री को यह बतानी चाहिये कि तुम्हारी एप्लीकेशन इस स्टेज पर है । लेकिन होता यह है कि किसी ने एक बार दरबारास्त डाल दी तो उसके बाद उस पर क्या हुआ कुछ पता नहीं चसता है । तीन-तीन, चार-चार महीने बीत जाते हैं । फिर वह एल० आई० सी० के पास एप्लीकेशन देते हैं, कोप्रोपर्टिव बैंक के पास देते हैं, प्रसन-मलन जगह एप्लाइ करतें हैं, जहाँ से पैसा मिलता है वहाँ से लेकर काम करते हैं । स्टेट फाइनेशियल कार्पोरेशन से पैसा उनको मिलना नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can continue tomorrow. We take up the discussion under rule 193.

10:00 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON STUDENT UNREST IN THE COUNTRY AND INCIDENTS IN DELHI UNIVERSITY ON DECEMBER 6, 1972

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up the discussion under rule 193 on the increasing student unrest in the country and the statement made by the Minister of State for Home Affairs in the House on the 7th December, 1972. Shri K. Lakkappa—absent. Shri Jagannathrao Joshi.

Shri Jagannathrao Joshi (Shajapur) rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I was not informed about it. Both are to be discussed together. Shri Ganga-deb.

SHRI P. GANGADEB (Angul): Sir, I rise to speak on the increasing student unrest in this country. The problem of unrest in university campuses today is experienced in many of the countries of the world, but what we are experiencing in our country now is something which we cannot ignore, because indiscipline in the campuses adversely affects academic standards. Therefore, the quality of human capital is also affected. Therefore, it is a problem for which the Government and the people of the country should try to find out a lasting solution.

16.02 hrs .

[SHRI N. K. P. SALVE in the Chair]

It is certainly important that we try to analyse today the causes of the so-called indiscipline in universities. It may not be quite charitable to accuse the student community for all the disturbances because they themselves may be victims to certain environmental and external influences of the vested interests and the frustrated politicians. There has been an unprecedented explosion in terms of student enrolment for higher education. In this case, the UGC has increased the expenditure by more than 1000 per cent. Yet it is difficult to say that we have succeeded in finding adequate amenities to the student community. Instead of checking admissions to the universities, we have perhaps been admitting a fairly large number of sub-standard students who had no definite aptitude for higher studies and research.

Likewise, the recruitment of teachers has also deviated from certain norms on account of rapid expansion in the students' enrolment. Frankly speaking, we may be guilty of yielding to pressure from less informed quarters and thereby allowed admissions on grounds of minimum eligibility conditions. Simultaneously, we

may have offered uncertain future to large numbers of young men by not insisting on admissions dovetailed to requirements for the socio-economic development of the country.

All this has only meant postponement of frustration till the completion of University education. This has also caused a large volume of expenditure on education without improvement in the quality of the real education. The innocent young people are also exposed to the influence of frustrated politicians who have otherwise achieved much success in the past. For example, the rusticated President of the Delhi University Students' Union to take over the administration of the university is definitely a move of a politician's instructions rather than a scholar's goal.

There is also legitimate apprehension in certain quarters that some foreign lobbies also are working in the country to spread feelings of frustration and desolation so that the country does not make faster development to occupy its place of pride in the world. It is indeed tragic, therefore, that while the Government despite limitation of resources is giving priority to higher education, certain vested interests and the politicians may be busy fishing in these troubled waters. At the same time, however, reluctant the Government may feel and however opposed to certain vested interests it may be, we shall be failing in our duty unto the nation, if we do not take courage in our hands to identify the anti-social and non-academic and politically motivated forces in the campuses and eliminate them.

I would, in conclusion, in all humility seek to make the following suggestions. Firstly there should be a check on the rapidly growing strength of the students at institutions of higher learning plus again a check through entrance-cum-aptitude tests for admissions. Secondly, there should be comprehensive screening of

candidates seeking employment as college and university teachers; of course, only those committed to academic values should be considered. Thirdly, a built-in mechanism should be created through suitable provisions in the constitution of the students' union and teachers' associations so that only brilliant students and capable, experienced teachers provide the leadership. Lastly, there should be a national scheme of vocationalising education to reduce uncertainty about the future and to make education purposeful at the school level itself, because school education is very very important in my opinion and we should not ignore it.

Therefore, I am confident that the Government and the hon. members of this House will consider this discussion as a matter of collective responsibility to restore the universities as eminent places of higher learning in our country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have only two hours and I have before me a formidable list of speakers. I would, therefore, request members to be indulgent to me if I am strict about time. Shri Joshi.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur): How much time do I have, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Out of 2 hours, 4 minutes have been allotted to Jan Sangh on the routine basis.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, I want to make a submission here. We have discussed this matter with the hon. Speaker and he has said that time would be given for a meaningful contribution. In this particular case, they should like to hear the opposition more. If you go on dividing time on the basis of the strength of each party, some parties might get even minus time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Joshi asked how much time he has got and I said that his party has got four minutes.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Minutes have no meaning in this context.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : महापति महोदय, 6 दिसम्बर को दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के प्रांगण में पुलिस वालों ने विद्यार्थियों पर जो बर्बरतापूर्ण अत्याचार किये, उगड़ात को लेकर सदन में 7 दिसम्बर को माननीय गृह मंत्री ने जो वक्तव्य दिया था वह पूर्णतया असन्तोषजनक था क्योंकि वस्तुस्थिति बिल्कुल इससे विपरीत थी। मैं हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स से, जो दिल्ली का जाना माना अखबार है, कुछ अंश पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ जो उसमें छपे है :

"The police went into action just as DUSU President, Mr. Shri Ram Khanna, was requesting the largely peaceful crowd of about 2,000 students to disperse."

यानि वह कह रहा था कि यहाँ से धीरे-धीरे चले जाओ। ऐसे समय में पुलिस वालों ने धुमे और उन्होंने उनको एकदम पीटना शुरू कर दिया। यह देखिये :

"But over 50 lecturers, who witnessed the entire incident, described police entry as 'unprovoked' and condemned the 'beating up of students and teachers'."

यानि पुलिस वालों ने टीचर्स को भी नहीं छोड़ा। उन्होंने टीचर्स को भी मारा। यह बड़े शर्म की बात है। यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि जिस दिन मंत्री महोदय ने यहाँ स्टेटमेंट दिया था उस दिन उन्होंने कहा था कि विद्यार्थियों ने पत्थरबाजी शुरू की। उस आफिस के जो शीशे बरतार थे वह टूट गये। किन्तु विद्यार्थी नेता जरूर यह कहते हैं कि वहाँ जो प्रेस के संवाददाता थे, उनको उन्होंने दिखलाया कि जिस तरह शीशे टूटे पड़े थे उससे लगता था कि किसी ने अन्दर से जानबूझकर उनको फेंक दिया है और बाहर से बहाना बनाया गया पुलिस वालों को बुलवाने के लिये क्योंकि जैसे ही पुलिस घुसी पहला टियरगैस गोल छोड़ा गया बिना पहले से बतलाये हुये। यह हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में छपी खबर है।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र शर्मा) : जानबूझकर तो किसी ने अपने को नहीं पीटा ? (व्यवधान) ।

श्री जयशंकर शर्मा बोली . यह हिन्दु-स्थान टाइम्स का सवाददाता कहता है । आप जानते हैं कि वह दिल्ली का जाना मना अवधार है । मैं उससे से ही कोट कर रहा हूँ । यह मेरी अपनी बात नहीं है । मैं मंत्री महोदय को यह चित्र भी दिखलाना चाहता हूँ जिसमें एक विद्यार्थी को पुलिस वाले पीट रहे हैं । विद्यार्थी एक है और पीटने वाले तीन हैं और स्वयं ए० डी० एम० कहता है

ADM said lathu charge was made on the falling students despite the magistrate's shouting "enough enough"

यानी स्वयं मजिस्ट्रेट कहता है कि काफी है । एक विद्यार्थी को तीन पुलिस वाले पीट रहे हैं । यह फट पेज पर छपा चित्र है हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में और मंत्री महोदय मुझसे पूछत हैं कि आपने किसी को देखा है । (व्यवधान) ।

समापति महोदय, मैं जरा इसकी तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स का एक अंश है

" according to eye-witnesses a constable began belabouring a prostrate student who was later identified as Mr Raj Kumar of the Hansraj College The Hindustan Times photographer, who clicked the scene, was justified until other newsmen intervened The bleeding student was dragged to a waiting jeep and driven away minutes later "

यानी उनको ले गये और जिन्होंने देखा उन्होंने कहा कि गाड़ी में ले जाने के बाद भी पीटा गया ।

समाप्त यह है कि जो ऐन्ट्रासिटीय हुई हैं वह देखने लायक हैं । सिद्धारथ कालेज की जिस प्रथा दीक्षित ने बताया

"a Miranda House lecturer, Miss Prabha Dikshit and two students saw the police 'beating the students inside the vehicle' "

बाद में पता चला कि महिला प्राध्यापक के साथ भी पुलिस वालों ने दुर्व्यवहार किया, उन पर अत्याचार किया । यह घटना दिल्ली की है, हमारी भाषों के सामने की है । 6 तारीख की घटना होने के बाद यदि मंत्री महोदय हमको बतलाते हैं कि यह सब नहीं हुआ, तो मैं एक बात समझना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर मेरी मग पर जुडिशियल गन्वायरी क्यों नहीं होती है ? विद्यार्थियों पर अत्याचार क्यों होता है । एक महीना लगातार 14-15 नवम्बर से लेकर 6 दिसम्बर तक यह सब चला और उसके बाद ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया था मंत्री महोदय स कि आप इन्टरवीन कीजिये, दखल दीजिये । वह नेताओं से मिले, कालेज के प्रमुख से मिले पेरट्स आर्गेनाइजेशन से मिले और मिल कर रास्ता निकालने की कोशिश करे, जो भी विद्यार्थियों के इन्टरव्यू हैं उनको दूर करे ।

पेरट्स आर्गेनाइजेशन की तरफ से जो सूचना मुझे मिली है उसमें उन्होंने यह बात कही है कि जो चार मेडिकल कालेज हैं उनमें आज भी 65 सीटें खाली हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय क्या करना चाहते हैं । वह थोड़ा सा खुलासा करे । इस फास में दिया है कि क्रिच-किस कालेज में किस-किस कारण से सीटें खाली पड़ी हुई हैं । कुल 65 सीटें हैं । पेरट्स आर्गेनाइजेशन की प्रेसिडेंट एच० एल० कौर हैं ।

MR CHAIRMAN: Let him confine himself to student unrest.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI. Simultaneously, along with student unrest, we are also discussing the incidents which took place in the Delhi University campus on the 6th December

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not objecting to his referring to student unrest.

