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Agrahayana 15, 1894 (Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Sixth Session)



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CONTENTS

No 17 Wednesday, December 6, 1972 *Agrahayana* 15, 1864 (Saka)
Columns

Obituary References

1—4

Oral Answers to Questions

*Starred Questions Nos 321, 322, 326 to 328, 330 and 331 . . . 4—35

Written Answers to Questions

Starred Questions Nos 323 to 325, 329 and 332 to 340 . . . 35—45

Unstarred Questions Nos 3192 to 3263, 3265 to 3277, 3279 to 3285, 3287 to 3297, 3299 to 3310, 3312 to 3328 and 3330 to 3391 . . . 45—194

Statement correcting Answer to USQ No 8098 dated 31-5-1972 194—95

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Situation arising out of recent demands of Delhi University Students . . . 195—224

Papers Laid on the Table . . . 224—27

Messages from Rajya Sabha . . . 227

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Twentieth Report . . . 228—29

Public Accounts Committee—

Fifty-third Report . . . 230

Election to Committee—

Coir Board . . . 230

Motion Re Twentieth Report of Business Advisory Committee 230—31

Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider . . . 232—51, 318—24

Shri T A Pai . . . 232—33

Shri Manoranjan Hazara . . . 233—35

Shri N K Sanghi . . . 235—42

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(ii)

							<i>Columns</i>
Shri Sarjoo Pandey	.	.	.	.	.	.	242—45
Shri Shrikshan Modi	.	.	.	.	.	.	245—48
Shri E. R. Krishnan	.	.	.	.	.	.	248—51
Shri R. V. Bade	.	.	.	.	.	.	318—20
Shri Shyvnath Singh	.	.	.	.	.	.	320—22
Shri Dhan Shih Pradhan	.	.	.	.	.	.	322—23
Shri Ambesh	.	.	.	.	.	.	324
Motion Re. Expansion of Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant	.	.	.	.	.	.	251—318
Shri Samar Guha	.	.	.	.	.	.	251—61
Shri B. K. Daschowdhury	.	.	.	.	.	.	262—66
Shri Krishna Chandra Halder	.	.	.	.	.	.	266—69
Shri Subodh Hansda	.	.	.	.	.	.	269—70
Shri Indrajit Gupta	.	.	.	.	.	.	270—79
Shri S. R. Damuni	.	.	.	.	.	.	279—82
Shri E. R. Krishnan	.	.	.	.	.	.	283—85
Shri Vasant Sathe	.	.	.	.	.	.	285—87
Dr. Laxmiprasad Pendey	.	.	.	.	.	.	287—91
Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	.	.	.	.	.	.	291—93
Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam	.	.	.	.	.	.	293—317

LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

2

LOK SABHA

Wednesaay, December 6, 1972
Agrahayana 15, 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Obituary References

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of two of our friends, namely, Shri N. M. Lingam and Sheikh Mohammad Akbar.

Shri Lingam was a Member of the First Lok Sabha during the years 1952-57 from Coimbatore constituency of the then State of Madras. Later he was a Member of Rajya Sabha from 1958-64. He took part in the freedom struggle and led the movement by students against the Simon Commission. He was also associated with a number of social welfare organisations. He passed away at Ootacamund on the 3rd December, 1972.

Sheikh Mohammad Akbar was a Member nominated to the Second Lok Sabha from Baramulla, Jammu and Kashmir, during the years 1957 to 1962. Earlier he was a Member of the Jammu and Kashmir Constituent cum Legislative Assembly during the years 1952-57. He had also been an officer in the State Government holding various portfolios. Recently he was awarded Tamrapatra for the services rendered by him. He passed away at Baramulla on the 5th December, 1972.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I join you in expressing my sorrow at the passing away of two more of our former colleagues. You have already told us about Shri N. M. Lingam. He was active in a number of co-operative and local organisations; he was also President of the Nilgiris district board before he came to the Lok Sabha.

Sheikh Mohammad Akbar, apart from what has been mentioned by you, was a leading figure of the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference. He was a member of the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly before he came to this House. At the time of the Pakistani aggression in 1947 Shri Akbar worked as an emergency officer in charge of Baramulla and later on as administrative officer of that district. He took active interest in co-operative and civic welfare activities.

I request you to convey our sympathy and condolences to the bereaved families.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I share the sentiments expressed by you and the Leader of the House on the sudden demise of Shri Lingam and Sheikh Mohammad Akbar and I request you to convey our heart-felt grief to the bereaved families.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by you and the Leader of the House, mourning the death of these two gentlemen and I request you to convey our condolences to the bereaved families.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): On behalf of my party and myself I associate with the sentiments expressed here by the Leader of the House and by you and other colleagues. Mr. Lingam was a well-known freedom fighter and public figure in Tamil Nadu and he took an active interest, since his student days, in the national movement, in the local administration there and in Parliament. His loss is really a loss to be shared by not only Tamil Nadu but other parts of the country also.

Sheikh Mohammad Akbar was a well-known figure from Jammu and Kashmir and, as pointed out by the Leader of the House, he took a prominent part in fighting the aggression of Pakistanis in 1947. I join other Members here in conveying our deep condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

श्री प्रमल बिहारी बाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे स्वर्गीय श्री लिंगम और श्री मोहम्मद अकबर, दोनों के साथ काम करने का मौका मिला। राज्य सभा में वे सक्रिय सदस्यों में गिने जाते थे। श्री लिंगम का भाषण बड़ा रचनात्मक होता था और उनमें अध्ययन की गहराई स्पष्ट झलकती थी। श्री अकबर काफी दिनों से बीमार थे। कुछ ही दिनों पहले मेरी उनसे मुलाकात हुई थी, तब ऐसा नहीं लगता था कि उनकी मृत्यु इतनी निकट है। दोनों महानुभाव के देहावसान से हम लोग दुखी हैं। हमारी सबेदनायें उनके शोक-संतप्त परिवार तक पहुंचा दें।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I associate myself and the Socialist Party with the tributes that have been paid by you and the

Leader of the House and other Members and I express my condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

MR. SPEAKER: The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cement factory in Cuddapah (A.P.)

*321. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Cement manufacturing Unit in Cuddapah District; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A feasibility report for the setting up of a new cement plant at Yerraguntla in the Cuddapah district of Andhra Pradesh for a capacity of 4.0 lakh tonnes per annum for the manufacture of portland cement submitted by the Cement Corporation of India is under consideration of Government of India. This will be a dry process plant estimated to cost about 1514 lakhs providing employment to about 623 persons.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: May I know from the hon. Minister when the feasibility report was received and what steps have since been taken for translating this proposal into reality in this backward and drought-affected area?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: Only a few months back the feasibility report was received in the Ministry. This is being examined from different angles. We hope, very soon a decision will be taken, taking into

account also the point raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: May I know to what extent the proposed unit will reduce the overall national shortage of cement and what other steps are proposed to be taken to fill the gap that will still remain.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: As has been mentioned in the mam reply to the Question, the capacity of this plant is 4 lakhs tonnes per annum. To the extent this plant will come into production, the gap will be abridged. Beyond that, in certain regions there has been some difficulty and we are having a long-term plan to fill up the gap and that is being processed in the Ministry.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: This proposed cement factory has been under the consideration of the Government for the last 15 years. It was included in the Second Plan and a licence was given thrice for it. But due to some reasons, it could not see the light of day. I now come to understand that this project is going to be deferred because Andhra is surplus and preference is being given to Madhya Pradesh. This is the only project in public sector in Rayalaseema which is a very backward area. Even during recent elections also, when the Prime Minister came there, it was promised to take up this project this year. In view of the backwardness of that area, may I request the Government to see that necessary steps are taken immediately to take up this project?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: As I have already mentioned, while processing any particular project, various considerations are taken into account. This is one of the considerations that will be taken into account.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I know from the hon. Minister what are the considerations that are

taken into account by the Government for giving sanction to open a cement factory in any place and whether there is any such proposal for opening a cement factory in Purlia district of West Bengal?

MR. SPEAKER: Please see the main reply to the Question.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I know whether it is a fact that previously a unit with a bigger capacity had been contemplated and now it has been reduced and, if so, for what reasons?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: I am not aware of that. But this is the present position and I have stated this clearly.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the hon Minister be pleased to state whether availability of adequate supply of lime-stone is the basic requirement for setting up a cement factory and, if so, whether such supply is available in this region in adequate quantity?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: This is one of the reasons why we are thinking to have a cement plant here.

MR. SPEAKER: He has repeated the reply thrice. I fail to understand why you come out with other supplementaries on the same subject.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: May I know from the hon. Minister how many cement factories are going to be opened or given licences for opening in the country?

MR. SPEAKER: I will be happy to admit your question. But that does not arise from this Question. This is a very specific one.

Measures of Publicity to PIN Code System.

*322. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state. The specific measures Government have taken to publicise the PIN Code system in the

country and to acquaint the people about it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): A statement is placed on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

1. Press Conferences have been held at New Delhi and at other places at the headquarters of the Heads of Circles.

2. Advertisements have been given in the leading English and vernacular papers.

3. Cinema slides are being shown in cinema houses.

4. Brochures explaining the scheme have been printed for free distribution.

5. Enquiry counters with telephones have been established at 20 important places in the country for giving information on the PIN to the public. Calls made to these counters are not metered.

6. All India PIN Charts of 600 important post offices in the country have been printed and have been put on sale to the public through all departmental post offices at cost of 5 Paise each.

7. All India PIN Directories are being printed for sale.

8. A special PIN map of India has been exhibited in Asia '72 Fair.

9. Big mailers are being approached to make use of Postal Index Numbers in their correspondence.

10. All Departments of Central & State Governments have been requested to use PIN.

11. Talkhs have been given over All India Radio.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: From the statement it appears that Government

have taken a number of measures to publicise the system in the country. But Government of India have not taken any measure to publicise it in various regional languages. May I ask the hon. Minister whether he is contemplating to publicise it in the regional languages?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: This is not correct. It has been published in regional languages also.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: That is not mentioned in the statement. That is why I asked.

The system seems to be difficult to understand for those who are not acquainted with the new system. May I ask the hon. Minister what is the main reason for introducing the system and in which way it is going to facilitate quick delivery of the mail?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): I gave a statement to the House pertaining to the PIN Code system. If the members so require, I will again give a statement. For the present, it would suffice to say that the PIN Code is one of the easiest methods in a multi-lingual country like ours to direct the mail from different regions to each other irrespective of the knowledge of the sorting postman about a particular language in which the letter is addressed. These figures indicate the area to which the letter has got to go. The first figure is the area. For example, for North Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, and Jammu and Kashmir, it is 1. If the PIN Code starts with 1, the letter goes straight to this area, and the rest of the figures need not be bothered by the sorting postman at that point.

Finally, Sir, postal history is one of the most exciting but, of course, a very mundane sort of thing. When Post Card was introduced, long ago, the *Amrit Bazaar Patrika* had to comment that Government should educate the people as to the place where

the address was to be written But very soon, people had understood and learnt the whole thing

श्री रामाबलार शास्त्री क्या यह बात सच है कि पिन काड ब मताबिक आप ने ससद् के सदस्यों के पास भी 12-12 लिफाफे भेजे हैं ताकि वह आप को यह जानने में मदद कर सकें कि चिट्ठिया समय पर पहुंचनी है या नहीं यदि हा तो मैं जाना चाहता हू कि किन-किस सदस्यों ने आप के पत्रों के जवाब दिये या जो आप ने लिफाफे भेजे थे उन्हें भर कर वापिस किया है ?

श्री अद्वय बिहारी झाझरवी यह बताता। पब्लिक इटरेस्ट में नहीं होगा।

श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा अब बाजपेयी जी की राय ने बाद प्रश्न के दूसरे भाग का उत्तर देना तो मुश्किल है पर मित्र कोड के लिए हम ने उन्हें यह लिफाफे नहीं भेजे थे। वह तो बहुत पहले हम ने इस ख्याल से भेजे थे यह जानने के लिए कि चिट्ठियों के जाने में कौसी सुविधा अनुविधा होती है। इस में माननीय सदस्यों से प्रार्थना की श्री कि उन्हें जो हम यह लिफाफे भेज रहे हैं उन्हें भर कर वह दूर गावों में अपने मित्रों व सम्बन्धियों आदि को भेज दें ताकि हमें मालम हो सके कि हमारी चिट्ठियाँ वहां दूर गावों में कितनी देर में जा रही हैं। इस तरह से लिफाफे हम माननीय सदस्यों के पास हर 6 महीने बाद भेजते रहेंगे।

श्री रामाबलार शास्त्री मैंने एक दफे जवाब दिया फिर जवाब देना बन्द कर दिया। अब बारबार मैं क्यों जवाब दू।

श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा वह माननीय सदस्य के जवाब के लिए नहीं है। जैसा मैंने अभी बताया वह लिफाफे हम ने माननीय सदस्यों के पास हम गरब से भेजे थे ताकि वह उन्हें दूर गाव में अपने मित्रों व सम्बन्धियों

के पास भर कर भेज दें ताकि हमें मालूम हो सके कि वहां तक डाक कितनी देर में पहुंचती है। हमने यह उन्हें डाक की रफ्तार देखने के लिए भेजे थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय इस में श्री बाजपेयी का क्या पब्लिक इटरेस्ट है ? क्या किसी ऐसी वंसी जगह चिट्ठिया लिखते हैं ?

श्री अद्वय बिहारी झाझरवी यह आप क्या कह रहे हैं।

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL Considering the percentage of literacy in the country and the number of villages, is it practicable to copy this foreign system in our country immediately?

SHRI H N BAHUGUNA Unless we start the thing some day, we will never be able to reach the journey's end. Meanwhile, only 14,000 post offices have been covered by this system.

श्री लती सहोदराबाई राय क्या देहात के क्षेत्रों में जहां डाकखाने हैं वहां आप टेलीफोन लगाने का विचार कर रहे हैं ? अगर नहीं कर रहे तो क्यों नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय सदस्य पृष्ठों हैं कि पिन कोड में टेलीफोन आता है या नहीं।

श्री हनुवती नन्दन बहुगुणा आप जानते हैं कि यह प्रश्न मूल प्रश्न में सम्बन्धित नहीं है इस लिय इस में नहीं आयेगा। लेकिन फिर भी मैं कहना चाहता हू कि हर डाकखाने को टेलीफोन देना हमारी आर्थिक क्षमता का बाहर है।

MR SPEAKER Shri Teja Singh Swatantra—absent

Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan—not here

Shri Narain Chaudhary Parashar—also absent

Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma

Employees on deputation to B.S.F. Headquarters

*326. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Ministerial employees in the Headquarters of Border Security Force are on deputation;

(b) the number of such employees, category-wise, who have completed their maximum period of deputation as permissible under rules and are kept on deputation without the permission of Ministry of Home Affairs; and

(c) what are the reasons for this and what steps have been taken to remedy it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Out of a total of 207 ministerial employees in the Headquarters of the Border Security Force, only 48 are on deputation.

(b) The following 12 employees have completed their maximum period of deputation and are still continuing in the B.S.F.

Upper Division Clerks	3
Superintendents	2
Sr. Gr. Clerk	1
Auditors	4
Assistant Superintendents	2
	<hr/>
	12

(c) In the case of one Senior Grade Clerk, the consent of the parent office for his continued deputation in the BSF has been received, and the Ministry of Home Affairs are processing the case. In respect of one Auditor, the consent of the parent office for extension of tenure is awaited. The remaining ten employees have opted for permanent absorption in the B.S.F. and their parent departments have given their consent to it. In such cases, there is no limit to the period of deputation.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय के जवाब से ऐसा लगता है कि 12 कर्मचारी ऐसे हैं जो अवधि के बाहर भी इस विभाग में काम कर रहे हैं। मैं आप के माध्यम से उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने पेरेंट आफिस जाने के बजाय इस विभाग में रहने का आग्रह किया है उन के ऐसा करने के कारण जो बार्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स के ऑपरेशनल एम्प्लाय हैं उन की सीनियोरिटी को क्या नुकसान नहीं पहुँचेगा? चूँकि उन लोगों पर हम का दुष्प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है इस लिये क्या मंत्री महोदय इस फैसले पर पुनर्विचार करेंगे?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत: जैसा मैंने कहा इन 12 आदमियों में से दम ने बार्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स में परमनेन्ट ऐडमिन्स्रेशन के लिये आर्प्ट किया है। वह लोग बहा वर्यों से काम तो कर रहे हैं। अब उन्होंने आर्प्ट किया है और वह ऐडमिन्स्रेशन हो जायेंगे। इस में सीनियोरिटी पर कोई फर्क पड़ता है या नहीं यह तो मैं नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन आगे के लिये हम यह सोच रहे हैं बी एस एफ के हेडक्वार्टर के लिये एक मिनिस्टीरियल केडर अलग से बनाया जायें। जा कम्बैटाइज्ड पोस्टम उस केडर में है उन के लिये यह केडर बनाया जायेगा। उस में सब एक समान हो जायेंगे और आगे के लिये जो दिक्कत है कि प्रमोशन के चान्सेज ज्यादा या कम हो जायेंगे यह भावना नहीं रहेगी।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा: मंत्री महोदय के जवाब से ऐसा लगता है कि उन का इरादा इन कर्मचारियों को यहाँ रखने का है किसी भी तरह से भले ही इस से इसी विभाग के पुराने कर्मचारियों पर कोई प्रभाव पड़े, और शायद इसीलिये वह अलग से एक केडर बनाने की बात सोच रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा करना जो मौजूदा रूल्स हैं उन के कंटेन्शन में नहीं होगा? आप के रूल्स के मुताबिक कोई भी एम्प्लायी

तीन साल से अधिक डेपुटेशन पर नहीं रह सकना । तब फिर यह विशेष व्यवहार है । लोगों के साथ क्या किया जा रहा है ? इस की क्या आवश्यकता है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त ग्राम तौर पर डेपुटेशन पीरियड तीन साल का होता है और फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री के मेमो के हिमाब से उस का एक साल और बढ़ाया जा सकता है ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मिनिस्ट्री की इजाजत में । अगर और अधिक बढ़ाना हो तो दोनों मिनिस्ट्रीज की राजमन्दी चाहिये । यह एक सामान्य बात है । लेकिन इस वक्त जिन दस आदमियों की बात आप कहते हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में बी एस एक के हैडक्वार्टर में जो प एड अकाउंट्स डिप्टीज हैं उन से कहा गया था कि इन लोगों का आग्रह चाहिये कि यहाँ रहना चाहते हैं या वापस जाना चाहते हैं पेटे ग्रॉफिम में । उन में से अधिकतर ने यहाँ रहने के लिये आग्रह किया । उन्हें यहाँ के सट्टेबल पाया गया और इना लिये यहाँ रखने की बात हुई । इसमें कोई नियम विरुद्ध बात नहीं है ।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं मिला।

MR. SPEAKER: The reply is very clear.

SHRI S. B. GIRI When the people are available in the BSF, why should people be brought from outside on deputation, thereby depriving the people already employed there for promotions? Will it not curtail the chances of promotions of those employees?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I want to remove the impression as Mr. Sharma was still doubtful even after my reply and my friend has asked a question on that basis. This was an office which was established in 1967. This had to be manned by the people with experience in pay and accounts work etc. Such work is of a special-

ised nature and people were not available in the department and they were taken from outside and they were asked to exercise the option. It is a specialised type of work, which they have been working for the past 4 years or 5 years and having exercised their option they are working there.

SHRI S. B. GIRI The second part of my question was not replied to. When these people are promoted, in their places vacancies will arise. Therefore they can create more employment opportunities. Is it a fact or not?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I did not follow the question. If they are promoted, will vacancies be created and more people taken in? Is it this that you want?

SHRI S. B. GIRI: Yes.

SHRI K. C. PANT. I do not think this is a matter of promotion at all. Here is a question of certain people who are absorbed in certain grades who have been taken from outside and who have been given an option and those who chose to remain with BSF are being absorbed.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: He said that they are asked to exercise option for being absorbed permanently in BSF. Has care been taken to see that seniors in their parent departments are not adversely affected by this arrangement? Can the senior people be asked to come forward in place of these people who might be juniors?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The presumption of the hon. Member seems to be that those absorbed will be immediately promoted, to some position higher than those in the parent office. I do not think that presumption is correct.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: My question was this. If they are going to get undue promotion which they might not have got in their parent department, will care be taken to see that

persons senior to them in their parent department have their promotions protected?

MR. SPEAKER It is a suggestion which the hon Member is giving

SHRI A P SHARMA The answer was that it was presumption I say that those who are senior to them in their parent departments should have their promotions protected

MR. SPEAKER It is much better that the hon Minister replies to the question rather than allows the hon Member to go on asking questions

SHRI K C PANT I repeat that what he says is based on presumption. It is a hypothetical question, and as I said, it is a presumption

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उनसे पूछा गया है कि उनकी इच्छा यहाँ रहने की है या नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोई भी कर्मचारी कोई भी सेवा करने वाला व्यक्ति यदि अपनी इच्छा जाहिर करता है कि वह वहीं रहना चाहता है तो क्या यह जो पालिसी है यह सच्ची के लिए और क्या किसी की इच्छा के अनुसार आप उसको वहाँ रखेंगे? यदि हाँ तो उसके कारण जो दूसरों को हानि होती है, क्या उसका भी आप ध्यान रखेंगे?

श्री कुष्ण चन्द पन्त जी हाँ बिल्कुल ध्यान रखेंगे। यह तो जहाँ काम अच्छे करने की आवश्यकता होती है, कुछ आदमियों की उसके लिए आवश्यकता होती है, बिनाग के लिए आवश्यकता होती है, उस में यह आपश्न दिया जाता है। यह जनरल बात थोड़े है।

Communications between India and Bangladesh

*327 SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether the question of development of communications between

India and Bangladesh was discussed recently with a four-member team of officials from Bangladesh,

(b) if so the subjects discussed at the meeting and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The main subjects discussed at the meeting were to find ways and means to improve the existing telecommunication facilities between India and Bangladesh which are at present mainly on open-wire lines and to further augment these services. The discussions also included the question of finalisation of an agreement for transmitting of international telex calls between Bangladesh and other countries through India and exploratory talks on general requirements of telecommunication stores which Bangladesh could procure in India

(c) The main outcome of these discussions is to establish a multi-channel VHF link between Calcutta in India and Jessore in Bangladesh as a short-term measures and to survey the ultimate need and feasibility of establishing a microwave system to connect the two countries

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK Arising out of the answer may I know whether the agreement has been finalised and if so the terms and conditions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) The proposals have been agreed to between the Bangla Desh representatives and the P & T Board, and action is in hand to implement the proposals

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK Arising out of the answer to part (c) of the question, may I know whether the telex communication system has already started working or not?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: As has already been indicated, the open wire system is already working, and the VHF system is in the process of installation.

Restriction on utilization of licence issued to State Industrial Development Corporations by big Industrial Houses

*328. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:**

SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

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

(a) whether States' Industrial Development Corporations have been told by the Centre that the Industrial Licences issued to them are not intended to provide cover to larger Industrial Houses and foreign majority companies to enter sectors which are barred to them; and

(b) if so, whether some State Industrial Development Corporations were found negotiating with the larger Industrial Houses and foreign majority companies for participating in their ventures because of difficulties faced by the Corporations in selecting suitable parties for collaboration from among others?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Instructions have been issued by Government that if State Industrial Development Corporations associate private entrepreneurs in the matter of implementation of licences/letters of intent issued to them, they should ensure that the concerned Corporation together with other public financial institutions, holds more than 50 per cent of shares in the equity capital of the proposed project and the share of

the Corporation itself should not be less than 26 per cent of the equity capital. Further these instructions provide that no other single entrepreneur is to be given a share-holding over 25 per cent and that none of the larger industrial houses and foreign majority companies would be allowed participation even upto 25 per cent without the approval of the Central Government. These instructions are intended to ensure effective control of the State Industrial Development Corporations over their projects and to avoid possibilities of concentration of economic power detrimental to public interest. Further, wherever necessary, the monopoly houses will have to obtain necessary clearance under the MRTP Act, before investing in the projects of the State Industrial Development Corporations.

Whenever necessary, State Industrial Development Corporations are looking for private participation in the light of the actual requirements of the projects for which they have been given letters of intent and within the ambit of the above instructions.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: From the statement it appears that under some terms and conditions, licences have been issued to private entrepreneurs. May I know how many State Industrial Development Corporations made negotiations with private entrepreneurs in recent years and they have been given letters of intent and licences by the Government, and also the names of those States?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: The main question relates not to licences or letters of intent issued to private parties but to State Industrial Development Corporations. These licences are at various stages of implementation, and the State Industrial Development Corporations of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Mysore, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh are having negotiations with various parties so that further action may be taken.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: May I know whether any foreign majority companies have been issued licences as joint ventures in order to avoid the difficulties of the corporations?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: Government have approved of only one case of such collaboration with one of the larger houses and that is the case of the Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation. But as has been made clear in the main reply, these clearances are always subjects to all rules and regulations which are applicable to the larger houses otherwise.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN: What is the reaction of the Government to the pronouncement made by the hon. Minister of Industrial Development and also by the Chief Minister of West Bengal that monopoly houses will also be allowed to expand?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: The question relates to letters of intent and licences issued to State Industrial Corporations and not to larger or monopoly houses.

DR. RANJEN SEN: In the statement, it is said that instructions have been issued by Government that if State Industrial Development Corporation associate with private parties to implement licences or letters of intent, they should see that they should have more than 50 per cent shareholding. It is also said that wherever necessary, the monopoly houses will have to obtain necessary clearance under the MRTP Act and so on. May I know whether (a) the Industrial Development Ministry has any apparatus to check up whether these instructions are being adhered to by the State Industrial Development Corporations, and (b) it is a fact that many of the State Industrial Development organisations are writing to the ID Ministry to relax these instructions so as to admit participation of the bigger houses? If so, what is the reaction of the ID Ministry?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: It has been indicated in the main statement that if any State Industrial Development Corporation get letters of intent or licences and they want to have any collaboration with larger houses, they have to come to the Government of India for necessary clearance. This is done only after taking into account the MRTP Act and other Acts relating to larger houses. As for the other part of the question, we have not received any communication of this nature.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: The hon. Minister has just now stated that many letters of intent and licences have been issued to State Industrial Development Corporation. Before issuing these, what kind of scrutiny is carried out to ensure positive implementation of the letters of intent or licence? Secondly, in how many cases work has started on the letter of intent or licence issued?

MR. SPEAKER: This was about instructions to the State Industrial Development Corporations. Letters of intent by whom?

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: The Central Government issue letters of intent to the State Industrial Development Corporations. Then they negotiate. But before issuing such letter of intent or licence, what kind of scrutiny is done to ensure their implementation?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: The care normally taken at the time of issuing letter of intent to other parties is also taken in such cases.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: In how many cases, work has started?

MR. SPEAKER: This is beyond the scope. He may table a separate question.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Under an amendment of the licensing policy in February 1970, the activities of larger houses were restricted to the core—and heavy investment-sectors. But this

statement shows that if the larger houses get clearance under the MRTP Act, they will be allowed to collaborate with the Industrial Development Corporations in States. This is a contradiction. The larger houses were not allowed to enter any field except the core and heavy investment sectors. There one this statement creates the impression that if the larger houses get clearance under the MRTP Act, they would be allowed to collaborate. Is it not in contravention of the licensing policy of February 1970?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) It is not so. Even they would be allowed to collaborate in the core sector and heavy investment sector. Even then MRTP is necessary and they will have to go to MRTP. In the other sectors they are not being allowed.

श्री अरविन्दनेतम क्यायहवान सत्य है कि देश के कई बड़े उद्योग समूह बिछड़े क्षेत्र के नाम से लाइसेंस लेने में सकल हाने के पश्चात् अपनी फैक्टरी अपनी सुविधा के अनुसार किसी दूसरी जगह लगाना चाहते हैं, जैसे, बड़ौदा रेयन ने बस्तर के नाम से लाइसेंस लिया, लेकिन वे फैक्टरी गुजरात में लगाना चाहते हैं। मैं यह जानता हूँ कि सरकार इस प्रवृत्ति की गोक धाम के लिए क्या कदम उठाएगी।

MR SPEAKER This is about the instructions given by the government to the Industrial Development Corporation.

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM. These are State Development Corporations. Naturally they cannot take from Madhya Pradesh to Gujarat because they have no jurisdiction at all in Gujarat.

Setting up of Industries by foreign Countries

330 SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether some foreign countries have approached the Government of India for setting up big industries in India in collaboration,

(b) if so the names of the countries which have made proposals for setting up big industries during the last three years, and

(c) whether Government have considered these proposals and if so, with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

As distinct from aid programmes, proposals for collaboration with parties in foreign countries in setting up industries in India are normally received from the Indian parties interested in securing such collaboration. All such proposals are considered on a case by case basis in accordance with Government's policy on foreign investment and collaboration.

Country-wise break up of the application of foreign collaboration received and approvals granted from 1970 to September, 1972 is given in Annexure I and II respectively.

Annexure-I

Country-wise break up of the applications for foreign collaboration received during the last three years (1970 to September, 1972).

Name of Countries	No. of applications for foreign collaboration received			Total
	1970	1971	1972 (upto September)	
Australia	6	6	3	15
Austria	3	4	4	11
Belgium	6	5	6	17
Canada	2	1	4	7
Czechoslovakia	6	8	4	18
Denmark	2	2	3	7
France	16	18	22	56
German Democratic Republic	5	3	5	13
Federal Republic Germany	70	85	96	251
Greece	1	..	..	1
Hungary	1	2	1	4
Netherlands	9	6	3	18
Hong Kong	..	..	1	1
Italy	15	18	15	48
Japan	40	53	37	130
Norway	6	1	..	7
Poland	1	2	1	4
Rumania	..	..	1	1
Switzerland	25	18	17	60
Sweden	8	6	7	21
U.S.A.	84	97	78	259
U.K.	100	95	54	249
USSR	1	2	1	4
Yugoslavia	..	1	..	1
Others	22	23	14	59
TOTAL	429	456	377	1262

Annexure-II

Country-wise break-up of the foreign collaboration approvals received during the last three year (1970 to September, 1972).

Sl No.	Name of the country	1970	1971	1972 upto (September)	Total
1	Australia	3	3	2	8
2	Austria	3	1		4
3	Belgium	1	3	3	7
4	Canada		1	1	2
5	Czechoslovakia	5	5	4	14
6	Denmark	1	2	1	4
7	France	7	16	10	33
8	Finland	1			1
9	German Democratic Republic	5	5	1	11
10	Federal Republic of Germany	36	42	38	116
11	Greece	1		..	1
12	Hungary	1	1	3	5
13	Netherlands	3	4	3	10
14	Italy	8	4	6	18
15	Japan	15	35	21	71
16	Kenya	1		..	1
17	Norway	1	1	..	2
18	Switzerland	13	14	11	38
19	Sweden	3	3	3	9
20	U.S.A.	33	43	41	117
21	U.K.	39	55	25	119
22	Uganda	1		..	1
23	USSR	..	4	3	7
24	Yugoslavia	..	..	1	1
25	Others	2	3	7	12
Total		183	245	184	612

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: From the statement showing the country-wise break-up of applications received for foreign collaboration during the last three years, I find that there are 259 applications in respect of USA, 240 for UK, 251 for Federal Republic of Germany whereas only 4 in respect of USSR and 13 in respect of German Democratic Republic. Similarly, for the approvals given during the last three years, I find that there are 119 approvals for collaboration in respect of UK, 117 in respect of USA and 116 for Federal Republic of Germany. As against these, there are only 7 approvals given for collaboration with USSR and only 11 for German Democratic Republic. Would the Minister kindly inform us as to the reasons for this wide gap in applications and approvals given as between Communist and other countries?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: The statement gives clearly the applications which had been received and the cases which have been approved. When the number of cases received is small, naturally the approvals will also be small in number.

MR. SPEAKER: His question was about the disparity between the Communist and non-Communist countries in the number of applications.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): In the case of USSR, they come in for very big basic heavy industries projects like the heavy electricals plant or the heavy engineering plant. Even though the number may be less if you look into the order of investment, it would be a huge investment. Therefore, when you look into the nature of the industries also with reference to which collaboration has come, it will be seen that they are heavy and capital-intensive industries. As far as the number mentioned here in respect of other countries is concerned, they relate to small items mostly and that is why the number

may be more. But if you look into the importance of the project, you will find that perhaps from the USSR we have got much more important project relating to basic and heavy industries.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: I would like the Minister to clarify a discrepancy in the statement. In the statement of applications received during the past three years between 1970 and 1972, the total number of applications for collaboration in respect of USSR is only 4, whereas in the statement giving the number of approvals for collaboration the number mentioned is 7. May I know how these three additional cases have been approved, when there were no applications for these during this period?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: These are the applications which have come during that year. The approvals may be with reference to the applications which have been received earlier. Therefore, the actual approvals given in these cases not necessarily relate to applications received much earlier also.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : कुल दरखास्त 1262 आई, जिनमें से 612 की मंजूरी हुई। यह सरकार समाजवाद के लिए कमिटाई है। इस स्थिति में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने व्यवसायियों को पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में कारखाने लगाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया है या नहीं अगर किया है, तो उत्तर बिहार, ईस्टर्न यू० पी० और देश के अन्य पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में कितनी इन्डस्ट्रीज लगाने का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल फोरन कोलै-बोरेशन के बारे में है।

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Is there any proposal lying with the Government of India from any countries to locate any industry in collaboration with the Government of India in Gujarat and if so, may I know where and when it will be located?

MR. SPEAKER: Location will come later. Shri Bhattacharyya.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: In spite of the repeated announcement by the Government about self-reliance, is it not a fact that the number of foreign collaborations is not decreasing but on the other hand it is increasing?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is why we are now laying stress with regard to the development of technology indigenously and the plan is being drawn up. It is only when we intensify our effort that we will have indigenous technology. Till then we have to depend on foreign collaboration. Foreign collaboration is now obtained not only by us but even in developed countries in certain areas they have to get collaboration from outside.

DR. RANEN SEN: The Minister has just now said that we are intensifying our effort for self-reliance and indigenous know-how. In the whole of the year 1970 the number of collaborations was 187. But last year it was 245 in spite of two years of incessant talk about self-reliance. This year up to September only the figure is 184, whereas in the whole of 1970 it was 183 only. May I know whether behind this facade of self-reliance, certain activities are being done to undermine this slogan of self-reliance and increase the number of collaborations?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Before entering into collaboration with any foreign companies or getting foreign technical know-how, we take into account how important is this area of production, and secondly whether indigenous technology is available for this purpose. If indigenous technology is not available and the product is important with reference to the economy as a whole, we get collaboration. I do not think the two are contradictory. Even as we intensify our effort and go along

2790—LS—2.

developing more and more, we will have to be importing foreign technology to a certain extent. Simply because we have got foreign technology from abroad, it does not show our own backwardness to that extent.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: In view of the ambiguities caused by just giving the number of collaborations because of the varying magnitudes and also in view of the importance of having full knowledge of what is happening in this field, will Government be prepared either to make a comprehensive statement or issue a white paper on the subject of foreign collaborations, the magnitude involved, the technical know-how, royalties, export obligations, restrictions on imports and so on. I think the country is very badly in need of an authoritative statement on the subject.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: There is already a statement issued by the Ministry with regard to foreign collaborations and the terms and circumstances under which foreign collaboration will be allowed. Apart from that, we have just now formed a high level scientific committee to go into the entire matter to find out whether collaborations as we contemplate are necessary or we can depend upon the existing technology already available within the country and if technology has to be imported, what new terms should be imposed, etc. All that is under consideration and I hope within a few months, we will be able to give elaborate guidelines with regard to foreign collaboration.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: My question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: You only made a suggestion.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: I asked whether Government will be prepared to issue a comprehensive statement on what has already taken place.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is already there. If the hon. member is interested, I can give a copy.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: May I know how much employment has been generated by having foreign collaborations and if they have not been there, what alternative source of employment would have been provided?

MR. SPEAKER: That is a separate question.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Is it a fact that Government allowed foreign collaboration for the manufacture of even biscuits, tooth paste and radio? Does it mean we do not have enough indigenous know-how to manufacture these articles?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Not recently. These were given some-time back. We do not give for these things nowadays.

Activities of Balyogeshwar, head of Divine Light Mission

*331. **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:**

SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the activities of Balyogeshwar have been watched by the Government in detail;

(b) whether he has been found entangled with some foreign agencies; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to investigate the affairs of Divine Light Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Government are aware that, besides followers in this country, the Divine Light Mission has a number of followers in some foreign countries. Gov-

ernment have no evidence of clandestine links between Balyogeshwar or the Divine Light Mission and foreign agencies. However, necessary vigilance is being maintained. Facts regarding the recent seizure of undeclared goods from a brief case forming part of Balyogeshwar's baggage, have been furnished to the House in the answer given to starred question No. 266 on 1st December, 1972, by the Minister of Revenue and Expenditure in the Ministry of Finance.

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: It was earlier stated that more than two members from the ruling party ran to the rescue of Balyogeshwar, who is always 14 for the last one decade. I would like to know whether Balyogeshwar is recognised as the Messiah or protector of the ruling party?

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a very relevant question. Kindly put some other question.

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: May I know whether he has any connection with CIA?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I have stated in my main reply:

"Government have no evidence of clandestine links between Balyogeshwar or the Divine Light Mission and foreign agencies. However, necessary vigilance is being maintained."

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In this statement, the Minister has made a reference to the recent seizure of undeclared goods forming part of Balyogeshwar's baggage. May I know whether on this point the interrogation which was to have been carried out to ascertain the details of the portion of the goods which were seized, the source from which they had come, etc., and which was obstructed or frustrated by certain persons who were assisting the Balyogeshwar and did not allow the officials to interrogate him in person, has now been carried out according to the proper rules of procedure?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I do not know about the frustration part, but on the 2nd December, the interrogation of Balyogeshwar was fixed and his advocate requested for an adjournment in view of Balyogeshwar's indisposition. Then the interrogation was fixed for 4th and 5th December and the officers of the customs and Enforcement Directorate have completed the interrogation of Balyogeshwar on these two days.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: There was a news item in the papers that the Balyogeshwar was called for interrogation at the Ashoka Hotels. Why did they take him to a posh hotel for interrogation? Why was the usual practice in such cases not followed by the customs officers in this particular case?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I was some years ago in the Finance Ministry. But I am a little out of touch with it now. So, I cannot answer that question now.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: It is seen from the newspaper reports that certain things were brought by Balyogeshwar Maharaj, the incarnation of God, from abroad. May I know whether the activities of the Divine Light Mission are being watched? Is it a fact that the Divine Light Mission wanted to import gold from Dubai and applied for relaxation of the Gold Control Regulations for that purpose?

MR. SPEAKER: How does it arise out of this?

SHRI K. C. PANT: That question concerns the Finance Ministry.

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: It is mentioned in the statement:

"Government have no evidence of clandestine links between Balyogeshwar or the Divine Light Mission and foreign agencies. However, necessary vigilance is being maintained."

On the day of interrogation of the Balyogeshwar by the Finance Ministry three Members of this House went to his rescue. I want to know whether vigilance is being maintained on those Members of this House who obstructed interrogation.

MR. SPEAKER: No such questions please.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: The activities of Balyogeshwar are very much suspicious and in some cases anti-national. May I know whether it is a fact that many of the Central officers, who are disciples of these Swamis and sanyasis have built their empires and, if so, whether the government propose to restrict the association of these government servants with swamis and sanyasis?

SHRI K. C. PANT: As far as I know, this activity has not been declared unlawful. It is a registered body which is lawful. As far as I know, no action of the kind mentioned by my hon. friend has been taken.

श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तमाम-साधुओं की तरफ से हमने इन्दिराजी से कहा था कि यह सन्यासी नहीं हैं, ठग हैं और इसको कौरन गिरफ्तार करना चाहिए।

श्री रामवतार श.स्त्री : क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि डिवाइन लाइट मिशन यानी बालयोगेश्वर अपनी प्राइवेट पुलिस मेंटेन करते हैं। और इस बात की जानकारी है तो आपने उसे रोकने की क्या कोशिश की है ?

SHRI K. C. PANT: It is true that this organisation has a voluntary corps which is trained in the use of lathis. It is generally used for the purpose of keeping order in their satsangs etc. But it is also true that during the agitation outside the *Times of India* office many persons who were followers of the Mission, indulged in ac-

tivities which were violent. As you know, a case is going on in regard to this. I cannot say categorically whether they were followers of the Mission or not, because I have not got their names. I know that the demonstration was organised in connection with something that appeared in that paper, and the sympathisers of the Mission did that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: May I know from the hon. Minister whether he has been able to ascertain up till now as to what is the real age of Bal-yogeshwar?

SHRI K. C. PANT: We have not been called upon so far to do that.

MR. SPEAKER: Whether he is a bal or balak?

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: Lately, we have been having quite a lot of problems with sadhus, saints and divine powers. I want to suggest to the Government why they don't nationalise even this thing.

MR. SPEAKER: You are interested in it!

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Changes in A.I.R. set-up

323. **SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to introduce certain changes in the A.I.R. set-up; and

(b) if so, the changes proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Certain proposals for introducing administrative changes are under examination for decentralizing the organizational set-up of All India Radio.

Surrender of Naga and Mizo rebels

324. **SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of Naga and Mizo rebels who have surrendered so far and the number of rebels who are still absconding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): According to information furnished by the Government of Naga Land, 1584 Naga rebels have surrendered between 1st September and 30th November. In regard to Mizo hostiles, over 400 Mizo rebels have surrendered. Precise up-to-date figures are being ascertained from the Government of Mizoram. No definite information is available regarding either the Naga or Mizo rebels still at large. The indications, however, are that the number is not big.

Cities with telex facilities

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

(a) the names of cities in India having Telex facilities;

(b) whether it is proposed to extend these facilities to certain other cities during the current and the next financial year; and

(c) the names of such cities?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Srinagar, Amritsar, Jullundur, Chandigarh, Ludhiana, Jaipur, New Delhi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Allahabad, Calcutta, Shillong, Gauhati, Patna, Ranchi, Jamshedpur, Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Bombay, Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Indore, Bhopal, Nagpur, Poona, Secunderabad, Vasco-de-gama, Madras, Vishakhapatnam, Vijaywada, Bangalore, Salem, Mangalore, Coimbatore, Calicut, Trivandrum, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli.

(b) Yes.

(c) Telex exchanges at Kolhapur, Durgapur, Dehradun, Kota, Bhavnagar are under installation. It is proposed to start installation of new telex exchanges at Asansol, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Agra, Alleppey, Akola, Jamnagar, and Guntur, Quilon during next year.

Total outlay for M.P. during Fourth Plan

*329. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total outlay in the Fourth Five Year Plan for Madhya Pradesh was too inadequate to meet the basic needs of the people of the State; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government propose to keep this aspect in view while determining outlay for Madhya Pradesh during Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Fourth Five Year Plan outlay of Madhya Pradesh amounts to Rs. 393 crores consisting of an amount of Rs. 131 crores which represents the estimated resources of the State Government for financing the Plan and another of Rs. 262 crores which is the amount of Central assistance to which Madhya Pradesh is eligible on the basis of the formula for Central assistance approved by the National Development Council. The consideration which was before the Government in deciding on the outlay of Rs. 393 crores mentioned above was the availability of resources and the level of development likely to be attained in the State including the basic needs to the extent they could be fulfilled.

(b) The Fifth Five Year Plan is likely to contain adequate provision for a minimum needs programme while deciding the Fifth Five Year Plan outlay of Madhya Pradesh. Government will keep in view the financial needs for implementing this programme.

Award of Tamra Patras to I.N.A. Personnel

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

(a) whether a number of I.N.A. personnel who fought for freedom of India have not been awarded Tamra-Patras as they were not in possession of necessary documents; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider their cases on the basis of information obtained through some reliable sources and benefit them also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Government have not so far received any reference from the State Governments/U.Ts. Administration to this effect.

(b) Does not arise.

Issue of Certificates for purpose of Pension to freedom fighters detained in Deoli Detention Camp

*333. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the security prisoners who were arrested and detained in Deoli Detention (Raj) Camp (during 1940-41) are unable to get jail certificates from the Deoli Camp Jail authorities for the purpose of Freedom Fighter's Pension.

(b) if so, whether Union Government have got the records as this camp was directly under Central Government; and

(c) whether the Ministry will issue such certificates to those who have applied for Freedom Fighter's Pension and if so, the rules followed for Deoli Camp Security Prisoners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). No specific complaints have been received by the Government from the freedom fighters confined in Deoli Detention Camp about their difficulties in securing certificates of detention. The old records of this Camp are not easily available. However, if necessary, suitable steps will be taken to ensure that the cases of freedom fighters confined in this Camp do not suffer for want of certificates of detention.

Scheme for Development of Madhya Pradesh

*334. SHRI SHRIKRISHNA AGARWAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh have chalked out any programme for setting up industries and forwarded it to the Central Government, if so, the broad outlines thereof,

(b) the total expenditure to be incurred on the entire programme and Central Government's share therein; and

(c) whether the Central Government do not propose to contribute anything, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No such programme has been received in the Ministry of Industrial Development.

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

Advantages of setting up a holding Company for H.M.T. Units

*335. SHRI RAM PRAKASH:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

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

state the advantages of setting up a holding company for different plants of Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): It is expected that the proposed reorganisation of Hindustan Machine Tools Limited would optimise efficiency, foster initiative at the different management levels and ensure overall economy by unitizing accountability. It is also expected that the Holding Company, in course of time, can be forged into an effective instrument for shaping and implementing Government's policy in regard to the development of the machine tools industry.

Curbs on Consumption of Luxury Goods

*336. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether strict direct and indirect curbs on domestic consumption of luxury goods have been indicated in the approach to the fifth plan;

(b) whether such measures of economic discipline are considered essential for earning foreign exchange; and

(c) whether curbs on consumption of luxury goods would also curb wasteful expenditure?

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

Re-employment of Retired ICS/IAS Officers

*337. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no provision in the Constitution of India for re-employment of ICS/IAS Officers after their retirement;

(b) if so, the basis on which Government re-employ them when the country is facing acute problem of unemployment; and

(c) the names of the I.C.S. Officers who retired during the last six months and the names of those who were re-employed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). There is no express provision in the Constitution either permitting or prohibiting the re-employment of retired Government officers, including those belonging to the ICS or the IAS. Re-employment is resorted to in exceptional circumstances and in the public interest in accordance with the relevant rules framed under article 309 of the Constitution.

(c) During the period of six months ending on the 30th November, 1972, thirteen ICS members of the Indian Administrative Service retired from the Service. A statement containing list of their names is laid on the Table of the House. Of them only Shri K. L. Mehta, has been re-employed by the Central Government for a period of six months in the post of Ambassador of India in Afghanistan which he was holding at the time of retirement.

Statement

1. Shri T. Swaminathan.
2. Shri K. L. Mehta.
3. Shri T. P. Singh.
4. Shri V. L. Gidwani.
5. Shri P. C. Mathew.
6. Shri R. C. Dutt.
7. Shri B. P. Patel
8. Shri N. Subramanyam.
9. Shri L. G. Rajwade.
10. Shri J. K. Atal
11. Shri V. M. Joshi.
12. Shri B. Mukerjee.
13. Shri S. K. Banerjee.

Review of the working of Planning Departments in states.

*338. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of the Planning machinery in the States; and

(b) if so, what improvements the Centre has suggested in the setting up and working of the Planning Departments in the States?

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

Statement

The Planning Commission made a general review of the organisational structure and functioning of the Planning Departments of the States and came to the conclusion that the Planning set up as existing in the States neither incorporated adequate technical expertise nor secured popular participation. On the basis of these conclusion as well as the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission, the Planning Commission has recommended to the States to (a) set up apex planning bodies and (b) strengthen the State Planning Departments. Specific recommendations in this behalf are the following:

(a) There should be an apex body at the State level with the Chief Minister, the Finance Minister, the Planning Minister and technical experts representing various departments and disciplines

(b) The work of the apex bodies should be supported by steering Groups set up under the Chairmanship of technical experts preferable from outside the Government in the fields of agriculture, industry, irrigation and power, social services, transport, manpower and

employment and other important functional fields. The Chairman of these Steering Groups should be the members of the apex planning bodies at (a) above.

(c) To ensure that the apex planning body is effective in guiding plan formulation as well as the monitoring of plan implementation, a non-official full time Deputy Chairman should be appointed incharge of the apex body. The Deputy Chairman will operate through the State Planning Department which should function as the Secretariats of the apex planning bodies.

(d) In order to enable the Planning Department to adequately discharge their secretarial functions for the apex planning bodies, their strength should be suitably augmented with experts drawn from various disciplines and these should also be functionally reorganised into different units which should mainly be the followings:

(1) *Perspective Planning Unit*—dealing with preparation and updating of Resource Inventories, and preparation of long-term perspective plans;

(2) *Monitoring Plan Information and Evaluation Unit*;

(3) *Project Formulation Unit*—To assist various Departments in the preparation of projects for investment projects and also to conduct their ex-ante evaluation;

(4) *Regional/district Planning Unit*—to provide guidance and technical back-up to the regional and district planning authorities; and

(5) *Plan Coordination Unit*—To assess the existing/anticipated level of development, determine *inter se* priorities within an integrated strategy for the next five/one year(s), ascertain the availability of manpower, material and financial resources and

synthesise spatial and sectoral plans into a balanced and operational plan.

Road accidents in Delhi and New Delhi.

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

(a) the number of persons who died as a result of road accidents in Delhi and New Delhi during the last three years; and

(b) whether Government propose to amend Criminal Procedure Code so as to give severe punishment to drivers who are responsible for death of persons on road accidents?

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

1969	..	433
1970	..	534
1971	..	418
1972	.	378

(upto 30-9-72)

(b) Section 304-A of the IPC and not the Cr. P.C. is proposed to be amended to raise the punishment of imprisonment upto 5 years.

However, not all road accidents are caused by drivers. A number of factors such as non-observance of traffic regulations, encroachments on roads, lack of road-sense among the people etc. also cause these accidents.

Loans given by Film Finance Corporation in West Bengal

*340. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether instead of advancing loans to reputed film technicians of West Bengal, the Film Finance Corporation sanctioned loan to men who

have never produced a feature film but who were nominated members of the Film Finance Corporation; and

(b) if so, Governments' reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, Shri Chidananda Dasgupta, an eminent film personality and an ex-Director of the Film Finance Corporation, was advanced a loan, which was permissible under the bye-laws of the Corporation. At the time of the grant of the loan, he was not connected with the Corporation in any way.

स्वाधीनता रजत जयन्ती समारोह के समय सरकारी भवनों पर रोशनी करनी

3192. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि "स्वाधीनता रजत जयन्ती समारोह" के उपलक्ष में माह अगस्त, 1972 में सरकारी स्तर पर आयोजित विभिन्न आयोजनों और दिल्ली में सरकारी भवनों पर की गई रोशनी पर सरकार ने कुल कितना रुपया व्यय किया था ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : राष्ट्रपति भवन, संसद भवन, लाल किले, सचिवालय के उत्तरी व दक्षिणी ब्लाकों पर की गई रोशनी पर 2,16,979 रुपये की राशि व्यय की गई है। इसमें से 71,301 रुपये की राशि लाल किले की रोशनी पर व्यय हुई जो हाल के वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष सामान्य विशेषता रही है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार आयोजित समारोहों पर दिल्ली प्रशासन और केंद्र सरकार के कुछ अन्य कार्यालयों द्वारा 19,298,60 रुपये व्यय किये गये हैं। इसमें दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा अभी तय किये जाने वाले कुछ विचाराधीन बिना सम्मिलित नहीं हैं।

People living below poverty line in Orissa

3193. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number and percentage of population in Orissa living below poverty line; and

(b) whether Orissa claims a large share amongst those who live below poverty line; if so, the special assistance being given by the Central Government to that State to improve the conditions of poor people in that State during 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). On the basis of the consumer expenditure data provided by the 19th round of the National Sample Survey for 1964-65, the approximate proportion of the population living below the poverty line in Orissa in that year may be estimated at 62.04 per cent in the rural areas and 57.58 per cent in the urban areas. These percentages were among the highest in the country.

The entire Plan programme of Orissa is designed to improve the conditions of the people in that State, including the poorer sections. However, in consideration of the facts that the per capita income in Orissa is below the national level and that the State has special problems, an amount of Rs. 54.88 crores has been included in the total Central assistance to Orissa during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The following further allocations have been made during 1972-73 for special programmes in Orissa, as in other States, for improving the living standards of the people:

(Rs. lakhs)

1. Special Employment programmes
2. Drought Prone Area programmes
3. Small farmers development agency

4. Marginal farmers and Agricultural Labourers .	61.26
5. Crash scheme for rural employment	183.00
6. Scheme for educational unemployed initiated by Central Ministries .	202.01
7. Accelerated programme of rural water supply .	100.00

Employment of retired persons in various Industries

3194. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of retired persons from Ministries of Finance, Industries, Foreign Trade and Steel and Mines above the rank of Section Officers who are now employed with the Industries controlled by 20 large industrial Houses; and

(b) whether Government propose to issue an ordinance prohibiting employment of such persons who have crossed the age of 58 years?

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

(a) and (b). Under the existing rules a Government servant retiring from a Class I post under Government should seek prior permission of the Government if he intends to take up commercial employment within two years of his retirement. Cases of such officers who had drawn pay of less than 1500/- at the time of retirement are to be decided by the Administrative Ministry/Department after examining the request for permission in accordance with the criteria prescribed in this regard and after obtaining the orders of the Minister Incharge. Cases of those Government servants who had drawn pay of Rs. 1500/- or above at the time of retirement are to be considered by a Committee consisting of the Minister Incharge of the Ministry/Department administratively concerned and the Minister in the Department

of Personnel. Permission is granted only in such cases where the criteria prescribed for the purpose are fulfilled. No such permission is required for taking up commercial employment after the expiry of two years from the date of retirement. In the circumstances, no information is available regarding the number of persons above Section Officers level who might have secured commercial employment after two years of retirement. Information about the number of persons of these categories, who were granted permission within the last two years, to take up commercial employment with any of the 20 large industrial houses within two years of their retirement from the Ministries of Finance, Industrial Development, Foreign Trade and Steel and Mines will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Government are advised that a total ban cannot be imposed on post-retirement commercial employment of Government servants as it would involve violation of the fundamental rights guaranteed in Article 19(1)(g) of the Constitution.

Officers/Officials working on the same Posts for more than Three Years

3195. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are instructions that an official/officer should not be allowed to continue for more than three years on a particular post/job; and

(b) if so, the number of official/officers being continued in the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell in the department of Personnel for more than three years and the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Incidents of Burning Alive of Scheduled Castes People and setting their Houses on Fire in the Country

3196 SHRI AMBESH Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 5720 on the 10th May, 1972 and state

(a) whether the information has since been collected by Government, and

(b) if so, the contents thereof?

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

(a) and (b) According to the information received from the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations, no such incidents took place during the years 1969, 1970 and 1971 in Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and Mizoram. Information from the Government of Tamil Nadu is still awaited. A statement giving information received from the remaining State Governments and Union Territories Administrations is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-3921/72]

Torture of Harijan Women of Village Lakhnupur of Azamgarh District (T.P)

3197 SHRI AMBESH Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1986 on 7th August 1970 and state

(a) whether the information has since been collected, and

(b) if so the contents thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Attention, in this connection, is invited to the reply given in this House to Unstarred Question No 430 on the 17th November 1971 where it was stated that according to information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, the specific allegations of inhuman torture of a Harijan woman of village Lakhnupur of Azamgarh district were not substantiated on enquiries made by the State CID. However, there was some suspicion that the Harijan woman along with others was intimidated and beaten in the course of the interrogation in a case of murder. This was inquired into by the State Government. It has been decided to initiate departmental action under Section 7 of the Police Act against the Sub-Inspector concerned.

मध्य प्रदेश में पांचवी योजना में स्कूटर फैक्टरी की स्थापना

3198. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में स्कूटर बनाने के कारखाने हैं और यदि हाँ, तो व कहाँ पर हैं, और

(ख) क्या पांचवी योजना में वहाँ कोई नया कारखाना स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

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

(ख) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचारधीन नहीं है।

साइसैलिय नियमों का उल्लंघन करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के व्यापारियों और औद्योगिक गृहों के विरुद्ध जांच

3199. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों का उल्लंघन करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के किनने व्यापारियों और औद्योगिक गृहों के विरुद्ध नरकारी जांच की गई है; और

(ख) दोषी पाये गये व्यापारियों तथा गृहों में से प्रत्येक के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). मध्यप्रदेश स्थित औद्योगिक गृहों तथा वहा के कुछ उपक्रमों द्वारा औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों का उल्लंघन के कुछ उदाहरणों के उल्लंघन के मामलों की जांच वडे औद्योगिक गृहों के जांच आयोगों के अध्यक्ष भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के पूर्व मुख्य न्यायाधीश श्री ए० के० सरकार हैं, के अधीन हो रही है। दिनांक 18 फरवरी, 1970 की मरकारी अधिसूचना जिसमें कमीशन के विचारार्थ विषयों की घोषणा की गई थी उसकी एक प्रति दिनांक 24 फरवरी, 1970 के अतारकित प्रश्न प० 245 के उत्तर में मलगनक के रूप में ममा पटख पर रखी गई थी। आयोग से रिपोर्ट मिलने के पश्चात् इस प्रश्न पर कि ये औद्योगिक गृहों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जाए, निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

मध्य प्रदेश में युवकों के लिये प्रसारण

3200. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस वर्ष मध्य प्रदेश के युवकों के लिये प्रसारित किये गये कार्यक्रमों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : गोपाल और इन्दौर से युवकों के लिये क्रमशः 'युवा संगम' और 'युवक संगम' शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत प्रतिदिन एक घंटे के कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये जाते हैं। इन कार्यक्रमों में, युवकों द्वारा सामयिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक प्रश्नों पर चर्चाएँ, साक्षात्कार, कविताओं का प्रसारण, लघु कथाएँ और युवकों द्वारा लिखे गये नाटक सम्मिलित होते हैं। एक लोकप्रिय संगीत कार्यक्रम भी होता है जो प्रसारण के लिये युवक संगीतज्ञों के लिये एक फोरम उपलब्ध करता है।

Ex-gratia payment to B.H.E. Ltd. Staff

3201. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to grant any ex-gratia payment to the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited staff for the year 1972-73; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). As we are still in the financial year 1972-73, it will be premature to state whether any ex-gratia payment will be made to the staff of any of the units of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited for this year.

Technological gaps in Machine Building Industry

3202. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the steps Government propose to take to bridge the technological gaps in the machine building industry to make it self-reliant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD): Even though there has been a substantial growth in the quantum, range and competitiveness of machinery manufacturers in the country, there are still sophisticated item of machinery industry where we have not achieved self-reliance. The import of technology in such industries is being permitted selectively with simultaneous emphasis on development of research facilities within the country. Press notes are being issued from time to time indicating the fields where there is likelihood of sustained demand for the product and scope for investment. A Science and Technology Plan is also being evolved to identify technological gaps and programme supply of technological inputs in a phased manner.

Conditions for application for Licences

3203. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has issued a Press release that fresh applications for licences should be accompanied by particulars regarding steps proposed to be taken by them for discharge of effluent and gases;

(b) if so, whether industries already working have also been asked to ensure that the discharge of effluent and gases does not exceed the prescribed safety limits; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. In future, applications for industrial licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, would have to furnish, at the time of making an application, particulars regarding the steps proposed to be taken by

them to ensure that the discharge of effluent, and gases into the air, water and soil does not exceed the prescribed safety limits.

(b) and (c). Provisions exist in the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948) for effective arrangements in factories for the disposal of wastes and effluents. Further measures will be considered, as and when necessary, in the light of actual requirements.

Re-search Scheme received from the Physics Department of University of Kerala

3204 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1488 on the 9th August, 1972 regarding the research scheme received from the Physics Department of the University of Kerala and state

(a) whether any decision has been taken thereon, and

(b) if so, the outlines of the decision?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The proposal is still under examination.

Report of Commission on Extra-Departmental Workers

3205 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission appointed to study the problems of the Extra-Departmental Workers of the P. & T. Department has since submitted its report; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the report are the recommendations relating to working hours of the E.D. Branch Offices, criteria for determining emoluments of the E.D. Agents including element of compensation for dearness and (1) compensatory allowance, service limits for grant of gratuity, the right and facilities to form Association of E.D. Agents, criteria for opening of Post Offices based upon the requirements of the region for better facilities, and allied matters.

The recommendations of the Committee are under examination of the Government.

Allotment of Cars and Scooters to Government Employees after their retirement

3206 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether an Officer who applies for a car or a scooter from the Central Pool during the tenure of his service in the Central Government is entitled to the car/scooter if he retires by the time the allotment is received from the Ministry,

(b) if not the reasons therefor, and

(c) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to permit allotment of cars/scooters to Central Government employees from Central Pool upto one year after their retirement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR RASAD): (a) No, Sir

(b) Cars/Scooters are not allotted in such cases, as they do not serve the purpose for which they are allotted, viz. to enable the officers to perform their duties efficiently.

(c) No, Sir

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य कृषि उद्योग निगम द्वारा ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण

3207. श्री गंगा चरण शीलत : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश राज्य कृषि उद्योग निगम ने एक विदेशी फर्म के सहयोग से छोटे तथा मध्यम आकार के ट्रैक्टर बनाने के लिये 1971 में लाइसेंस की मांग की थी और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Assistance to Rajasthan for setting up Industries

3208 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 193 dated the 15th March, 1972 regarding Development of backward areas of Rajasthan and state—

(a) the total amount of financial assistance given for setting up of industries in the industrially backward districts of Rajasthan,

(b) whether a copy of the industrial survey report as conducted by the Industrial Development Bank of India will be laid on the Table of the House,

(c) whether the State Government have since responded to the proposals contained in the survey report and

(d) if so, in what manner?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The State Government and the Rajasthan Financial Corporation are reported to have sanctioned Rs. 117 lakhs for the purpose. Central assistance is not allocated for specific schemes or sectors of development.

(b) The printed copies of the IDBI Survey Report on Rajasthan have been put on sale by IDBI.

(c) and (d) The State Government who have received the final report recently propose to take further action thereon in the near future.

Requisition of Services of CBI by State Governments

3209 **SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN JHUNWALA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the State Governments can requisition the services of CBI for carrying out the investigations in matters pertaining to the States,

(b) whether the Central Government's consent is necessary for availing of the services of the CBI and if so in how many cases the Centre has given or declined such consents to the State Governments during the last three years, and

(c) the particulars of the cases that are being looked into by CBI, State-wise, at present and whether the reports of these enquiries will also be made available to the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c) The State Governments

cannot normally requisition the services of Central Bureau of Investigation for carrying out investigation in matters pertaining to the States. Cases to be investigated by the State Police are sometimes taken up for investigation by the Special Police Establishment of the Central Bureau of Investigation at the request of the State Governments if they are intricate or difficult or have ramifications in several States or have any special features calling for investigation by an agency outside the State. Such investigation is however undertaken at the State Government making the request has accorded its consent to the extension of jurisdiction of the SPF to that area in respect of that class of offences and after the Central Government agree to extend the jurisdiction of the SPL to the State concerned.

During the last three years ending 31st November 1972 the number of such cases taken up for investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation is 125 and the number of cases where the consent of the Central Government was declined for various reasons is 35.

The number of such cases that are now under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation State-wise is as follows:-

Assam	2
Bihar	11
Gujarat	3
Madhya Pradesh	3
Maharashtra	2
Mysore	2
Orissa	1
Rajasthan	5
Tamil Nadu	19
Tripura	1
Uttar Pradesh	2
West Bengal	2

Total 47

The report of enquiries in such cases are made available to Central Government also.