But he is speaking about admission to the medical colleges That is not strictly relevant

**SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI**  
The main cause for student unrest is that from July, 133 students have been denied admission in medical colleges while there are so many seats vacant in the medical colleges

**SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra)** Is the Chairman aware of the fact that one of the demands that have been submitted by the students is admission to medical college? So, it forms part of the debate It is meaningless to debate issues in isolation

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी इस बात को लेकर मैंने दो बार ध्यान आकर्षित किया, लेकिन बाद में जो लाठी चार्ज हो कर अत्याचार हुये उनको ले कर जो वक्तव्य दिया गया था वह बिल्कुल सन्तोषजनक नहीं था। विद्यार्थियों के साथ अन्याय करने वाला था। इसलिये मैंने जानबूझकर समय माना और उस पर चर्चा उठाना चाहता था। मैं हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स से इसलिये कोट कर रहा हूँ कि यह यहाँ का जाना-मना प्रचलन है। हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स का जो सवाददाता था उसने देख कर सारी बातें कही हैं। उस दिन मंत्री महोदय ने इसके मुतालिक यह बात कही थी कि जो कैम्पस हैं, विश्वविद्यालय का प्रमाण है वहाँ से हम पुलिस वालों को हटायेगे। उसके पहले दिन, 4 दिसम्बर को वहाँ विद्यार्थी इकट्ठे हुये थे, लगभग 10-15 हजार विद्यार्थी वहाँ इकट्ठे थे और कोई धमियाँ बटना नहीं हुई। 6 तारीख को पुलिस वाले अन्दर आते और बाइस चांसलर के आफिस को प्रोटेक्ट करते तब भी बात मेरी सत्यता से भ्रामी, लेकिन आते ही बिदाउट बॉर्निंग उन्होंने आँसू गैस छोड़ी। स्वयं जलकान कहना है कि बिना कोई भी सूचना दिये दिल्ली के बीच-बीच में बाइस चांसलर और निवासियों पर अत्याचार किये गये। हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स का सवाददाता जो लिखता है आप उसको पढ़ें। इसलिये सच कहना चाहें कि

तब बना जब विद्या के क्षेत्र में विद्यार्थियों की जो मांगें हैं, उन पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता।

बनारस का मामला भी यही है। जब कि विद्यार्थी मिल कर आये थे, प्रेजिडेंट, बाइस प्रेजिडेंट और जनरल सेक्रेटरी मिल कर आये थे, मंत्री महोदय ने जानबूझकर प्रेजिडेंट का नाम तक नहीं लिया। वह तीनों मिल कर आये थे और विद्यार्थियों को बतलाना चाहते थे कि उनके साथ क्या बात हुई? जिस समय बिल्कुल शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से सब मामला चल रहा था, पी० ए० सी० वहाँ बुलाई गई और अत्याचार हुये, किन्तु विद्यार्थियों की जो मांगें हैं उन पर कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई। सिर्फ पिटाई होती रही। अगर सिर्फ इसी तरह से होता रहे तो बड़े दुःख के साथ हमको कहना पड़ेगा कि यहाँ पर राजनीति को बड़े भददे तरीके से काम में लाया जा रहा है।

इसी तरह से दिल्ली के आई० टी० आई० का मामला है, जहाँ प्रो० स्वामी ने क्लास तीन और चार का संगठन किया। क्या यह अपराध है? जहाँ 5 लाख का खपला है, जहाँ पी० ए० सी० इज सीज्ड प्राक् डि प्रो लेंस, इस स्थिति में, प्रोफेसर श्री सुब्रह्मण्यस्वामी को बहा से निकाल देना, डिसमिस करना यह दिखलाता है कि यह बिल्कुल बिडविटव ऐंटीट्यूड है। आखिर यह अनरेस्ट या गडबड क्यों होती है इसका पता इसी बात से चलता है। चाहे दिल्ली में हो, चाहे बनारस में हो, चाहे आई० आई० टी० हो, कहीं भी हो, जो जायज मांगें हैं उन पर विचार करना चाहिए क्योंकि आखिर विद्यार्थी हमारे हैं। आज सरकार की नीति हमारी समझ में नहीं आती। चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ, उन के द्वारा देश पर हमला होने पर भी मित्रता के साथ बैठ कर वह हल निकालना चाहती है, लेकिन क्या विद्यार्थी हमारे दुश्मन हैं? जैसा मैंने उस दिन कहा था, अगर आते आते दातों के नीचे जीन आ जाती है तो इस का यह मूल्य

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोगी]

नहीं होता कि दाता को ही उखाड़ कर फेंक दिया जाये। आखिर विद्यार्थी हमारे हैं। हमारे यहाँ निर्देश दिए गए हैं कि रिस्ट्रैट रक्खा जाये। (व्यवधान) केन्द्र ने जा निर्देश दिए हैं वह इस प्रकार है

"While there should be no lack of vigilance or firmness the need for restraint as well as a visible proof of such restraint should be equally obvious"

Where is the visible proof of restraint?

यानी उन के साथ कार्ड डायलाग न हो टीचर्स और शिक्षाया को जा कमन्टेडिव कमेटी उनी है उन में यह मामला गया ही नहीं। उन दिन जग मा मामला होते ही एडम में रस्टीकेशन आई है जाता है। इस में मझ का लगना है कि इस में राजनीति आती जा रही है। यह ठीक ठीक नहीं है। अगर विद्यार्थी और टीचर वर्ग में असन्तोष है तो उन का हल करने का तरीका राजनीति नहीं है। इसके बिना दा माइड अपनाये जा रहे हैं। छात्रा की ओर से पुलिस वाला के साथ जब कानकला के मैदान में सफर होता है और मिनिस्टर माहब को उसका पता चलता है तो वह स्वयं वहाँ उपस्थित हो जाते हैं। और कई पुलिस वाला को उन्होंने ससपेड कर दिया लेकिन यहाँ यह चलता है कि रिटाई होने के बाद जब इस कार्रवाई को कंडम किया जाता है वकीला के द्वारा स्टाफ के द्वारा, कर्मचारियों के द्वारा फिर भी उनकी कार्ड सुनवाई नहीं होती है। ये दा माइड क्यो? विद्यार्थी वर्ग में जो असन्तोष है वह बहुत गहरा है। पन्चवीस साल के बाद भी वास्तव में शिक्षा की ओर जो ध्यान हमें देना चाहिए था वह हम दे नहीं पाए।

Even education has got a body and a soul

उसकी भी देह है उसकी भी एक आत्मा है। देह तो वही विदेशी है और जहाँ तक आत्मा का सम्बन्ध है उसका तो वही पता ही नहीं है। शिक्षा का उद्देश्य यह होना चाहिए कि आदमी सुमकून बने सुबुद्ध उसे और समाज के लिए आवश्यक हर काम को करने के लिए तैयार हो। वह है शिक्षा। लेकिन शिक्षा यहाँ किस माध्यम से देनी है यह तक पन्चवीस साल में आप तय नहीं कर पाए हैं। इनका परिणाम यह है कि विद्यार्थी वर्ग में असन्तोष है उसके सामने आज फ्रस्ट्रेशन है। उसके लिए आप विद्यार्थी वर्ग का दोष नहीं दे सकते हैं। रुइली यूनियनिटी में स्वयं हमारी प्रमान मंत्री गई थी। वहाँ विद्यार्थियों ने नारे लगाए कि हमें डिप्रिया नहीं चाहिये हमें सर्विस चाहिए हमें काम चाहिए। साठ मत्तर हुआ इंग्लैण्ड और भी बेकार है। हम चोरी थार पानी पोन्नामा को ले कर चले रहे हैं और हजारों करोड़ खर्चा उन पर खर्च कर रहे हैं लेकिन जो परिणाम इस सब के निकल रहे हैं उरासे पता चलता है कि दानों में कार्ड मेलजोल नहीं है। विद्यार्थी वर्ग काम करने के लिए तैयार होता है लेकिन उनका काम नहीं मिलता है। कार्ड स्काप ही नहीं है। वे अन्धकार में हैं उनका भविष्य अन्धकार-मय है। उन में फ्रस्ट्रेशन है। यह जो चीज है इसकी गहराई में आपको जाना पड़ेगा और यह एक अलग चीज है। हमारी जा, शिक्षा है हमारी जो परम्पराये रही हैं उनका मूलरूप आपको इसको ढालना पड़ेगा।

समापति महादय, विद्यार्थी वर्ग यहाँ पर ही नहीं बल्कि मैसूर में भी, इलाहाबाद में भी और दूसरी कई जगहों पर उठा हुआ है। वहाँ पर भी उनके एजिटेशन चल रहे हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश में तो बहुत खाल है। जहाँ विद्यार्थी बी एस सी के लिए बैठता है लेकिन पास उसको बी ए में किया जाता

[श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी]

है। समझ में नहीं आता कि क्या हो रहा है। फोटो स्टेट कापी भी उसकी धबलेबल है। जो बैठता हो नहीं है उसको भी पास कर दिया गया है। जो बैठा है हिन्दी में उसको मार्क्स दे दिए गए हैं अर्थात् शास्त्र में। क्या हो रहा है समझ में नहीं आता है। यह सब कुछ इस में दिया हुआ है।

बनारस में हमारे अटल विहारी वाजपेयी जी ने बताया था कि जो एम एस सी भी नहीं है, जिस के पास एम एस सी की डिग्री तक नहीं है उसको प्रोफेसर रख लिया गया है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि उनको इसका पता नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा आई बिल टेक नोटिस

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) I would like to interrupt him I had made a statement on the floor of the House that if the hon Member would let me know in writing a specific case, I will immediately enquire into it I do not think there is any point in repeating precisely the point that has already been discussed in the House only the other day.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI I am incidentally referring to it

PROF S NURUL HASAN If the hon Member keeps on making allegations, I am afraid I cannot go into them unless some specific information is given.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): In writing

SHRI PILOO MODY. Why in writing? It is your job to run your Department.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : हिमाचल में ये घटनाएँ हुई हैं, बनारस में हुई हैं, मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं, मुझे मालूम नहीं है। वास्तव में मालूम उनको होना चाहिए, नहीं नहीं। हमारे पास इनकॉम्प्लेन है तो उनके पास नहीं है।

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विद्यार्थी वर्ग में जो असन्तोष है उसका दूर करने की दृष्टि से यह आवश्यक है कि जो रस्टीकेशन आर्डर हैं, उनको वापिस लिया जाए। उसके लिए विद्यार्थी अधिकाारी, अध्यापक तथा दूसरे लोग बैठ कर विचार करे और किसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचे और जब तक वे किसी निष्कर्ष पर नहीं पहुँचते हैं, रस्टीकेशन आर्डर को सस्पेंड किया जाए।

मे यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि विश्व-विद्यालयों में जो एक राजनीति चलाई जा रही है, यह बन्द होनी चाहिए। उसके पहले भी रस्टीकेशन आर्डर निकले थे। लेकिन यहाँ से किसी के हस्तक्षेप की वजह से वे वापिस ले लिए गए थे। विद्यार्थी परिषद् के नेताओं के खिलाफ जो रस्टीकेशन आर्डर निकले हैं वे केवल एक ही संगठन के लोग नहीं हैं। उन में कांग्रेसी भी हैं। राजनीति विद्या के क्षेत्र में नहीं रहनी चाहिए। बम्बई के कालेज में मुझे एक बार बताया था। वहाँ मैंने कहा था कि आपको आईडियो-लाजीज बाहर से बाँरो नहीं करनी चाहिए। अगर आप चाहते हैं तो आप अपनी पार्टी बना सकते हैं। उनको आप दूसरे नाम दे सकते हैं। पार्टी इन पावर फैन बी काल्ड इकी पार्टी और पार्टी इन अपोजीशन फैन बी काल्ड मकी पार्टी। इकी पार्टी इस वास्ते कि उसको सब बोझ उठाना पड़ता है और मकी पार्टी इस वास्ते कि अपोजीशन पार्टी को मकी ट्रिक्स करने पड़ते हैं। हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि विद्या-भियो में जाए। लेकिन वह एक तरफा खेल नहीं चल सकता है। इसके वास्ते यह आवश्यक है कि सभी राजनीतिक दलों के नेता बैठें और कोई कीड प्राक कंडक्ट तय करें। इस इसके लिए तैयार हैं। इस सारे क्षेत्र को राजनीति से दूर रख दें, इस के लिये हम तैयार हैं। लेकिन वह नहीं बँलेंगा कि पार्टी इन पावर आई बिलना



[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

कृपा खर्च कर दे और जो चाहे करें लेकिन दूसरों को शिक्षा देती फिरें। यहां पर डेमोक्रेसी है, हर एक को अपने विचार व्यक्त करने की स्वाधीनता और स्वतंत्रता है। लेकिन आपने आई आई टी के श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी को इस बास्ते निकाल दिया कि उसने क्लास 3 और क्लास 4 के एम्प्लायीज को भार्गोनाईज, करने की कोशिश की थी। जब इस तरह से निकाला जाता है तो मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि केवल राजनीति काम कर रही है। छः दिसम्बर को जो घटनाये घटी है, मेरी मांग है कि उनकी न्यायिक जांच हो और जो दोषी पाए जायें उनको सख्त सजा मिले। विद्यार्थियों के साथ डायालाग शुरू आप करें। दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय अपनी स्वर्ण जयन्ती मनाने जा रहा है। ऐसे वक्त में इस विश्वविद्यालय का बन्द रहना शोभा की बात नहीं है। राजधानी का विश्वविद्यालय बन्द रहे, ठीक नहीं है। आपको इस में हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिए, दखल देना चाहिए। विद्यार्थी नेताओं, टीचर्स आदि सब प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बैठ कर आप कोई रास्ता निकालें और विश्वविद्यालय को जल्दी से शुरू करें। दुष्मन समझ कर विद्यार्थियों के साथ जो व्यवहार हो रहा है वह बन्द होना चाहिए और कोई डिस्टर्बाइजेशन नहीं होना चाहिए।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Mr Chairman, Sir, I listened to the speech of the hon. Member, Shri Jagannathrao Joshi and I am really sorry to say that he has totally failed to do justice to the subject under discussion. He confined himself only to the incidents that had occurred on the 6th December. He should have tried to study this problem of unrest in students as a world phenomenon and found also in almost all the States of our country.