Production Centres of Small Scale Industries in Kerala

3210. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi has reported his inability to run the four Production Centres in Kerala;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have taken a final decision regarding the future set-up of these production centres and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government propose to transfer these Production Centres to the State Government as per the recommendations of the Organisational Committee set up at the instance of the Estimates Committee, Lok Sabha (77th Report).

Manufacture of Commercial Vehicles with Russian collaboration

3211. DR H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether USSR has extended technical cooperation to a private sector company in Calcutta to manufacture light commercial vehicles for movement of agricultural products;

(b) if so, whether Government have approved the collaboration agreement; and

(c) the terms of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). M/s. Insova Auto Ltd., Calcutta have been permit-

ted to set up a new undertaking at Rae Bareilly in the State of Uttar Pradesh for the manufacture of 12,000 nos. per annum of light commercial vehicles in collaboration with M/s. Prommash-Export, Moscow, USSR. The terms of collaboration cannot be divulged.

Restriction on multi-national corporations for entering the Consumer Industries

3212. DR H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had taken a policy decision to restrict and prevent multi-national corporations from entering the consumer industries;

(b) if so, the part played by these industries in consumer goods industries at present; and

(c) the success so achieved and steps so far taken to restrict their participation in this field?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Foreign companies may apply for licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, and such applications are considered by Government on merit, in the light of the criteria laid down from time to time. No licence for the manufacture of consumer products as a 'new article' has been issued to any foreign company during 1970, 1971 and 1972 (up to 30th September, 1972).

Tractor Factory in Pratapgarh

3213. SHRI DINESH SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the party to whom a letter of intent was issued for setting

up a tractor factory in Pratapgarh has taken any steps to set up the factory; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Letter of Intent issued to M/s. Automobile Products of India Ltd., Bombay was converted into an industrial licence on 10th October, 1972.

The party has informed Government that they are going ahead with the detailed planning of the project, which they expect to complete in six months. They also expect that work at Pratapgarh factory will commence within the next twelve months.

Report of the Committee of Secretaries on Personnel Administration

3214. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1226 on the 22nd November, 1972 regarding report of the Committee of Secretaries on Personnel Reforms and state:

(a) whether any Officers' Association has requested the Government to reject the Report of the Committee of Secretaries on Personnel Administration;

(b) if so, the reasons put forward by the Association; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MISHRA): (a) and (b). A communication has been received from the Federation of Class I Railway Officers' Associations requesting the Government to reject the Report of the Committee of Secretaries, as, according to the Federation, the re-

commendations are not equally fair to all Services, and are even against Government policy.

(c) The recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission are still under consideration of the Government.

Enquiry Committee Report on Power Crisis in West Bengal

3215. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inquiry into the causes leading to the failure of power and other matters related to recent power-crisis in West Bengal was made by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the recommendations made by the Enquiry Committee in regard to the steps for resolving current power crisis in West Bengal; and

(c) the measures taken to implement the recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). Yes. A Preliminary Report of the Action Group to Review the Power Supply Position in West Bengal has been received and the same is under examination in the Planning Commission.

P.C.O. in Mandir Marg

3216. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no public call telephone in the Type II quarters of Mandir Marg, New Delhi and residents are facing great difficulties without this facility; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in providing the same?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). There is no P.C.O. in Type II quarters of Mandir Marg New Delhi. However, the residents can avail of this facility from nearby P.C.O. installed at the Hindu Mahasabha Bhavan and the Birla Mandir located at a distance of 300 to 400 meters from these quarters.

Fixation of Pay-Scales of Government Employees of Dadra and Nagar Haveli

3217 SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the reasons for avoiding the responsibility of proper fixation of pay-scales of the Government employees of Dadra and Nagar Haveli Union Territories;

(b) whether even after having brought them on the Central pay-scales from 6th March, 1970, no formula has been evolved to give them proper fixation to protect their basic pay and if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) whether Government have not yet given them the D.A. recommended by the Second Pay Commission and arrears from 6th March, 1970 have not been paid and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (c). Prior to 6th March 1970, the employees of Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration were entitled to Gujarat pay scales and dearness allowance. In pursuance of Government's decision to grant Central rates of pay and allowances to the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration employees, the Government of India issued orders on 3rd May, 1971 equating various categories of posts with appropriate posts in the Central scales of pay with effect from 6th March, 1970. These

orders also provided formula for fixation of pay of the employees in the Central scales of pay. The formula aimed at protecting the total emoluments i.e., pay, dearness allowance, dearness pay drawn in the Gujarat scales as also the substantive pay of the employees drawn in those scales. The formula, however, did not find favour with the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration and the employees' association. The question regarding revision of his formula is under consideration of the Government of India. Once the employees of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration start drawing pay in the Central scales, they will automatically be entitled to the rates of dearness allowance as recommended by the Pay Commission and also the arrears, if any, from 6th March, 1970.

Requirements of Cement, Steel and Iron in Tripura

3218 SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the annual requirements of Cement, steel and iron in Tripura particularly for 1972-73, and

(b) the quantity supplied to the various agencies in Tripura so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) (i) Cement: The cement requirements of Tripura during 1972-73 is estimated to be about 14,000 tonnes.

(ii) Iron and Steel: Under the present distribution system, there are no statewide allocations of Iron and Steel. Allocations of steel are regulated by the Steel Priority Committee after taking into account the end use for which steel is required, the availability and the competing demands.

(b) (i) Cement: The total quantity supplied to Tripura from April to August, 1972 was 6453 tonnes.

(ii) Iron and Steel: The quantity of steel despatched to Tripura during the quarter April-June, 1972 was 100 tonnes.

Foreign Cultural Societies in India

3219. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number, names and the addresses of Cultural Societies of other countries in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Information is being collected.

Repatriation of Profits, Dividends and Service charges etc., by M/s. Colgate and Palmolive Co.

3220. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign firms Messrs Colgate and Palmolive have repatriated huge sums of money as profits, dividends and service charges during the past three years;

(b) if so, the total investments made in these firms, and the share of foreign capital therein and the amount of money repatriated by them during these years out of this country; and

(c) whether Government have ordered any inquiry into the affairs of these firms, including the probe into the cost of production and profits made by these firms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). M/s. Colgate Palmolive (India) Pvt. Ltd. is a wholly owned subsidiary of M/s. Colgate Palmolive International, U.S.A.

The equity capital of the company is Rs. 1.5 lakhs. The amounts repatriated towards Dividend by this company to the parent company during the last three years are given below:—

Year	Amount (Rs. lakhs)
1968-69	41.76
1969-70	82.39
1970-71	26.16

During 1968-1970, an amount of Rs. 1.13 lakhs per annum was also remitted towards Service charges.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Prices inflated by Traders in West Bengal during Pujas

3221. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item which appeared in 'Indian Express' dated the 21st September, 1972 captioned 'How traders inflate prices during pujas'; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government against the traders?

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

(b) The following steps were taken by the State Government:—

(i) Promulgation of a Prevention of Hoarding Order fixing maximum limits for storage by different categories of dealers in Pulses, Mustard Seeds and Oil, Vanaspathi and Baby Food.

(ii) Promulgation of another Order requiring dealers in these commodities to display stocks and retail prices daily.

Scheme to grant Loans to Educated Unemployed.

3222. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to introduce a scheme to give loans to the educated unemployed persons for business or small-scale service units;

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

(c) the time by which this scheme will be introduced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Nationalised Banks have formulated various schemes like loans to technical entrepreneurs interested in setting up small scale industries, retail and small business, professionals and self-employed persons, custom service units etc. Under this scheme, educated unemployed persons can avail credit facilities from Banks provided the Bank is satisfied with the viability of their proposals.

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा चीनी उद्योग को नियंत्रण में लेने सम्बन्धी बिल

3223. श्री भागीरथ शंकर :

श्री अरविन्द मेहता :

क्या गुप्त संजी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीनी उद्योग को राज्य द्वारा नियंत्रण में लेने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा केन्द्र के विचारार्थ बिल का मसौदा भेजा गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर कब तक निर्णय किया जायेगा ?

यह संसद में राज्य संजी (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) मध्यादेश का एक प्रारूप प्राप्त हुआ है ।

(ख) मध्यादेश विचाराधीन है ।

Medium of Instruction in Primary, Secondary, College and University Stages for Linguistic Minorities.

3224. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have adopted any national policy in regard to medium of instruction in Primary, Secondary, College and University stages for linguistic minorities all over the country;

(b) if so, the details about the basic formulation of such policy; and

(c) if not, whether a national policy will be drawn out for the purpose?

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

(b) According to the decisions taken at the national level, arrangements should be made for instructions at the Primary stage by appointing at least one teacher if there are not less than 40 pupils in a school or 10 in a class desirous of receiving instructions in the mother tongue.

At the secondary stage, facilities for instructions through the mother tongue should be available if there are 60 pupils in the last four classes and 15 in each class desirous of learning through the particular language. This figure of 60 and 15 is required to be computed separately for each one of the diversified courses and for the academic courses; and where different groups of optional

subjects are provided in the academic courses, separately for each such group of optional subjects.

In regard to the medium of instructions at the University stage it is considered that urgent steps should be taken to adopt regional languages as medium of education and that every effort should be made not only to protect the rights of minorities but to promote their educational interests as suggested in the statement issued by the Conference of the Chief Ministers of States and Central Ministers held in August, 1961.

(c) Does not arise.

Completion of translation work of Administrative Rules and Procedures.

3225. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the arrangements made for the completion of translation work into Hindi pertaining to administrative rules, procedures and other works which are still pending;

(b) by what time the work is likely to be completed; and

(c) whether complete coordination exists among the various Ministries such as Home, Education, Law, Information and Broadcasting etc. in so far as the development of the language of the Union is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The Hindi translation of statutory documents i.e. Central Act, Rules, Regulations etc. is provided by the Official (Legislative) Commission of the Ministry of Law. The Hindi translation of all manuals, forms and other procedural literature of non-statutory nature, which was previously entrusted to the Central Hindi Directorate of the Ministry of Educa-

tion is now being done by Central Translation Bureau of the Ministry of Home Affairs. However, the P. & T. Board, the three Defence Services and the Ministry of Railways themselves translate their procedural literature and not statutory manuals.

(b) The work of translation of the entire procedural literature is a huge task and is also of a continuing nature. The Central Translation Bureau and the Official Language (Legislative) Commission have been undertaking the work in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Depts. according to a phased programme which is given in the Annual Assessment Report which is placed before the Parliament.

(c) Yes Sir.

Establishment of an Asian Institute for development of Agricultural Machinery.

3226. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether an Expert Working Group of Senior Government officials from 11 countries of the Asian Region including India has recommended the establishment of Asian Institute for the development of agriculture machinery; and

(b) if so, where the Institute is proposed to be established?

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

(b) The Expert Working Group has not recommended any particular country for location of the Institute.

**Functioning of Vishwa Yuvak Kendra
New Delhi.**

3227. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the organisations which are working with Vishwa Yuvak Kendra, are related in some way or the other with certain notorious organisation backed by CIA such as Asia Foundation which are banned in India.

(b) whether Government are keeping an eye on the functioning of Vishwa Yuvak Kendra;

(c) the reasons for which great financial assistance is provided to it in spite of its activities against the interests of the country and land worth lakhs of rupees has been allotted to it at throw away price; and

(d) whether it is proposed to take over Vishwa Yuvak Kendra?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI K C PANT)** (a) Government have no such information

(b) No, Sir

(c) A plot of land was allotted in 1962 for construction of a building to house the hostel, library, etc. The grant was in accordance with the general policy of the Government in regard to such organisations. No regular maintenance grants are provided to the Kendra. Ad hoc financial assistance for specific projects which fall within the approved schemes for youth welfare and other activities has been given to the Kendra after due examination of the merits of the projects and as in the case of any other similar organisation.

(d) No, Sir.

**Legislation to curb the role of Foreign
money in Elections.**

**3228 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD
VERMA:**
**SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-
JHUNWALA:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of enacting a law to curb the role of foreign money in elections, and

(b) if so, the time by which the Bill on the subject is likely to be introduced in Parliament?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI F H MOHSIN)** (a) and (b) As stated in answer given to unstarred question No 1337 dated 22nd November, 1972, legislative proposals are being finalised for the purpose of imposing suitable restrictions on the receipt of funds from foreign organisations, agencies or individuals otherwise than in the course of ordinary and bonafide transactions. A Bill will be introduced in Parliament at an early date.

**Setting up of a Plant for manufacturing
Railway wagons**

**3229 SHRI RAMSHEKHAR
PRASAD SINGH
SHRI V MAYAVAN**

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether an expert Committee of the Planning Commission has recommended the setting up of a plant for manufacturing Railway wagons;

(b) if so, whether Planning Commission has accepted the recommendation; and

(c) whether this plant will be in public or private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Solid Waste Factory in Delhi

3230. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start a factory for disposal of solid waste including waste of pieces of iron, glass, tin and plastics in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry of Industrial Development.

Term of Committee on Newspaper Economics extended

3231. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

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

(a) whether Government have recently extended the term of the five-member Fact Finding Committee on Newspaper Economics; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The... Committee undertook a preliminary study of a few newspaper units, following which a detailed

questionnaire designed to elicit factual data on different aspects of newspaper economics was framed. Printed copies of the questionnaire were sent out to all daily newspapers in the first week of September. The newspapers had been asked to submit replies by October 15 but in view of the detailed nature of the questionnaire some newspapers asked for more time for sending the replies, till the end of November/December, 1972. In view of this, the Committee sought extension of the time-limit for submission of the Committee's report till the end of June 1973. This has been agreed to by the Government.

Film shows on T.V.

3232. SHRI P. VENKATASUB-BAIAH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation has been made to Government to discontinue film shows on Television; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

एकाधिकार गृहों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

3233. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा :

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान सरकार का कुछ एकाधिकार गृहों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) प्रस्ताव की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) . (क) इस समय इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ;

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Rehabilitation of former Rulers and their Dependents

3234. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to rehabilitate the Ex-Rulers and their dependents as a consequence of the abolition of privy purses and privileges and whose income from any other source is either negligible or nil, and

(b) whether any representations have been received in their connection and if so the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). In order to enable the former Rulers to adjust themselves to the changed circumstances, Government have decided to make lumpsum *ex-gratia* payments in cash to each former Ruler. Government have, however, been advised not to make the above mentioned payments to the former Rulers till the Supreme Court's judgment on the Writ Petitions filed by the former Rulers of Malerkotla and Kurundwad (Junior) challenging the validity of the Constitution (24th, 25th and 26th Amendment) Acts, 1971, is known.

2. Government have received representations from the relatives of the former Rulers and have decided to grant allowances to close relatives of the former Rulers on extreme compassionate ground, particularly to women who are old and are in need of it. For this purpose funds to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs have been provided in the current year's budget by

obtaining Supplementary Grant in the last session of Parliament.

Study of problems at Central Mines Research station, Dhanbad.

3235. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) out of the 39 sponsored problems taken up last year by the Central Mining Research Station at Dhanbad how many have been completed; and

(b) the time by which the rest are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Out of 39 sponsored projects taken up by the Institute, 23 Projects were completed in 1971. 16 Projects continued in 1972

The position of 16 Projects is as under:—

(i) 10 Projects have been completed and reports given to the party concerned.

(ii) 3 Projects have been completed but not yet reported.

(iii) 2 more Projects completed but continued at Party's request and interim reports are being supplied.

(iv) 1 Project not yet started as site inundated with water.

Villence in Azansol Coal Mines

3236. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received by the Central Government and the West Bengal Government regarding the widespread

and continuous violent activities committed in the coal mine areas of Asansol;

(b) whether a number of Trade Union organisations made such complaints to the Government and issued Press statements also regarding frequent and unchecked activities of criminal elements inimical to legitimate Trade Union activities;

(c) if so, the nature of the complaints made, and the facts about the incidents and other happenings in the coal mines areas of Asansol; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to curb such violent activities and apprehend the criminals and the number of persons arrested so far in connection therewith?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (d) Some representations have been received by the Central Government in the matter. Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Schemes for Educated Unemployed

3237. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the outlines of the schemes, the amounts allotted and utilised so far, State-wise, for providing employment to the educated unemployed; and

(b) whether in the context of the drive for liquidation of unemployment, the Central Government propose to stop retrenchment in Central and State services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The details of the various schemes for educated unemployed are indicated in the Planning Commission Brochure 'Employment Opportunities', copies of which are available in the Parliament Library and have also been circulated to all Members of the Parliament.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration to effect retrenchment in Central and State Services.

U.N. Resolution for Public Holiday on U.N. Day

3238. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.N. General Assembly has adopted a resolution to declare 24th October, U.N. Day, a public holiday;

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

(c) the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c) In a resolution passed in December, 1971, the U.N. General Assembly declared the 24th October, United Nations Day, as an international holiday, and recommended that it should be observed as a public holiday by all member States of the United Nations. Since the question of public holidays to be observed in the Government of India is already before the Third Pay Commission, the recommendation of the U.N. General Assembly has been forwarded to the Third Pay Commission for their consideration.

भारत तथा रूस के आपसी सहयोग से बनी परियोजनाएं

3239. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत और रूस के बीच आपसी सहयोग की योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक कितनी परियोजनाओं को अन्तिम रूप दिया गया है;

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं पर कार्य कब तक आरम्भ हो जाने की सम्भावना है, और

(ग) देश की आवश्यकताओं को देखते हये विन परियोजनाओं को पहले शुरू किया जायगा ?

योजना मन्त्रालय मे राज्य मन्त्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) से (ग) इस समय सोवियत विशेषज्ञों के साथ विचार विमर्श हो रहा है ताकि दोनों देशों के बीच व्यापार बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से (1) लौह और अलीह उद्योगों और (2) औद्योगिक उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में और अधिक सहयोग की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाया जा सके। बातों समाप्त होने पर वास्तविक स्थिति सामने आयेगी।

Work Camps for Educated Unemployed

3240 SHRI B V NAIK Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether work camps on subsistence salaries for educated unemployed are proposed to be started in the country,

(b) if not, the alternative schemes with the Government to deal with this problem of unemployment, and

(c) what has been their impact on the solution of this problem in the past one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) The suggestion is under consideration

(b) Details of the schemes introduced by Government are contained in the brochure "Employment Opportunities" copies of which have been circulated among the hon'ble members

(c) As these schemes have been introduced only in the recent past, it is not possible yet to assess their impact

Problem of Regional Imbalance in Unemployment

3241 SHRI B V NAIK Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether areas of extreme educated unemployment in the country have been surveyed and identified;

(b) if so, which are those areas;

(c) whether the problem of regional imbalance in unemployment has been tackled, and

(d) if so the mode in which it has been done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) to (d) A comprehensive Labour Force Survey to determine the extent of unemployment and under-employment in various parts of the country is currently being undertaken by National Sample Survey. This survey when completed is expected to throw up detailed information regarding the number of unemployed in different areas from which it might be possible to identify the areas of extreme educated unemployment

Pending the completion of this Survey, the available information on the number of job seekers registered with Employment Exchanges State-wise shows that there were 56.9 lakh job seekers of all categories of which 26.1 lakh were persons with qualifications of matriculation and above as on 30th June, 1972. The number of educated job seekers were highest in West Bengal (4.48 lakhs), followed by Uttar Pradesh (2.57 lakhs), Bihar (2.48 lakhs), Kerala (2.27 lakhs), Maharashtra (2.13 lakhs) and Tamil Nadu (2.10 lakhs). A statement indicating

the number of job seekers in different States is laid on the Table of the House.

Government are taking all possible steps to generate increasing employment opportunities in all the States and Union Territories and various special programmes such as crash scheme for rural employment, rural works programme in drought prone

areas, special employment programmes for educated unemployed, programmes for employment of scientists and engineers and various schemes for self employment have been formulated. They are indicated in Planning Commission publication 'Employment Opportunities' copies of which are available in Parliament Library and have also been circulated to all Members of Parliament.

STATEMENT

No. of job-seekers on the live Register of Employment Exchanges, State-wise, as on 30th June 1972

State/Union Territory	Total	Educated (Matriculates and above) included in Col. 2
1. Andhra Pradesh	3,28,040	1,68,633
2. Assam	77,176	28,214
3. Bihar	5,46,033	2,48,629
4. Gujarat	1,92,985	97,066
5. Haryana	1,12,673	54,526
6. Himachal Pradesh	50,276	15,295
7. Jammu & Kashmir	32,231	11,031
8. Kerala	3,87,376	2,27,883
9. Madhya Pradesh	5,16,039	1,38,111
10. Maharashtra	4,68,301	2,17,957
11. Manipur	42,048	17,916
12. Meghalaya	5,613	2,734
13. Mysore	2,85,850	1,54,655
14. Orissa	2,07,868	59,356
15. Punjab	1,38,423	64,059
16. Rajasthan	1,53,321	73,090
17. Tamilnadu	4,93,099	2,10,045
18. Tripura	31,466	15,065
19. Uttar Pradesh	5,94,303	2,57,507
20. West Bengal	10,16,920	4,48,329
21. Arunachal Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.
22. Chandigarh	20,859	9,414
23. Delhi	1,45,675	81,162
24. Goa	11,763	6,053
25. Laccadives	1,374	366
26. Mizoram	1,404	385
27. Pondicherry	12,472	4,346
All India Total	56,87,978	26,11,827

N.A.—No available.

N.B. (i) Statistics relating to educated job-seekers are collected at half-yearly intervals in June and December.

(ii) All the job-seekers on the live register are not necessarily unemployed.

Production of Steel Pipes for Export

3242. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of steel pipes had suffered a severe set back in the past few months due to a steep decline in the indigenous output; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to step up production of steel pipes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) There has been no decline in production and export of steel pipes and tubes during the past few months as compared to the corresponding period in the last year.

(b) Steps have been taken to supply increased quantities of raw materials to manufactures from indigenous source and also through imports. As a result, export of steel pipes has already started picking up.

Production of Steel Pipes for Export

3243. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether unemployment has become an acute problem in West Bengal;

(b) the total number of unemployed persons in West Bengal at present;

(c) whether the Centre has given any assistance to the State to solve this problem; and

(d) if so, assistance given so far?

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

(b) The magnitude of the problem can be appreciated from the figures available in the live register of the employment exchanges according to which there are 10.2 lakhs of job-seekers including 4.5 lakhs of educated unemployed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement is laid in the Table of the House.

STATEMENT*Employment schemes sanctioned for West Bengal*

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	1971-72		1972-73
		Amount allocated (Rs. lakhs)	Amount utilised (Rs. lakhs)	Amount allocated (Rs. lakhs)
A. Schemes for Educated Unemployed				
1	Expansion and improvement of quality of primary education.	57.20	17.81	395.73
2	Financial assistance to entrepreneurs	39.00	39.00	35.00
3	Advance action on investigation of road works in the Fifth Plan in Central Sector.	2.50	2.50	7.50
4	Consumer Cooperative Stores. . . . .	..	..	4.10
5	Rural Engineering Survey	4.27	..	25.17
6	Rural Water Supply	0.70	..	1.20
B. Special Employment Programmes formulated by the State Govt. involving a total outlay of about Rs. 267 lakhs				
		..	..	218.00
C. Crash scheme for Rural Employment				
		299.0	152.0	299.0
D. Drought Prone Area Schemes.				
		25.0	10.0	5.0

Indo-Soviet Agreement on Economic Cooperation

3244 SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the salient features of the agreement arrived at on September 20, 1972 in Moscow between India and the Soviet Union in regard to the machinery for economic co-operation, and

(b) if any follow up steps are envisaged the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) The Planning Minister signed an agreement in Moscow on September 19 1972 setting up an inter-Governmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. A copy of the agreement has been placed in the Parliament Library

(b) As a result of the discussions held, it was decided that there would be an exchange of experts between the two countries who would examine the prospects of improving and expanding our present programmes and capacities in certain key industries. This would be followed by the first meeting of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation in New Delhi in January 1973. Such delegations of experts have been constituted and are being constituted to exchange visits and discuss matters further. There is a delegation of experts in various fields from the Soviet Union at present in India, and a delegation of Indian steel experts is in Moscow. Further exchange of visits will take place as and when required.

मंत्रियों के बैठक तथा भर्त्सों पर व्यय

3245. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय :

श्री कूल चन्द वर्मा :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1969-70, 1970-71 और 1971-72 के दौरान

सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रियों, राज्य मंत्रियों तथा उपमंत्रियों के बैठक तथा भर्त्सों पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की है, और

(ख) इस अवधि में उनके अन्तराज्यीय दौरों पर कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन): (क) 1969-70, 1970-71 और 1971-72 के वर्षों में इस सम्बन्ध में किया गया व्यय क्रमशः 32.25 लाख रुपये, 32.67 लाख रुपये और 49.69 लाख रुपये था।

(ख) वर्ष 1969-70 में देश के भीतर किये गये दूर पर व्यय 8.99 लाख रुपये था। 1970-71 तथा 1971-72 के वर्षों के लिए इस प्रकार की सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Central Assistance to Rajasthan

3246 SHRI N K SANGHI Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the quantum of Central assistance committed to the States for the Fourth Plan and the share of Rajasthan out of it,

(b) the amount yet to be disbursed to Rajasthan out of the committed share and whether this would be made available to the State for its annual plan of 1973-74, and

(c) whether the Centre has informed Rajasthan Government of the amount to be made available to the State to enable the latter to plan for timely implementation of its projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) The allocation of Central assistance to

Rajasthan for the State Fourth Plan amounts to Rs. 220 crores out of Rs. 3500 crores for all States.

(b) The balance of Central assistance available to Rajasthan for 1973-74 on the basis of the allotments in the first four years of the Plan period amounts to Rs. 5448 crores which is proposed to be allocated to the State Government for financing its Annual Plan for the next year.

(c) The discussions regarding the Annual Plan 1973-74 of Rajasthan are in progress. The amount of Central assistance which will be made available for the Annual Plan 1973-74, will be communicated as soon as these discussions are over and the outlay on the Annual Plan is finalised.

Assistance to Gujarat State for Development of Backward Districts

3247 SHRI VEKARIA Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance given to the Gujarat State for the development of backward Districts during 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(d) the amount sanctioned allotted District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). In the Fourth Plan, Central Assistance is being given on an overall basis, for States' Annual Plans, in the shape of block loans and block grants on the basis of the N.D.C. formula. No separate allocations of Central Assistance are being made for any specific schemes or specified backward areas/districts.

Uniform expenditure on Governors

3248. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHA-RIEF:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a view has been expressed by Prime Minister that the Governors of all States should be treated on par with regard to expenditure on them and there should be no distinction between one Governor and another regardless of the size of the State; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Plans to reduce the number of people living below poverty line

3249 DR KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2277 on 16th August, 1972 regarding people living below poverty line and state the extent by which Government propose to improve the situation and to reduce the number of those living below the poverty line by the end of 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): The problem of poverty in the country is very complex and can be tackled only over a period of time. While, as stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2277, a number of special programmes have been launched in the Fourth Plan to improve the lot of the weaker sections of the society. Massive programmes in that direction will be taken up in the Fifth Plan. It is however difficult to assess the extent of impact at this stage.

Raising of percentages of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government Services

3250 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentages of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Tribes for recruitment in Government services have been raised from 12.5 per cent to 15 per cent and from 5 per cent to 7.5 per cent respectively;

(b) if so, whether this decision covers State Government also, and

(c) whether the period of carrying forward of reservations has also been increased from prevailing 2 years period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The percentages of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in posts/services under the Government of India in direct recruitment made on an all-India basis by open competition have been raised from 12½ per cent to 15 per cent in the case of Scheduled Castes and from 5 per cent to 7½ per cent in the case of Scheduled Tribes with effect from 25th March, 1970. In direct recruitment on an all-India basis otherwise than by open competition also the reservation for Scheduled Tribes has been raised from 5 per cent to 7½ per cent. The reservation for Scheduled Castes in such recruitment is 16-2/3 per cent. In respect of Class III and IV posts, recruitment to which normally attracts candidates from a locality or region the percentages of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are based on the proportion of the population of these communities in the respective States/Union Territories.

(b) The reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the

services under the State Government are the concern of the respective State Governments under Article 335 read with Articles 16(4) and 12 of the Constitution. The orders of the Government of India in this regard are therefore not applicable to the services under the State Governments. The various State Governments have however also prescribed certain percentages of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services under them

(c) Yes, Sir. In regard to appointments to posts/services under the Government of India wherein reservation has been provided for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, the reserved vacancies which cannot be filled by candidates of these communities during a year are to be carried forward to the next three recruitment years according to the orders issued on 25th March, 1970.

Setting up of Competent Authority for producing Educational and Extension Programmes for Community Receivers in Rural Areas

3251 SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation has urged the Government of India to set up a competent authority for producing educational and extension programmes suitable for satellite television broadcasting for community receivers in rural areas; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the suggestion, if so, with what results?

THE PRIME MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Suggestion by Indian Space Research Organisation for establishing specialised Organisation for Software preparation for making Experimental Rural T.V. Broadcasting a success

3252. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether authorities of Indian Space Research Organisation have expressed their feelings that unless specialised organisation for software preparation is established with a strong research backing, the experimental rural TV broadcasting to be undertaken in 1974 will not be a complete success;

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

(c) whether experts in Indian Space Research Organisation feel that existing software facilities are not professional enough to meet the challenge; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Eradication of Poverty

3253. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for eradication of poverty in the country during the last three years; and

(b) the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING. (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The strategy for eradication of poverty envisages: (i) accelerated growth, (ii) reduced inequality, and (iii) direct measures for the benefit of the poor. In line with this strategy, the following are some of the important measures taken during the last three years:

- (i) Plan outlay has been stepped up from year to year, particularly during 1972-73.
- (ii) Steps have been taken to stimulate industrial production. The more important of these pertain to increase in supply of raw materials (where necessary through larger imports), incentives for fuller utilisation of capacity, greater attention to maintenance and technological improvements, and efforts at creation of new capacity both in the public and the private sector.
- (iii) Special schemes have been undertaken to enable as large a section of the farm population as possible, including the small and marginal farmers and farmers in dry areas, to participate in agricultural development and share its benefits.
- (iv) A crash programme for rural employment was initiated in 1971-72.
- (v) The Drought Prone Area Programme was launched in 1970-71.
- (vi) Schemes for providing employment to the educated unemployed by the Centre were introduced in 1971-72. The States and the Union Territories also initiated/similar schemes in 1972-73.
- (vii) Self-employment schemes for weaker sections and also for the educated unemployed were instituted.

(viii) A special programme to meet the situation created by the drought and to make up during the rabi season the fall in agricultural output has been undertaken.

(ix) Efforts were made to expand the public distribution system

for essential commodities and to improve its efficiency.

(b) The schemes of this nature could show results only over a period of time. However, there are signs of some initial impact. A distinct upward trend in industrial output has emerged in 1972. There has been progress also in creating employment opportunities. Brief details are given below:

1971-72		1972-73	
Amount released	Estimated Employment	Amount Allocated	Estimated Employment
(Rs. Crores)	(mandays)	(Rs. crores)	(mandays)

(a) Crash Scheme for Rural Employment.	32.71	8,17,00,000	48.93	N.A.
(b) Schemes for Educated unemployed.	9.81	39,000	41.95	64,000
(c) Employment programmes for States and Union Territories started in 1972-73.	..	..	42.20	3,70,000

Indigenous Electrical Industry Manufacturing Electric Power Transmission Machinery and Equipment

3254. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether indigenous electrical industry manufacturing Electric power transmission, distribution and utilisation machinery and equipment can support annual 2.5 million kw. to 3 million kw installed generating capacity growth;

(b) whether 1971-72 performance of 0.43 million increase in generating capacity and earlier years poor performance was on account of non-supply of generating sets from the public sector companies;

(c) whether shortfall in increasing installed generating capacity had resulted in under-utilisation and even distress in indigenous electrical industry manufacturing transmissions distribution and power utilisation machinery and equipments; and

(d) what steps Government have taken or proposed to take to assure minimum 3 million annual growth in installed power generating capacity to ensure capacity utilisation in indigenous electrical industry?