Sir, the causes and reasons of this world phenomenon of student unrest are so obvious and clear. The time at my disposal will not permit me to explain all those points. In Western

democracies, because of the affluence, because of the draft which compels the youth immediately after coming out of the university to join the army and because of the political causes, there is student unrest and students also as a rule are against the Establishment in Western countries. Therefore, the causes of student unrest are totally different in Western countries

So far as our country is concerned, we have got to see whether the signs and symptoms of the unrest in students are only the outward signs and symptoms or some deep-rooted inner causes which are developed recently in the body-politic of India. There are a number of causes. Before I deal with the causes of unrest amongst students and youth, I must tell you that there are certain redeeming features which are found in our country

The first is that the parent-child relation is still maintained in this country. In the Western countries, in a number of countries of the world, that relationship, the filial duty between the child and the parent is destroyed. It is not so here. That relationship still persists here. Our student community has not taken to the reading of M. Regis Debray's Revolutionary writings. Once they go to these Revolutionary writings, this country also will fall on the same lines with the rest of the world. There is no visible sign of the sphere of influence of Guevarist Adventurist philosophy found amongst the student community of India.

What are the causes for outward or deep-rooted unrest amongst students then? The first is the educational system itself. While I may not agree with Shri Jagannathrao Joshi when he tampered with the problem of unrest amongst students while dealing with the incidents that had taken place on 6th December, the main cause is the system of education. The education is not need-based and utility-based. That point may be taken into consideration by the hon. Minister. The Kothari Commission, the New Policy on Education, suggest a number of remedies, that is, bifurcation

after 10th standard, work experience and part-time education. In this country, a number of students go without education. Therefore, I advance the proposition that some education is better than no education. Part-time education is much more useful than no education at all. I am just mentioning the causes to which you cannot be blind or you cannot shut your eyes.

Then there is the psychological factor; mental agony starts with the question of admission. As soon as the student passes out his SS examination, the big question of admission is standing as a monster before his mind. This is also a psychological factor. 'What is the use of education' is the question that baunts the educated young man because there are a number of unemployed educated persons and the unemployment problem is a gigantic problem among one of the causes.

Then I come back to the point raised by Shri Jagannathrao Joshi—union and political rivalries inspired the political parties amongst the student community. It is one thing to condemn the political rivalries or inspiration given by some political leaders and another thing to advise the world that politics should not come into the university campus. Yet, I know it for certain that certain political parties are playing a most important role in creating unrest and disturbances in the university campus.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** Name them.

**SHRI R. D. BHANDARE:** Obscurantists and ultra leftists are the political leaders which create disturbance in the university campus. Curiously enough, it is only the democrats who are simply passive spectators and on-lookers, who do not try to mould the opinion of the students or the teachers. But the ultra-radicals and obscurantists and dogmatists do play the most important part.

Another thing is the uncontrollable

passion among the teachers to use the students as instruments to further their own interests. There are so many factions and divisions among the teacher-community that the teachers utilise some of the students and organisations of students as instruments to further their own cause. I know, there are certain honest, diligent and conscientious teachers, but their number is very negligible.

Then there is rivalry between college and university authorities and the teachers. Since you are looking at me, Mr. Chairman, I need not elaborate.

The presence of police in the university campus irritates the students very much. Therefore, police should not be called off and on into the university campus. The hon. Minister, the other day, asked, if there is a law and order problem or if there is violence, what should be done. Violence must be condemned at all costs but when the police is called, they do not behave with the students in such a manner as they are expected to deal with their own children. After all, their own children are also studying in colleges and schools. But there are a number of excesses committed by the police. (Interruption)

So far as Delhi is concerned, there is the peculiar problem of transport facilities which is also causing a great deal of unrest and mental disturbances among the students . . .

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Lack of facilities.

**SHRI R. D. BHANDARE:** I am thankful to the hon. Member for correcting me.

The gap between promises and enunciation of policies and performance created bad effects and doubting minds, suspecting minds, among the students. It is no use philosophising or sermonising. I must tell the hon. Education Minister my own experience. Only some 15 days ago, I had invited some of the students

[Shri R D Bhandare]

from the Delhi University and I asked been the fate of it I do not know one of the students to go and face tion of that student. Some proper the inquiry You know, what has the reasons that led to the rustica-

[Shri R D Bhandare]

inquiry must have been made I do not accuse that they have destroyed all norms of natural justice I have no means of knowing how the inquiry was conducted

MR CHAIRMAN Please conclude

SHRI R D BHANDARE An ounce of intellectual and moral discipline on the part of parents teachers and politicians is more useful than tonnes of advices and sermons to the students—advising, sermonising and philosophising to the students This is not a value-judgment that I am expressing These are very peculiar and curious facts to reflect upon

My last point is this There are a number of points which I want to make, but I will not touch on them because time will not permit me Violence and hooliganism must be condemned but students must be treated very politely, leniently, as we treat our own children

We have also to develop in the students a sense of participation Let there be a sense of participation developed in the minds of the students that they are also parties to Government colleges and universities In this connection, I would only refer you to the Report of the Committee on Governance of Universities and Colleges, para 1, page 36, which reads as follows —

“The crucial element in this whole scheme is that the constituent units should have a sense of commitment to the ideals of university and a sense of participation in problems of policy, planning and decision-making, and implementation of plans and plans of development”

The university authorities, including the Ministry of Education, must take this into consideration I also appeal to the University Grants Commission to insist on the university and constituent colleges to take into consideration this recommendation of the Gajendragadkar Committee.

So far as the Delhi University is concerned, the University authorities, teachers, students and parents must sit at a round-table conference to find out a solution so that peace can be restored in the Delhi University campus and the students can prosecute their studies peacefully Let it not be made a question of prestige by the Vice Chancellor or the Ministry or the police or, for that matter, students and teachers

With these words, I conclude

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA (Tellicherry) For the present crisis in our educational system and for the turmoil amongst the student community, there are socio-economic and political reasons At the very outset, I would like to say that the present situation is the result of the sad failure on the part of the Government to bring about meaningful reforms in the field of education during the last 25 years after independence And it is also a fact that the students who are in the educational institutions do not know what they should do after completing their education The growing unemployment makes their future dark, and in their hopelessness and frustration, they become sometimes violent It is understandable And this situation, the failure in the field of education and the failure in the field of economy and particularly, in providing employment, the worsening unemployment situation—these are all the results of the greater failure of the Government in various fields

But, a new situation has been created in our country. The students rather looked to the Congress Party in the recent past with hope, and

there was a relative calm and peace in the academic atmosphere in our country. But, I should say that even after getting such a 'massive mandate'—a term the Congress Party would like to use—they sadly failed to bring about the reforms which the student community expected from them in the field of education.

If you take the recent tendencies, firstly, I would like to point out three things. One is: in the recent meeting of the Governors His Excellency, the President of our country, while addressing them, said, 'You should deal with the students firmly'. I could not understand that. Is it that you are going to deal with this matter merely as a law and order problem? If that is the way the problems are going to be tackled, I think that will not bring about any solution to the problems which we are facing to-day.

The second factor is that the discontent that is growing is being utilised by reactionaries. I do understand that and particularly, the recent developments, in the Banaras Hindu University, and to a greater extent, the developments in the Delhi University, are all the results of the Jana Sangh and such political elements . . .

**SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA** (Bhilwara): It is all wrong and false.

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA**: You might have objections to that, but, the fact remains a fact, Jana Sangh, RSS and Vidyarthi Parishad, helped and inspired to a great extent by the CIA, are trying to penetrate among the students and trying to create a situation out of these and, here, the ruling Party should share its responsibility. They have created a fertile ground where frustration is bound to grow and the Jana Sangh and other reactionary Parties in the country are using the frustration and they are

sowing the seeds of discontent in that soil which is so fertile for the growth of discontent.

This is the situation and you take one specific example. In recent periods, in most of the Hindi educational institutions, you could see that the examination system was one single factor which created a lot of trouble in our country. The students there were stabbing invigilators. It is not that, by their character, the students have become violent and are attacking the invigilators. It is because of the fact that the examination system is so rotten and dead and stinking system you are carrying on and exhibiting throughout the country and spreading the stink all over. The Minister, I am sure, will say, 'We have brought about so many recommendations. So many good and bad recommendations are there. What we are worried is not about the recommendation. There was no lack of recommendations. Commissions after Commissions were appointed and public money has been wasted so to say because of all the recommendations which have been made for a meaningful reform in the examination system, nothing has been implemented and, to-day, the tendency is to copy. Why don't you allow the open book policy in the examination halls? Mr Chairman, to know what is written in a book, the student should at least once read a book and if you adopt the open book policy in the examinations that will eliminate the factor of copying. That will give perhaps a guarantee for the invigilator to get out of the examination hall safely. And that is No. 1.

Recently, in many of the States, the running of the schools and colleges by the private managements has created a problem. They say they run educational institutions out of humanitarian grounds. It is just like the old Englishman's claim of saying that he is carrying the white-man's burden on his shoulders. They have run the institutions in such a way that students, teachers and all the people

[Shri C K Chandrapan]

concerned are dissatisfied Slogans for nationalisation of schools is coming from certain sections I do not say that you should nationalise schools and colleges tomorrow But what I say is, you should have a sympathetic approach to this problem You should eliminate such people who get benefit and big profits out of running of these educational institutions

I now come to my last point about medical colleges, they collect big capitation fees The Minister might say, this is connected with Health Ministry But the problem is this A rich person who can spend Rs 20 000 or Rs 40 000 can get admission The fellow may be a worthless one he will come out of the college with the degree he will kill people after getting that degree Why should Government encourage such people? Why should a Government in a modern State give permission for these managements to run schools and colleges like this?

The education system in the past was suited to a different purpose The education system was given shape by people who came from abroad the foreign and alien administrators They had a purpose We have different purpose now We are a free and independent country and our pattern of education should suit the needs of our people Education should enable a new generation of people to come forward to face the challenges of the nation I do not blame the Education Minister Many Ministers have come before him he is the last in a series of such Ministers They have all pursued the same bankrupt policy for the last 25 years unless you change the policy, the country will go to the dogs

श्री राजदेव सिंह (जीनपुर) सभा-पति जी, आप ने जो इस बहस में मुझे भाग लेने का मौका दिया उस के लिए मैं आप का धन्यारी हूँ। आज यहाँ चर्चा चल रही

है दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में जो कुछ हुआ उस के बारे में और उस के बाद हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने जो बयान दिया तथा दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों में जो कुछ हो रहा है, विद्यार्थी असंतोष के नाम में, यह चर्चा का विषय है। तो विद्यार्थियों में असंतोष है— इस का हमें पोस्ट मार्टम कर के देखना है, अच्छी तरह डाइगनोसिस कर के देखना है और इस का इलाज करना है। लेकिन जिस तरह से विद्यार्थी ग्रान्दोलन के नाम पर आज विश्वविद्यालयों को बरबाद किया जा रहा है विश्वविद्यालय की प्रापर्टी को फूटने की कोशिश की जा रही है और बसों को हाईजैक कर के सड़कों पर चलाने की कोशिश की जा रही है किसी को कुचल कर मारा जा रहा है (व्यवधान) .

इस ग्रान्दोलन को हम विद्यार्थी असंतोष का कारण नहीं कह सकते हैं।  
(व्यवधान) . . .