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

(b) The generating capacity installed in 1971-72 was not 0.43 million K.W. but 0.58 million K.W. against the year's target of 1.18 million K.W. This short fall of 0.60 million was on account of the following:—

(i) delay in the installation of imported sets and construction of Civil Works by Electricity Boards = 0.455 Million K.W.

(ii) delay in the supply of equipment by Public Sector Undertakings namely BHEL HEIL = 0.45 Million K.W.

(c) No, Sir,

(d) BHEL and HEIL together would be in a position to meet the estimated annual growth of 3 million K.W. in installed power generating capacity provided orders are booked in time to match the capacity. On their part BHEL/HEIL have initiated action for procuring of components and raw materials in advance, induction of men to meet the needs of the future pattern of utilisation of capacity and to improve the management effectiveness for attaining higher efficiency.

Setting up of a Nuclear Power Plant in Tamil Nadu

3255 SHRI S A MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether a task force set up by the Tamil Nadu Planning Commission to study the power requirements of the State has recommended the setting up of a nuclear power plant, and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Government of India is not aware of the recommendations.

(b) Does not arise.

Licences Issued for Setting up New Units for the Manufacture of Electronic Equipment

3256 SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Licences or Letters of Intent issued for establishing new units for the manufacture of electronic equipment or components;

(b) the parties to whom these have been issued; and

(c) the equipment are components to be manufactured and the location of the units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K C. PANT): (a) to (c). Details of industrial licences and letters of intent issued by the Government from time to time including those for electronic items are published regularly in the 'Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences, Export Licences', and also in the 'Indian Trade Journal' which are official publications.

The published details include names of the parties, the articles of manufacture, annual capacities and the locations of the units in respect of all licences and letters of Intent issued. Copies of the publications are also available in the Parliament Library.

Information in respect of the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 are being tabulated and will be laid on the table of the House.

Telephonic Link between State Capitals and District Headquarters

3257. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the District Headquarters in each State and Union Territory of the country which are not directly linked on telephone with the respective State/Union Territory Capitals; and

(b) the period by which they would be provided with direct telephonic links with these Capitals?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See LT-3022/72.]

(b) The department has laid down that District Headquarters will normally be linked with State Capitals over Direct Trunk Circuits. This objective can however, be achieved progressively and as far as possible by the end of the Fifth Plan.

P.C.Os in Community Development Block Headquarters

3258. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

SHRI M. R. GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to include the Community Development Block Headquarters in the category of Station where P.C.Os. are to be provided; and

(b) if so, the date from which this decision would be implemented?

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

(a) and (b). No, Sir, it has not yet been decided to include the Community Development Block Headquarters in the list of Category Stations for providing Public Call Offices on loss. However, it is under examination whether this could be done in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

S.T.D. Link between Union Capital and Capitals of States and Union Territories

3259. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Capitals of the States and the Union Territories, which are linked with the Capital of the Country by S.T.D.; and

(b) the date by which the remaining Capitals would be linked by S.T.D. with the Union Capital?

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

(a) Capitals of States and Union Territories having S.T.D. links with the Union Capital are listed below:—

State or Union Territory	Capital
1. Bihar	Patna
2. Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab.	Chandigarh
3. Delhi	Delhi
3A Gujarat	Ahmedabad
4. Himachal Pradesh	Simla
5. J. & K.	Srinagar
6. Maharashtra	Bombay
7. Rajasthan, and	Jaipur
8. Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow

(b) Coaxial and Microwave schemes are being extended progressively to all State Capitals. Trunk Automatic exchanges have also been planned to cover all the State Capitals. It is expected that all State Capitals with the exception of a few distant ones (to which only "No Delay" service can be provided) will be linked by STD to Delhi as part of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Separation of Cadre of B.S.F. Headquarters from the Ministry

3260. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a move to separate the cadre of the Headquarters Office of Border Security Force from the Ministry of Home Affairs;

(b) the reasons for this and the financial implications involved; and

(c) whether Government have given its approval to the said scheme; if so, what are the main features of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The suggestion, in the interest of the better functioning of the BSF, is being examined.

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

Retention of Officers of B.S.F. Headquarters beyond the age of superannuation

3261. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Headquarters Office of Border Security Force forwarded the cases for retention of services of certain Officers beyond superannuation to the Ministry of Home Affairs;

(b) the number of cases forwarded by the Director General, Border Security Force during the period from 1st January, 1972 to 31st October, 1972 to the Government and the number of those where the request for retention in service has been acceded to; and

(c) whether Government propose to discourage this tendency?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir. Only such cases for retention of services i.e., extension in service, of officers beyond superannuation are referred to the Ministry of Home Affairs which are not within the competence of the DG BSF to approve.

(b) Nil.

(c) Government generally discourage the extension in service of officers beyond the age of superannuation except in very exceptional circumstances.

International Film Festival in Spain

3262. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is participating in the International Film Festival being held in the month of November, 1972 at Bilbao, Spain; and

(b) if so, the number of films entered by India in the festival?

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

(b) Three.

Minimum time limit for promotion of Non-gazetted staff in Central Secretariat

3263. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum time required for the non-gazetted staff in the Central Secretariat to get promotion in each grade; and

(b) the steps envisaged to ensure that every employee is promoted to the next grade within a reasonable time to provide incentive for Government service and to keep the employees contented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The non-gazetted categories of staff in the Central Secretariat Services include L.D.Cs. U.D.Cs, Assistants and Stenographers (Grade II and Grade III.) Promotions of these officers is governed by the Central Secretariat Clerical Service Rules, 1962, the Central Secretariat Service Rules, 1962 or the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service Rules, 1969. The minimum service required to be put in each grade for becoming eligible for consideration for promotion to the next higher grade, on the basis of seniority, is given below:—

Grade	Minimum Service
(1) L.D.C.	8 years
(2) U.D.C.	5 years
(3) Assistant	8 years
(4) Grade III Stenographers.	5 years (3 years for those appointed at the initial constitution with effect from 1-8-1969)

Actual promotions, however, depend inter alia on the availability of vacancies.

The promotional prospects in various grades are likely to be taken into account by the 3rd Pay Commission while examining the pay structure of the Central Secretariat Services.

Setting up of an Indo-Soviet Scientific Information Centre in India

*3265 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether a scientific information centre will be set up in India with the Soviet assistance,

(b) if so, whether this will be independent of the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre in New Delhi, and

(c) whether earlier proposal to attach it with the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre and PIO has not found favour with a large number of scientists, and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM). (a) to (c). One of the projects approved in February 1970 under Indo-Soviet Joint Committee for Scientific Collaboration related to the setting up of a Science Information Centre at INSDOC under the CSIR. In accordance with this agreement, the USSR supplies to INSDOC current Russian scientific and technical literature consisting of books, periodicals and monographs. The INSDOC in turn circulates the information to leading lib-

raries in the form of two lists which are published by them periodically. These are, (1) Accession list of 'Russian Scientific and Technical Publication' and (2) the 'Contents list of Soviet Scientific periodicals'.

2. In the agreement recently concluded with the Soviet Union a provision has been made for enlarging the scope of collaboration in this field with the specific purposes of developing, under the auspices of the CSIR, a full-fledged information centre for science and Technology Data Bank. The details are to be discussed at a meeting of experts from the two sides which is expected to take place shortly.

3. The institutional arrangements for implementing this provision and the role of INSDOC therein are under consideration of the Government.

Imbalances in development of various regions of M.P.

3266 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether there is imbalance in respect of development activities amongst the various regions of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to remove the imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA). (a) to (c) Information has been sought from the State Government. The same will be laid on the Table of the House when obtained.

Development in Madhya Pradesh below National average

3267 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the level of development in all Sectors of developmental

activities in Madhya Pradesh is much lower than the national average;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to bring them at par with national average?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The information requested for by the Honourable Member is being collected from the concerned Central Ministries and the Madhya Pradesh Government and will be placed on the Table of the House as and when received.

Central Sector schemes for M. P. during Fifth Plan

3268 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the Central Sector schemes for Madhya Pradesh in the Fifth Five Year Plan, and

(b) the total proposed investment thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The scheme-wise contents and total investment of the Fifth Plan outlay are yet to be discussed with the Ministries and State Governments.

Criteria for Central Assistance to States for implementation of annual plan for 1972-73

3269. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the Central assistance allocated to each State for the implementation of the Annual Plan for the year 1972-73; and

(b) the criteria adopted for making these allocations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A Statement indicating the Central assistance allocated to each State for financing the approved State Annual Plans 1972-73 is laid on the Table of the House.

2. The allocations of Central assistance in 1972-73 to States other than Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura have been made broadly on the basis of the following formula approved by the National Development Council for allocation of Central assistance for the Fourth Plans of all States:—

Out of Rs 3500 crores of Central assistance allocated for States' Fourth Plans, the requirements of Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland are met through an *ad hoc* lump allotment of Rs. 400 crores. The balance of Rs. 3500 crores is distributed among the remaining States as under:

(i) 60 per cent on the basis of population.

(ii) 10 per cent on the basis of the *per capita* State income-assistance under this criterion going only to States having *per capita* State incomes below the national average.

(iii) 10 per cent on the basis of the tax effort in relation to State income.

(iv) 10 per cent on the basis of the spill-over of major continuing irrigation and power projects.

(v) 10 per cent to meet the special problems of individual States.

3. The allocation of Central assistance in 1972-73 to Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura, which were Union Territories, at the beginning of the Fourth Plan, has been made from out of the amount of Rs. 425 crores allocated by way of Central assistance for the Fourth Plans of all Union Territories.

STATEMENT

Allocation of Central assistance to States for the State Annual Plans—1972-73

	(Rs. crores)
1. Andhra Pradesh	46.56
2. Assam	32.96
3. Bihar	65.57
4. Gujarat	30.65
5. Harvna	15.23
6. Jammu & Kashmir	32.00
7. Kerala	33.95
8. Maharashtra	47.63
9. Madhya Pradesh	50.83
10. Meghalaya	7.22
11. Mysore	33.56
12. Nagaland	7.59
13. Orissa	31.04
14. Punjab	19.59
15. Rajasthan	42.68
16. Tamil Nadu . . .	39.19
17. Uttar Pradesh . .	102.04
18. West Bengal	42.87
TOTAL	681.16
19. Himachal Pradesh .	22.00
20. Manipur	7.50
21. Tripura	8.00
TOTAL	718.66

Request from British Police to investigate the posting of a Parcel from New Delhi

3270. SHRI M M JOSEPH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from British Police to investigate the posting of

parcel from New Delhi which exploded in a diamond brokers' office in Smithfield in the heart of London on 10th November, 1972 and posting of other letter bombs to that country; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN): (a) and (b). A general request was received from the Scotland Yard through our High Commission in London to the effect whether they could send an Investigating Officer to coordinate the investigation of letter bombs with his counterpart in New Delhi. The Government of India decided to render all facilities for the visit of such an officer. The Indian High Commission was accordingly informed and asked to indicate the details of name, rank, etc. of the officer whom the Scotland Yard proposes to depute. A reply in this regard is still awaited.

Request from Tamilnadu Government for C.R.P.'s help to maintain Law and Order situation in State

3271. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamilnadu Government has requested the Central Government for the help of the CRP to maintain law and order during the processions in the city on 10th November, 1972 and on 13th November, 1972;

(b) if so, how many times such sort of requests have been made seeking the assistance of Central Government during the last four months?

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

(b) At the request of the State Government of Tamilnadu, the following CRP force was made available to them for law and order duties during the last four months:—

Strength made available	Date	
	From	To
4 Coys	15-6-72	17-6-72
1 1/2 Coys	4-7-72	10-7-72
2 Coys	6-11-72	to date
3 Coys	7-11-72	12-11-72
6 Coys	8-11-72	to date
2 Coys	12-11-72	to date
2 Coys	14-11-72	15-11-72

Rate of Economic growth

3272. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of economic growth during the first three Five Year Plans and also during the period immediately afterwards when only annual plans were in operation; and

(b) the latest estimate of the rate growth during 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

(SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Plans/years	Annual Growth Rate (at constant prices)
First Five Year Plan	3.5
Second Five Year Plan	3.8
Third Five Year Plan	2.5
1966-67	1.5
1967-68	9.3
1968-69	2.4
1969-70	5.3
1970-71	4.7*
1971-72	Not yet available.

*Provisional.

Demand for transfer of Hill areas of Punjab and Haryana to Himachal Pradesh

3273 SHRI RAM PRAKASH:
SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for the transfer of some hill areas, which form part of Punjab and Haryana, to Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) As announced in the Press Communique on the 28th January, 1970, such claims and counter-claims for readjustments of the existing inter-State boundaries between the States of Punjab, Har-

yana and Himachal Pradesh are to be gone into by a Commission which is to be appointed after its terms of reference are settled in consultation with the Governments concerned.

Decentralisation of Small Scale Industries

3274. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to decentralise future development of small scale industries and entrust it to the State Governments; and

(b) if so, the need for decentralisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Development of Small Scale Industries is primarily the responsibility of State Governments the question of entrusting it to the State Governments, therefore, does not arise.

Communal riots in the country

3275. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of communal riots in the country during this year;

(b) the States where these communal riots took place; and

(c) the causes of these riots and in how many cases judicial enquiries have been/have not been instituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIVAS MISHRA): (a) to (c). According to the information available with the Central Government, there have been 211 incidents of communal

violence upto the end of October this year. These incidents may or may not amount to 'riots' as defined in the Indian Penal Code. Details in regard to the serious incidents are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

During the period upto May this year, there were two serious communal incidents: (i) in February, 1972 at Gulbarga (Mysore) on the occasion of Hofi and (ii) at Hubli (Mysore) in March, 1972 on account of a local controversy over the proposed construction of a college building. In June, 1972, after the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act, 1972, was passed by Parliament, there were disturbances in three places in U.P. In Aligarh, where a protest had been organised by some leaders against the enactment some incidents occurred on 5th June, 1972. In Varanasi and Ferozabad, the disturbances broke out on 16th June, 1972, which was being observed as a protest day against the enactment in response to a call given by the Aligarh Muslim University Old Boys' Convention Council, the Muslim League and the Muslim Majlis. In September, 1972, a serious incident occurred at Dadri over an alleged case of cow-slaughter. In October, 1972, disturbances occurred at Palanpur (Gujarat) and Bangalore (Mysore) following stone-throwing on Dushera processions.

2. No judicial enquiries have been instituted in respect of any of these incidents.

Declaration of P & T. Federation and P. T. Board regarding the working of the machinery of Joint Consultation and compulsory arbitration

3276. SHRI P.M. MEHTA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representatives of the two Federations of Posts and Tele-

graph employees and of the Post and Telegraph Board signed a declaration on the 4th November, 1972 regarding common approach and co-operative efforts to make the machinery of Joint consultation and compulsory arbitration work;

(b) whether the machinery had not been functioning for the last four years; and

(c) if so, reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The functioning of the P & T Departmental Council (J.C.M.) came to a stop as a result of the derecognition of the N.F.P.T.E. consequent upon their participating in the 1968 illegal strike. When the recognition to the N.F.P.T.E. was restored, the staff side seats meant for non-industrial P&T workers were divided between the NFPTE and the FNPTO, since the latter Federation had been recognised by that time. The NFPTE, however, wanted all the staff side seats for non-industrial workers, and since this could not be agreed to, they did not agree to participate in council meetings. With out the N.F.P.T.E. representatives, there was no quorum on the staff side, and it was in this background that the Departmental Council could not function for a little over 4 years.

Reorganisation of administrative set up in the country

3277. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission has not been able to give any drastic changes required in the Administration; and

(b) if so, whether the Union Government are considering to have a new look and to reorganise the whole administrative set-up in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The Administrative Reforms Commission submitted 20 reports on various sectors of administration covering a wide range of subjects concerning both the Centre and the States. Out of 527 recommendations concerning the Centre, decisions have been taken on 375 and, of these, 336 (89%) have been accepted with or without modification. Details of these have been given in statements laid on the Table of the House on 31st July, 1970 and 17th November, 1971, respectively. The decisions on these recommendations are all in various stages of implementation and it would take some time before the effects of these changes become visible. In view of these facts, it would be difficult to make a reliable assessment at this juncture of the results achieved by the efforts of the Administrative Reforms Commission. However as the process of administrative improvement is a continuing one efforts are being made and will continue to be made to ensure an optimum administrative capability to meet the ever-changing needs of Government.

Selection to posts in the departments of Atomic Energy, Science and Technology and Planning Commission made without consulting U.P.S.C.

3279. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the selection to all the posts in the Departments of Atomic Energy, Science and Technology and in the Planning Commission is not made in consultation with the U.P.S.C.

(b) if so, the number of Officers in these Departments selected during the years 1971 and 1972; and

(c) whether any officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes have been selected, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No, Sir. Apart from certain types of posts like those of chairman/members of Commissions Committees etc. appointed by or under the authority of a resolution of either House of Parliament or by a resolution of Government for the purpose of conducting any investigation or enquiry into or for advising Government on specified matters, the posts of Consultants in the Planning Commission, the scientific and technical posts in the National Committee on Science and Technology (under the Department of Science and Technology) and the technical and administrative posts in or under the Atomic Energy Commission are excluded from the purview of the Union Public Service Commission.

(b) and (c). The position in respect of posts excluded from the purview of the Commission is as follows:—

Planning Commission: No appointment has so far been made to the posts of Consultants.

National Committee on Science and Technology: During the years 1971 and 1972 ten appointments were made including six by deputation from other Departments/organisations. Of the remaining four, two have resigned. No person belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes was appointed to any of these posts.

Department of Atomic Energy: The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Promotion of Section Officers as Under Secretaries

3280. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the promotion to the post of Under Secretary in Government of India is made on selection basis;

(b) if so, the time-limit for Section Officer to become eligible for consideration for selection of Under Secretaries or other Grade I Officers in C.S.S.;

(c) whether there is any relaxation in age limit for the Section Officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(d) if not, the manner in which Government propose to complete the reserved quota of these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Promotions of Section Officers of the Central Secretariat Service to the post of Under Secretary (Grade I of the Service) are made on the basis of merit.

(b) Ten years of approved service in the Grade of Section Officer of the Central Secretariat Service.

(c) There is no age limit prescribed for promotion of Section Officers of the Central Secretariat Service to Grade I of the Service.

(d) There is no reservation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in the post of Under Secretary filled by promotion of Section Officers, but certain concessions are admissible to them in terms of the Ministry of Home Affairs Office Memorandum No. 1/12/67-Estts(C), dated the 11th July, 1968.

शेफी एक के सेवा निवृत्त अधिकारियों को
पुनः रोजगार दिया जाता

3281. श्री बागदिक नंबर : क्या
प्रधान मंत्री यह उद्देश्य की पूर्ति करेंगे कि :

(क) गत 3 वर्षों में शेफी एक के
कितने अधिकारी सेवा निवृत्त हुये ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने अधिकारियों को
पुनः रोजगार दिया गया ; और

(ग) उन्हें किस आधार पर पुनः
रोजगार दिया गया ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कर्मिक विभाग में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्र) : क
से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है
और इसे यथाशीघ्र सदन के पटल पर रख
दिया जाएगा ।

P.C.O. at Bidi in Belgaum District

3282. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the
Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals for the
starting of a Public Call Office at
Bidi in Khanapur taluka of Belgaum
District were made on 14th January,
1972 to the Divisional Engineer, Tele-
graphs, Hubli;

(b) the difficulty, if any in sanc-
tioning the same; and

(c) when the Public Call Office
will be sanctioned and installed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNI-
CATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHU-
GUNA): (a) to (c). Proposal for
opening a Public Call Office at Bidi
connected to Nanded exchange had
been approved on rent and guarantee
earlier. On request by the guarantor
on 13th January, 1972 the proposal
has been reviewed and revised sanc-
tion to connect the proposed P.C.O. at
Bidi to Itgi has been issued. Be-

mand note for payment of advance
annual rental is also being issued.
The Public Call Office will be opened
after the payment of advance rental
is received and the required stores
have been arranged and received.

सरकारी कार्यों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

3283. श्रीमती सावित्री स्वामी :
श्री ईश्वर शिंदे :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या गृह मंत्रालय के स्पष्ट आदेशों
के बावजूद केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय का सारा
कार्य अंग्रेजी में ही किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों
के कार्य में हिन्दी के प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहित
 देने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्य-
वाही करने का है ?

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

(क) प्रश्न में उल्लिखित स्वरूप के गृह
मंत्रालय के कोई आदेश नहीं है । सरकारी
कामकाज में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग
संशोधित राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963
द्वारा नियमित होता है ।

(ख) सदन के पटल पर रखी गयी
वार्षिक मूल्यांकन रिपोर्टों में वार्षिक कार्य-
क्रम तथा सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी के
प्रगामी प्रयोग के परिणाम का उल्लेख किया
गया है, । किन्तु केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों के
सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी के प्रयोग
को प्रोत्साहित देने के लिए अन्य उपायों के
समय निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं :-

(i) सेवा के दौरान हिन्दी शिक्षण;

(ii) हिन्दी में दायित्व शीटों
की व्यवस्था ;

(iii) हिन्दी अक्षरसङ्घों की व्यवस्था;

(iv) विभिन्न प्रपत्रों का दोनो भाषाओं में अक्षर;

(v) नैपुण्यपूर्ण भाषा का विषयार्थिक रूप में प्रयोग :

(vi) अनुवाद एकाकी की स्थापना,

(vii) हिन्दी अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति ;

(viii) हिन्दी में लिखी लिखने के लिए मिश्रित भाषा के प्रयोग की अनुमति; और

(ix) हिन्दी जानने वाले। प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों को सरकारी कार्यालय में हिन्दी के प्रयोग की प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए अनुदेश निकालना ।

Harassment to public who volunteer themselves to bring victims of road accidents in Delhi to hospitals.

3204 SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of road accidents even in main thorough fares in Delhi go uninformed by the public for several hours;

(b) whether the rude behaviour and often harassment by the police to those who volunteer themselves to bring such victims to the hospitals is responsible for this indifference on the part of the public; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to stop this harassment to public so that the public be encouraged to report immediately such accidents to the police?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No.

(b) Only one complaint of this nature has come to notice since 1971.

(c) Instructions have been issued by the LG. Police Delhi that:

(1) Publicmen who bring the injured persons to the hospital and who are not themselves involved in the accidents, need not be detained.

(2) The names and addresses of such persons and the registration number of their vehicle with a brief reference of the place from where the injured person was picked up, may be obtained to enable the investigation officer to get in touch with them and record their statement.

(3) An affidavit may be procured from such a witness for tendering in court. He need not be called for evidence unless he is an eye witness of the accident.

Grant of pension to freedom fighters from U. P.

3205. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of freedom fighters from U.P. who had been awarded political pension, District-wise; and

(b) the number of applications rejected in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The required information is furnished in the statements I & II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3923/72].

(b) 62 applications have been rejected.

Unemployed Films Artists, etc. of the Eastern Region

3287. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) on what consideration Government are refusing to accede to the persistent demands by unemployed artistes, technicians and workers of film studios, laboratories and low-cost film producing units—that regional newsreels be produced in studios and laboratories of the Eastern region with the help of unemployed artistes, technicians and workers of the film industry; and

(b) whether such demands and other measures to be centrally-administered were incorporated in the recommendations of the Film Consultative Committee formed by the second United Front Government of West Bengal presided over by the former President of the Film Finance Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Government have decided to transfer a part of the film processing work of the Films Division to Calcutta. A scheme

to divert the production of documentaries, regional editions of the newsreels is under active consideration.

The Study Team set up by the Government to consider the grievances of film industry in West Bengal have also taken note of the contents of the report of the State Film Consultative Committee set up by the Government of West Bengal.

Financial outlay for public and private sectors during the first three Five Year Plans

3288. SHRI BHALJIBHA^r PARMAR:
SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the proposed financial outlay in the first three Five Year Plans in the private and public sectors, separately; and

(b) the expenditure actually incurred?

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

Statement

Outlay and Expenditure in the first Three Five Year Plans

(Rs. crores)

	Public Sector Outlay		Private Sector Investment	
	Provision	Actual Expenditure	Provision	Actual
	1	2	3	4
First Plan	2377.70	1960.00	1600.00	1866.00
Second Plan	4800.00	4672.00	2400.00	3100.00
Third Plan	7500.00	8577.20	4300.00	4100.00

देशी शराब की सप्लाई के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा माने गये टेंडर

3289. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देशी शराब की सप्लाई के लिए आसन्नित किए गए टेंडरों में से दिल्ली-प्रशासन ने उत्तर प्रदेश के एक ऐसे कारखाने के टेंडर को स्वीकार कर लिया है जिसकी दरे ऊंची थी, और कम मूल्य के टेंडरों को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में जांच करने के लिए कोई आयोग नियुक्त किया है , और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसकी रिपोर्ट की बिशिष्ट बातों का ज्वीरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एक० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि जिस फर्म का टेंडर स्वीकार किया गया था 750 मिलिलिटर और 500 मिलिलिटर की बोतलों में सादा, साधारण मसालेदार तथा विशेष मसालेदार शराब के लिए और 250 मिलिलिटर की बोतल में सादा तथा विशेष मसालेदार शराब के लिए उसकी दरे, सबसे कम थी। 250 मिलिलिटर की बोतल के लिए साधारण मसालेदार शराब के लिए दूसरी फर्म की दरे सबसे कम थी। चूंकि पड़ोसी फर्म ने प्रायः सभी किस्मों और दूसरे प्रकारों के लिए सबसे कम दरे प्रस्तुत की थी अतः प्रशासन ने उसका टेंडर स्वीकार कर लिया।

(ख) जी नहीं श्रीमान।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनों पर कालों के लिए अधिक राशि वसूल करना

3290. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन से पहले की तरह 20 पैसे डालने की बजाए 30 पैसे डालकर टेलीफोन किया जा सकता है

(ख) क्या निजी कालों की दर केवल 20 पैसे प्रतिकाल है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनो से की गई कालों के लिए प्रतिकाल 10 पैसे अधिक वसूल करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीमन्दन बहुगुणा) :
(क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) जी हां। प्रइवेट टेलीफोनो से की जाने वाली कालों के मामले में उप-भोक्ताओं को 20 पैसे प्रतिकाल चार्ज के अलावा टेलीफोन के किराए का चार्ज भी देना पड़ता है। चूंकि पी०सी०ओ० से कालें करने पर किराए के चार्ज नहीं लगाए जाते, इसलिए इन कालों के लिए अधिक दर निर्धारित की गई है।

बिहार में स्वाधीनता सेनानियों को पेंशन देना

3291. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के जिन स्वाधीनता सेनानियों को पेंशन मंजूर की गई है, उनके नामों और संख्या का जिलेदार ज्ञात क्या है ; और

(ख) इस बारे में कितने आवेदन-पत्रों को अस्वीकार किया गया है और उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचक में उपरोक्त (बी इकाई) का नोहिलिय) : (क) कर्नाटक ग्राम्य कलन विवरण i और ii में दी गई है, जो सभा पटल पर रख दिए गए हैं। [बिनालाय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या L.T.—3924/72]

(ख) 18 घावकन पत्र अस्वीकार कर दिए गए हैं। घावकन-पत्र अधिकांशतः इस कारण अस्वीकार किए जाते हैं

- (i) कुल सभा छ महीने से कम हो,
- (ii) वार्षिक आय 5000 रुपए से अधिक हो,
- (iii) अन्यथा पेशन प्राप्त करने के लिए अपना हों, जैसे बिदाहित पुत्रिया, पोत्र-पोत्री इत्यादि।

बिहार में स्कूटर बनाने के लिए लक्ष्मण देवा

3292. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में स्कूटर बनाने के लिए नए लाइसेंस देने का है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या बिहार राज्य में भी ऐसा कोई कारखाना स्थापित किया जायेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपरोक्त (बी सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) : पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना की प्रगति में स्कूटरों के निर्माण के लिए नये लाइसेंसों को देने के बारे में, अब तक स्वीकृत की गई औद्योगिकी के विकासक्रम की प्रगति को ध्यान में रखकर उचित समय पर विचार किया जायेगा।

Revision of Pay Scales of Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan New Delhi

3293 SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Class IV employees of the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan New Delhi are still getting Rs 30 and Rs 40 as their basic salary

(b) whether recommendations of 2nd Pay Commission have not so far been made applicable to the employees of Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi, if so the reasons therefor, and

(c) whether the scheme for payment of gratuity has not so far been made applicable to the employees of Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi, and if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) No Sir

(b) The Commission has decided to adopt different scales of pay in respect of staff engaged in trading activities but allowances and other benefits are the same as admissible to regular employees of the Commission to whom the recommendations of 2nd Pay Commission have been made applicable except in the case of Contributory Provident Fund.

(c) The Scheme for payment of gratuity to the employees of Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan is under consideration

Electronic Organ giving sounds of various Musical Instruments Developed by an Electronics Concern in Poona

3294 SHRI C K JAFFER SHARIEF Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state,

(a) whether an Electronic concern in Poona which manufactures Radio's TV sets and Amplifiers has developed

an Electronic organ which is the first of its kind in the country which can give sounds of different musical instruments; and

(b) if so, whether these instruments are designed and fabricated with indigenous know-how and components?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). M/s. Semiconductors Limited, Poona were granted a letter of intent in 1969 for the manufacture of 800 Nos. of electronic musical equipments on the basis of indigenous know-how without any foreign collaboration. The party has recently made an application for the import of key boards for making prototypes of electronic musical organs. In this application the party has stated that it has developed a few types of electronic musical organs. Components to the extent of 7 per cent of the value of production will need to be imported to make these according to the party's original application.

Export order placed with Hindustan Teleprinters, Madras

3295. **SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHA-RIEF:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether State-owned Hindustan Teleprinter Factory, at Madras has received orders from foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the estimate of foreign exchange likely to be earned and the number of teleprinters to be exported to different countries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BANUGUNA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The particulars of export orders received by the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited from different countries during the year 1972-73 (from 1-4-1972 to 28-11-1972) and the estimate of foreign exchange likely to

be earned are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The particulars of export orders received by the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited from different countries during the year 1972-73 (from 1-4-1972 to 28-11-1972) are as follows—

Year	Name of the Country	Orders Received (No. of Unit Teleprinters)
1972-73 (from 1-4-72 to 28-11-72)	Belgium .	2
	Jordan .	3
	Lebanon .	16
	Mauritius .	38
	Nepal .	56
	TOTAL .	115

Foreign exchange likely to be earned from the above export orders is Rs. 6.28 lakhs.

Manufacture of Automatic Letter Press Printing Machine by H.M.T. Kalamassery

3296. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether for the first time an automatic letter press printing machine has been manufactured and sold by the Kalamassery unit of the State owned Hindustan Machine Tools;

(b) whether any other items have been newly taken up in its production diversification programme; and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SEKHARSHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. By way of an assembly operation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

A.I.R. Promotion Policy

3297. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Radio Technical Employees' Association and Engineering Employees' Association have protested against the Promotion Policy of Government; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) These Associations have been representing mainly for the enhancement of promotion quotas to the grades of Engineering Assistant, Assistant Engineer and Assistant Station Engineer.

(b) Government have already decided to increase the promotion quota to the grade of Engineering Assistant from 5 per cent to 20 per cent to the grade of Assistant Engineer from 20 per cent to 60 per cent and the grade of Assistant Station Engineer from 30 per cent to 40 per cent.

Shifting of Lambretta Plant from Italy

3299. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Italian scooter plant of Innocenti (Lambretta Makers) has since been shifted to India; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The process of shifting is under way on schedule.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Raw Materials in Small Plastic Units

3300. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether small Plastic Units are reported to be starving due to the non-availability of raw material and Government have been approached for permission to import polyethylene powder; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Representations have been received about the shortage of polyethylene raw materials. Import of these materials are now allowed to actual users on a restricted basis and imports are canalised through the State Trading Corporation.

Employees Declared Surplus in Government of India Offices on the Rolls of Central (Surplus Staff) Cell

3301. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the offices of Government of India and the number of employees, separately, in the grades of Lower Division Clerk, Upper Division Clerk and Stenographer (both reserved and unreserved declared surplus during the period 1st January, 1972 to 30th June, 1972;

(b) the dates on which the above staff was taken on the rolls of the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell; and

(c) the names of offices where they were nominated showing dates of nomination letters in the above three categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT 3925/72.]