सभापति महोदय आप लोग डिस्टर्ब न करें। आपको अपना मौका मिला, उन्हें अपने मौके पर बोलने दीजिए।

श्री राजदेव सिंह अगर आज विद्यार्थी लाइब्रेरी में कमी हो उसके लिए एजिटेशन करे फर्नीचर की कमी हो जिससे उनको परेशानी हो या स्टाफ निकम्मा हो, पढाई लिखाई की सहुलियत न हो, बोर्डिंग हाउसेज की कमी हो उनको रहने की जगह न मिलती हो, इन बातों के लिए यदि वे एजिटेशन करे तो मैं समझता हूँ हर सम्भव-दार धादमी उनका सम्भर्न करेगा। उनके ग्रान्दोलन सिर्फ पढ़ने पढ़ाने से संबंधित होने चाहिए। लेकिन आज होता क्या है? दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी की चर्चा हमारे विरोध पक्ष के माननीय सदस्य ने की। उन्होंने बहुत धासूँ बहाये कि पुलिस ने कुछ विद्यार्थियों को मारा लेकिन उनके

मुह से एक शब्द भी इस बात के लिए खेद का नहीं निकला कि जो एक गरीब घर की गाँव की औरत ताने पर जा रही थी और जो बस हाईस्कूल करके स्टूडेंट चला रहे थे उसके नीचे मर गई। हम मान करते हैं कि उनके ऊपर 302 का मुकदमा चलाया जाए।

आज हर यूनिवर्सिटी में यूनियन्स हैं जिनमें काफी पैसा होता है। बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के संबंध में मैं जानता हूँ कि वहाँ पर 15 हजार स्टूडेंट्स हैं और वहाँ पर साल भर का 90,000 रु० चन्दा आता है। एक केस हमारे समक्ष है कि लखनऊ यूनिवर्सिटी यूनियन के दो लड़के आए इस काम को लेकर कि हम दिल्ली जा रहे हैं प्रधान मंत्री को इन्वाइट करने यूनियन के जलसे में आने के लिए लेकिन हमें नहीं मालूम कि वे प्रधान मंत्री के पास गए या नहीं गए लेकिन इतना जाहिर है कि प्रधान मंत्री उस जलसे में नहीं गईं। लेकिन उसका खर्च 11 सौ या 13 सौ दिखाया गया है। इस तरह से आप समझ सकते हैं कि यूनिवर्सिटी यूनियन मेंबरशिप का जो लम्बा चौड़ा फंड होता है उसमें अनाप-शनाप बाते की जाती हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्री चरणसिंह ने जो यूनियन को आप्पनल कर दिया था कि जो विद्यार्थी चाहे वह उसके सदस्य हो सकते हैं, आज मालूम होता है कि वह चीजें उचित ही थीं। होना चाहिए यह कि विद्यार्थी की भर्जों के खिलाफ यूनियन का चन्दा उनसे नहीं लेना चाहिए।

चूँकि मैं बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी का विद्यार्थी था और नज़दीक का रहने वाला हूँ इसलिए थोड़ी सी चर्चा वहाँ के बारे में करना चाहूँगा। उस दिन काल प्रदर्शन के समय बहुत गलत सलत बाते कही गई थीं। बहुत सी बातें जो मेरी जानकारी में हैं वह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं 9 तारीख को वहाँ गया था, 5-6

घंटे वहाँ रहा, वहाँ पर विद्यार्थियों से बातचीत की, प्रोफेसरो से बात-चीत की और वाइस चांसलर से भी बात-चीत की। वहाँ की हालत यह है कि कैम्पस के भीतर आर० एस० एस० की बिल्डिंग है जोकि सभी को मालूम है जिस समय हम वहाँ पड़ते थे उस समय से वहाँ आर० एस० एस० का केन्द्र है। (ध्वजवाहन) आप आगे सुने कि किम कन्टेक्ट में मैं यह कह रहा हूँ। अप्रैल, 1972 में यूनिवर्सिटी कैम्पस के भीतर बिना वाइस चांसलर की आज्ञा के आर० एस० एस० की रैली निकाली जाती है नगी तलवारों के साथ। उसके बाद यूनियन का इलेक्शन होता है और उसके बाद यह आन्दोलन होता है। आन्दोलन की शकल यह है कि 5 को विद्यार्थियों ने काला दिवस मनाया। अभी जोशी जी ने एक बात कही मैं उम्मीद काटना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि यूनियन के प्रेसीडेंट का जिक्र नहीं किया शिक्षा मंत्री ने। अस्लिपत यह है कि यूनियन के प्रेसीडेंट है वह विद्यार्थी परिषद, आर० एस० एस० के नहीं हैं। उन्होंने अपने का डिमोग्राफ्ट किया मूवमेंट से। और जब उनमें डिमांड शिएट किया तो छात्र सचर्य समिति बनाई गई जिनके प्रेसीडेंट हैं यूनियन के वाइस प्रेसीडेंट। हमें इस सम्बन्ध में सचर्य समिति के अध्यक्ष का एक तार 5 को मिला जिन दिन कि काला दिवस मनाया गया। तो इस तरह से क्रमबद्ध चीजें चली हैं नगी तलवारों की रैली, यूनियन का ऐलक्शन और उसके बाद यह आन्दोलन।

आन्दोलन किस शकल का है मैं चाहता हूँ उसे भी आप सुन लें। जो चीजें इस्ट्राय की गई हैं उससे आन्दोलन के स्वरूप को आप समझ सकते हैं पहले तो यूनिवर्सिटी आफिस में ताला तोड़ करके लोग घुसे और तमाम रिकार्ड जलाया। उसके बाद स्टेट बैंक की लूटने और जलाने की कोशिश की गई और जब पुलिस पहुँची तो उसको बचाया जा सका। पोस्ट आफिस को लूटने

## [ श्री राजदेव सिंह ]

की कोशिश की गई। इसके बाद जो हेड आफ वि वि पार्टमेंट हैं वे लोग एक जलपान गृह बन करते हैं, उस को सूटा गया और बर्बाद किया गया। नगर निकाय कार्यालय जोकि विद्यार्थियों के इन्टरैस्ट के लिए है उसका फर्नीचर तोड़ा गया और उसमें धाग लगाई गई। टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज को नुकसान पहुंचाया गया, दो हेडगीयर उठा ले गए लोग, पता नहीं कहा ले गए। क्या यह विद्यार्थी मूवमेंट है। एक टन्ट फूक दिया गया। यूनिवर्सिटी डिस्पेसरी का ताला तोड़ करके दबाये छिटका दी गई। एक यूनिवर्सिटी कार को नुकसान पहुंचाया गया। 6 लकड़ी के बड़े-बड़े बक्से जोकि ठेले पर स्टेशन से आ रहे थे जिसमें साइम का सामान था उसको तोड़ करके विद्यार्थियों ने तोड़ा और धाग लगा दी। यह सब उनके फायदे की चीज थी उनके नुकसान की चीज नहीं थी और न ही, उसमें बन्दूक और कारतूस भरे हुए थे। चार कज्यूमर स्टोर्स लूटे गए और वहां की चीजें फेंक दी गई तोड़ दी गई। कज्यूमर स्टोर्स को लूटने में और किनका इन्टरैस्ट हो सकता है। जो वहां का एम्पलाई रहा होगा, जिसने गबन किया होगा वही पहले कोशिश करता कि उसके रिकार्ड जला दिये जायें। यह सब एलिमेंट उस आन्दोलन में शामिल है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि 15 हजार विद्यार्थी हैं जिनमें से सिर्फ दो सौ विद्यार्थी इसमें पार्टिसिपेट कर रहे हैं, इस आन्दोलन में। इसमें कुछ विद्यार्थी परिषद् के लोग हैं और कुछ जो राज नारायण सिंह का फंक्शन है सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का उसके हैं और एन्टी सोशल-एलिमेंट है। प्रोफेसर और विद्यार्थियों ने मुझे बताया है कि जिह्वा के जो थार० एस० एस० के सचालक हैं वे कई गाड़ियां और मोटर-साइकल लेकर वहां पड़े हुए हैं। इस तरह से यह मूवमेंट संचालित किया जा रहा है। बाइस बासलर के बारे में यहां तक कहा गया है कि उसके कपड़े उतार लो और नंगा कर दो। यह विद्यार्थी नहीं कर सकते हैं तो वहां पर इस तरह की

बाते की गई हैं।

समर्थन महोदय कृपा करके श्रव समाप्त करें।

श्री राजदेव सिंह 4 म समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। आज उस यूनिवर्सिटी की यह हालत देखकर तकलीफ होती है। मालवीय जी ने किस भावना के साथ धीरे-धीरे भाग-भाग कर उस यूनिवर्सिटी को बनाया था लेकिन आज वहां की जायदाद फूँकी जा रही है, जलाई जा रही है, तोड़ी जा रही है। मैं वहां का 1930 से 1938 तक विद्यार्थी रहा था। सन् 1934 में सेन्ट्रल ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट ने स्कूल बना के विद्यार्थी कांसेस मूवमेंट में पार्टिसिपेट करते थे इसलिए तीन लाख जो ग्रांट-इन-एड दी जाती थी उसके लिए डिक्लेयर कर दिया कि हम बन्द कर देंगे। इसी यूनिवर्सिटी से जहां आज यह हालत हो रही है जो मैंने बयान की वहां पर उस समय विद्यार्थियों ने एक मीटिंग की और कहा कि हम दूनी फीस देंगे, अगर गवर्नमेंट एड बन्द करती है तो करे। वहां पर स्टाफ की भी मीटिंग हुई और उन्होंने कहा कि हम धांधी पे पर काम करेंगे। तो जहां पर इस प्रकार की फीलिंग थी वहां पर आज यूनिवर्सिटी की जायदाद जलाई जा रही है। तो आपके माध्यम से मेरा यही कहना है कि अगर विद्यार्थी आन्दोलन कायदे से चले तो हम सभी लोग उसका समर्थन करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

अब मैं मंत्री जी को दो सुझाव देना चाहूंगा। कोई एजुकेशन पालिसी लेटेस्ट आपकी होनी चाहिए। मैंने सुना है कि सदन यूनिवर्सिटी में एक कोर्स है जिसे सेंडविच कोर्स कहते हैं। विद्यार्थियों को रेगुलर कोर्स के साथ-साथ टेकनालीजी और दूसरी चीजें भी पढ़ाते हैं जो यूनिवर्सिटी से बाहर निकलने पर जीवन में उनके काम में आ सकती हैं। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हायर एजुकेशन के लिए आप सेलेक्टिव एडमिशन की व्यवस्था करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।



17.00 hrs.

**\*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER** (Nilgiris): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on the problem of widespread student unrest now prevalent throughout the country. The student unrest has gone to the extent of compelling a few Vice-Chancellors of Universities to resign in despair. Some Universities have also been closed indefinitely. Only the other day the students attacked the Office of the Chief Minister in Lucknow. Sir, today we are faced with this kind of serious situation in the country. If we try to analyse the causes leading to violent agitations among the student community, you will find that the undercurrent of frustration existing in the society is reflected among the students.

Sir, the students have entered the political arena, neglecting their studies, on account of the unceasing efforts of the political parties in the country vying with each other to woo the students to their fold for the purpose of deriving narrow political gains. Secondly, the uncertain prospects of their future have disturbed them to the extent of engaging themselves in violent activities. Have the Government given any reasonable guarantee for their future prospects by incorporating employment-oriented schemes in the plan programmes? This kind of uncertain future has led the students astray and unwittingly they join the band-wagon of political parties, thus becoming pawns in the political chess-board.

It may so happen that today in Delhi a particular political party may be blamed for instigating the students. But it is common knowledge that in the States whenever the ruling party makes fervent appeals to the student community to desist from violent agitations so that peaceful conditions can be maintained in the University

Campus immediately the opposition political parties call upon them not to heed to such advice. In Delhi the Congress, which is the ruling party here, may exert all its energy in ensuring normal and peaceful conditions in the Delhi University. But, what does the same party which is in opposition in Tamil Nadu, do there? The Congress Party in Tamil Nadu is bent upon inflaming the students against the ruling party. It is trying to bring as many students as possible to its fold and to create disturbances in the State.

17.02 hrs

[SHRI K N TIWARY in the Chair]

In a democracy it is quite possible that today's opposition party may become the ruling party tomorrow and face the music. I have no hesitation in saying that the main cause of student unrest in the country is the involvement of political parties in the affairs of the students.

It is the duty of the Government to see that the students are able to pursue their studies unhindered and whatever steps are required to be taken in that direction must be taken. When a college boy gets himself involved in a minor conflict with a Bus conductor, within a short while it takes a serious turn resulting in the burning of buses and in the agitation being carried to the University Campus. We have already evolved a code of conduct that the Police will not enter the University Campus without being requested by the Vice-Chancellor for protecting the University property and for maintaining law and order inside the campus. We are witnessing today the unfortunate situation of Police entering the University Campus and the students raising their voice of protest about the entry of Police into the Campus. Such a confrontation leads to violence and loss to public property. Naturally, the general public raise the pertinent question as to why they should be



[Shri J Matha Gowder]

made to suffer for an unseemly controversy raging between the University authorities, the Police and the students. For this kind of worsening situation, the political parties of the country have the major share of the blame. It is imperative that any effort of a political party to get a foothold among the student community for short-term gains must be curbed. The students and the University authorities must be left alone to solve their problems. The students and the Universities must sit across a table and thrash out the problems. They should themselves chalk out their future course of action for maintaining peace and tranquillity in the Campus. We cannot take political advantage of the students.