Legislation on Price-page Schedule

3302. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:**
SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

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

(a) whether the Indian Federation of Working Journalists has demanded a suitable legislation for price-page schedule as recommended by the Press Commission;

(b) whether the same is under Governments' consideration; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The matter is under consideration of Government.

Increase in the Rate of Telephone Call from P.C.O.s.

3303. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Telephone authorities have decided to raise the rate of Public Call to 30 paise;

(b) whether due to the shortage of new 10 paise coins, difficulties are being experienced by the callers; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to review their decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes Sir. P. & T. Department has

decided to raise the rate of Public Call to 30 paise from 1-7-1972.

(b) Some cases of shortage in availability were reported earlier to this office. Matter was taken up with Ministry of Finance who have arranged ample supply of these coins at places from where complaints were received about the shortage.

(c) No Sir, in view of reply to (b), above no review is proposed at this stage.

भारतेन्दु हरिश्चन्द्र के सम्मान में डाक-टिकट जारी करना

3304. **श्री घनश्याम प्रधान :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नागरी प्रचारणी सभा ने सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि देशभक्त और महाकवि भारतेन्दु हरिश्चन्द्र की स्मृति में डाक टिकट जारी किया जाए; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा):

(क) जी हां।

(ख) यह प्रस्ताव फिलाटली सलाहकार समिति की चुनाव उप-समिति की अगली बैठक में विचारार्थ रख दिया जाएगा।

Inquiry against Industrial Houses for Violation of their Licensing Capacity

3305. **SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 408 dated the 30th August, 1972 regarding the inquiry against various Industrial Houses for violation of their Industrial Licences by increasing their production beyond their licensed capacities and state:

(a) the stage at which the matter stands now; and

(b) how long will it take more for the Commission of Inquiry to inquire into these cases and submit their report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The investigation of the Commission of Inquiry on the Large Industrial Houses, into the circumstances in which unauthorised production in excess of the licensed capacity occurred in the cases brought out by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, is still not over.

(b) Government cannot indicate the period, since completion of inquiry by the Commission depends on various factors including the wide scope of the inquiry and the necessary procedures.

Utilisation of Licences issued for Public Sector by States

3306. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of Industrial Licences for public sector given to various State Governments;

(b) the number of industrial licences utilised by the State Governments,

(c) the reasons why the remaining licences could not be utilised by the State Governments; and

(d) the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Eleven industrial licences for new undertakings and one for substantial expansion have been granted to State Industrial Development Corporations upto 30th September, 1972, all of which have been reported to be at various stages of im-

plementation, with a few nearing completion.

(c) and (d). It has been observed that, in practice, the setting up of an industrial undertaking and commencement of production therein takes about 2 to 3 years' time from the issue of an industrial licence. The licences granted to State Industrial Development Corporations were issued during and after 1971.

Stress in Annual Plan for 1972-73 on Generation of Additional Employment Opportunities

3307 SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have laid much stress in the plan for 1972-73 on generation of additional employment opportunities and ensuring minimum facilities with regard to education, housing and drinking water to the bulk of the population, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof, State-wise?

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

(b) (i) Primary Education. Rs. 30 crores have been provided to the State Government and Union Territories for the appointment of 30,000 elementary school teachers during 1972-73 in addition to the continuation of an equal number sanctioned during 1971-72. This includes a sum of Rs. 9 crores for construction of 30,000 class rooms in elementary schools. Statewise details are indicated in statements (1) and (2) laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See LT-3926/72.]

(ii) Housing. The Central Housing and Urban Development Corporation had approved 12 schemes involving an outlay of Rs. 62.45 crores, against which it had undertaken to give loan assistance of Rs. 38 crores in suitable instalments to the State Governments. Under environmental improvement of

slums, a provision of Rs 15 crores has been made in 1972-73 in central sector for assistance to State Governments in the form of 100 per cent grant. As against the budget provision of Rs 15 crores, schemes costing Rs 20 crores are proposed to be sanctioned to eleven cities as indicated in statement No 3 laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-3926/72] For rural housing and provision of house sites to landless workers a provision of Rs 3 crores has been made and proposals have been invited from the State Governments

(iii) **Rural Water Supply** An accelerated programme of rural water supply involving an outlay of Rs 20 crores as 100 per cent grant to State Governments has been approved for 1972-73. Statewise break-up is indicated in statement No 4 laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-3926/72] Details of all the above programmes are indicated in the Annual Plan 1972-73 document published by Planning Commission in March, 1972

Cases of Under-invoicing, Over invoicing and Smuggling dealt with the C.B.I.

3308 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the number of cases of under-invoicing, over-invoicing and smuggling dealt with by the Central Bureau of Investigation during the last three years

(b) the number of cases in which the amount of money involved exceeded Rs 10 lakhs

(c) parties involved in such cases, and

(d) the number of cases disposed of by the Central Bureau of Investigation during the same period?

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

(a) From 1-1-1970 to 30-11-1972, the Central Bureau of Investigation registered 4 cases of under-invoicing and 3 cases of smuggling (under the Customs Act) No case of over-invoicing was registered during this period

(b) One case

(c) 2 parties are involved in cases relating to under invoicing and 13 parties are involved in cases of smuggling (under the Customs Act)

(d) Out of 7 cases registered during this period adjudication proceedings have been finalised imposing penalty on the accused in one case. The second case is pending trial and in one case complaint from the Collector of Customs Chandigarh, for being filed in court is awaited. The remaining 4 cases are under investigation

Issue of licences to large business houses

3309 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the industry-wise number of licenses issued, year-wise from 1969-70 to 1971-72 and during the first six months of 1972-73, to each of the 20 larger business houses and foreign firms

(b) number of licences of different categories issued year-wise during the same period to each of the 20 larger business houses and foreign firms for the establishment of industries in the backward regions of each State, and

(c) how far the industrial licensing policy of the Government has succeeded in removing regional imbalance in industrial development?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Details of all industrial licences and letters of intent issued by the Government from time to time are given in the "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences", Weekly "Indian Trade Journal" and the monthly "Journal of Industry and Trade". Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library. However, two statements are laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. see No. LT-3927/72.]

(c) It is yet too early to assess the impact of industrial licensing policy on removal of regional imbalances.

Applications from Kerala for licences in backward areas

3310. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN:

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

(a) whether some industrialists of Kerala made requests for the grant of licences to start industries in the backward areas and promote industrialisation of backward regions;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to prepare any alternative scheme to set up industries in the backward areas in Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Ten applications for industrial licences to start new undertakings in the backward Districts of Kerala have been received between August, 1971 and September 1972. Of these 2 have been finalised and disposed of by way of issue of letters of intent (or exemption from licensing). The remaining 8 are at present under consideration. Details of pending applications are normally not disclosed. The letter of intent

issued relates to safety razor blades and involves investment of Rs. 72.6 lakhs on land, building and machinery.

(c) The Government have announced in August, 1971, a scheme for the grant of subsidy to the industries set up in the selected backward districts of the country. This scheme is applicable to the State of Kerala also. Besides the scheme of concessional finance for backward areas already in force is also applicable to Kerala.

Visit of High-Powered Soviet Team of Gosplan (Russian Planning Commission)

3312. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high-powered Soviet team of Gosplan (Russian Planning Commission) has started in-depth studies in India aiming at dovetailing the 5-years Plans of Russia and India; and

(b) if so, whether more significant object of this exercise is rapid stepping up of steel production in this country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Three Groups of Soviet experts, also representing Soviet Planning Organisation (Gosplan), are at present holding discussions with the Indian counter-parts with a view to exploring possibilities of further cooperation in the fields of (i) ferrous and non-ferrous industries and (ii) industrial production intended to increase trade between the two countries. These are, however, no proposals to dovetail the Five-Year Plans of Russia and India.

Expenditure on Introduction of Pin Code System in Post Offices

3313. SHRI RAMAVATAR SASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a colossal sum of money is being spent for introducing PIN CODE in the Post Offices;

(b) whether a host of posts of Officers in class II and class I have been created and are being created for implementing the scheme;

(c) whether the All India Unions of Post and Telegraph Employees have protested out-right against this scheme; and

(d) whether this scheme is a precursor of introduction of mechanisation computerisation in R.M.S. Services?

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

(b) No, Sir. only two class I posts have been created in the P. & T. Directorate.

(c) None of the All India Unions of P. & T Employees has protested against the scheme.

(d) No, Sir.

Revenue Earned and Maintenance cost of Patna Telephone Circle

3314. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the date from which the newly created Circle of the Patna Telephones came into being;

(b) the number of posts in the Gazetted cadre and the administrative Non-Gazetted cadre created in the circle till date;

(c) the actual amount of Telephone Revenue earned month by month during the six months preceding and six months succeeding the formation of this circle; and

(d) if the revenue has decreased and maintenance cost has increased, the reasons therefor and the corrective steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):
(a) 22-2-1972.

(b) The number of Gazetted Posts is 5 and the number of Non-Gazetted Posts is 68.

(c) Revenue earned (in thousands) Preceding six months:

	(in thousands) Rs.
September '71 . . .	2418
October '71 . . .	618
November '71 . . .	1204
December '71 . . .	1799
January '72 . . .	1283
February '72 . . .	2051
TOTAL . . .	9373

Succeeding six months:

	Amount in thousands Rs.
March '72 . . .	1016
April '72 . . .	1177
May '72 . . .	1123
June '72 . . .	1159
July '72 . . .	1227
Aug. '72 . . .	727
TOTAL . . .	6429

(d) There has been a fall in revenue during these periods and nominal increase of Rs. 81,000 in maintenance costs.

The reasons for decrease in revenue are as follows:—

(i) Comparison is made during different points of time. When compared with the corresponding 6 months of the previous year there is actually an increase of Rs. 2.66 lakhs (5 per cent).

- (ii) There is fluctuation in the revenue earned month by month in any year and the flow of traffic in summer months is comparatively less than in winter months
- (iii) The amounts of revenue is dependent upon the billing cycles. For example, the annual rentals for telex connections, telephone accessories and other facilities are billed in February of each year and these alone amount to Rs 45 lakhs
- (iv) Due to the unprecedented drought this year there has been a steep fall in the traffic and in the revenue earnings

The nominal increase in the maintenance cost is mainly due to a special drive that was instituted by the Telephone District in the month of March, 1972, to clear all the outstanding claims and bills.

Expenditure Incurred on effecting change in Mechanism of Coin Boxes of P.C.O.s,

3315 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Posts and Telegraphs Department has changed the mechanism of coin boxes at P.C.O.s installed all over the country following the introduction of new coins of 10 paise denomination and raising of the charge from 20 paise to 30 paise per call, and

(b) if so the number of coin boxes in the country as on 15th August, 1972, State-wise, and the amount spent on effecting necessary changes in the mechanical device?

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

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the house shortly.

Raid by C.B.I. on the House of an Officer of Space Research Organisation in Thumba

3316 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6508 on 17th May, 1972 regarding the raid by C.B.I. on the house of an Officer of Space Research Centre, Thumba and state

(a) whether the investigation of the case has been completed, and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Equitable Distribution of the benefits of Planning among the People in Fifth Plan

3317 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether hitherto emphasis was laid more on increasing production with little or no attention paid to the problem of distribution of the benefits of planning; and

(b) if so, whether any steps are being taken to ensure equitable distribution of the benefits of planning in the Fifth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) The Planning Commission's assessment of the development strategy followed in the Plans so far has been stated in its document "Towards and Approach to the Fifth Plan". The relevant extract reads as follows:

'In elaborating our strategy of development in earlier Plan

documents, we seem to have assumed that a fast rate of growth of national income will by itself create more and fuller employment and produce higher living standards for the poor. We also seem to have assumed that, for reduction of disparities income and wealth the scope of redistributive policies is severely limited."

(b) The Fifth Plan envisages equal emphasis on growth and reduction in inequality. This is designed to ensure a more equitable distribution of the benefits and burdens of development

Renaming of Port Blair as Subhas Bunder

3318. SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether in commemoration of the visit of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose to Port Blair in 1943 as the President of the Free India Government, where he raised the first flag of freedom in the liberated territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the imperialist name of 'Port Blair' will be changed to rename it as 'Subhas Bunder';

(b) whether the people of port Blair and Andamans in general are also in favour of such renaming of this port; and

(c) if so, the views of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No such proposal is at present under the consideration of Government.

(b) Such a feeling has not been brought to the notice of Government so far.

(c) Does not arise.

Benefits to Freedom Fighters who joined Government Service

3319. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether many freedom fighters have joined services of the Central Government after the age of 30 years and as such are not getting the full benefits of their service periods;

(b) whether the West Bengal Government had taken the decision on 31st December, 1969 to give benefit to those freedom fighters who had been in detention, internment and imprisonment as convicted or undertrials for a period not less than two years and who joined Government service after the age of 30 years by extending the date of superannuation (i.e. 58/60 years of age) until they attain 65 year of age or complete 30 years of service; and

(c) if so, whether in view of Government's decision to give pension to freedom fighters the Government will extend superannuation age on 30 years service benefit as has been done by the Government of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Persons who took part in national movements and were thereby prevented from appearing in examinations conducted by the Federal/Union Public Service Commission or other authorities under the Central Government for recruitment to various services were allowed, under orders issued in 1948, relaxation of age upto 35 years on the date of commencement of examination, and this concession was admissible upto 31st December 1951. Exact information regarding the number of persons who were appointed to posts/services under the Central Government on the basis of this concession is not readily available.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Government have exclusive jurisdiction to regulate the terms and conditions of service of their employees. So far as the Central Government employees are concerned the age of superannuation was raised from 55 to 58 in 1962. The age of superannuation has to be the same for any class or category of employees and cannot vary in respect of individuals on grounds of any method or source of recruitment. However, extension of service beyond the age of superannuation is considered where such extension is found necessary in the public interest.

'Yuvavani' Programme of A.I.R.

3320 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry is aware that the Yuvavani programme of All India Radio has been failure in achieving the aims and objects of the programme, and

(b) if so, what remedies have been devised by the Ministry to make it a success?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SIHA) (a) No, Sir. The Yuva Vani programme has not proved a failure. It has attracted the young listeners and participants.

(b) Does not arise.

Availability of jobs in Public Sector by the end of 1975.

3321 SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state how many jobs that are likely to be created by the end of 1975 will be generated by the public sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) To supplement the programmes covered by (b) and (c) Do not arise

the Fourth Five Year Plan, a number of schemes specially oriented to create employment opportunities have introduced since 1971-72. The details of these schemes are available in the brochure "Employment Opportunities" which has been circulated among the Hon'ble Members. As these schemes are still in various stages of implementation, it is too early to assess the number of jobs that will be created through them.

The Fifth Five Year Plan is still under preparation. The Expert Committee on Unemployment appointed by Government is expected to submit its report in the course of the next few months. The strategy for employment during the Fifth Plan period be finalised only after receipt of the Committee's report. In the light of the above, it is difficult at present to indicate the number of jobs that will be created by the end of 1975 in the Public sector.

Manufacture of Tractors in Collaboration with Italy

3322 SHRI K MALLANNA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether any agreement has recently been signed with an Italian firm for the manufacture of tractors in India,

(b) if so the broad outlines of the agreement and

(c) the time by which the project will commence production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) No, Sir.

Setting up of Central Public Sector Projects in Mysore

3323. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up more Central Public Sector Projects in the Mysore State during the next two years;

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

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c): The Central Industrial Projects in Mysore State included in the Fourth Plan have already been listed out in the Fourth Plan Document (pages 326—330) Since then, a decision has been taken to locate an integrated Steel Project in Vijya Nagar in Mysore. The feasibility report for this steel project is currently under examination. No other Central Public Sector project in Mysore State is contemplated

Foreign Exchange fraud in export and Import at Calcutta Port

3324. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether an Inquiry Commission has recently been set up into 500 crores foreign exchange fraud in export and import at Calcutta port; and

(b) if so, its composition and terms of reference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

पत्तों तथा पार्सलों में विस्फोटक पदार्थों का पता लगाने के लिए स्विट्जरलैंड से सहायता

3325. श्री सत्यजि चरण दास : क्या सचर मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत ने घातक विस्फोटक पदार्थ वाले पत्तों तथा पार्सलों का पता लगाने के लिए कोई प्रभावशाली तरीका सुझाने के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय डाक सघ (यू०पी०यू०) स्विटजरलैंड से सहायता की प्रार्थना की है , और;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है?

सचर मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीमन्थन बहुगुणा):

(क) जी हा ।

(ख) उनकी सलाह पर अन्य मन्त्र देशों को इस सम्बन्ध में पत्र लिख दिया गया है । इस बीच देश भर में डाकघरों को सावधान कर दिया गया है और उन्हें ताकीद कर दी गई है कि वे डाक-वस्तुओं की बारीकी से छान-बीन करें । महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों में मेटल डिटेक्टरों का प्रयोग करना शुरू कर दिया गया है ।

Demand for Merger of Jawpui area of Tripura with Mizoram

3326 SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the demand from any quarter for merger of entire Jawpui area of Tripura with Mizoram; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b): No such specific demand has been received by the Government recently. However facts are being ascertained from the Tripura authorities.

**सरकारी विभाग के लिए दिल्ली में
टेलीफोन व्यवस्था**

3327. श्री महावीर सिंह साक्ष्य :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में गत मार्च से अब तक सरकारी विभागों में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए बहुत से प्रार्थनापत्र दिये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन्हें अब तक कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये गये हैं और सभी मामलों में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमचंद्रनन्दन बहुगुणा) :

(क) जी हा । दिल्ली में गत मार्च से अब तक सरकारी विभागों में 1243 अजिया प्राप्त हुई हैं ।

(ख) 565 एक्सचेंज में क्षमता न होने या केबल पेयर खाली न होने के कारण या दोनों ही कारणों से बकाया मांग पूरी नहीं की जा सकी ।

Licence to M/s. Bharat Steel Tubes Ltd.

3328. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have granted a licence recently to M/s. Bharat Steel Tubes Limited worth Rs. 3 crore in free foreign exchange for the import of equipment; and

(b) if so, the details of the licence?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Loss incurred due to violent agitations in States

3330. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loss that Government had to suffer due to violent agitations in various States during the last six months; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

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

(a) The amount of loss (so far assessed) for the period from May, 72 to October, 72 is about Rs. 22068.

(b) Necessary and timely steps as warranted are taken for the safety / security of life and Government property by keeping close liaison with the local Civil and Police authorities

Shifting of "Vividh Bharat" from New Delhi to Bombay

3331. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether AIR workers are agitated over the proposal of shifting of the Vividh Bharati Unit from Delhi to Bombay and have submitted a memorandum giving their proposals in this regard; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The Staff Artists' Union of All India Radio has for some time past been agitating for the return of the staff artists transferred from Delhi on the shifting of the Vividh Bharati Unit to Bombay. Government have in this connection already decided to freeze all future vacancies of staff

artists at Delhi and nearby stations so as to enable the retransfer of the staff artists concerned.

Priority in the Supply of Raw Materials to Unemployed Engineers

3332. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL PURKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have issued directions to the States to reserve percentage of quota of all raw materials for units started by the unemployed engineers, who have undergone industrial training,

(b) the number of engineers who are now undergoing practical training at Government expenses in different states; and

(c) what other facilities will be provided to them for setting up their own industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir. However, the Import Trade Control Policy for 1972-73 provides for import of raw materials, components and spares to the extent, to a value of Rs. 1 lakh as per requirements assessed by the sponsoring authority to Graduate engineers/Ex-service personnel for setting up non priority industries in backward areas.

(b) The number of trainees undergoing practical training under the scheme of "Programme of Apprenticeship Training" of the Ministry of Education is as follows:—

Regions	No. of Trainees.
Northern	.. 56
Eastern	.. Nil
Western	.. 25
Southern	.. 27

Information on the number of trainees undergoing practical training under the scheme of "assistance to educated unemployed" is being collected.

(c) The scheme of assistance to the educated unemployed provides for a package of assistance in the form of industrial estates, seed money for purchase of machinery, establishment charges and training.

Low Rate of Production in Industries due to Depreciation of Machinery

3333. SHRI M. C. DAGA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether many industries in the country do not give the optimum turnout on account of worn but and obsolete plant and machinery; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). In certain industries such as lead, certain food industries, cars etc. in the large scale sector and in respect of machine tools, auto parts, foundry, rerolling, domestic electric appliances, hosiery, etc. in the small scale sector, it is reported that worn out and obsolete plant and machinery came in the way of achieving optimum production. Applications for replacement/renovation of plant and machinery both from indigenous and imported sources are considered on merits. Industry wise studies have also been initiated.

Setting up Units by State Industrial Development Corporation

3334. SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of the State Industrial Development Corporations in setting up new units is very poor;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). A recent review of the progress made by various State Industrial Development Corporations in implementation of the letters of intent and industrial licences issued in their favour, disclosed that they are at various stages of implementation. Most of the Letters of Intent granted to State Industrial Development Corporations were issued during and after 1970. It has been observed that, in practice, the setting up of an industrial undertaking and commencement of production thereon, takes about 3-4 years' time after the issue of a Letter of Intent. Government have been particularly anxious to secure a speedier implementation of the various Letters of Intent and industrial licences issued in favour of State Industrial Development Corporations, *inter alia*, by some general and specific bottlenecks being identified and steps being taken by all parties concerned, to remedy the situation to the extent possible. The recent review and the discussions on the subject at the State Industries Ministers' Conference held in September last were directed to this end.

Review of the Working of Ministry of Industrial Development

3335. SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a review of the working of the Ministry of Industrial Development has been made;

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the working of the Ministry and to effect economy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A review of the working and staff strength

of the Ministry is being at present done by the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance; their report is awaited.

(c) The recommendations of the Staff Inspection Unit will be given due consideration as and when received.

Takeover of Simpson Group of Industries

3336. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of the Labour Unions have urged the Centre to take over the Simpson Group of Industries, and

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

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

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of Government at present.

Development of Science and Technology during Fifth Plan

3337 SHRI S. A. MURUGNAN-THAM:
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) the total outlay envisaged for the development of science and technology in the Fifth Plan; and

(b) the major schemes to be taken up for the development of science and technology during the Fifth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The Science and Technology Plan which is intended to intensify inputs of scientific and technological knowledge and expertise in the

socio-economic planning during the Fifth Five Year Plan is expected to be finalised by the NCST by April 1973. It is therefore too early to give any definite figure of the total outlay involved in the exercise.

(b) The S & T Plan will cover all the important sectors of the national economy such as family welfare and health, fuel and power transportation, housing and urbanisation agriculture, defence space and consumer industries. The schemes to be included in each of these areas will be based on a detailed assessment of the existing knowledge and competence and the potential of development with reference to our socio economic needs. The schemes can not be enumerated till they have been finalised.

Cement Industry in Joint Sector

3338 SHRI S A MURUGANANTHAM Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to promote joint sector in the cement industry

(b) whether under this proposal private sector which has been barred to set up units in areas other than deficit areas will be allowed to set up units in other areas as well with Government participation and

(c) if so, what are the reasons that prompted Government to have Joint Sector in the Cement industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) to (c) Government's policy in regard to joint sector is derived from the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. Participation of the State with private enterprise in the case of the Cement Industry, whenever required in the national interest will be subject to an effective voice for Government in policy and operations in such undertakings.

Each proposal will have to be considered on merits of each location in the context of establishing fresh capacities.

Seminar on Adoption of Standards

3339 SHRI M S SIVASWAMY Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether any seminar on adoption of standards was held in November 1972 in New Delhi

(b) the names of the countries which participated in the seminar and

(c) the matters discussed and decisions arrived at the seminar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) A Seminar on Standardisation in Developing Countries was organised by the Indian Standards Institution in New Delhi from 13th to 16th November 1972.

(b) Representatives of Arab Republic of Egypt Ethiopia Ghana India Iran Iraq Malaysia Nigeria Singapore Sri Lanka France United Kingdom USSR Netherlands USA and of international agencies like the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) Economic Commission for Asia and Far East (ECAFE) participated in the Seminar.

(c) Many aspects of standardisation were discussed under the following six broad categories —

- (i) Aims and Objects of Standardisation for a Developing Country,
- (ii) Methodology and Planning,
- (iii) Voluntary v/s Obligatory Use of Standards,
- (iv) Consumers Protection through Quality Certification
- (v) Participation in Regional and International Standardisation, and

(vi) Multi-National Technical Co-operation.

A number of recommendations were made at the Seminar highlighting the importance of Standardisation to developing countries, advocating an integrated approach to quality control and standardisation, touching upon the significance of regional standardisation and dealing with the fruitful approach to problems of implementation and quality certification. The Seminar also agreed with the necessity of having a Centre for Standardisation under the aegis of United Nations for helping developing countries in various standardisation problems.

Bogus Industrial Units in Andhra Pradesh

3340 SHRI P GANGADEB
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI

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

(a) whether 76 Industrial Units in Andhra have been found bogus

(b) whether there are many such bogus industrial units existing in other States also and

(c) If so, whether in view of the large scale number of bogus Industrial Units existing in the country Government propose to set up a vigilance body to check such bogus units which hamper Industrial growth in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) Yes, Sir. Investigations have revealed existence of a certain number of such units

(b) Reports received from State Governments reveal that while there may be some bogus units in some states their details are not readily available.

(c) No such body is contemplated. However, State Directors of Industries have been advised to be more vigilant.

Local and Trunk Calls put through by Defence Minister from Official Residence

3341 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the number of local and trunk calls made by the Defence Minister from his official residence at New Delhi during the period from the 1st April, 1971 to 30th October, 1972, month-wise

(b) the amount of the bills paid by Government on account of these calls, and

(c) whether there is any expenditure ceiling for use of telephones by the Minister and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA)

(a) and (b) A statement showing the number of local calls and trunk calls made from the telephones working for the Minister of Defence at his official residence and the amounts paid therefor by the Ministry of Defence is given in Statement I laid on the Table of this House [Placed in Library See No LT-3928/72]

The number of local calls made during each month is not available since the meter readings are not taken calendar month-wise. The meter readings are being taken fortnightly. The fortnightly meter readings and the number of local calls registered during each fortnight from March '71 to November '72 (first week) are given in Statement-II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3928/72.]

(c) There is no expenditure ceiling for use of telephones by the Ministers. It has not been considered necessary to impose any ceiling in this regard.

Scheme for Integrated Area Development

3342. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK. Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have any scheme for integrated area development,

(b) if so its broad features, and

(c) how far this scheme has succeeded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) to (c) The Planning Commission has been advocating the adoption of integrated area development approach as a basis of Planning however this approach has been sought to be adopted only on an ad-hoc basis in a limited number of areas. Broadly two types of integrated area development schemes have been adopted so far. The first type relates to development of command areas of selected major irrigation projects wherein development of link roads, storages, market complexes and ancillary development of soil and drainage, agricultural extension services et. The other type relates to certain hill areas such as Mandi district of Himachal Pradesh where horticulture, animal husbandry and other connected activities have been sought to be taken up alongwith crop husbandry.

In view of importance of integrated development in the rural areas, the Planning Commission has constituted a Task Force headed by one of the Members of the Planning Commission. This Task Force is studying the strategy which will be relevant for development of specified areas in terms of their land and water resource situation. The Task Force will also be reviewing the experiments on integrated development undertaken in different conditions.

Implementation of the Recommendations of Sarkar Committee

3343 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK. Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the recommendations made by the Sarkar Committee regarding the reorganisation of the Science administration have since been implemented by the Government, and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b) The position is explained in the statements laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-3929/72]

Applications for expansion of capacity of large industries

3344 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK. Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government of India have set up a task force to consider the expansion of capacity of large industries not connected with large industrial houses,

(b) if so how many such applications have been considered by the task force and what are their recommendations thereon, and

(c) the decision taken thereon by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) The reference in the question to large industries not connected with large industrial houses is not clear. A Task Force has been set up to consider applications of Large Industrial Houses and Foreign Majority Companies for fuller utilisation of the

plant and machinery installed by them in respect of 65 selected industries.

(b) Of the 224 applications received up till now, the Task Force has considered 181 applications and has recommended recognition of enhanced capacity in 68 cases subject to conditions specified in each case.

(c) After considering the recommendations of the Task Force, Government have approved recognition enhanced capacity in 56 cases

मध्य प्रदेश के मन्दसौर जिले में टेलीफोन सम्बन्धी बढ़ती हुई मांग

3345. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के मन्दसौर तथा रतलाम जिला में टेलीफोन सम्बन्धी बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने में सरकार असफल रही है ,

(ख) उक्त मांग की पूर्ति में उठाए गए कदम क्या है ,

(ग) किन किन स्थानों में वर्तमान टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की क्षमता के विस्तार की तथा कहा कहा नए टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने की मांग है , और

(घ) बालू वर्ष के दौरान उक्त दो जिलों में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की क्षमता में कहा कहा वृद्धि की गयी और कहा कहा नए टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित किए गए ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमबतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के मन्दसौर और रतलाम जिलों में मिर्फ मन्दसौर, रतलाम, नीमच और पिपलीदा को छोड़ कर बाकी सब स्थानों पर टेलीफोनो की मांगें पूरी की जा रही हैं ।

(ख) रतलाम, मन्दसौर और नीमच के मौजूदा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के विस्तार की

योजनाएँ बनाई गई हैं । (1973 में रतलाम एक्सचेंज की क्षमता बढ़ा कर उसमें 840 लाइनें कर दी जाएगी । 1973-74 में मन्दसौर के वर्तमान एक्सचेंज की जगह 400 लाइनों का आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज लगाया जाएगा और 1974-75 में इसकी क्षमता बढ़ा कर उसमें 500 लाइनें कर दी जाएगी । 1973-74 में नीमच एक्सचेंज की क्षमता 360 लाइनें कर दी जाएगी और 1974-75 में इसे बढ़ा कर 480 लाइनें कर दी जाएगी ।) पिपलीदा में एक नया एक्सचेंज खोलने के प्रस्ताव की मजूरी दी जा चुकी है ।

(ग) मन्दसौर, रतलाम और नीमच में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की मौजूदा क्षमता में विस्तार करने की मांग है । पिपलीदा और नामली में नए टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की मांग है । नामली में नया एक्सचेंज खोलने के प्रस्ताव की जांच की जा रही है ।

(घ) दिसंबर वर्ष 1972 में मन्दसौर जिले के नारायणगढ़ स्थान में एक आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज लगा दिया गया है ।

जगदलपुर में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र

3346. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री नए आकाशवाणी केन्द्र स्थापित करने के बारे में 1 दिसम्बर, 1971 के अनारार्कित प्रश्न संख्या 2446 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश में जगदलपुर में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र स्थापित करने में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण संचालक में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) स्टूडियो, ट्रांसमिटर और स्टाफ क्वार्टरों के लिए स्थान प्राप्त कर लिए गए हैं । ट्रांसमिटर भवन का निर्माण कार्य शुरू हो गया है । स्टूडियो भवनों के निर्माण के लिए टेंडर मांगे गए हैं । उपकरणों के लिए आर्डर दे दिया गया है ।

Suspension of Police Officers in Delhi

3347. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of police officers suspended in Delhi during the year 1971-72; and

(b) what were the charges against those police officers who were suspended or prosecuted in court?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) 139 police officers were suspended in Delhi in the year 1971 and 137 in 1972 (upto 31st October, 1972).

(b) Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3930/72.]