Before I conclude, I would just refer to one important point. At present the voting age is 21 years. The students who are mature enough to understand and appreciate the political trends in the country are not able to become active participants because of the age restriction of 21 years. If we reduce the voting age to 18 years in all probability the students will give vent to their political grievances and will try to achieve their political aspirations outside the Campus rather than inside as it happens now. This will also reduce the frequent frictions that take place now between the University authorities and the students. I would also suggest that educational reforms which will ensure them a definite and prosperous future, must be implemented forthwith. Then only we will be able to find a permanent solution to this problem of student unrest in the country.

With these words, I conclude.

**PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR** (Hamirpur) Sir, the discussion on student unrest becomes irrelevant if we do not pause for a moment to understand that the student of today is not the student of the past days. A student of the past days was unaware of what was hap-

pening in the country whereas a student of today is terribly involved in what is happening around him. He is not only a student but also a citizen. He travels by bus, reads newspapers, comes to the Lok Sabha gallery and watches the proceedings of the House. Therefore his sense of the events becomes sharper and his expectation from the leaders of the country also is equally higher. If we are unable to give him what he wants it is our failure and not the failure of the students. If we try to exploit the students for purposes other than academic, it is our fault.

All that has been said about the student community is hardly justified in view of one experience that I had. During the days of student unrest in Punjab I was travelling from Nangal to Himachal Pradesh and I found that quite a few of the buses had been deflated and others had been set on fire. I was told that the persons who did it at Nangal were neither the students from the colleges nor students from higher secondary schools but workers of the CPM. Shri Ram Krishan Baduria, a Member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly at one time had brought a gang of workers from distant places for this particular purpose. As a result, there was huge devastation between Nangal and Rupar. When students and teachers are subjected to this kind of exploitation it is not an academic problem. I warn the Education Minister that academic solution cannot be found to this problem. We must know where the disease lies before we find a solution. If we seek the solution elsewhere, we will not arrive at the correct solution.

**MR CHAIRMAN** He is a professor. He can give a solution.

**PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR** How many universities in the country have been allowed to have student representation in the senate? There are 83 universities in the country. In answer to a question, it was said that it is there only

in very few universities. So, the students are not given a sense of participation.

During the last meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education, a resolution was passed unanimously to appoint a sub-committee to examine the causes of student unrest in detail. That sub-committee was to submit its report within four months. I do not know whether the sub-committee has started functioning after it was appointed. Now when we ourselves are feeling that whatever the Vice-Chancellor does has to be vetoed at the highest level, when the UGC has become a more signing machine, when the Vice-Chancellors of the country are thinking in terms of submitting their resignation in the context of student violence, can the problem of student unrest be solved? No; it cannot be. The Vice-Chancellor must stand firm. No Vice-Chancellor should resign when the students demand it in the wake of unrest. The political leaders and, specially, the leaders of those parties who have semi-student organisations, like, Vidyarthi Parishad, must understand that they are doing great harm to the country.

One reason why this problem has become acute in Delhi is because Jana Sangh has been defeated in the elections to the Metropolitan Council and the leaders of Jana Sangh who were running the Government are out of the Government today. They want to exploit students for their purposes. They are organising all sorts of gimmicks to impress upon the students that they are their sincere followers. No; they are not.

The cause of student unrest goes deeper. When there is no sense of participation amongst students, when there is no feeling amongst students that they are being heard, when the students feel that they are being ignored, and when they are being asked by one party to go in one direction and by another party to go in another direction, naturally, they suffer

from split personality. It is a psychological phenomenon. Our students at the moment are being subjected to this kind of undue exploitation. This must stop. For this, the police is not the answer. If you send batches of police and kill students on the spot, it will not do.

When the students at Moga in Punjab see that a police inspector can get a free ticket for the cinema, when the Income-tax inspector can get a free ticket for the cinema, when a political leader can get a free ticket for the cinema, they feel, what harm has the student leader done, what harm have the students done in demanding cheap-rate tickets for the cinemas? When the society is behaving in a very much desperate and disgusting manner, the students cannot be expected to rise above society. When the leaders of society who are there to mould the public opinion are failing in their duty it is hardly wise to condemn the student community.

It is believed that the wisdom is frozen like the snow on the Mount Everest in a few heads, like, Vice-Chancellors, Deans and Professors, who run the universities. May I ask: Out of 3000 lecturers of Delhi University, how many are there on the Academic Councils? Not more than 10. Out of Deans and Professors, how many are there on the Academic Councils? What for are they? The educationist of today is the one who takes the class and not who comes from abroad with a big degree or with a black gown or with a doctorate. He does not know the students: he does not feel the pulse of the students.

I condemn the violence of students and equally the violence by the police. I must say the students will have to be listened to with a heart full of sympathy. If you go with the rod, if you go with the police, the students will not listen to you. But if you go like a father or an elder brother, if you go like a person who is bothered about the future of the

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

students, the students will listen to you. The student who listens to you is the same student who behaves nicely in the college or in the university campus, is the same student who wants to study in the class and is the same student who wants to be assured of a job. When the students see that degrees are being sold, when the doctorates are being sold when the examinations are being manipulated, they feel what harm have they done.

We have to re-assure the student that the system which obtains in the country is the one which will give him justice. When the student feels that there is no justice for him, then he is angry, then he is there to abuse me and everybody, and even the highest leaders will not be spared. So, we have to re-assure them that justice will be done to them.

Earlier in the Lok Sabha, that is, last year, I referred to the fact that the students had to run to the High Courts to get justice done to them in the matter of admissions. When the Education Department here, the U.G.C. here, the Central Advisory Board here, fail in their duty to give justice to students, they cannot be expected to behave politely. Today, the students want to be re-assured and the Minister of Education, the leaders of this country, the Vice-Chancellors, and others who mould public opinion have to re-assure them that they are not isolated and neglected, and that there is a heart in the person of the Education Minister, that there is a heart in the leaders of this country, which feels for them, which feels their pulse and which is agitated over the problems facing them. Once this is done, the universities can be re-opened tomorrow, whether it is the B.H.U. or the Delhi University.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is not often

that I compliment a member of the Congress Party on a speech that he delivers in this House. But I would like to do so to my dear friend, Mr. Parashar, for the wholesome truth and good sense that he has spoken to knock some sense into the Education Ministry and the Treasury Benches. There was only one fault that I found with what he said and that is, when he deviated from his concern about the education of this country and thought that he would play a little politics on the side because when he accused the Jan Sangh about interfering, in student life, he certainly had a point, but you cannot point a finger forward without pointing four fingers to yourself, and this he failed to do.

The politics of this country has been vitiated in the universities through political wings of students, through political parties being active on campus. Today I hear a lot of sanctimonious sentiments being expressed on this particular subject. I hope the speakers, who talked about political parties not interfering in campus life, will finally not merely mouth these sentiments but actually carry them through. I was very happy when I heard these sentiments because at last the ponies of the Swatantra Party regarding student activities on campus are being vindicated, and even the arch criminals of this particular activity are beginning to understand what it implies.

Basically, the fault is not that of universities and students; basically the fault is of our Government that in 25 years has destroyed the perfectly beautiful picture of a future India; we have destroyed the belief that this country should have been well on its way to a great, progressive and prosperous nation by this time and that, in spite of the fact that we have every wealth in this country, every possible type of people, every possible type of expertise, knowledge, minerals—call it whatever you may—we have not

been able to use them for the good of the people. Therefore, the first condemnation for what is happening in the student world in India rests squarely on the shoulders of the Central Government, not the State Government to whom the Central Government would like to pass the buck, but on the shoulders of the Central Government.

This, perhaps, must be one of the few countries in the world where we have had Education Ministers who are not even Cabinet Ministers. You can understand from this the importance that we must be giving to a subject like education....

AN HON MEMBER: Shri Siddharth Shankar Ray was there.

SHRI PILOO MODY: We had one here and there, just for a few months. But the fact that the Education Ministry does not deserve a man of such seniority and importance as a Cabinet Minister is itself evidence of the contempt in which we hold Education in this country.

Take the example of what is happening in Delhi. What have the students demanded? It is this. The students have demanded restoration of normal teaching in the College of Engineering and the College of Arts. Can any demand be more reasonable than asking the Government to resume teaching in two colleges which, for 15 months, have not functioned at all? The colleges in this country are not functioning for 15 months and the students are demanding 'Please teach us'—can any demand be more pathetic or more reasonable that this Government cannot meet it within a minutes time, within five minutes? It is going on and on. And does this Government care? They have all manner of alibis and excuses—this is an administrative problem; so, and so is in control But who the hell is interested in who is in control? The important thing is that the colleges in this country are

not functioning; it is not the fault of the students; they want teachers, but teachers are not available.

The second point is reinstatement of dismissed teachers of Delhi College of Engineering. Look at the happiness with which students and teachers are thrown out without any consideration, without any care, without proper inquiry, sometimes cursorily examined without thinking about the repercussions of such a thing! Is this such an unjustifiable demand that the University should take over the Colleges of Engineering and the College of Arts? It is under the Delhi administration that these two institutions have suffered and that is why the students have finally said 'Let the University take them over.'

Admission of all First-Divisioners into the MBBS course—I understand that the Government has a problem. Let them sit down and talk it out. I have here a catalogue that the students have prepared and said that 65 seats can be utilised that are already existing in the four Medical Colleges. Maybe the number is not 65. Maybe it is 63. But, anybody in the Government could have gone and investigated this. But the Minister for Health in whose charge this thing comes is much too busy politicking and collecting money all over the place to pay any attention to his Ministry or to do any serious work for which he is paid.

Then, students' participation in the decision-making bodies of the University—this is a sort of eye-wash which has been going on for many years. No committees are formed in which the students have actually any say. There is a Teachers' Council of some sort and I do not think it has even met for so many months when the entire University is closed down.

Finally, a library for the South Campus Colleges.

These are the demands that the students have made. I cannot see how the Government can possibly

[Shri Piloo Mody]

deny any one of these demands including the reinstatement of these rusticated students I just cannot see, Mr Chairman

I desperately need your attention, because I cannot see why the Government cannot fulfil these demands and restore peace

I am prepared to guarantee peace in Delhi University if the Government would meet those six demands that the students have put forward because I see nothing in them which inhibits them from doing so

About the ordering of the Police into the campus, this has become now almost fashionable. The Vice-Chancellor merely makes a declaration, 'I feel that my life was in danger and, therefore, I ordered the Police into the campus'. The Vice-Chancellor's life is definitely precious, but it is not as precious as the lives of into the campus. The Vice-Chancellor, if he feels that his life is in jeopardy constantly, he has no business occupying that chair

Therefore, I seriously feel that unless a dialogue is started immediately with all concerned, without any preconditions whatsoever, and we sit down and discuss a family problem, we sit down and do so, for the benefit of our country, for the benefit of future generations, we will continue to go on having this serious problem

Finally, I would like to make an appeal I do not know who this Vice-Chancellor is I have never met him. Everybody says that he is a very good man I do not know what has happened to him. It is his job to be in his office. It is his job to meet the students. It is his job to solve the problems of the students and, therefore, when the students go to him, he should be available and he should be there. Let us not create a society where the breaking of a few glass panes is equated with the breaking of heads

श्री सत्पाल कपूर (पटियाला)  
चेयरमैन साहब, आज सारे कट्टी में होने

वाले स्टूडेंट अनरेस्ट पर डिसकशन हो रहा है और इस हाउस की मार्फत काफ़ी लम्बे लम्बे सेरगन्स स्टूडेंट्स और यथ को दिये जा रहे हैं। मैं समझ नहीं आता कि मौजूदा एजुकेशनल सिस्टम से सरकार किस तरह आज की नई प्राबलम्स को साल्व कर पायेगी। आज कोई स्टूडेंट फर्स्ट या सिकंड क्लास में एम० ए० करे, या यूनिवर्सिटी में फर्स्ट क्लास फर्स्ट स्टैंड करे, लेकिन उस को नौकरी नहीं मिल पाती है, जब तक कि उस के पास कोई निफारिश न हो। मैं ऐसे स्टूडेंट्स को जानता हूँ। अगर ऐसा कोई स्टूडेंट आ कर कहे कि मुझे नौकरी नहीं मिलती है, मैंने बड़ी क्लर्क लगवा दो, तो आप अन्दाज़ा लगा सकते हैं कि हमारी हालत क्या है। अगर इस एजुकेशन सिस्टम का जारी रखा गया, तो यह हमारे देश को तबाह कर देगा। इसका टोटल शोक अप करने की जरूरत है।