उद्योगपतियों को लाइसेंस देना

3348. श्री आर० बी० बडो : का. श्रीयोगि : विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में उद्योगपतियों का विभिन्न प्रकार के कितने कितने लाइसेंस दिए गए ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में लाइसेंसों के लिए कितने आवेदनपत्र अस्वीकृत विधे गये; और

(ग) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) 1969, 1970 और 1971 की अवधि में उद्योग विकास तथा विनियमन अधिनियम, 1951 के अधीन विभिन्न प्रकार के 1209 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किए गये हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) इस अवधि में अधिनियम के अधीन औद्योगिक लाइसेंस के लिए प्राप्त 2228 आवेदनपत्रों को अलग अलग मामले में उपयुक्त विभिन्न कारणों जैसे

लघु उद्योगों के लिए सुरक्षण, कच्चे माल की कमी, प्रतिरिक्त क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए गुंजाइश न होना, आयतित माल पर बहुत अधिक व्यय सरकारी क्षेत्र के दृष्टिकोण से; उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत न आना आदि के फल-स्वरूप रद्द कर दिया गया है ।

Suggestion from States for Greater Involvement of Centre in Schemes for Jail Reforms

3349. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Union Government are considering the suggestion of states for greater involvement by the Centre in their long-delayed schemes for jail reform; and

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Jails' is a State subject and the States are primarily concerned with their problems. However, it was suggested in the meeting of the Is. G. of Prisons of States, convened in October, 1971 that there should be greater involvement of the Government of India in the schemes of Prison reforms. In view of this and the fact that there is considerable scope for improvement in the jail administration and jail reforms, the Central Government on its own initiative, have set up a Working Group to examine measures for streamlining the Prisons and Prison administration on 18.10.1972. The terms of reference of Working Group are as follows:—

(i) to examine the physical and administrative conditions of the jails and to suggest ways and means of improving them;

- (ii) to lay down standards in respect of different services and facilities in the jails.
- (iii) to examine the position in respect of the existing prison accommodation and lay down guidelines for construction of new prison buildings;
- (iv) to analyse the factors hampering the growth of prison development and formulate training programmes for the prison staff;
- (v) to lay down and order of priorities for the prison development schemes;
- (vi) to suggest ways and means for incorporating the principles of reformation and resettlement of the criminals in the system of administration of the jails and the treatment of the criminals.
- (vii) to consider other allied matters concerning prisons and prisoners

It would take some months before the Report of the Working Group would be available to the Government.

Utilisation of Licences/Letters of Intent

3350. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a sizable number of industrial licences issued to various parties have been either revoked or surrendered;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether any steps are being taken to ensure that the letters of intent and licences issued are properly utilised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI 'SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) 121 industrial licences have been revoked or surrendered during the years 1970 to 1972 (upto 30.9.72).

(b) Licences are revoked in cases where the holders of licences fail to take effective steps to implement the same within the stipulated periods. In cases where the holders of licences are not in a position to implement the same the licences are generally surrendered by them.

(c) Government are anxious to accelerate the implementation of the various letters of intent and industrial licences issued. It has been observed that, in practice, the setting up of an industrial undertaking and commencement of production therein takes about 3 to 4 years' time from the issue of a letter of intent. The progress made by holders of industrial licences is reviewed, as a matter of course, at the stage of considering applications for the extension of the validity of letters of intent and of the period for implementation of licences. An increasingly selective approach is being adopted for granting such requests. In cases where it has been found that negligible interest has been taken in implementation, warnings have been issued or a final extension given and, in appropriate cases, licences revoked or cancelled. The progress made by certain categories of holders of letters of intent and industrial licences has been reviewed. As a result of such selected reviews, some general bottlenecks standing in the way of speedy implementation have been identified and steps are being taken to remedy the situation to the extent possible. Government are considering the introduction of a system of centralised, continuous review of implementation with a computerised information system regarding, inter alia, progress in the implementation of industrial licences.

Telephone and Telegraph Services at Sursand Post Office, District Muzaffarpur

3351. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been frequent complaints of telephone and telegraph services at Sursand Post Office in Muzaffarpur District of Bihar and a communication dated the 6th April, 1972 was sent to him in this regard; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(a) Three complaints were received in the P. & T. Directorate during the Calendar year 1971 and 1972 including the communication dated 6-4-1972 regarding telephone and telegraph services at Sursand Post Office.

(b) The steps taken for improvement of services are as follows:—

(i) Copper wire on Sitamarhi-Muzaffarpur and Sitamarhi-Darbhanga trunk lines have been replaced by Copper Weld and ACSR wires in August, 1971 and November, 1972 respectively.

(ii) Carsac primary cells have been provided at Sitamarhi Combined Office to ensure steady supply of power to Sursand-Sitamarhi telegraph circuit.

Import of Raw Materials for Priority Industries

3352. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have relaxed the import policy in respect of raw materials and components required by priority industries; and

(b) if so, the number and names of the priority industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The existing policy is as laid down in the document "Import Control Policy for the year 1972-73", copies of which have already been placed on the Table of the House by the Minister for Foreign Trade. Priority Industries are contained in Appendix I of Vol. I thereof.

Payment of Pension to Freedom Fighters

3353. SHRI NIMBALKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of freedom fighters eligible for pension who have already started receiving them; and

(b) how many of them have died even before they had started receiving the pension?

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

Delhi Telephone Services

3354. SHRI NIMBALKAR: SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY.

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any basic technical defect in the Delhi Telephone Exchange system; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken for the improvement of the services rendered by the Delhi Telephone Exchange personnel?

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

(a) There is no basic technical defect

in the telephone exchanges having Strowger equipment otherwise popularly known as step-by-step equipment. Four of the Local Exchanges in Delhi are of the Crossbar Equipment type based on the principle of Common Control system. The performance of these Exchanges is not as good as that of Strowger Exchanges. Lower performance capability of the Crossbar Exchanges has been traced to the difficulties like inadequate contact protection, component failures, instability of mechanical adjustments and corrosion.

(b) The foreign suppliers of the equipment of two crossbar exchanges have analysed the defects and have suggested specific measures for improvement. They have finalised the documentation required for the modifications and are supplying the material for carrying out the changes. Changes will be done in these exchanges and it is hoped that after the modifications the performance of the exchanges will considerably improve. M/s. I. T. I. of Bangalore who have supplied equipment for the other two exchanges have also programmed similar action for removing the defects in the equipment supplied by them.

Quality control on Indian Cars

3355. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI
REDDY:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce quality control on Indian made cars through Indian Standards Institute; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DE-

VELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). In pursuance of one of the recommendations of the Motor Car Quality Enquiry Committee set up by Government in July, 1967 to investigate into the causes of the deterioration in the quality of cars and to suggest remedial measures, a directive was issued to the car manufacturers and the Association of Automobile and Ancillary Industries to obtain their brought-out components from companies who have ISI Certification Mark. Despite these steps, there was no appreciable improvement in the quality of cars though the number of complaints received registered a marginal decline. In November, 1971, a Committee of Technical Experts was appointed by Government to visit the plants of the car manufacturers to assess the extent of implementation of the directives issued by Government and to discuss with the manufacturers the question of implementation of ISI certification mark with specific reference to immediate possibilities and a programme for a phased implementation. The Committee, after visiting the three car plants, submitted their reports early this year. The reports were examined by Government and discussions were held with the car manufacturers when some of the critical ancillary items which were giving trouble from the point of view of quality to the three car manufacturers were identified. Government have initiated action to hold discussions with the principal ancillary suppliers in order to impress upon them the desirability of improving the quality of their products so that there is no cause for complaints by the car manufacturers and also to ask them to get ISI Certification marks for their products by a specific date wherever the products are not covered by ISI specification. Government also propose to strengthen the organisational structure of the ISI to enable them to complete the task of laying down standards in respect of all important and critical auto-ancillaries as early as possible.

Postage Stamps on Indian Miniature

3356 SHRI D P JADEJA Will the the MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether release of special postage stamps on Indian miniature has been delayed

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) when they are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA)

(a) Yes

(b) Owing to continuing efforts to make colour trials to match the colours of original paintings

(c) In early 1973

सरकारी क्षेत्र में टायर कारखाना

3357 श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन सरकारी क्षेत्र में टायर कारखाना लगाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ,

(ब) यदि हा, तो यह कारखाना किस राज्य में और कब लगाया जाएगा , और

(ग) इसके लिए कितना धन अपेक्षित होगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) सरकारी क्षेत्र में 10 लाख टायरों की उत्पादन क्षमता वाला एक एक स्थापित करने की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए सम्भाव्यता अध्ययन किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) और (ग) इस अवस्था में प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

खादी के वस्त्र

3358. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने महात्मा गांधी शताब्दी वर्ष से आधुनिक रुचि के खादी के मिले सिलाए वस्त्र में वस्त्र बेचने वाली एक भारतीय फर्म और ब्रिटेन की एक प्रगाढ़न मामग्री बनाने वाली फर्म में सहयोग से नाने की किसी योजना की घोषणा की है और

(ख) यदि हा तो अब तक इस दिशा में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) . (क) जी नहीं

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

टेलीफोन खादी पर मन्त्रालयों द्वारा किया गया व्यय

3359. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : क्या सचिव मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार के विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों द्वारा वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 और 1971-72 में टेलीफोन तार और डाक पत्र किये गये व्यय का व्यय क्या है ?

सचिव मंत्री (श्री हेमचन्द्र-बहादुर बहगुणा): टेलीफोन के खाते टेलीफोन नम्बर के हिसाब से रखे जाते हैं, किसी विभाग या उपभोक्ताओं के समूह के हिसाब में नहीं ।

जहां तक तारों का प्रश्न है जो तार काउंटर पर नकद शुल्क के साथ पेश किए जाते हैं, उनके संबंध में अलग-अलग कार्यालय के अनुसार कोई खाता नहीं रखा जाता । उधार सुविधा वाले खातों के मामलों में भी हर एक मन्त्रालय तारों पर कुल कितना

खर्च करता है, इस बारे में डाक-तार विभाग में आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते।

जहां तक डाक सेवाओं का प्रश्न है, सरकारी डाक-टिकट सरकारी दफ्तरों को स्थानीय खजानों से सीधे जारी किये जाते हैं और सिर्फ सरकारी टिकटों की बिक्री शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत कुल रकमों का जोड़ ही डाक-तार विभाग के खाते में जमा किया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, डाक-तार विभाग मांगी गई सूचना देने की स्थिति में नहीं है।

केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों द्वारा उपयोग में लाये गये टेलीफोनों पर व्यय

3360. श्री हुकाम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या वर्ष 1970-71 की तुलना में वर्ष 1971-72 में केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रियों द्वारा टेलीफोन के उपयोग के लिए सरकार द्वारा किये गये भुगतान की राशि अधिक है, और

(ख) व्यय में वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं और 1 अप्रैल, 1971 से अब तक केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के टेलीफोन उपयोग पर किये गये व्यय का पृथक पृथक व्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमचन्द्रनन्दन बहुगुणा):

(क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और इसे मन्त्रालय पर रख दिया जायेगा।

Loss incurred by B.H.E. Ltd., Hardwar

3361. SHRI R. P. YADAV:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited Ranapur (Hardwar) is running in loss;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to boost up the production and make up the loss?

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

(b) The losses incurred at the plant during the initial years when the capacity is being steadily built up are mainly attributable to the long gestation period; that being a feature mainly of heavy electrical equipment, the highly sophisticated nature of the products which involves time in the absorption of skills and the capital intensive nature of the industry. In addition, the plant which depends for orders mainly on the various Electricity Boards did not have an adequate number of orders till July, 1970.

(c) Apart from the improvement that has been secured in the order-book position of the plant, in an effort to step up production action has been initiated for starting multiple shift working through training of additional personnel, besides carrying out certain reorganisation in the management at the plant level. With the implementation of these measures, it is expected that the Hardwar Unit of BHEL would break—even in the year 1974-75.

दिल्ली टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी का प्रकाशन

3362. श्री राजनवल्लभ शस्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या डाक-तार विभाग को दिल्ली टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी के प्रकाशन में विलम्ब से 28 लाख रुपये की हानि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके लिये कौन उत्तरदायी है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) डाइरेक्टरियां समय पर प्रकाशित करने से विभाग को कितना लाभ हुआ है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीमन्दन बहुगुणा):

(क) जी नहीं ।

कागज की राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भारी कमी के कारण डाइरेक्टरी के प्रकाशन में कुछ विलम्ब अवश्य हुआ है । डाइरेक्टरी का पिछला संस्करण अगस्त, 1971 में जारी किया गया था और अगस्त, 1972 में जारी होने वाला संस्करण अब छप रहा है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) टेलीफोन डाइरेक्टरिया लाभ कमाने के लिए प्रकाशित नहीं की जाती बल्कि उपभोक्ताओं को बुनियादी सुविधा के तौर पर मुफ्त दी जाती है ।

Broadcast over A.I.R. Regarding MP's Arrest and Release from Jails

3363. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the names of Members of Lok Sabha whose arrest and release from jails were broadcast during the month of October, 1972, in AIR news bulletin?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): The requisite information is as under:—

1. Shri Indrajit Gupta.
2. Shri S. M. Banerjee.
3. Shri C. Janardhanan.
4. Shri Vijaypal Singh.
5. Shri Ishaq Sambhali.
6. Shri B. S. Bhaura.
7. Shri Lalji Bhai.
8. Shri Sarjoo Pandey.
9. Shri Jharkhande Rai.

गरीब लोगों की दैनिक आय और व्यय

3364. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है कि इस समय देश में सबसे गरीब वर्ग के व्यक्तियों की दैनिक आय क्या है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तीन वर्ष पूर्व उनकी दैनिक आय क्या थी !

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स मंत्री, गृह मंत्री, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा अंतरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी हाँ राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण संगठन में 1970-71 के दौरान ग्रामीण जनसंख्या के (i) थोड़ा-बहुत खेती-बाड़ी करने वाले परिवारों के निम्नतम 10 प्रतिशत परिवारों और (ii) खेती-बाड़ी न करने वाले ग्रामीण श्रमजीवी परिवारों के कमजोर वर्गों की परिवारिक आय एवं उपभोक्ता व्यय के संबंध में एक सर्वेक्षण किया है ।

(ख) उक्त 1970-71 सर्वेक्षण के आंकड़ों का अभी विश्लेषण किया जाना है ; आबादी के केवल कमजोर वर्गों को ही समाविष्ट करने वाला इस प्रकार का सर्वेक्षण पहले नहीं किया गया था ।

Afro-Asian News Agency

3365. SHRI K. BALADANDAYUTHAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have explored the possibility of setting up an Afro-Asian News Agency to project properly the events in the developing countries; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Government consider it desirable to strive for greater flow of information between developing countries, especially those in the same region. Accordingly, Government are striving to enlarge the operations of the national news agencies in neighbouring countries.

Renomination of L.D.Cs. Declared Surplus from the Regional Settlement Commissioner's Office, Jullundur

3366. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some employees in the grade of Lower Division Clerk declared surplus from the office of Regional Settlement Commissioner, Jullundur in May, 1970, were first nominated to offices of General Manager, Telephones, New Delhi and the Directorate of Inspection of Income-Tax, New Delhi;

(b) whether their nominations were changed and they were re-nominated to the office of the Executive Engineer, Central Public Works Department, Ludhiana; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). The nomination was changed only in respect of two Lower Division Clerks and it was on compassionate grounds.

Processes Developed by C.S.I.R.

3367. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of processes developed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the num-

ber of processes released to the industries;

(b) the number of processes in actual production as on 1st April, 1971 and how many of them are with nil or token production; and

(c) how many of the processes were released prior to 1st April, 1968?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) On the basis of data available as on 1st January, 1971, the number of processes developed by the CSIR National Laboratories/Institutes is about 930 and the number of processes released to industry is 416.

(b) The number of processes reported in actual production as on 1st January, 1971 is 192.

(c) 287.

Delays in approving Expansion of capacity in Industry

3368. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the delays involved in approving expansion effected during period of liberalisation in industries so covered under the scope of liberalisation even after effective steps taken had been reported and inspected; and

(b) the industry-wise list of applications still pending for approval of expansion effected during liberalisation period and the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A statement showing the industry-wise list of pending applications for C.O.B. licences as on 1st October, 1972, is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-393/72]

Applications for C.O.B. licences require very close scrutiny of the facts mentioned by the applicants to establish that effective steps within the meaning of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and Rules framed thereunder have, in fact, been taken during the period of delicensing of the concerned industries or during the period the undertakings in question remained exempt from the provisions of the I (D&R) Act to set up the capacities claimed by the applicants. This requires, sometimes, eliciting further information from the applicants, physical inspection by technical/administrative authorities physical verification of original documents etc. After Government have satisfied themselves that effective steps have, in fact been taken as required, the licences have been issued without much loss of time. Government are anxious to clear the pending applications as expeditiously as possible and are taking steps to review these periodically with a view to bring up to early disposal.

Report of Committee set up to Investigate power Crisis in West Bengal

3369. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the Committee set up by Government to investigate into the power crisis in West Bengal is expected to submit its report;

(b) whether power supply position in this State, has further deteriorated since the appointment of the Committee; and

(c) if so, the measures, if any being taken in this regard and the time by which the situation is likely to be improved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). A Preliminary Report of the Action Group to Review the Power Supply Position in West Bengal has already

been received. The Preliminary report is under examination in the Planning Commission.

19 वर्ष से नीचे की आय वाले लोग

3370. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नवीनतम जनगणना आंकड़ों की अनुसार इस समय देश में 19 वर्ष से नीचे की आय वाले लोगों की संख्या कितनी है और यह कुल जनसंख्या का कितना प्रतिशत है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एक० एच० मोहम्मद) : 1971 के जनगणना आंकड़ों की एक प्रतिशत नमूना ग्रामिण सारणी के आधार पर 1-4-71 को 19 वर्ष से कम आयु के व्यक्तियों की अनुमानित संख्या 2710 लाख है। यह कुल जनसंख्या का लगभग 49.5 प्रतिशत बनता है।

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उद्योग

3371. श्री अनन्दि चरण दास : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कृषि उद्योग सहित उद्योग स्थापित करने और प्राकृतिक संसाधनों पर आधारित औद्योगों को प्रारंभ करने के लिए क्या विशेष कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : यद्यपि पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के तैयार होने तक राज्यों में कृषि सम्बन्धी उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए अभी कोई विशेष कदम नहीं उठाये गये हैं फिर भी पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिए विभिन्न प्रोत्साहन योजनाओं, ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना कार्यक्रम और रोजगार दिलाने वाले विशेष योजनाओं के द्वारा आशा की जाती है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों

में इस प्रकार के उद्योगों की स्थापना हो सकेगी। योजना आयोग ने प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण करने के लिये हाल ही में एक निर्णयक दल की स्थापना की है।

C.P.W.D. Engineering Staff Drafted by P. & T. Department

3372. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Engineering staff working in the Civil Engineering Wing of the P&T Department are being sent back to the C.P.W.D. from where they were drawn and if so, their number and the reasons therefor,

(b) the time since when they were on deputation and the reasons for their non-absorption in the Post and Telegraphs Department;

(c) whether the staff concerned were given any deputation or other allowance while in Post and Telegraph Department and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether his Ministry has received any representations in the matter from the affected persons and if so, the nature thereof and the action taken thereon?

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

(a) Yes. In all 30 gazetted officers are to be repatriated. The P&T Department is developing its own cadres of Civil/Elect. Engineers and Architects.

(b) These officers came to the P&T. Department during the period from 1963 to 1970. With the transfer of P&T Civil works from C.P.W.D. to P&T Department in July, 1963, a number of C.P.W.D. officers were deputed to P&T Civil Wing but they continued to maintain their lien in parent Department. They are now being repatriated to their parent Department in a phased programme as

and when P&T officers become available to replace them.

(c) No. The question of granting them deputation (duty) allowance w.e., from 27th January, 1970 is, however, under consideration. This allowance is not being paid as it was not provided in the deputation terms and conditions of these officers.

(d) Yes. They have represented for their permanent absorption in the P.&T. Civil Wing. The representations have been considered and rejected.

De-Reservation of Posts of LDCs, UDCs, and Stenographers in Government of India Offices in Delhi/New Delhi

3373. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of offices of Government of India at Delhi/New Delhi showing number of posts of Lower Division Clerks, Upper Division Clerks and Stenographers who requested the Department of Personnel for dereservation (for conversion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes vacancies into General Category) of the above posts during the period from the 1st June, 1972 to 31st October, 1972;

(b) the dates of references of each office, separately; and

(c) the dates on which the above posts were actually dereserved?

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

(a) to (c). A statement giving the available information is laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library See No. LT-3932/72.] A few other references for dereservation of reserv. Ministries/Departments concerned as ed vacancies, were returned to the full data required for examining the proposal for dereservation was not furnished or the proposal was not in order.

Censoring of Films containing Vulgarity in Guise of Art

3374. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given fresh instructions to the Censor Board to censor such films strictly as depict violence, vulgarity and indiscipline, in the guise of art,

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

(c) the steps being taken to check the rising trend of sexy scenes in films?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DIJARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c) Government have asked the Central Board of Film Censors to be strict in enforcing the principles of censorship in dealing with such films. Accordingly, the Board is exercising due vigilance in this regard. In appropriate cases, heavy excisions have been made by the Board and some films have been totally banned.

Committee to Scrutinize the Working of Private Enterprises

3375. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up a Committee to scrutinise the working of private enterprises having an investment of more than rupees one crore; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Working Group to Study the Demand and Production of Paper during Fifth Plan

3376. SHRI K. KODANA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a working group was appointed by the Development Council for Paper and Allied Industries to study the demand and production of paper in Fifth Plan, and

(b) if so, what are their suggestions and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) A task force for the purpose has been set up not by the Development Council for Paper, but by the Planning Commission. It is currently engaged in the work.

Tractors lying Unsold and Foreign Exchange involved in their Import

3377. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian manufacturers of tractors have claimed that 10,000 tractors are lying unsold in their stock;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof, and

(c) how much foreign exchange is involved in the import of 20,000 tractors during 1972-73 for which a demand has been made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir. The unsold stocks with the manufacturers were only about 2,000 tractors on 31st October, 1972.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Details of the makes and models of the tractors to be imported have not yet been decided by the Ministry of Agriculture. The foreign exchange required will be known after these details are settled and contracts for purchase negotiated with the suppliers concerned.

Allocation of Newsprint to Small Newspapers of Tripura

3378. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some small newspapers of Tripura especially 'Deshar Katha' are not allotted newsprint; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Newsprint is allocated to all newspapers/periodicals on application in accordance with a defined Policy. As regards "Deshar Katha", Bengali Weekly, published from Agartala, though an application for newsprint was received in May 1972, it could not be considered, since the publisher had not completed the formalities under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867. Formalities have since been completed by him and the application is under scrutiny.

Expansion of Car Manufacturing Factories

3379. SHRI DINESH SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have permitted the car manufacturers to double their production; and

(b) if so, whether they will continue to manufacture the old models or whether they will be permitted to go in for new models?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indo-Soviet Plans for Economic Growth

3380. SHRI DINESH SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Soviet Union have decided to coordinate their plans for economic growth; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the decision reached in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Planning Minister visited the Soviet Union in September, 1972 to sign an Agreement setting up an Inter-Governmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. Matters of economic, technical and scientific cooperation were discussed and it was decided to exchange visits of experts between the two countries to discuss matters of mutual interest further. A copy of the Agreement has already been placed in the Parliament Library.

Absorption of surplus employees from National Fitness Corps in the office of the Commissioner of Income Tax

3381. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 30 surplus employees from the National Fitness Corps joined the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell of the Department of Personnel on 1st July, 1972, and if so, whether only a few out of them have been redeployed so far;

(b) whether action to dereserve the posts in the office of the Commissioner of Income Tax, Delhi, is being

taken to absorb them in the said office; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not taking this action for absorption of the staff declared surplus from the office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner, New Delhi, with effect from 1st June, 1972?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir. All the surplus employees from the National Fitness Corps who joined the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell on 1st July, 1972 have already been nominated against vacancies reported by other offices.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए जिला तथा ब्लाक स्तर पर योजना समितियाँ

3382. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के तीव्र विकास के लिए जिला तथा ब्लाक स्तर पर एक योजना समिति बनाने का प्रस्ताव है और क्या योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये ऐसी विशिष्ट शक्तियाँ देने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसे कब तक किया जायेगा ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख) यह मामला राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है । योजना आयोग ने राज्य स्तर पर बहु-स्तरीय आयोजन तथा आयोजन तंत्र को सुदृढ़

बनाने पर जोर दिया है । राज्य सरकारों के साथ मामले पर आगे विचार-विमर्श जारी है ।

अशोक मेहता समिति का प्रतिवेदन

3383. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ख.दी और ग्रामीण उद्योगों के विकास के संबंधित अशोक मेहता समिति के प्रतिवेदन को सिद्धांततः स्वीकार कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस संबंध में अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) ख.दी तथा ग्रामोद्योग के संबंध में अशोक मेहता समिति की कतिपय सिफारिशें सिद्धांततः मान ली गई हैं तथा उन पर अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के लिए सुधार

3384. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या ख.दी तथा ग्रामोद्योग संबंधी अशोक मेहता समिति ने ग्रामीण उद्योगीकरण के लिए तथा ग्रामों में फैरी बेरोजकारी को समाप्त करने के लिए "ग्रामोद्योग आयोग" की स्थापना का सुझाव दिया है, यदि हाँ, तो सिफारिशों के संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : जी हाँ सिफारिश विचाराधीन है ।

हथकरघों और विद्युत् चालित कर्घों द्वारा
मोटे घागे और कपड़े का उत्पादन

3385. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या
औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग
ने 16 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली एक
विशेष योजना सरकार को प्रस्तुत की है जो
मोटे घागे के उत्पादन और हथकरघों तथा
विद्युत् चालित कर्घों द्वारा कपड़े के बड़े
पैमाने पर उत्पादन किए जाने के संबंध में
है ; और

(ब) यदि हा, तो उस पर सरकार की
क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री
(श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) . (क) जी हा,
मोटे कपड़े (लोक वस्त्र) के उत्पादन के
लिए खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा प्रस्तुत
विशेष योजना में, चौथी योजना की शेष
अवधि में 10 करोड़ रुपये की राशि सम्मिलित
है ।

(ख) योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन
है ।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग की वस्तुओं को खुली
प्रतिस्पर्धा से बचाने के लिए योजना

3386. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या
औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि

(क) क्या खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग
ने सरकार को एक योजना प्रस्तुत की है जिसमें
मिलों तथा बड़े कारखानों से होने वाली प्रति-
स्पर्धा से खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग वस्तुओं को
बचाने के उपायों का सुझाव दिया गया है ,
और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन्हें स्वीकार
करने तथा उनको क्रियान्वित करने में क्या
कठिनाइयाँ हैं ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

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

3387 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to
refer to the reply given to Unstar-
red Question No 4853 on the 3rd
May, 1972 regarding irregularities in
the Accounts of Bihar Khadi Gramo-
dyog Sangh, Darbhanga (Bihar) and
state.

(a) whether any responsibility has
been fixed and action taken for the
discrepancy of Rs 3.05 lakh in the
loan account of the Bihar Khadi
Gramodyog Sangh, and

(b) if so, the persons held respon-
sible and the nature of action taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVE-
LOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR
PRASAD). (a) and (b) The Bihar
Khadi Gramodyog Sangh is a society
registered under the Societies Re-
gistration Act of 1860 and its affairs
are managed by a Board of Trus-
tees. Therefore, the question of the
Khadi and Village Industries Com-
mission fixing responsibility does not
arise. The discrepancy mentioned in
reply given to Unstarred Question
No. 4853 on the 3rd May, 1972 was
Rs. 0.35 lakhs (not Rs. 3.05 lakhs).
This is an internal matter of the
Sangh which is taking suitable ac-
tion in the matter.

Rehabilitation of Thakur Paper Mills Samastipur (Bihar)

3388. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 669 on the 3rd May, 1972 regarding rehabilitation of Thakur Paper Mills Samastipur (Bihar) and state:

(a) the action taken in pursuance of the decision of Patna High Court and the present state of affairs;

(b) whether it is proposed to take over, rehabilitate and reactivate the Thakur Paper Mills at its present location in Samastipur; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The Court had issued a proclamation of sale and had fixed 27-11-72 for the sale of the mill. The State Government, however, after consultations with the financial institutions, moved the Court to adjourn the sale with a view to find, in the meantime, a suitable party to run the mill, which has been so done for a period of 3 months. There is no proposal to change the present location of the mill.

Opening of New Branch Post Offices and PCO's in Darbhanga, Bihar

3389. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many new Branch Post Offices and P.C.O.s. are being opened in Darbhanga District in Bihar during the current year;

(b) the names of places where these will be opened; and

(c) the time schedule for their opening?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) 25 branch post offices and one PCO's have already been opened. Sanctions for 51 (fifty one) more branch Post Offices and one PCO have been issued and they are likely to be opened during the current year. Some more branch post offices if justified may also be sanctioned and opened during the remaining part of the current year.

(b) Names of places where branch post offices and PCO have already been opened are given in Statement A laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. see No. LT-3933/72.] The names of places where remaining branch post offices and PCO's already sanctioned are to be opened are furnished in Statement B laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3933/72.]

(c) Remaining branch post offices and PCO's are expected to be opened by 28th February, 1973.

Setting up of Industrial Projects in the Backward Areas During Fifth Plan

3390. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up Rural Industrial Projects for the Development of backward areas in the country during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) the areas where these projects are likely to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). 57 backward districts are proposed to be covered under the Rural Industries Projects Programme during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. The area of operation of the programme in the existing projects have been extended to cover the entire districts ex-

cluding towns with more than 15,000 population. Under this Programme, efforts are made to encourage growth of industries in rural areas based on locally available raw-materials local demands and local skills. Some of the industries assisted through this programme include Agricultural processing and allied activities, industries based on forest and animal husbandry produce, building materials, ceramics and allied industries, textiles and chemical industries etc.

In respect of 57 backward districts proposed under this programme, techno-economic surveys are to be undertaken as soon as State Governments/Union Territories Administrations secure requisite staff prescribed for the purpose. After the surveys are over, a detailed development plan in respect of these projects will be drawn up.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

States	Number of Projects allotted	Name of Districts selected by the States
1. Andhra Pradesh	3	1. Cuddappa 2. Srikakulam. 3. Khammam
2. Assam	2	Proposals awaited.
3. Bihar	4	1. Purnea 2. Palamau 3. Champaran 4. Bhagalpur.
4. Gujarat	2	1. Sabarkantha. 2. Banaskantha.
5. Haryana	1	1. Mohindergarh.
6. Himachal Pradesh	1	1. Chamba.
7. Jammu & Kashmir	2	1. Doda. 2. Baramula.
8. Kerala.	2	1. Trivandrum. 2. Malapuram.
9. Madhya Pradesh	5	1. Raigarh. 2. Seoni. 3. Chattarpur 4. Mandla. 5. Rajgarh.
10. Maharashtra	3	1. Dhulia. 2. Bilar. 3. Yeotmal.
11. Meghalaya	1	1. Garo Hills.
12. Mysore.	3	1. Bijapur. 2. Bidar. 3. Hassan.
13. Nagaland	2	1. Kohima. 2. Mokokchung.
14. Orissa.	2	1. Bolangir. 2. Kalahandi.

States	Number of Projects allotted	Name of the District selected by the States
15. Punjab	1	1. Hoshiarpur.
16. Rajasthan	3	1. Banswara. 2. Tonk. (Proposal for 1 project awaited)
17. Tamil Nadu	2	1. Ramanathapuram. 2. Dharmapuri.
18. Uttar Pradesh	7	1. Mathura. 2. Rai Bareilly. 3. Fatehpur. 4. Ballia (Proposal for 3 projects awaited).
19. West Bengal	4	1. Purulia 2. Malda 3. West Dinajpur. 4. Murshidabad.
20. Manipur	1	1. Manipur Central.
21. A. & N Islands	1	1. The entire Union Territory.
22. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	Entire Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
23. Arunachal Pradesh	2	Proposals awaited.
24. Laccadive & Minicoy Islands	1	Under consideration.
25. Pondicherry	1	The entire Union Territory.
TOTAL	57	

Pending Applications from Tamil Nadu for Licences

3391. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications for Industrial Licences from various parties either for expansion or for setting up of new industries in the State of Tamil Nadu involving a sum of more than fifty thousand rupees are pending with the Central Government and since when; and

(b) the names of applicants together with the nature of industry involved in each application?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Of the applications

for the grant of industrial licences received upto 30-9-72 for the establishment of new undertakings and for expansion of existing ones in the State of Tamil Nadu, 139 are pending. Of these, two relate to 1969; 14 to 1970; 56 to 1971 and 67 to 1972.