सरकार आज की अनएम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में सेरमन दे, प्लानिंग करे और वह प्लानिंग फेल हो, वह कहे कि हम इतने स्टूडेंट्स को जान्स प्रावाइड करेंगे और उसकी बात खोखली साबित हो और फिर भी वह कहे कि यूथ और स्टूडेंट्स उस के पीछे चने। आप बड़ी बड़ी कोडियो में रह रहे हैं और हमें सेसन्स, लैक्चर और भाषण दे, तो उन का कोई असर आज के यूथ पर नहीं होने वाला है। मैं उस सोसायटी से ताल्लुक रखता हूँ, जिस को आप मुधारना और बनाना चाहते हैं। हम लोग किसी से कम जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं, किसी से कम समझदार नहीं हैं, हम में जिम्मेदारी को निभाने की ग्रहलियत किसी से कम नहीं है। लेकिन फिर भी आप हमें दबा कर रखते हैं, हमारी तरफ़ ध्यान नहीं देते हैं।

यह ठीक है कि पोलिटिकल पार्टीज़ स्टूडेंट्स को जायस और नाजायस डंग से एक्सप्लायट करती हैं। पिछले दिनों जो

बाकयात हुए हैं, अगर हम उन का एनेले-सिख करें तो साफ़ नजर आता है कि कुछ पालीटिकल पार्टीज ने अपने सियासी मकसद के लिए स्टूडेंट्स को यूज किया। लेकिन आप अपने एजुकेशनल सिस्टम को सुधारने की कोशिश न करें और सारी जिम्मेदारी पोलिटीक्स पार्टीज पर डालें, तो मेरे खयाल में यह ज्यादा मुनासिब नहीं होगा। मैं उन पोलिटीकल पार्टीज से हमदर्दी नहीं रखता हूँ। मैं उन की मुजम्मत करता हूँ। जो स्टूडेंट्स तशद्द मे हिस्सा लेते हैं, मैं उन को भी सपोर्ट नहीं कर सकता हूँ। लेकिन सारे प्लानिंग और एजुकेशनल सिस्टम को शेक अप करना होगा। आप इस मसाल को इसी तरह चलाना चाहें और सेग्मन दे कर हमें आगे बढ़ाना चाहें, यह नामुमकिन है।

प्र. 3 हमारे एजुकेशनल सिस्टम की हालत यह है कि आप मिडल क्लास फैमिली से ताल्लुक रखने वाले स्टूडेंट का मुकाबला पब्लिक स्कूल से पढ़ने वाले स्टूडेंट से करवाते हैं आप चाहते हैं कि एक स्टूडेंट की टाग बाय दी जाय और वह एक दूसरे स्टूडेंट के साथ दौड़े। वह कैसे दूसरे स्टूडेंट का मुकाबला कर पायेगा? आप का सारा एजुकेशनल सिस्टम डिफेक्टिव है। इस को शेक अप करने की जरूरत है। आप को अन-एम्प्लायमेंट की प्राबलम की तरफ ध्यान देना है और नई जायज कीएट करनी है। पिछले बजट और इस बजट में इम्प्लायमेंट के कंश प्रोग्राम के लिए करोड़ों रुपए रखे गए हैं। लेकिन उस पर बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर खर्च नहीं हुआ है।

स्टूडेंट्स प्राबलम को सिर्फ़ ला एंड थार्डर प्राबलम समझना बहुत बड़ी गलती होगी। एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री को क्षाम हिन्दुस्तान की यूनिवर्सिटीज के लीडरो को यहां बुलाना चाहिए

और उन के साथ बातचीत करनी चाहिए कि किस ढंग से यूनिवर्सिटीज में खर्च कायम किया जा सकता है, किस ढंग से उन को अच्छी तरह चलाया जा सकता है। अगर आप स्टूडेंट्स पार्टिसिपेशन को रोकना चाहें, तो उस का नतीजा ठीक नहीं होगा। एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री को इस तरफ कदम उठाना चाहिए।

सरकार इस सिलसिले में तमाम पोलिटीकल पार्टीज के लीडरो की एक काफ़ेम काल करे। जिस तरह वह लेबर के इश्यू पर एक कानसेन्सस तैयार करती है, एक कोड आफ कन्डक्ट तैयार करती है, उसी तरह वह पोलिटीकल पार्टीज के लीडरो से बातचीत कर के स्टूडेंट्स प्राबलम पर एक मिनिमम कोड आफ कन्डक्ट बनाने की कोशिश करे। अगर आप इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे, तो इस का एक हैन्दी इफेक्ट हो सकता है। सिर्फ़ सेरमन्ज या भाषण देने, स्टूडेंट्स को रस्टीकेट करने और पुलिस भेजने से कोई प्राबलम मालूम नहीं होने वाली है। सरकार को फौरन दिल्ली और यू० पी० की यूनिवर्सिटीज के बारे में बातचीत करनी चाहिए अगर आप या वाइस-चांसलर इस को फाल्स प्रस्टीज का सवाल बना ले, तो यह मुनासिब नहीं होगा। आप को इन तमाम इश्यूज को दूर-अन्देशी से और ब्राड पर्सपेक्टिव में देखना चाहिए।

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

Mr CHAIRMAN: Please keep decorum in the House. If one gets up and I hear him, others should not get up.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to make a humble submission. It is such an important issue and the fate of not only the present generation but future generation depends on this and if you ask us to speak in two or three minutes, it is better not to speak. I make the request that the time should be extended.

MR CHAIRMAN I am not in favour of it, as yet. But I am in the hands of the House. The whole problem is this I have to finish it. If you have to sit half an hour late, you should finish it today.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) I have a very important conference in connection with the Delhi University. I most humbly request you to permit me to leave the House at 6, because I was under the impression that the House would adjourn at 6 and the meeting had been fixed at 6.15. This time I do not know whether that will succeed but I request your permission to leave the House at 6.

SHRI VASANI SATHI (Akola) We can postpone it till tomorrow.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) I have talked to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and made a request because this is a matter which involves the entire student community, professors, school teachers, in six States education has come to a standstill and a two-hour debate would not do. It should be a whole day debate. I would not go to that extent. Today the hon Minister is going to the Delhi University to help a settlement. It will be better if he replies tomorrow and gives us more news. After half an hour you can adjourn the House at 6 today and give two hours tomorrow for a better discussion of the whole thing. I am quite sure nobody in this House will oppose this.

MR CHAIRMAN My difficulty is this. There are certain parties which I have not spoken as yet—the CPM, Congress (O), S P, unattached, etc. Nobody is taking less than ten minutes or eight minutes. There is then Mr Sathe also on the Congress side. There are five persons altogether. If everybody takes ten minutes, it will be fifty minutes, or we can cut it at

least to 30 minutes. The Minister is making a request that he has got an engagement and he should be relieved at 6. I should like to have the suggestion from the hon Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who has come. What is the position? Do they want to finish it today? Or do they want it to be carried over tomorrow?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR As the House is aware, we cannot sit beyond the 22nd for reasons which I need hardly state, nobody would like to be away during the Christmas holidays. In all humility I can say that we have provided opportunities for discussion of private motions, including call-attention motions unprecedented in number in any session so far—so many call-attention notices, so many motions of private Members have hardly ever been allowed. The duration of rule-193 discussions is normally one hour. We have provided two hours. I want to say this. If we want to make speeches extending over half an hour rule 193 is nowhere. Either the rule is there or it is not. Government business is very badly suffering. I have got a number of Bills which have to be passed. We cannot sit beyond 22nd. I ask the Members to bear with me when I say that in short-duration discussions it is very not possible to accommodate everybody to the extent of the time that he requires.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I want to make a submission. We are quite willing to forgo our lunch hour tomorrow. If the Government gives us one hour it will make two hours. Why should they take this attitude? Do you realise that the country is in a ferment?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA We look utterly ridiculous if we are asked to express our views on a subject like this in two or four minutes. It is completely useless.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR We have to take instructions from the Speaker.



If you can get it through the Secretariat we shall be grateful.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** There is a difficulty. The Chair goes on ringing the Bell. But nobody takes his seat. The Chair cannot go on quarrelling with every Member and it becomes very awkward. That is why I am asking your help and co-operation. I am prepared to call the Minister because every body wants to hear the Minister and know what is the Government's attitude. I am prepared to call him and I want you to co-operate with the Chair.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** We fully co-operate with you. Let the Minister intervene today, and let him continue tomorrow. We will forgo the lunch hour.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The hon. Minister.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** What is the position?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** We have agreed that he should be called.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I used the word "intervene."

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** It is utterly ridiculous.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : हमने प्रस्ताव किया तो हम को सिर्फ चार मिनट दिए । यह क्या है ? अगर हम को इस तरह से दो चार मिनट मिलें तो हम बोलेंगे क्या और जवाब वह किस बात का देंगे ?

we want replies from the Education Minister and the other Minister—both the Ministers.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I want to draw the attention of the Minister of Parliamentary affairs. I am not in favour of cutting the lunch hour period. But at the end of the business, if the House is prepared to sit late, this will be discussed tomorrow... (*Interruptions*). Do not insist on your pound of flesh every time. Do not

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insist that whatever you say must be done. That attitude is not good. This is the consensus of the House. There is no other time available. I take it that you agree that after finishing the other business which is on the list for tomorrow, we shall take this up and finish it, and the hon. Minister will give a reply. That is all.

श्री राजाबख्तर शास्त्री (पटना) : जो लोग बोल चुके हैं उन को आप ने कम समय दिया है तो उन का क्या होगा ? उन लोगों को भी और दिया जाय जब समय बढ़ रहा है ।

सभापति महोदय : केवल उन्हीं लोगों को दिया जायेगा जो लोग बोलने को बाकी हैं । और किसी को टाइम नहीं दिया जायेगा ।

श्री राजाबख्तर शास्त्री : यह उचित नहीं होगा ।

सभापति महोदय : उचित हो अनुचित हो जो हो । जो एक दफा बोल चुका हैं उस को मैं फिर से बुलाऊँ तो यह और ज्यादा अनुचित होगा ।

श्री राजाबख्तर शास्त्री : तब तो हम एग्री नहीं करते हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : आप बैठिये । श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र ।

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र (बेगूसराय) : श्रीमान, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि देश कोई बड़े संकट का शीघ्र सामना करने वाला है । यह संकट सर्वप्राप्ती होगा, आल पर्वसिव होगा, ऐसा मुझे लग रहा है । राजनैतिक एवं आर्थिक कारण तो इसके हैं ही लेकिन सबसे बड़ा बुनियादी कारण इसका शिक्षा के स्तर में विनाशकारी पतन है । देश उतना ही ऊँचा होता है जितने उसके इनसान ऊँचे होते हैं । हमारे देश की ऊँचाई कोई एक्सेल्ट की ऊँचाई नहीं है ।



[श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र]

हमारे देश की ऊँचाई हमारे यहाँ की ग्राम जनता की ऊँचाई है। जब शिक्षा इस तरह की हो जैसी कि आज दी जा रही है तो हमें साफ तौर पर स्वीकार करना चाहिए कि हमारे बच्चों का उन्नयन करने के बजाये हम एक उल्टी प्रक्रिया हम अपने देश में चला रहे हैं। आज का छात्र असतोष बुनियादी तौर पर शिक्षा में इसी अवनीति का परिणाम है। शिक्षा के प्रति विद्यार्थियों का आकर्षण आज क्यों कम हो गया है—हमको इसकी जड़ में जाना पड़ेगा। विद्यार्थी दुनिया में हर चीज होना चाहता है लेकिन आज वह विद्यार्थी होना नहीं चाहता है। इसके मूल कारण यह है कि शिक्षक भी दुनिया में सब कुछ होना चाहते हैं लेकिन शिक्षक होना का अभिमान उनके मस्तक में नहीं हुआ करता है। वे राजनीति में बहुत कुछ हिस्सा लेते हैं और साथ साथ जो शिक्षकों की परम्परा पहले हुआ करती थी उस परम्परा के अनुसार नहीं चलते हैं। आज विद्यार्थी अध्ययन में समय लगाने के बदले आन्दोलन में समय लगाते हैं, तहरीक में समय लगाते हैं—इसके क्या कारण हैं, इस पर हमको ज्यादा गम्भीरता में विचार करना चाहिए। अगर शिक्षा आकर्षक होती तो अपने क्लास-रूम से बाहर वे क्यों जाते, अपनी शिक्षण मस्याओं से बाहर क्यों जाते? अगर उनकी सारी परिस्थितियाँ ऐसी होती कि उनमें उनका भविष्य बनता तो मैं समझता हूँ विद्यार्थी कभी आन्दोलन या तहरीक में शरीक नहीं होते और उनके असतोष का इतना बड़ा विस्फोट नहीं होता जैसा कि आप देख रहे हैं। अब इस अध्ययन के आकर्षक न होने के क्या कारण हैं? चूँकि दो चार मिनट में सारी बातें कहनी पड़ेगी इसलिए संक्षेप में ही बताना चाहता हूँ।