(b) Details of pending applications are normally not disclosed.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 8098 DATED 31-5-1972 RE: IMPORT OF HERVESTER COMBINES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): In answer to part (b) of the Unstarred Question No. 8098 in the Lok Sabha on the 31st May, 1972, it had been stated as under:—

"Arrangements for the import of 357 Nos. of Combine Harvesters

of various makes have been made during the last two years from the countries mentioned below:

	Nos
(i) Denmark . . .	25
(ii) Italy . . .	36
(iii) Japan . . .	15
(iv) USSR . . .	79
(v) West Germany . . .	112
(vi) GDR . . .	60
TOTAL	57

These figures were based on information furnished by the Ministry of Agriculture. It has since been pointed out by that Ministry that the following are the correct figures —

	Nos
(i) Denmark . . .	25
(ii) Italy . . .	22
(iii) Japan . . .	15
(iv) USSR . . .	84
(v) West Germany . . .	77
(vi) GDR . . .	135
TOTAL	358

Reasons for Delay:

The inaccuracy of the figures given in the reply could not be corrected earlier as this came to the knowledge of this Ministry only on 24-8-1972

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SITUATION ARISING OUT OF RECENT DEMANDS OF DELHI UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

श्री रामाबल्लभ शास्त्री (पटना) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें अक्षय्य की कापी नहीं मिली है।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इसके ऊपर वक्तव्य दें।

‘दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों की हाल की मांगा से उत्पन्न स्थिति।’

MR SPEAKER I have not received the statement today

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) Sir, I was given notice very late and the situation has been undergoing a change. I am very sorry that I was not able to have it cyclostyled and translated into Hindi and place it before the House.

MR SPEAKER Sometime back, a similar situation arose and I had said that it came in time limit should be adhered to that is, the time-limit by which the statement should be given keeping sufficient time for cyclostyling and all that and if anything happens later on, the Minister can supplement it in his own written reply. But there is absolutely no statement either before the Members or before me. In future please take note that in such situations, you fix a time-limit, say, about 6 PM the previous day or early morning and, if something happens later on you can supplement it in your statement.

PROF S NURUL HASAN I will try to do that

MR SPEAKER: You can read the statement now.

PROF S NURUL HASAN: The House would recall that I had made a statement on November 17, 1972 regarding the closure of Delhi University on account of violence by a group

of students in the campus on November 14 and 15. Although the University was initially closed only for three days with effect from November 16, its reopening was post-poned by the Vice-Chancellor. It was felt that during this time the teachers and the entire University community would further examine the developments intensively and take necessary steps which would ensure peaceful functioning

The teaching in the University and Colleges remained suspended till December 2. On December 4, when the University reopened, the Delhi University Students' Union organised a rally and demonstrated outside the Vice-Chancellor's Office.

A memorandum was submitted to the University, in which it was stated that the students had presented to the Vice-Chancellor earlier the following demands:—

- (1) Democratization in the structure of the University,
- (2) Taking over of sick Colleges by the University, especially Delhi College of Engineering and Delhi College of Arts,
- (3) Admission of all those who had passed the Pre-Medical Examination in the First Division to Medical Courses,
- (4) Opening of a Library for students of out-Campus Colleges, and
- (5) Withdrawal of Police cases against students involved in the student movement.

It was further stated that the Vice-Chancellor had failed in tackling the situation arising out of the closure of the College of Art and the College of Engineering and the question of admission to Medical Colleges. As the academic head of the University, the Vice-Chancellor had not only failed to find a solution of these problems but had also distorted the facts in order to put the blame on the students. In

addition, the Vice-Chancellor rusticated in an arbitrary manner the elected representatives and other responsible students of the University. The Vice-Chancellor also failed to establish a Library for out Campus College students; nor did he do anything to bring about democratization in the structure of the University. The Vice-Chancellor called the police to the campus and instead of trying to have the police cases withdrawn, a situation has arisen when innumerable new Police cases have been filed against the students. For the last 20 days the University had been kept closed making a mockery of the responsibility of the University to provide teaching to the students. By reopening the University without first improving the situation, the Vice-Chancellor was only enacting a drama. The students had decided not to attend classes until their demands had been fulfilled. After giving due and responsible consideration to the situation, the students had come to the conclusion that the Vice-Chancellor had failed to find a solution to the academic problems of the University. The students, therefore, gave an ultimatum to the Vice-Chancellor that if within the next 48 hours their demands were not met, they would take over the administration of the University in their own hands.

This is the sum total of the memorandum that was given

The position with regard to the above demands is as follows:—

- (1) Democratization in the structure of the University

This demand has been raised by students repeatedly during the last two and a half years, but because of factionalism amongst students, the University has not been able to make any progress in the matter. As early as November 15, 1971, the University had arranged a meeting of the Presidents of College Unions, members of the Executive Committee and Supreme Councillors of DUSU to consider this question. The names of

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

invitees were duly recommended by the DUSU President. But on the eve of this meeting there was a serious fight between two groups of students, in which violence was freely used as a result of which the atmosphere got so surcharged that the meeting convened for considering student participation in decision-making had to be cancelled. Subsequent efforts of the University to convene meetings could not succeed because of tension and friction existing among various groups of students. It is hoped that normalisation of the situation in the University would enable it to formulate concrete proposals for the involvement of Students in the process of decision-making in the University broadly in consonance with the recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Committee. The implementation of these proposals would involve the amendment of Statutes and the Ordinances of the University.

(2) Taking over of Delhi College of Engineering and Delhi College of Art

The University has informed the Lt. Governor of Delhi of its willingness to take over the Delhi College of Engineering and the Delhi College of Art. The question of ensuring better management of the Colleges is engaging the attention of Delhi Administration. The matter will be considered by the Government on receipt of specific proposals from Delhi Administration. However, the Government have already sanctioned the same scales of pay for the teachers of the Delhi College of Engineering as obtaining in other Colleges of the University.

3. Admission of Pre-Medical first divisioners to Medical Colleges

Nowhere in the country it has been possible to provide admission to Medical courses to all who pass the Pre-Medical examination in the first Division. About 600 students passed the pre-medical examination of Delhi University in the first division in 1972.

Out of these 133 students failed to get admission in Medical Courses, 107 were admitted to the second year class of B.Sc. (Hons.) courses in Botany and Zoology in the University.

(4) Opening of a Library in South Delhi

The University has been considering the question of starting a Library in South Delhi. Recently an offer was received by the University from a philanthropist for establishment of such a Library. This offer has been accepted in principle by the University and further details are being worked out. The meeting at which this offer was discussed between the philanthropist and the University was attended by the Secretary and President of the Student Union. The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare has already opened a Library on Curzon Road with 6,000 books primarily for the college students of New Delhi area. Facilities at this Library are being strengthened.

(5) Withdrawal of Police cases

It is understood that most of the arrests were made in connection with the DTC-Student disputes, student violence on the campus, and in the Old Secretariat, etc., in which the University is not involved.

According to the University authorities, the students who were responsible for unprecedented violence on the campus have sought to create confusion by trying to suddenly raise some demands in order to divert attention from the acts of violence on 14th and 15th November, 1972. Their basic demand now is the withdrawal of rustication orders passed by the Vice-Chancellor on the basis of findings of an Enquiry Committee on November 21, 1972 against four students who were involved in the incidents on November 14 and 15.

The Vice-Chancellor has issued appeals to the students, teachers, karamcharis and the people of Delhi to realise the gravity of situation, assert

themselves and ensure that peaceful conditions are created for normal functioning of the University. I would appeal to all sections of the House to exert their influence so that normalcy is restored in this great seat of learning without any delay and to see that this task is not wilfully obstructed by those who would resort to violence and threats of violence.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वक्तव्य यद्यपि काफी लम्बा था, उसको मैंने ध्यानपूर्वक सुना। इसके दो पहलू हैं। एक तो छात्रों की मांगें और दूसरे इस बात को लेकर जो हिंसा की अप्रिय घटनायें हुई हैं, वह घटनायें। जहां तक हिंसा का सवाल है, इसके पूर्व भी जब ध्यानाकर्षण के रूप में हमने मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खींचा था उस समय मैं कहना भूल गया था किन्तु हिंसा किसी भी स्तर पर, किसी भी क्षेत्र में, प्रजातांत्रिक ढंग से जहां राज्य चलता है, वहां निन्दनीय है। कोई भी समझदार आदमी इसका समर्थन कर नहीं सकता। किन्तु आज देश भर में विद्यार्थी वर्ग में असंतोष है। यह असंतोष जब विद्यार्थी वर्ग तोड़-फोड़ और आगजनी की घटनायें करता है उससे पता चलता है। आज भी कई जगह यह असंतोष और उद्रेक चालू है। मैं समझता हूं केवल विद्यार्थी वर्ग को इसके लिए दोषी समझना ठीक नहीं रहेगा। इसके लिए हम सारे ही दोषी हैं। आजादी के उपरान्त मुझे लगता है हिंसात्मक घटनायें जब घटती हैं तभी जाकर ही सरकार कुछ मांगें मानती है, ऐसा एक गलत तरीका, गलत परम्परा इस देश में पड़ी हुई है। इसके लिए हम सब दोषी हैं, सिर्फ विद्यार्थी वर्ग को कठघड़े में लाकर खड़ा करना ठीक नहीं होगा। मैं उदाहरण देना पसन्द नहीं करता किन्तु शिमला समझौते के सम्बन्ध में जैसे जनसंघ ने अपनी अलग प्रतिक्रिया प्रकट की तो सत्ताधारी वर्ग के लोग हमारे कार्यालय में घुसे, हमारे कलकत्ते के कार्यालय में घुसे, टाइपराइटर फेंक दिया और फनिचर तोड़

दिया। जब सत्ताधारी वर्ग ही ऐसा करता है तो विद्यार्थी वर्ग को कठघड़े में लाकर खड़ा करना और यह दिखलाना कि यह वर्ग हिंसा पर उतारू होता है, गलत है। हिंसा तो निन्दनीय है, यह बात मैं बिल्कुल साफ करना चाहता हूं। मैं बड़े अदब से प्रार्थना भी करना चाहता हूं कि हिंसात्मक घटनायें, उसमें भी एक घटना का उल्लेख इस समय नहीं हुआ किन्तु विद्यार्थी वर्ग ने जो बसों को भगाया जिसकी वजह से एक महिला की मृत्यु हुई तो यह घटना भी उसके साथ जोड़ी गई। तो मैं समझता हूं मर्ग और हिंसा, दोनों को अलग अलग करके देखना चाहिए।

जहां तक अभी आपने एक एक करके मांगों का उत्तर दिया उसमें एक बात आपने कही कि 14 और 15 तारीख को जो हिंसात्मक घटनायें हुईं उसको जैसे तैसे छिपाने के लिए एक बहाना बनाकर कुछ मांगों को वे सामने लाये I protest most strongly प्री-मेडिकल प्रोफेशन के जो प्रथम दर्जे के विद्यार्थी हैं उन सभी को आप स्थान नहीं दे सकते हैं—यह बात तो समझ में आती है लेकिन पिछले जुलाई के महीने में शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से धरना देना, भूख हड़ताल करना, चीफ एग्जिक्यूटिव कौंसिलर से मिलना, वाइस चांसलर से मिलना, यहां तक कि मंत्रिमण्डल से मिलना, कैबिनेट द्वारा कमेटी नियुक्त करना और उसके द्वारा अपनी सिफारिशें देना—इन सब बातों में नवम्बर तक का सारा समय चला गया तो विद्यार्थी वर्ग को पहली बार ही क्यों नहीं बताया गया कि यह हो नहीं सकता ? That Government is not in a position to provide seats.

लेकिन यह बात समझ में नहीं आती। It is just a para-dox and an irony of fate. जब देश में डाक्टरों की जरूरत है, वे पढ़ने के लिए तैयार हैं, हम कहते हैं कि डाक्टरों की आवश्यकता है, डाक्टर पैदा होने चाहिए और मंत्री महोदय अपनी असमर्थता प्रकट करें कि हम प्रवेश दे नहीं सकते, 6 सौ विद्यार्थी उत्तीर्ण हो गये हम प्रवेश दे नहीं सकते

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

तो यह बात समझ में नहीं आती। जब डाक्टरों की आवश्यकता है तब क्या सरकार महसूस नहीं करती कि हम कालेज खोलें। यह जैसा उनको बताया गया था, आपने अभी घटी बजा दी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बजानी पड़ेगी।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : उन्होंने जो वायदा किया था कि अलग शिफ्ट हम निकालेंगे, नहीं तो इन 133 विद्यार्थियों को अलग-अलग कालेज में बांटेंगे—चीफ एग्जीक्यूटिव कमिशनर ने यह वायदा किया था, फिर आपकी कैबिनेट ने भी ऐक कमेटी नियुक्त की, उसकी भी सिफारिश आई और 3 नवम्बर को एकदम बैठक हो गई और उनको 11 नवम्बर का बताया गया कि अब हम कुछ नहीं करेंगे अब और करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। समझ में नहीं आता अब मंत्री महादय कम कहत है कि 14 और 15 तारीख का जा घटनाये हो गईं उनका जमे तैम छिपान के लिए मांगे सामने आई ? स्वयं हमारा नेता श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी न यहा पर ध्यान खींचन की कोशिश की थी और श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पन्त ने कहा था कि तीन महीने हो गये इजीनियरिंग कालेज बन्द है क्या आपका मालूम नहीं है तो उन्होंने कहा कि जैसे राधारमण जी को मालूम है वैसे आपका भी मालूम होगा लेकिन यह जवाब देने का तरीका नहीं था। तीन महीने हो गये इजीनियरिंग कालेज बन्द है। जैसा आपने फर्माया कि पे-स्कैल्म जो अलग अलग थे समान नहीं थे उसको दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने स्वीकार किया हुआ है। मतलब यह है कि उनकी जो मांग थी वह जायज थी। उसका लेकर जब हड़ताल हो गई तो उस समय जिन जिन लोगों को आपने निकाल दिया क्या उनको वापिस नहीं लेना चाहिए ? अब यदि वह कालेज वे नहीं सकते हैं तो विद्यार्थियों की जो मांग है कि यूनिवर्सिटी को अपने क्लथ में ले उसके बारे में क्या विचार है ? किसी

एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में सावता क्यों नहीं ? तीन तीन महीने हम क्यों साये रहते हैं—यह बात समझ में नहीं आती। इसलिए यह मांगें जो हैं वह जायज है या नहीं ? सवाल यह है कि 14 और 15 तारीख को घटनाये हुईं। बात सही है कि जब चीफ एग्जीक्यूटिव कमिशनर से मिलने के लिए गये थे और उनके आफिस के सामने इतना बड़ा भारी भरकम पुलिस का दस्ता पड़ा था ता उसका मतलब था कि उनका मातूम था कि विद्यार्थी आन वाले हैं। चीफ एग्जीक्यूटिव कमिशनर नहीं हुं। बात समझ में आ सकती है किन्तु उनकी जगह पर कोई दूसरा कमिशनर भी नहीं मिलता। उनकी सहायता कोई भी नहीं करता। विद्यार्थियों स जो पहले वायदा किया था उसमें मूकना क्या पड़ा यह क्यों नहीं बताया गया ? उस समय विद्यार्थियों की शिकायत थी कि उनके साथ मार-पीट हो गई लगभग 40-50 विद्यार्थी जख्मी हो गये घायल हो गये—यह दिखाने के लिए वाइस चान्सेलर का आफिस मगये थे कि पुलिस ने मारा उनका। 15 तारीख का कारानेशन डिप्टी के पाम डी टी सी के लागा ने उनको मारा। बाद में पता चला कि वह डी टी सी के नहीं हरियाणा वस ट्रान्सपोर्ट के थे पर विद्यार्थियों स उनकी मार-पीट हो गई। यह विद्यार्थियों की शिकायत थी। इसकी जांच भी कौन करेगा ? वह वाइस चान्सेलर आफिस में मिलने के लिए गये लेकिन उनकी तरफ से कोई या नहीं बात सुनने के लिए। उनसे कहा गया आप हास्पिटल में जाइये और जाकर इजरी का ठीक करवाइये। सवाल यह है कि वा मापदण्ड विद्यार्थियों के लिए क्यों चला है ?

कलकत्ते में छात्र परिषद् के विद्यार्थियों और पुलिस वालों के साथ कुछ गडबड हो गई तो एकदम मति परिपद सारी बहा चली गई। सवाल तो यह है कि आखिर यह मापदण्ड अलग अलग क्यों है। अब यहाँ पर अगर

विद्यार्थियों की शिकायतें हैं पुलिस वाले कुछ ज्यादातया उनके साथ करते हैं तो उनको देखने का तरीका क्या है ? फिर विद्यार्थियों को विलकुल इनक्वायरी किये बिना ही यह सजा देने की बात जोहा गई है यह आखिर क्यों हो गई है ? आप ने कालिज में स्टुडेंट्स और टाचर्स इनकी कमलटेक्टिव कमेटी बनाई हुई है और अगर ऐसी कुछ घटनाएँ हो गई तो यह सब मामले उस कमेटी के सामने क्यों नहीं रखा गया ? स्टुडेंट्स और कालिज टाचर्स को जो कमलटेक्टिव कमेटी बनी हुई है उस कमेटी के सामने पहले इसे क्या नहीं रखा गया ? अब वाइस चान्सेलर महादय ने जो एक इनक्वायरी कमेटी नियुक्त की थी उसके चेअरमैन ने तो पहले ही टी वी पर बतला दिया था कि स्टूडेंट्स ऐक्शन मस्ट बी टेकेन

जब ऐसे आदमियों को वाइस चान्सेलर द्वारा उस इनक्वायरी कमेटी में रखा गया तो जो उसने कहा वह इट इज बट नैचुरल । दो दिन के अन्दर ही उस कमेटी ने अपनी फाइंडिंग दे दी हालांकि इसके पहले जब-जब कमेटियाँ ऐपाएंट हुईं तो उन्होंने किसी फॉर्मले पर पहुँचने में 3-3 महीने लगा दिये लेकिन इस इनक्वायरी कमेटी ने दो दिन के अन्दर ही उन सारे विद्यार्थी नेताओं को जिन्हें शो काज नोटिस दिया गया था, हालांकि उन्होंने अलग अलग साफ़ माफ़ इनकार किया जो आरोप कि उन पर लगाये गये थे लेकिन वह सारी चीज़ें जोकि विद्यार्थी नेताओं ने कही थी वह सब सामने रखने के पहले ही उनके रस्टीकेशन के आईसं इश्यु हो गये । इस रस्टीकेशन आईसं का विरोध दिल्ली के 171 ऐडवाकेट्स ने किया है । यह एक देखने लायक बात है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 45 मिनट में हमने इसे पूरा करना माना है और अभी 4 मिनट साहबान और भी बोलने को है । माननीय सदस्य अब समाप्त करें ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : दिल्ली का मामला है और बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महादय में समाप्त कर रहा हूँ ।

जैसा मैंने कहा दिल्ली के 171 ऐडवाकेट्स द्वारा और 17 कालिज की स्टाफ यूनियंस द्वारा यह मांग की गई है कि वाइस चान्सेलर को अपने रस्टीकेशन आईसं को वापिस ले लेना चाहिए । इसलिए मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कोई ला एंड आईसं का मामला बना कर इस तरह में छात्रों का विफ्टिमाइज करना उचित नहीं है । यह तो बँसा ही होगा जैसे कि अपने ही दात में यदि जीम कट जाय तो कोई व्यक्ति अपने उस दात को ही उखाड़ कर फेंक दे । आखिर ये सब अपने ही विद्यार्थी हैं और इसे एक स्टुडेंट्स वर्सस युनिवर्सिटी ऐगारिटीज के बीच फिजिकल फाइट की शकल में या एक विक्टर और रैकुइड की शकल में नहीं देखना चाहिए । यह कभी नहीं भूलना चाहिए ।

यहाँ से जो निर्देश हर एक प्रदेश को दिये गये हैं उस अपने निर्देश में वह बात आपने माफ़ माफ़ कह दी है

" While there should be no lack of vigilance or firmness. The need of restraint as well as visible proof of such restraint should be equally obvious "

लेकिन यहाँ पर हम ने देखा कि वाइस चान्सेलर ने अपनी उस इनक्वायरी कमेटी के माफ़ दो दिन के अन्दर उन स्टुडेंट लीडर्स के लिए रस्टीकेशन आईसं इश्यु कर दिये जिनका कि उन चीज़ों से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं था । विद्यार्थियों के खिलाफ पुलिस में केसों मौजूद थे और जाचपडताल के बाद पता चल जाता और यह दोषी पाये जाते तो उनको सजा हो सकती थी । लेकिन वैसा कुछ नहीं किया गया है जिन्होंने कुछ किया नहीं उन

[श्रीजगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

घटनाओं के लिए उनको दोषी ठहराया जाकर इस तरह से उनकी रस्टीकेशन आडर दे दिया गया।

यहां पर यह भी बतलाया गया है :

"Every possible effort is being made by the State Government and educational authorities to redress the genuine grievances of the students."

अब यहां के स्टूडेंट्स की जो चार जैनुइन मांगें हैं उनके बारे में सरकार और युनिवर्सिटी ऐयारिटीज को सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए। यह विद्यार्थी वर्ग अपना ही है और हमें इनकी तमाम कठिनाइयों पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए। आज तक विद्यार्थी वर्ग ने अशान्ति की कोई घटना नहीं की है। कल एक बड़ी भारी रैली हुई थी लेकिन वहां कोई भी हिंसात्मक घटना नहीं हुई। विद्यार्थियों में असन्तोष भले ही हो लेकिन उन्हें हिंसा पर उतारू नहीं होना चाहिए और उनका व्यवहार इस दिशा में सही रहा है। They have definitely shown a good will gesture इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि सरकार इस मामले में जो कि बड़ा गम्भीर बन गया है इंटरवीन करे और युनिवर्सिटीज ऐयारिटीज को आवश्यक सलाह दे ताकि उनके द्वारा यह जो रस्टीकेशन आर्डर इश्यु किये गये हैं वे विद्वद्ध किये जाय और विद्यार्थियों की जो मांगें हैं उन पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जाय।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: There is an old saying that the most comfortable seat is not necessarily between two stools.

The hon. Member started with a very correct posture, that is to say, that all activities of violence must be condemned and they have no place in any democratic society.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Including police violence. What about police violence?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): That is necessary to keep themselves in power.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Loudness of the voice does not add much to the weight of the argument.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Even this type of explanation is not going to convince us.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The other point which the hon. Member made was that he has tried to whitewash,—I want to say this with due sense of responsibility,—the violence that was committed in the campus on the 14th of November and again on the 15th of November.

In fact, he has said:

"विद्यार्थी युनिवर्सिटी में देखने के लिए गये थे पुलिस ने मारा।"

Now this is factually incorrect. Police was called after the acts of violence and destruction of property had taken place.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : पुलिस ने चीफ़ एक्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिलर के आफिस के सामने मारा था युनिवर्सिटी के सामने नहीं।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: We are talking of the University. Why did they go to the University? The hon. member has tried to whitewash it by saying that they had gone to the University, the words used were:

"विद्यार्थी युनिवर्सिटी में देखने के लिए गये थे।"

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: That is the version of the students.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: But it is known that that is not a correct version.

Then it has been stated that the punishment was given without inquiry. He went on to say that there

was an inquiry committee but that it was not a proper inquiry committee. What is the ground given for saying it is not a proper inquiry committee? Because one of the members of inquiry committee had stated that the acts of violence must be punished. The gentleman concerned had not said that Mr. X or Mr. Y should be punished. What he had said was that the acts of violence must be punished. That is an unexceptionable statement to which I think the entire House would subscribe—that acts of violence must be punished. The inquiry was on the specific issue whether a particular person was involved in the commission of violence or was not involved. That was the only point which the inquiry committee was asked to determine. On that, the gentleman concerned had not expressed any opinion.

It is possible that the persons concerned who have been rusticated may have a case, in which event the Delhi University statute gives the unfettered right to every student who feels that he has any grievance to appeal to the Executive Council of the University. That provision of the statute is there and any student who feels that an action has been taken against him which is not based on facts can always go in appeal to the Executive Council of the University.

It has been said that promise were made to the students and people have gone back on these. I would not like to go into the details of the question of promises in regard to the medical college because that is a matter really to be dealt with by my colleague, the Minister of Health. But the fact still is that every time the assurance that was given was that 'we will do whatever is possible for you.' In fact, I was also invited to one of the meetings which was held quite early in the session where the doctors had said that it would be virtually impossible to work a second shift without bringing about a lowering of standards.

SHRI JAGANNATHARAO JOSHI: Distribution of students to different colleges.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: After all, the hon. Member must remember that the Government of India or this House should not think that they have a responsibility only with regard to students who pass out of Delhi. There are bright students in different parts of the country; they also have a claim in the medical colleges situated in States. I know that there is need for more doctors, but in order to have more doctors, due preparation is needed: hospitals have to be set up and properly qualified staff and full equipment provided. It cannot be done in a haphazard manner because if a college is opened in a haphazard manner, the standards would suffer and the health of the general public would be jeopardised.

As regards the question of rustication, I have already submitted that if any individual feels that he has been either wrongly punished or that he has some evidence to put forward, he can always appeal to the Executive Council in terms of the statute of the University of Delhi. On the general principle, any one who is guilty of violence or threat of violence should be punished—has no place in the academic community. I am clear in my mind. That a person who is elected or holding an elected office should be immune from normal laws is not the position which has ever been taken in this House which consists of only elected people. After all, the Members of Parliament are far more important than a committee of any sectional organisation in the country. Yet in their wisdom, Parliament and the hon. Members here have never claimed that they can commit an act of violence because they are representatives of the people or Members of Parliament and that action should not be taken against them.

MR. SPEAKER: Some of them are claiming so.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: I did not say that. They have not been given a chance.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I am not saying that you said so. I am meeting the point that has been raised by a section of the students.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: They are prepared for a comprehensive judicial enquiry; the students want a hearing to be given.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: For the hearing there is a statute which gives unfettered right to every student of the university to make a representation to the executive council, when he feels that he has a grievance.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सवाल का जवाब नहीं मिला कि जो एन्क्वायरी कमेटी बनी थी उस में कोई स्टूडेंट्स का रिप्रेजेंटेटिव नहीं था, टीचर्स का रिप्रेजेंटेटिव नहीं था, जब कि स्टूडेंट्स पार्सिपेशन की बात की जा रही है। क्या इस पर मंत्री महोदय प्रकाश नहीं डालेंगे कि ऐसा करना ठीक नहीं था ?

प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन : जनाब वाला, स्टूडेंट्स रिप्रेजेंटेटिव तो उस में नहीं था, और कोई वजह नहीं मालूम होती कि उस में हो ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी बनाई गई थी। उस में यह मामला क्यों नहीं उठाया गया ? (व्यवधान)

प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन : कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी का यह काम नहीं है। पार्लियामेंट ने जो ऐक्ट और स्टेट्यूट बनाया है उस की तहत यूनिवर्सिटी का ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चल रहा है। वहां पर टीचर्स थ। जो टीचर्स की रिपोर्ट है उस के लिए यह कह देना कि वह टीचर्स के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव की रिपोर्ट नहीं है, यह कहा तक ठीक है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : फिर तो वाइस चांसलर भी टीचर है। वह अकेले निकाल सकता था। एन्क्वायरी कमेटी को क्या जरूरत है ? यह कैसी बातें कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी कैसी बात कर रहे हैं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी में एक लड़के को अप्वाइंट किया प्रोफेसर की नियुक्ति के समय बैठने के लिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर ऐसा होना शुरू हो गया तो बात बिल्कुल साफ हो जायेगी। अगर लड़के ही प्रोफेसर नियुक्त करेंगे तो कैसे काम चलेगा ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह फैसला गवर्नमेंट का है, हमारा नहीं है। हिन्दु यूनिवर्सिटी का फैसला है। मुझे इस में आपत्ति है। यह फैसला आप ने किया है। बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी में यह हो रहा है या नहीं, आप को मालूम है या नहीं ?

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, छात्र असन्तोष और छात्रों द्वारा हिंसा इस देश में बढ़ती जा रही है और इस पर सभी समझदार व्यक्तियों को दुःख होना स्वाभाविक है। इस छात्र असन्तोष के सन्दर्भ में दिल्ली में पिछले दो तीन महीनों में जो कुछ हुआ है वह अत्यन्त दुःखदायी है। अब तो दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के क्लोजर का सवाल और भी भयंकर रूप धारण कर गया है, लेकिन पिछली जुलाई के बाद दिल्ली में छात्रों द्वारा जो हिंसा की घटनायें हुई हैं, कभी बसों का हाई जैक कर लेना, कभी किसी की मौत हो जाना आम दिन की बात हो गई है। जहां तक मैं समझ पाया हूं कि इन सब बातों के पीछे दो बड़े कारण हैं। एक है हमारी शिक्षा नीति, जो बिल्कुल बेकार के लोगों को पैदा करती है। इस के कारण लोगों में फ्रस्ट्रेशन आता है,

जिस के कारण लोग यह समझते हैं कि यूनिवर्सिटी में जाने का क्या फायदा है, बेकारी तो आइन्दा भी मिलने वाली है। चलो नेता-गिरी करो, झंडा हाथ में उठाओ। कभी जन संघ का, कभी मार्क्सिस्ट्स का और कभी किसी और का।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कभी कांग्रेस का उठाओ।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : हां कभी कांग्रेस का, माननीय सदस्य ठीक कहते हैं, और अपना धन्धा करो। यह इस का एक बड़ा कारण है छात्र असन्तोष और हिंसा का दूसरा बड़ा कारण पोलिटिकल पार्टीज हैं। राजनीतिक दलों ने विद्यार्थियों को अपनी राजनीति का अखाड़ा बनाया हुआ है। अभी भले ही श्री जोशी कह रहे थे कि हिंसा नहीं होनी चाहिए, मैं उन के वक्तव्य का स्वागत करता हूँ, लेकिन कभी कभी बाहर की घटनाओं का जब अन्दर के सदस्यों से सामंजस्य नजर आता है, जब उन की व्यग्रता और चिंता नजर आती है तब ऐसा लगता है कि कहीं उन में कोई साम्य तो नहीं है, किसी प्रकार का मेल तो नहीं है। आज श्री वाजपेयी बहुत चिंतित हैं और बिना किसी कारण के, कालिग अटेंशन में नाम न होते हुए भी वह लगातार बोलने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। यह सब होते हुए एक विचार-धारा का तरीका जो हमारी यूनिवर्सिटीज में जारी है राजनीतिक दलों के द्वारा, वह इस का एक प्रतिबिम्ब मात्र है।

मैं इस बात को चाहता हूँ कि हमारी यूनिवर्सिटीज में हिंसा को रोका जाय और उस को रोकने के बारे में सरकार को मजबूती से कुछ कदम उठाने चाहियें, भले ही वह अप्रिय हों। आज यूनिवर्सिटी को चलाने वाले टैक्स-पेअर का हजारों नहीं लाखों रुपया बरबाद करते हैं और पैदा करते हैं क्लर्क जो सड़कों पर इधर से उधर घूमा करते हैं। इस लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता

हूँ कि क्या वह छात्र असन्तोष और दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के सवाल पर एक इस तरह का निर्णय लेंगे जिस से यह घटनायें दुबारा न घटें? क्या इस के लिए वह पब्लिक ओपीनियन को जागरूक करेंगे? चूंकि बहुत ही कम विद्यार्थी ऐसे हैं जो पढ़ना नहीं चाहते, अधिकांश लोग पढ़ना चाहते हैं, इस लिए क्या वह यूनिवर्सिटी के अधिकारियों और गार्जियन्स की मीटिंग इस संबंध में बुलायेंगे? मंत्री महोदय बुलायें या वाइस चांसलर बुलायें, लेकिन आप ऐसी कर के एक हेल्दी क्लाइमेट क्रिएट करें जिस के फलस्वरूप यूनिवर्सिटी खुले। और खुले तो ऐसे वातावरण में खुले जब कि हिंसा न होने पाये। क्या इस के लिए मंत्री महोदय कोई ऐंशयोरेंस देंगे कि जब तक विद्यार्थियों में हिंसा का वातावरण रहेगा तब तक भले ही यूनिवर्सिटी न खोली जाय लेकिन जो पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थी हैं उन को हिंसा से बचाया जायेगा और यूनिवर्सिटी के प्रोफेसर्स और टीचर्स को पढ़ाने का मौका दिया जायेगा, तथा जो हिंसा होती है उस को रोकने के लिए कारगर कदम उठाए जायेंगे।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I can give this assurance that the Government will spare no effort to assist the university in preventing acts of violence and intimidation by any section of the students or by any other section of the public. Government is deeply conscious of the fact that the vast majority of the students shun and abhor violence, that they wish to study, that they do not want that their campus, the campus of a great university like the Delhi University should be the scene of unbecoming acts of violence. Every possible assistance will be provided by the Government to the university in ensuring that the causes of violence and intimidation do not recur and that an atmosphere of normalcy is created. For this purpose, the university, I have no doubt will have the cooperation of the general public, which itself has voiced its feelings rather strongly against violence.