पहला कारण, जैसा कि सभी लोग जानते हैं, विद्यार्थी और शिक्षक का अनुपात ऐसा बुरा है कि हमारे क्लास-रूम में बड़ी

भीड़ लग जाती है। बहुत से विद्यालय तो आज सिर्फ पैसा अर्जित करने के लिए विद्यार्थियों का दाखिला करते हैं, ज्यादा विद्यार्थियों को लेते हैं ताकि उनके पास ज्यादा पैसे हों। इसीलिए विद्यार्थियों के दाखिले की कोई इन्तहा नहीं होती।

दूसरा कारण यह है कि स्कूल के भवन या उनके क्लास-रूम भी बहुत सी जगहों में उचित प्रकार के नहीं हुआ करते। खेलने के लिए कोई मैदान नहीं होता। उनके लिए लाइब्रेरी, पुस्तकालय के भवन भी नहीं होते। बहुत से कालेज जो आज हम देखते हैं वे तो सिर्फ नाममात्र के कालेज हुआ करते हैं। कालेज का एक ताजिया खड़ा हो जाता है लेकिन उसमें जो उपयोगी साधन होने चाहिए वे बिल्कुल नहीं होते।

तीसरी बात यह है कि शिक्षक की योग्यता जैसी होनी चाहिए वैसी नहीं हुआ करती।

प्रो० नारायण चन्द्र पाराशर जहाँ पर सबसे ज्यादा सुविधायें हैं वहाँ पर अधिक असतोष है।

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूँ। लेकिन मैं अधिकतर देखायायी सकट की तरफ देख रहा हूँ। मेरे सामने केवल दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय या बनारस विश्वविद्यालय नहीं है।

इसलिए आज कोई शिक्षा चल रही है ऐसा मोटे तौर पर नहीं मालूम होता है। बहुत सी जगहों में परीक्षाएँ नहीं चल पातीं। फिर भी राज्य सरकारें कहती हैं कि हम शासन बना रहे हैं। जो परीक्षा नहीं चला सकें, जो इम्तहान नहीं चला सकें, उस सरकार को यह दावा करने का हक नहीं है कि वे वह का राज्य चला रही हैं, वे वहाँ का शासन चला रही हैं।

मैं आपसे यह भी अर्ज करना चाहूंगा कि दूसरा कारण जो इससे कम बुनियादी नहीं है वह है बेकारी की समस्या। शिक्षा की उपयोगिता में अब विद्यार्थियों की आस्था बहुत कम रह गई है। उनके सामने भीषण बेकारी है। बेकारी के आकार प्रकार में जाने की इजाजत अभी समय नहीं देता लेकिन इतना तो आप देखते ही हैं कि 23-24 फीसदी के हिसाब से बेकारी प्रति वर्ष बढ़ रही है। मैनपावर प्लानिंग, मानव शक्ति का नियोजन जैसा होना चाहिए वह हमारे देश में नहीं है। एक हिसाब लगाया गया है कि 1985 तक करीब 70-80 लाख स्नातक, सभी तरह के स्नातक, हमारे महाविद्यालयों से निकलेंगे और उनके लिए काम की सूरतें करीब आधी होंगी। तो आज बहुत से विद्यार्थी समझ रहे हैं कि जो विद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों से निकलेंगे उनके सामने बेकारी की समस्या मुह बाये खड़ी रहेगी। इसलिए आज की शिक्षा विज्ञाहीन और आदर्शहीन—दोनों—हो गई है और इसकी तरफ हमें ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए।

वर्तमान छात्र असंतोष के भी मैं दो एक कारण बताना चाहता हूँ। इन बुनियादी कारणों के बाद भी जो विद्यार्थियों की कठिनाइयां बहुत दिनों से डकट्टा हो रही थी उनकी तरफ शिक्षा अधिकारी और सरकार उदासीन है और बहुत दिनों से उदासीन रही है। उनकी जरूरतें जो पूरी होनी चाहिए थी वह पूरी नहीं की गई। दूसरा कारण यह है कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बहुत बड़ा राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप हो रहा है। मैं साफ तौर पर बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए सरकारी पक्ष भी उसी तरह जिम्मेदार है बल्कि कई मामले में ज्यादा जिम्मेदार है। मैं इसकी मिसालें देना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह से सरकारी पक्ष हमें ज्यादा जिम्मेदार है। आज सरकारी पक्ष के लोग कहते

हैं कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति के साथ बहुत कुछ ज्यादाियां हुई हैं और ज्यादाियां होने की सम्भावना थी। मैं शिक्षक वर्ग में रह चुका हूँ इसलिए मैं तो कभी भी अनुशासनहीनता को तरजीह नहीं दे सकता। लेकिन मैं जरा माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आप दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति के बारे में तो ऐसा समझते हैं लेकिन जोधपुर विश्व-विद्यालय के उपकुलपति श्री बी०बी० जान के साथ जब दुर्व्यवहार हुआ था तो क्या आपकी आवाज इसी तरह से उठी थी? कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय में क्या हुआ, जब सेन साहब के साथ छात्र परिषद् के लोगों ने ज्यादाियां की और आवाज उठाई तो वहां पर आपकी सरकार ने छात्र परिषद् का साथ दिया, उप-कुलपति का साथ नहीं दिया। आप बतायें कि अगर इसी तरह से आप काम चलाना चाहेंगे तो क्या काम चलेगा? आज हम जो दूसरी पार्टियों के लोग हैं वह दो चक्कियों में पिस रहे हैं, हमारे विद्यार्थी इन दो चक्कियों में पिस रहे हैं। एक बड़ी चक्की है जो उधर है और दूसरी चक्की जनसभी भाइयों की है। जहां कहीं दोनों मुकाबले में खड़े हैं, उन दोनों की बड़ी ताकत है, जहां कहीं दोनों में धीरामुश्नी हो वहां दो चक्कियों में हमारे तमाम विद्यार्थी आज पिस रहे हैं। चाहे विद्यार्थी दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के हो चाहे हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के हो। दोनों जगह उन को स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये। कि उन के पीछे राजनीति काम कर रही है। आप को पूरी ईमानदारी से निष्पक्षता से इस विषय पर विचार करना चाहिये, लेकिन यह बात मैं आप के यहां देख नहीं रहा हूँ।

आप दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय की बात को ले लीजिए वहां क्या हुआ? 21 जुलाई को जब यहां पर अनुशासनहीनता का मसला पैदा हुआ, और उस अनुशासनहीनता को लाने में सरकारी पक्ष की जिम्मेदारी थी, अन्य दलों की नहीं, उस समय आप ने कोई

[श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र]

कारवाई नहीं की। इसीलिये आप ने जो बीज बोये थे वह उस हवा के थे जो आधी के रूप में आज यहाँ बरपा हो रहे हैं। इसकी जिम्मेदारी आप के ऊपर है, हम लोगों पर नहीं। जहाँ विद्यार्थी जायेंगे वहाँ कयामत आयेगी, उनके असन्तोष का विस्फोट होगा तो कयामत होगी। इसीलिये मैंने कहा कि एक सर्वप्राप्ति सकट, आल पर्वेस्त्र काइस्त्र हमारे देश में आ रही है। मैं ने तो मिसाने बतलाई है कि किंग प्रकार म यह राजनीति यहाँ पर घसी हुई है।

मेरा सुझाव यह होगा कि शिक्षा के ऊपर अब आप को ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़ेगा। जितना आप डिफेंस के ऊपर खर्च करते हैं, राष्ट्रीय आय का जितना अनुपात आप रक्षा पर खर्च करते हैं, उतने अनुपात से कम आप को शिक्षा पर खर्च नहीं करना चाहिये। आज आप उस का आधा खर्च करते हैं। इस से काम चलने वाला नहीं है साथ ही वहाँ जितनी सुविधायें होनी चाहिये उन की पूर्ति आप को करनी होगी।

दूसरी बात शिक्षा नियोजन की है। कोई एजुकेशन प्लानिंग आप की नहीं है। आप ने कई आयोग बिठाये, किन्तु उन मारे आयोगों की सिफारिशों पर भी आप ने पूरी तरह विचार नहीं किया। उन सारी रिपोर्टों को आप ने तर्क कर दिया है। उन्हें कहा रख दिया है इस का भी कुछ पता नहीं चलता है। हमारे देश में मानव शक्ति का नियोजन मैनपावर प्लानिंग होनी चाहिये।

मैं यह सुझाव दूँगा कि हिन्दू विश्व-विद्यालय और दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में जो वर्तमान परिस्थिति है उस के सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री एक सर्वदलीय सम्मेलन बुलाये। जितने दल पार्लियामेंट में हैं उनका सम्मेलन बुलाये और उन की एक कमेटी बनाये। शिक्षा मंत्री द्वारा बुलाये सम्मेलन से हम वांछित फल प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते। अगर हम को शांति के लिए प्रयत्न करना

है तो हम दरवाजे इस तरह से बन्द नहीं रख सकते। सरकार ने दरवाजे बन्द कर दिये, उपकुलपति ने दरवाजे बन्द कर दिये और विद्यार्थी असहाय चारों तरफ बिलख रहे हैं। यह नहीं हो सकता। खासकर सजा के जरिये आप जो परिस्थिति को सुधारना चाहते हैं, वह ठीक नहीं। इस तरह से परिस्थिति सुधरने वाली नहीं है। जब उस तरह का सम्मेलन होगा तब उस में सभी राजनीतिक दलों को आप एक कमीटी पर रखेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि विश्वविद्यालय का क्षेत्र एक 'एरिया आफ पीस' हो। आज हम अक्सर सुनते हैं कि हिन्दू महासागर को 'एरिया आफ पीस' होना चाहिये, लेकिन उस के पहले विश्वविद्यालय का क्षेत्र 'एरिया आफ पीस' होना चाहिये, नहीं हम विद्यार्थियों का भविष्य बना सकते हैं।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K C PANT) Mr Chairman, Sir, picking up the thread from Shri Mishraji, I would say, I agree with him entirely that universities, which shape and mould our young people, shape their character, mould their ideas, give them certain values and prepare them for life, making them good citizens, the places which we call temples of learning, certainly, should be areas of peace in order that students may get a kind of training of their minds, of their character, which all of us want them to get. Therefore, Sir, I entirely agree with my hon friend, Mishraji, and as far as I am concerned, why I am intervening in the debate is to place before the House the difficulty of the Government in case the University does not remain an area of peace, in case peace is disturbed, violence is indulged in, then what does Government do, this is the problem I want to pose to my hon friends opposite, not in a partisan spirit but in a broader spirit because there may be a strike here or there may be closing down of the University for a few days, but ultimately we are far more concerned with the

overall fate of our young people in their colleges and universities on whom the future of the country depends. So, I am intervening in this debate only in relation to the motion that stands in the names of three hon. Members which relates to the statement I made on the 7th December, in relation to the incidents on 6th December.

Sir, the matters of general education policy, to which the other motion refers, will be dealt with by my colleague, the Education Minister, and I do not think I should take up the time of the House in trying to deal with those aspects.

In relation to Delhi also, there is really nothing new that I can say. The Education Minister has made a long statement here dealing with the precise contents of the Memorandum, the demands of the students and exactly what the response of the Vice-Chancellor and the University authorities was. So, all those things, he has placed before the House.

As far as the law and order situation is concerned, I have also tried to place before the House the incidents as and when they took place. But in spite of that, today, Joshiji raised certain points and he was the only one, as far as I can understand, who referred specifically to the incidents and to my statement. When I speak of these incidents, I want to make it clear that we feel that only a handful of students are involved in the creation of this kind of violent incidents, that it is not the bulk of students and that the bulk of the students want very much to pursue their studies in peace and to be given an opportunity to pursue their studies.

The Delhi University, as you well know, Sir, and as all of us know, has a high standard, has a certain tradition, has a history, has attained a certain level of performance and

excellence, and I think it is a common concern of all of us to see that we are able to maintain that standard and at least help to the extent that Parliament can help in the maintaining of that standard.

When Shri Joshi spoke about what happened on that particular day, he chose to say that the entry of the police into the campus was unprovoked. This is what he said, and he did not utter a single word condemning the violence that took place. . . (Interruption) I was listening very very carefully. He had the same speech previously also and then also he did not condemn the violence (Interruption).

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: I have condemned it twice; it is on record.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Even as an after-thought, if you condemn violence, it is a good thing; I would welcome it. I welcome it, however belatedly you may come to that conclusion. But the point I am making while referring to an incident in which a crowd of students had gone to the University campus is that a crowd of students had gone there after declaring a certain purpose. What was that purpose which they declared? They declared that they would take over the University. This is well-known to Mr. Joshi. And the crowd went there. Certain window panes were broken. The Vice-Chancellor's office was sought to be broken into and . . . (Interruptions) What did you say?

18.00 hrs.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: The students complain that the window panes came outside as if somebody was there inside. They were broken by people who were inside. That is their complaint.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Very cleverly he is putting. You are a leader. Are you convinced that there was no violence? Are you convinced in your heart of hearts?

**SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA** It is a fact Are you convinced that the glass panes were not broken by the policemen and the goondas who were there inside the Vice-Chancellor's office?

**MR CHAIRMAN** You cannot get up and say like that

**SHRI K C PANT** I am not talking to you It is not saying

**श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी** मैं हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के सवाददाता का बोट किया हूँ। उसने जो लिखा है उसी को पढ़ा है। अमर अर मर को जानने के लिए जूझिये इन-क्वारी होनी चाहिए। जा दारी पाए जाए उनको गजा मिने। बिना इनक्वारी सजा मिले यह कहा तब न्यायचित है।

**SHRI K C PANT** Let me assure Mr Joshi Mr Bosu and other friends who are here that we are not going to tolerate violence within the campuses of our Universities (*Interruptions*) Let me assure them

**SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI** Nobody will tolerate and therefore our complaint is that without provocation the Police went there (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA \***

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU \***

**MR CHAIRMAN** Nothing will go on record You will have to take my permission first and then you can speak (*Interruptions*) Three persons at a time—I will not allow

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA** If you permit me

**SHRI K C PANT** I am not yielding at all

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** On a point of order Sir I only wanted to mention

**SHRI K C PANT** On a point of order Sir That is not a point of order He cannot mention it

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** Let the lawful Minister sit down for once

**SHRI K C PANT** He cannot say, I am mentioning this That is not a point of order Under what Rule?

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** I am not calling him 'Unlawful Minister' I only wanted to make a simple submission

**SHRI C M STEPHEN** (Muvattupuzha) Question is not a point of order Point of order is one that relates to procedure

**MR CHAIRMAN** There is no point of order The hon Minister may continue

**SHRI K C PANT** I would have preferred not to refer to the actual incidents because I have made a statement in the House But, just to put the record straight and because Joshi for whom I have respect has put forward the whole thing in such a way that he has made it appear as if nothing has happened that the Police rushed into the University, that the Police went mad and beat up people

What did actually happen? Sit on the 14th November (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA** I may repeat that the Vice-Chancellor has acted as a Police Superintendent

**MR CHAIRMAN** The Minister is not yielding

**SHRI K C PANT** Why don't you listen? You should also listen I never interrupt any of you

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** You have not to do that unpleasant task

**SHRI K C PANT** I have the unpleasant task of keeping law and

order when you are on the other side of the fence. It is not a small task I quote:

"On the 14th November, the students forced their entry into the Vice-Chancellor Pro-Vice-Chancellor's offices by breaking the main door and beating the chowkidars posted at the entrance. They ransacked the offices of the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and other offices of the University. They smashed window panes and also broke the furniture and damaged installations and equipment in the two offices. They removed articles from the VC/PVC's offices including a typewriter and threw these outside. They even manhandled some employees of the University.

For the second day in succession, on 15th November, a group of students again attacked the offices of Delhi University and further demand extensively the offices of the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor. . . (Interruptions)

What is all this?

... Since no Police force had been posted in the premises, the vandals had a free hand."

This I have not said. This is taken from the press communique issued by the University. They referred to them as 'vandals' which is worth noting.

Then again, I quote:

"Having done their worst at the offices, they moved to the residence of the Vice-chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor requested that Police force should be rushed to the Campus to prevent the recurrence of the incidents of the previous day." By the time the police reached, the mob had moved to the residence of the Vice Chancellor and had started stoning. The police fired 10 shells of tear-gas. While dispersing, a part of the mob tried to set fire to a Delhi Milk Scheme van."

And then it goes on. I do not want to go into that in detail.

In my statement of the 7th Decem-

ber I said:

"It is a matter of deep regret that in pursuance of an ill-advised design to occupy the University Offices, some students started pounding on the doors of the Vice Chancellor's office. The glass windows of the offices of the Pro Vice Chancellor and Registrar were smashed. Some students forcibly entered the room of the Dean of Students Welfare. The Vice Chancellor requested police assistance apprehending more serious violence."

It is the Vice-Chancellor who called the Police; let the House be aware of this fact. It is not that the Government went out of its way to send police there. You know that normally we do not send police into the campus. We never do that and I think that this is the first occasion in Delhi University.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In West Bengal, without exception....

MR. CHAIRMAN: West Bengal stands on a different footing....

SHRI K. C. PANT: Luckily, Sir, in Delhi there are not so many Jyotirmoy Bosus. That is why this has been prevented so far. This is perhaps the first occasion when the authority of the University had been called upon to call the police into the Campus. I would like all the hon Members of the House to take note of this factor. It is not as though they are in the habit of calling the police. You should realise what sort of tremendous provocation it would have been to make the authorities who are very reluctant to call the police, to call the police on this occasion. (Shri Samar Guha: I say, question). I do not know what he is questioning. He cannot question facts I am merely stating facts. On the arrival of the police some students indulged in intense stone-throwing etc. Shri Joshi tried to make out as if lot of people were injured; he talked about the Hindustan Times photo, this, that and the other. I tried to find out the facts. Last time also somebody said this. I have been told that no newspaper has given the figure of injured as more

[Shri K. C. Pant]

than a dozen. There was a mob of over 3,000 and over. About 1,000 constables were there called in by the Vice-Chancellor. So, he felt that if they did not come, it would lead to violence.

In this situation, the figure of about a dozen has been mentioned, when public property has been destroyed, when the Vice-chancellor's office was threatened, when he had been threatened enough to call the Police for protection, when newspapers say not more than a dozen, you can yourself draw your own conclusion as to what was the nature of the action taken by the police. The police were suddenly called in for a certain purpose to give the protection that was expected of them. I wish Mr. Joshi ji and others, though about it. We are concerned with discipline. The Vice-Chancellor is the head of the university, he is not a Minister but an educationist. I am surprised that a professor .

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is an emotional gentleman.

SHRI K. C. PANT: He is an emotional gentleman, but he is also a professor....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: That is why I feel ashamed of the behaviour of that gentleman. He has neither the guts nor the courage nor the sense nor the inner heart to be a Vice-chancellor, who deals with the students in that way....

MR. CHAIRMAN: After all, the hon. Member is a very responsible Member of Parliament....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is the language which I use. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: . . and he should not go on passing such remarks against persons who are not present in the House....

SHRI K. C. PANT: And a fellow-professor.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I feel ashamed of such a man. I have been a professor, and I have seen professors, and we have also dealt with students.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Member not get irritated very much. Let him take care of himself also.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: How can a vice-chancellor who is so much afraid and who is terribly frightened of the students function as a vice-chancellor?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The hon. Minister has created a problem by referring to his emotion, that he has added to the situation.

SHRI K. C. PANT: As far as I know, no specific case of excesses by the police either on any student or any teacher has been reported to the district authorities or the university authorities or by anyone also. If such specific cases are brought to our notice, these will be looked into by the magistrates. But these were not brought to our notice. I want to stress this so that hon. Members may realise what the situation there was in which the police went there and how far all these pictures that are being painted here are borne out by the facts.

There was only one specific case of a constable being rough with a reporter, and action was taken by the SP on the spot, and he was placed under suspension and an apology was tendered to the reporter. So, it is not as though the officers there on the spot were not mindful of their duties or were not very vigilant; when they found that police had committed excesses they immediately took action. These were the various facts which I wanted to place before the House. Considering what happened on that day, all that I can say is that in similar situations, Government is duty-bound to help the authorities of the university in case they need such help and as long as the university authorities want the police in the campus to maintain peace and order



and to protect life and property, it is the bounden duty of the Government to give them that protection, and I would like to know whether anybody in the House differs from that. This is exiomatic; this is obvious, and it cannot be otherwise.

It is for the university authorities to come to a judgment whether the police is required in the campus or not, but if they come to the judgment that police is required, I think that the House will take us to task if we do not send police into the campus under such circumstances.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** I am not accusing the hon. Minister. If they ask, certainly he can provide police help. But I accuse the vice-chancellor who had asked for it. I am only questioning the judgment of the vice-chancellor who had asked for police help or police protection. That is all. I do not say that the Government should not provide police protection.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The hon. Member is getting impatient. Now, the hon. Minister is concluding, and let him be allowed to conclude.

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** I am concluding. The point that I want to pose to my hon. friends Shri Samar Guha and Shri Jagannathrao Joshi and others is not whether I can score a debating point or not. I can refer to the affiliation of the president of the union there and such other things, but I do not think that this is a matter which should be dealt with that way. I do not make those debating points when I deal with students, because I think that we are at one in wanting the best for our students. The concern of Parliament should be as to what lead it gives to the student community. What are the values it sets for the student community, and if Parliament does not condemn violence, where it takes place, is it giving a right lead to the student community. If Parliament does not say that this is a wrong act, will they

not be letting down the student community by not telling the vast majority of the students who do not want violence that they are doing the right thing by not wanting violence? There may be complaints, there may be grievances, but there are methods to air those grievances. I am not going into that aspect now. I am only saying this if such methods are used, then what is to happen? After all, the vice-chancellor's office is there in the university campus, and he is the authority in the university. Suppose the students say that they are going to take over the university, and they go and break into his office; if in this House all manner of things are said about the incident but nothing is said about this particular incident, then what kind of lessons do the students drawn from it? Is it being just to our own students? This is the point that I want to pose to my hon. friends.

I really think that if they do not mention those points candidly then they are not giving the lead that the students expect from Parliament. It is in this context that I would like to appeal to all sections in this House not to get lost in party politics but to give the right lead to the students. I should like to appeal to all of them to cooperate with the authorities in the University and see that normalcy is restored and peace is restored in the University so that its normal function of imparting education to the students—their examinations are coming closer and some are being held can be carried out in the right spirit and true traditions of the University.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** The deal to the students can be well illustrated by what I say. May I speak tomorrow?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I may ask you to conclude today itself. Why should you decide all these points?

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I do not decide. I was saying that the deal to the students,.....



MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you continue tomorrow.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Because Mr. Pant will not speak again I would like to ask him one simple question. He rightly referred that it was not left to the police authorities to go there it was the vice-chancellor's judgement. They assess the situation; and call police. Have you come across one statement by the Vice-Chancellor? He has categorically said that while trying to have a dialogue with student leaders, "may be, I have committed an error of judgment" in calling the police to the campus. Since you had referred so much to inviting the police to the campus and asked us whether we have justified it or not, we have also come across such students in our life and we faced the students, and I would like to ask whether there is no precedent even during the freedom struggle when the Principal of the Fergusson College, who was an Englishman, had some trouble with the students and then the police came to the campus and the hostel, that Englishman who happened to be an educationist told the police.

So long as educationists like me are at the helm of affairs in the Fergusson College I will not allow the police to come into the campus, into my College and my hostel. Cannot a similar attitude be taken by him also? This attitude was taken by Acharya Narendradev who was the Vice-Chancellor of the Banares Hindu University when he was faced with a similar situation.

SHRI K. C. PANT: He is asking me something which he apparently knows. But the point is that if he were to be the Vice-Chancellor or if Acharyaaji were to be the Vice-Chancellor or somebody else was the Vice-Chancellor and he asked the Government for police assistance, we would give it. That is my answer  
..... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A. M.

16.18 hours.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December 15, 1972, [Agrahayana 24, 1894 (Saka)]*