श्री रामाबतार शक्ती : 14 और 15 नवम्बर को दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के प्राण में हिंसा की जो दुखद घटनाएँ हुई उनकी जितनी निन्दा की जाये सोड़ी है। यह खुशी की बात है कि उस घटना की निन्दा सर्वत्र कर रहे हैं। साथ ही बस का जो अपहरण किया गया और उसकी वजह से एक तागे को धक्का लगने के बाद कुछ लोगों को जो मृत्यु हुई जिन में एक महिला भी शामिल थी वह भी एक दुखद घटना थी। उसकी भी निन्दा की जानी चाहिए। दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में जो इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ हो रही हैं उसकी सारी जवाबदेही तीन बलों पर है, जनसं द्वारा संचालित विद्यार्थी परिषद्, श्री राजनारायण के नेतृत्व में चलने वाली सोशलिस्ट पार्टी और कांग्रेस के एक गुट के लोग। यही दल इन घटनाओं के लिए जवाबदेह है और इन्हीं की वजह से इस तरह की बातें हो रही हैं। एक तरह से ग्रांड एंजाएस को पुनर्जीवित करने के प्रयास चल रहे हैं और जारी हैं—(इंटरव्यू) योका नहीं है कि बता सकूँ कि कौन कांग्रेसी लोग हैं। कांग्रेस में सब तरह के लोग हैं। यह भ्रान्ति का पिटाटा है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप भी तो उसी में हैं।

श्री रामाबतार शक्ती : मैं उस में नहीं हूँ।

जहाँ तक छात्रों में व्याप्त असन्तोष का सम्बन्ध है वह असन्तोष सही है। उनकी कुछ मांगों का जिम्मे मंत्री महोदय ने किया है। जैसे इन्टीरियरिंग और आर्ट्स कालेज को यूनिवर्सिटी अपने हाथ में ले ले। मेरा तो कहना यह है कि केवल दो ही कालेज बचो, दिल्ली के अन्दर जितनी भी कालेज हैं चाहे वे प्रशासन के अधीन चलने वाले हों या व्यक्तिगत या निजी कालेज हों, सब को विश्वविद्यालय को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए।

उसी तरह से फस्ट क्लास में जो पास होते हैं छात्र उनका मैडीकल कालेज में एडमिशन नहीं हो पाता। इस वास्ते मैडीकल कालेजों की तादाद को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। यह बात ठीक है कि विश्वविद्यालय के प्राण में पुलिस के रहने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चोदह और पंद्रह तारीख को जो घटनाएँ हुई हैं और जिन लोगों ने उन घटनाओं को किया उन्होंने पुलिस वालों को प्राण में प्रवेश करने का मौका दिया। प्राण में भ्राम तौर से पुलिस को जाने का कोई अधिकार नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए।

जो जाच समिति बनी थी वह तीन व्यक्तियों की बनी थी। उन में से अध्यक्ष ने जाच के पहले ही फैसला दे दिया कि छात्रों का निष्कासन किया जाएगा। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए था। मैं समझता हूँ कि जाच समिति ने अपना फैसला बहुत जल्दबाजी में दिया। मेरी भाव है कि फिर से ग्रांड वेल्थ जाच समिति बनाई जाए और वह समिति निष्कासित छात्रों के बारे में फिर से विचार करे और तब जो भी उसका निर्णय हो, उसके अनुसार काम किया जाए। इसी पृष्ठभूमि में मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि विद्यार्थी परिषद् का नेतृत्व जिन लोगों के हाथ में हैं उन्होंने यूनिवर्सिटी पर कब्जा करने का नारा दिया था और कहा था कि हम सारी व्यवस्था को अपने हाथ में ले लेंगे। लेकिन विद्यार्थियों ने जब उन्होंने विरोध की भावना देखी तब आज उन्होंने अपनी उस नीति को बदल दिया है और अब कहा है कि सत्याग्रह करेंगे। और इतनी सद्बुद्धि तो उन में आई। इसके लिए उनको धन्यवाद दिया जाना चाहिए।

मैं अब प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली के तमाम निजी और सरकारी कालेजों को दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के अधीन करने का सरकार तैयार है और अगर नहीं तो क्यों नहीं ?

क्या आप नए मैडिकल कालेज खोलेंगे ?

क्या आप यह गारंटी देंगे सदन को कि विश्वविद्यालय के प्रांगण में पुलिस नहीं आएगी ?

क्या आप आश्वासन देंगे कि शीघ्र से शीघ्र यूनिवर्सिटी के बाहर जो स्टुडेंट रहते हैं और जो कालेजों में पढ़ते हैं उनके लिए आप पुस्तकालय की व्यवस्था कर देंगे ?

क्या यह सच है कि जन सभ के नेता अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने कल प्रधान मंत्री से निष्कासित छात्रों के बारे में बात की थी और की थी तो प्रधान मंत्री ने उन्हें क्या जवाब दिया ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अगर आप कहे तो इसका जवाब मैं दे दू ?

श्री राजवन्तार शास्त्री : क्या सच है कि इन्कवायरी कमेटी जो बैठी थी उसने तमाम निष्कासित छात्रों को गवाही देने के लिए बुलाया था और अगर बुलाया था तो क्या यह बात भी सच है कि एक छात्र को छोड़ कर बाकी तीन छात्र गवाही देने के लिए नहीं गए और अगर नहीं गए तो उनके वहां न जाने का क्या कारण था ?

मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे इन सवालो का आप साफ साफ जवाब दें ताकि ये जन संघ के जो लोग हैं और जो बेजा फायदा उठा रहे हैं, न उठाने पायें और इनको छात्रों से भी उखी प्रकार से अलग किया जा सके जैसे हमने पिछले आम चुनाव में इनको जनता से अलग कर दिया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रूलज के अनुसार आप केवल एक प्रश्न कर सकते हैं । लेकिन आप नम्बरवार करने गए हैं । सच है, करेंगे, नहीं करेंगे ।

श्री राजवन्तार शास्त्री : ये ए, बी, सी, डी, ई, एफ आदि हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सब से बड़ी सच्चाई तो यह है कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में सी पी आई का कोई प्रभाव नहीं है । इसी का सब रोना है

PROF. S NURUL HASAN: Sir, I will try to meet as many points as possible that have been raised by the hon. Member....

MR SPEAKER: You need not reply to those points which you have already covered. (Interruption) I am not going to allow. You change your rules. Every day, I have to invite your attention to the rules that you can ask only one question and that may be a little more elaborate, but not two, three, four or still more questions. If you want, you change your rules

PROF S NURUL HASAN: The first point that I would like to submit for your consideration is that I was under the impression that this is a well-established principle of disciplinary action in universities that action should be taken as quickly as possible and not after a dilatory process

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Summary trial?

PROF S. NURUL HASAN. Because it is discipline; it is not punishment. One must try to understand the difference between the two. The situation and the ground has to be taken into account and also what is in the best interest of overall functioning of the institution.

The next question asked was, whether all the colleges will be taken over by the University. The answer to that is very simple, and it is "no".

As regards medical colleges, I have already said it. On the question of police entry, our policy is very clear that we do not normally want the police to enter the campus of any university or educational institution. But

[Prof. S. Nurul Hassan]

if there is violence or there is threat of violence, then the police must do its duty under the law of the land.

Regarding the library, I have already stated that while the University is making arrangements, the Ministry of Education has already started a library. It is not that only plans are being made.

Regarding the Prime Minister's talk, I am afraid, I do not know what happened.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): As regards the first question that Shri Ram Avtar Shastri asked, may we know whether a broad based committee will be set up to go into rustication cases?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I have already submitted that the statutes of the University are very clear that any student who feels aggrieved for any reason can go to the Executive Council of the University and the Executive Council is a broad-based body.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh): Mr. Speaker, all the blame has been laid by the hon. Minister on the students. I beg to differ from him. To my mind, Government and university authorities are very much responsible for this deteriorating situation. The students had very legitimate demands which they had been raising for a long time. The hon. Minister has himself stated that all those demands are being looked into. The question is, why did the University and the Government fail to meet the demands of the students earlier if they were justified. If teaching was sub-standard in certain institutions, why did the students have to say that so-and-so teacher was incompetent? Last year two teachers were removed because of the agitation of students. In two colleges students wanted good teaching, but the University failed to provide any relief. My main complaint is that Government, University, and politicians as well, are responsible for the

situation, and both the Government and the University have been following double standards.

We are not forgetting that some months back there was an agitation by teachers. Students would always emulate the example set by the teachers, by their elders. The teachers struck work like ordinary workers, the colleges were closed for a long time, and this Government, in the face of bitter opposition from these Benches passed a legislation, the University (Amendment) Bill. What has become of that Bill? After it has been enacted, it has been shelved because of the threat of the teachers. A mockery has been made of this august House. If the teachers can see to it that Government and the University surrender before them, why can the students also not feel like that?

Some months back, six students were rusticated by the University for similar acts. Now the hon. Minister has taken the position that the rusticated students can go in appeal to the University Executive Council. May I remind him that last time when six students were rusticated, because some Congressmen interceded for those students, the Government called the Vice-Chancellor and ordered him to withdraw the rustication order. This time, only because these students who have been rusticated happen to have advocates from this side, Government says that they should go to the University in regular appeal....

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): You are not right.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Let the Minister say so. I am saying this with authority. Students are agitated. It should not matter to which party the student leaders belong.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly ask your question.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: I have asked a question. Let him reply to that.

My next question is this. When the teachers agitate, their acts are condoned. But when students agitate, you want to give them a very severe punishment. In this case the gentleman who headed the Enquiry Committee was the same Johnny who had earlier been responsible for trouble in another university as Vice-Chancellor and had to resign from there. He mishandled the situation there and he has come to Delhi University now. As has been stated, he pre-judged the issue because perhaps he carried malice against students as a community; he took up the enquiry and perhaps out of vengeance against students somewhere else, he has taken this step against the students of Delhi University.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): He is John and not Johnny.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: I did not know his name; that is why I said 'Johnny'.

The hon. Minister has said that Government and the University accept that there should be student participation in all important matters.

Why were the University students not consulted? It is not a question of rustivating a few students. It is like the Police picking out the ring leaders and shooting them down. If there was violence, if there was agitation, the whole student community was involved in it. Why pick out a few poor students and punish them? Why should there not be a dialogue between the University authorities and the student leaders? If the Minister could intervene once in a case like that, why can't he take this matter into his own hand this time? Whenever the teachers agitated, I am sorry to say, he has a very soft corner for them because perhaps they are his co-professionals, but the students also deserve all his affection and all his indulgence. Students are students and should not be discriminated against. Students, after all, as
2790 LS-8.

I have said, learn everything from their teachers, and I have to say that there has been a miserable lack of understanding of child psychology on the part of the teachers. The teachers have lost touch with the students completely. That is the whole trouble in the Delhi University. All this trouble can be avoided if the teachers know their students.

With these words, I would again request that the hon. Minister should take this matter into his own hands before the situation becomes worse or there should be a parliamentary committee appointed to look into the whole problem and I can guarantee that within 24 hours the situation will become normal.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: It was a very interesting speech which the hon. Member delivered and I do not think I have the time to go into the details of the points he has raised.

I do plead guilty of having a great deal of sympathy with my co-professionals. But I would submit that my co-professionals, whatever they might have done and whatever difference we may have with them, never indulged in violence. The whole issue here is that the punishment is not being meted out to the students for the agitation. That is not the issue. The punishment is being meted out for the commission of acts of violence and not for agitation.

The example was given of last time. Last time, for one thing, the Government did not intervene. But there is a qualitative difference. Last time, the students expressed regret for whatever they had done. This time—here I am quoting from the last paragraph of the report of the Committee of Inquiry:

"In conclusion, the Committee would add that none of the students involved have expressed any compunction or regret for the incidents that have disrupted the working of the University."

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That is not correct. They have made public statements condemning violence. They have.... (Interruptions) The entire enquiry was vitiated.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: All the statements are here. These are on record. Therefore, a mere public stance is not enough, and that is the qualitative difference between the two and on the top of this, there is the threat that 'We will take over the administration of the University if you do not fulfil these demands in 48 hours'. That Sir, is something which all of us should take notice of. This is not the way that a University should function.

12.59 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid. Shri Siddheshwar Prasad.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I gave an adjournment motion about the Bihar teachers' strike. I want to make a submission if you allow me.

MR. SPEAKER: Every day you give an adjournment motion. He has a printed letter....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: *

MR. SPEAKER: You are speaking without my permission. Not a word of what he spoke will go on record. I have not called you to speak.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: On what?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On the submission that I made before you.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it. I have not accepted it.

*Not recorded.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are not allowing a joint of order, Sir? You allowed a call attention on Haryana teachers.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): His point of order is out of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, his submission is out of order. You have made it a practice every day. You think that unless your name comes in the papers, you will not be satisfied. That is a very bad habit.

13.00 hrs.

Everyday, you do not sleep unless you say something, unless you are there in the proceedings every day. I do not allow this. Not a word will go on record when you speak without my permission.

Now, Shri Siddheshwar Prasad.

13.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF TRADE MARKS REGISTRY, ACCOUNTS OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION AND STATEMENT

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :—

(1) व्यापार और वाणिज्य बिन्ह अधिनियम, 1958 की धारा 126 के अन्तर्गत व्यापार बिन्ह रजिस्ट्री के वर्ष 1971-72 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति।
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3907/72.]

(2) (एक) खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 23 की उपधारा (4) के अन्तर्गत खादी और ग्रामोद्योग के वर्ष 1968-69 सम्बन्धी प्रकाशित लेखे (हिन्दी संस्करण) की एक प्रति तथा इस सम्बन्धी कोषागरीय प्रतिवेदन।

(दो) उपर्युक्त दस्तावेज के अंग्रेजी [संस्करण के साथ-साथ हिन्दी संस्करण तथा पटल पर न रखे जाने के कारण स्पष्ट करने वाला एक विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3908/72.]

13.02 hrs.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I want to say about my Privilege Motion.

MR. SPEAKER: You please discuss it with me.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mr. Indrajit Gupta has never said that. You kindly hear me, Sir, for a minute. I sent you a letter..

MR. SPEAKER: It came quite late.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have read that letter sent to you by Shri S. N. Misra, M.P., Congress (R). Although in his letter he gave the telegraphic address at Hyderabad as 'Honesty' and the address at Delhi as 'Truth', the contents of that letter are far from truth.

MR. SPEAKER: After all, you have to write to me..

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have written to you twice and met you also. I am leaving tomorrow morning. Kindly give me into minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: What will be the outcome of it?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let the House know about it.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me know on what points you don't agree.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: That is exactly what I wish to mention.

MR. SPEAKER: You can see me, let this matter continue, but not in the House. The Member is not here.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What does it matter?

MR. SPEAKER: It matters. You are bringing something out of a letter which he wrote to the Prime Minister as leader of the party, and you are saying, he circulated to Members of his party.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The letter is addressed to Prime Minister of India and not to Shrimati Indira Gandhi, as leader of the Congress party.

MR. SPEAKER: He is saying in that, if Shri Indrajit Gupta is unhappy, I am so sorry and all that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You are saying that this document was addressed to the Congress President or the leader of the Congress Party and so on. But these are the documents where he has made a statement regarding the interrogation of Balyogeshwar. I was surprised that a parliamentarian like Shri S. N. Misra...

MR. SPEAKER: Shri S. N. Misra is not here. Let him come.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He never mentioned the name of Shri S. N. Misra....

MR. SPEAKER: When I say 'Please sit down' why is the hon. Member still continuing? Let Shri S. N. Misra come. The hon. Member should tell me where he is dissatisfied. After all, in my opinion, there is no privilege involved..

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: If you are satisfied that there is no privilege involved since Shri S. N. Misra has written a letter to you saying that there is no breach of privilege at all, and after all he is correct, then I would submit that he has mentioned a certain statement in respect of Shri Indrajit Gupta which he never said and which is not in the relevant part of the proceedings at all. Then, he has actually attributed motives that Shri Indrajit Gupta has connived with the Revenue Intelligence Officer who demanded Rs. 1 lakh from Balyogeshwar. What can be more harmful than this? Kindly allow me....

MR. SPEAKER: Let him kindly sit down. Let Shri S. N. Misra come. When I am asking the hon. Member to sit down, why is he continuing to stand?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Is it kept pending, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Now, message from Rajya Sabha. (Interruptions)

13.07 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (8) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th November, 1972, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th November, 1972, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill"

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS Twentieth Report

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I beg to present the Twentieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

13.08 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order in regard to item 3 on the Order Paper..

MR. SPEAKER: That has already been laid on the Table.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I had given notice under rule 377, and you, Sir, have not declined it yet to my knowledge. That is about the Indira Gandhi University Bill which was bulletined for consideration and passing during this session. The newspapers have again come out..

MR. SPEAKER: I did not allow anything. Why is he raking it up when I am not allowing it?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Nobody has informed me that it has been rejected. I had given this notice today at about 10.30 a.m.

MR. SPEAKER: Only those whose notices are accepted will be called I did not allow the hon. Member....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on all, there must be some procedure, and you cannot just reject it....

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is advising me on procedure.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on the question of procedure. I have given the notice under rule 377 before 10.30 a.m., and I have not been told that it has been rejected.

MR. SPEAKER: Only those people whose notices are allowed by me are told, and the others are not.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You cannot run the House in this way. You have rejected it because it will create embarrassment to Government, and you want to shield them all the time. I take serious exception to this, I may tell you.....

श्री ० राजावतार सास्त्री (पटना) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय. पहले आप खबर करते थे कि काम अन्तेगन स्वीकार हुआ या नहीं स्वीकार हुआ। अब हमें वह भी नहीं मालूम होना.

MR. SPEAKER: If a Member sends me a chit for one day in whole week I can allow it. I can accept one chit from a Member in a week or so, but not every day. I am not going to allow just one Member to raise something every day.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You amend the rules. You cannot do it this way....

MR. SPEAKER: One Member cannot monopolise the whole House every day.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am going by the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: It is my discretion. There is no question of rule here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You cannot go outside the rules. You cannot just throw the rules to the winds.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the hon. Member please sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What do you mean? I have acted under the rules. You may amend the rules....

MR. SPEAKER: We shall be seeing to that. We shall have to do it....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on have no do it. Do it right now and do it today by issuing a corrigendum.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FIFTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I beg to present the Fifty-third Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Eleventh Report on Audit Report (Railways) 1970 and Appropriation Accounts (Railways) 1968-69.

13.10 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

COIR BOARD

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-rule (1) (e) of rule 4 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coir Board for a term to be specified by the Central Government".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-rule (1) (e) of rule 4 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coir Board for a term to be specified by the Central Government".

The motion was adopted.

MOTION RE. TWENTIETH REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING

Expansion of B A C.

AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR). I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twentieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 5th December, 1972"

MR SPEAKER The question is

"That this House do agree with the Twentieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 5th December, 1972"

The motion was adopted.

13 11 hrs

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज के अखबारों में आपने पढ़ा होगा कि बिहार की 6 यूनिवर्सिटीज के 28 अग्रीगत कालेजों के 2800 टीचर्स ने हड़ताल कर दी है। उन की मांग है कि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन ने जो महागार्ड भत्ता रिक्वेस्ट किया है वह वहां के टीचर्स को नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इसका ताल्लक यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन से है। मैंने इसके सिलसिले में ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव दिया था, यदि वह नहीं माना गया है तो मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि मंत्री जी, यहाँ पर अपना एक ब्यान दे ताकि वहाँ के शिक्षकों की जो अधिकार मिलना है वह मिले। आज उनकी बड़ी दयनीय स्थिति है। इसके अतिरिक्त 7 हजार नान-टीचिंग स्टाफ भी हड़ताल पर है आप या तो ब्यान दिलवाये या ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करे।

श्री सुतारण कपूर (पटियाला) डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मद्रास में ६०० एम० के० मिनिस्टर्स के घरो पर रेड्स हुई है। मैं समझता हूँ फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को यहाँ पर बताना चाहिए कि क्या मामला है। . . .

(अधिवेशन)... . .

14.20 hrs.

INDIAN RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) Sir, I beg to move

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890, be taken into consideration"

Up to 1961, the basic liability of Indian Railways with respect to goods entrusted to them for transport was that of a bailee, as defined in the Indian Contract Act. Broadly speaking, they were required to take as much of care of such goods as a man of ordinary prudence would of his own goods of similar description and value. The Act made no provision as to whether the Railways' liability as a bailee would continue after termination of transit and, if so for how long. But a rule in our Goods Tariff provided that in respect of goods not removed from railway premises at the destination station within a reasonable time, the Railways would not be liable for loss, destruction or deterioration of such goods.

From 1st January 1962, the Railways assumed the common carriers' liability, which approximates to the insurers liability. The Railways also accepted the bailee's liability for a maximum period of thirty days after termination of transit, i.e. after arrival of the goods at the destination and expiry of free time for wharfage and demurrage.

This has not worked well. In fact, it has sometimes encouraged the trade not to remove goods from railway premises for fairly long spells, resulting in congestion in goods sheds, help-up of wagons, causing slower movement and shortage of wagons elsewhere, and more serious than anything else, artificial scarcity and rise in prices.

In order to see that we are able to make better use of the wagons available in the country, we had to think of two steps—reduce the artificial

scarcity created by registrations more than necessary doubling the registration fee and increase the demurrage charges. But we know also that both these can be passed on to the consumer whenever there is a price rise and this not the only solution to prevent the abuse. On the other hand, the fact that we are required to take care of the goods in our possession for 30 days also made us responsible for looking after the goods for 30 days, whereas our competitors, the truck transporters, are not required to keep the goods at the destination as we are compelled to carry these goods in our wagons. Very often, this has resulted in considerable abuse and we thought that by an amendment to the Act, we must reduce the liability of railways as bailees from 30 days to 7 days, so that the people are compelled to take delivery of the goods after a reasonable time after the goods reach the destination. For this reason I have moved this Bill and I hope the House will support it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890, be taken into consideration."

*SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Bill that has been introduced in this House by the Hon. Minister and I also welcome the intentions behind the legislation.

It is our past experience that at the different procurement centres and also in big stations the wagons are detained unduly long as a result of this the prices of consumer goods which lie contained in these wagons are pushed up artificially causing great hardship to the common people. Sir, for a very long time I was a member of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly. I have seen for myself how traders used to secure a raise

in the prices of rice, pulses, oil, cloth, ready-made garments and other commodities of everyday use by detaining the wagons in Howrah goods shed. Whenever we wanted to draw the attention of the State Government to this exploitation by the traders in the Assembly through questions we were invariably told that Railway was a Central subject and the State Government could do nothing in the matter and in this way Sir, for a very long time we were prevented to raise this issue in the Assembly. Surely, the need for introducing a Bill of this nature as is being discussed in this House was a long felt one and I am glad that at least after 25 years of independence the Central Government have become conscious of their responsibility in the matter. For the last 25 years the traders have unscrupulously exploited the common people by artificially raising the prices of commodities of common use and even though the present Bill is a much belated action I have no hesitation to welcome it but while doing so I will urge upon the Minister to pay his attention to some measures for the proper implementation of the provisions of the Bill. The hon. Minister has already given expression of his good intentions to save the common people from the clutches of the profiteers and the unscrupulous traders but it is also necessary to ensure that no new loopholes are found out by the traders and for this they will have to be vigilant to plug in time and permanently for future. How can this be done? The Bill has reduced the period from 30 days to 7 days within which the goods carried by the Railways have to be cleared. This is a mandatory provision and no doubt the traders will have to abide by it. But along with this it is necessary to pay due attention to another aspect of the matter that is the role of the road transport vis-a-vis the Railways. Of course, it is true that the Hon. Minister may not have much to do for himself directly in this matter but still I will urge upon him to see that

*The Original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Manoranjan Hazra]

his department is able to maintain proper liaison with other departments of the Government of India to ensure that the traders are not able to defeat the very objective of through diversion of goods through road transport. If they succeed then they will continue to enjoy their present position and they would be able to push up the prices and the Railways will on the other hand lose their revenue too.

I will now mention about some of the centres in the north and in the Western Railways. In Sabarmati and Viramgam, a very large number of wagons remain blocked up and I have been told by the Railway authorities that the business community do not release these wagons in time and as a result of this the common man has to suffer. The story is the same when we move to the northern, central and the south-eastern railway. In Nagpur and Rourkela the detention of wagons is really menacing. In all these cases the traders harass the railway authorities by altering dates or by many other means and instances are not rare where the railways have to pay for damages to these traders. It is therefore necessary to ensure that the payment of damage should be reduced and secondly every care should be taken to see that the traders are not able to frustrate the objectives with which this Bill has been introduced. I am sure that the hon. Minister will pay his attention to these two objectives for the proper implementation of this Bill and I will expect that in future he will be able to come forward with a much better Bill in this regard. With these words and with thanks to the Minister for introducing this legislation in this House, I conclude Sir.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore): Sir, I have heard the speech of the hon. Minister with attention. The scope of the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill is very limited. The railways are proposing to reduce the period of liability for loss, destruction, damage or deterioration on non-delivery from 30 days to 7 days. If this Bill is passed

as proposed, it will bring disaster to the revenues of the freight transport by the railways. It has been mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons:

"The experience of the railways has been that this tends to encourage trade not to remove goods from railway premises for fairly long spells, resulting in congestion in goods sheds, hold-up of wagons, causing slower movement and shortage of wagons elsewhere, and, more serious than anything else, artificial scarcity and rise in prices."

This has been the broad objective.

I have gone through the Review of Performance reports of the railways, 1972 and I find no mention that wagon detention is the cause of under-utilisation of the wagons. I would like to read a few lines from the Review of the Performance of the Indian Government Railways, pages 8-9, wherein a resume has been given of the wagon loading in 1971-72. It says:

"The main factor responsible for the wagon loadings falling short of original anticipation was the increasing number of thefts of electric traction wire, tele-communication cables and signalling equipment and of wagon parts...."

It further says:

"Train running on Eastern, Northern, South Eastern and Western Railways was also affected during August and September, 1971 by unprecedented rains, leading to wash-aways, flooding of yards, etc."

It also says that this wagon shortage has been due to continuous labour trouble and some other reasons. But in the Review of the Performance of the Indian Government Railways (March 1972), it has never been stated that detention of wagons has ever been the cause of under-utilisation of wagons.

What has really been tried to be made out in this Bill is that the Railways are throwing away their liability for payment of claims for damages, deterioration and losses. In case particular goods are not taken delivery of within a period of seven days, the Railways will not be responsible for damages and losses.

I refer to the Unstarred Question No. 1859 of 4th April regarding the number of claims received the number of claims settled and the amounts of payments made. During the period April 1971 to January 1972, more than 2,89,000 claims have been settled where claims have been paid; the total number of claims is about 3,09,000 and the total amount paid is Rs. 10 crores, in a period of 10 months. According to this, I anticipate that the Railways will pay claims amounting to Rs. 12-14 crores during the whole year. This will be a modest figure.

What is proposed to be done by this Bill is that the Railways want to repudiate their liability of payment of claims for damages, losses and deterioration after a period of seven days. A great difficulty will be caused to the trading community and persons who transport goods by Railways. By reducing the period to 7 days, the Railways would be giving lease to anti-social elements who would pilfer goods after the seven days' period is over at destination where the goods have been received. We know how damages and losses occur. They usually take place where the goods are loaded or where the transshipment takes place, but at the destination, the losses are comparatively less.

We have seen that the liability on Railway employees has been pinned at times when the Railways have paid heavy claims. But no liability has been pinned on the employees when no claims have been paid by the Railways. When your liability is only for a period of seven days, you will be giving a lease to anti-social ele-

ments who after 7 days would go there to see that more damages are caused, more goods are stolen and the railway administration will never be able to pin any responsibility on the employees who are derelicts or who help in such matters. No claims will be paid and no liability will be attached to the railway administration.

As you know, the traffic is divided into two broad types, high-rated traffic and low-rated traffic. As far as the high-rated traffic is concerned, you have commodities like, sugar, textile machinery, etc.. As regards low-rated traffic, you have commodities like, coal, stones, salt ballast and other such materials. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there has been any chance for the Railways to experience that high-rated traffic commodities have not been removed by the consignees within a period of seven days. There will be very few solitary examples where high-rated traffic commodities have not been removed in time. It always happens that low-rated traffic commodities are not removed in time.

The whole matter has not been examined by the railway administration. The hon. Minister himself has been a very seasoned businessman in his past years. Take, for example, a wagon of coal, a low-rated traffic commodity. The total cost of coal loaded in the wagon is approximately Rs. 1000; the freight is approximately between Rs. 1000-1200 and the demurrage works out to Rs. 250 per day. Recently, the railway administration has increased the demurrage charges from Rs. 140 per day per wagon to Rs. 250 per day. If the wagon is detained for seven days, the detention charges or demurrage will amount to Rs. 1750 and the total payment, including freight and demurrage will be Rs. 2750. You ask him to take delivery of this wagon of coal by paying Rs. 2750. The demurrage itself becomes so uneconomic and then the Railways say that they have no liability to pay for damages and losses.

[Shri N. K. Sanghi]

You don't take the liability of damages or losses. It may be that half the wagon may have been pilfered at the point of transshipment and the person has paid for the freight and the demurrage. Do you think that will be fair to deny him claims from losses? After all, the responsibility is cast on the Railways. They are charging a high demurrage which is confiscatory in its very nature. It is always in respect of low-rated traffic commodities this is happening.

There are other points also which have to be considered. Merely to shirk your responsibility because of the failure on the part of the railway administration to check pilferages is not justified by making these provisions of such kind into law.

Then, again take for example a wagon of salt. The cost of salt amounts to Rs. 600—800; the freight is about Rs. 1000 and the demurrage is Rs. 250 per day. That itself will help in increasing the prices and the objective of the Bill is effected in the reverse direction. You do not take the responsibility for the losses or damages. I do not think that is fair to the business community which is booking and transporting goods by the Railways. Already a large amount of high-rated traffic has been taken away by road. If this is the attitude of the railway administration, then even the low-rated traffic will go away from the railways. This is a matter for serious consideration.

I remember, Mr. K. Hanumanthaiya made a statement in parliament the year when he was the Railway Minister that an additional amount of 1.5 million tonnes of freight traffic would be carried. But what we have seen from the last half year's actuals, the freight traffic has fallen short by 1.64 million tonnes proportionately. This has been the condition.

We should also look to the side of the trader, what are the reasons for not taking delivery of the goods. The banks have very often strikes for

indefinite periods and clearances do not take place. Under such circumstances, when the trader does not get the RR, how can he own the responsibility for the heavy demurrage charges and losses?

There is also the inefficiency in postal deliveries and the RRs do not reach in time.

Suppose, a trader has booked some goods in Bombay and he is delayed in coming to Delhi for certain grave reasons; he is not able to come within seven days. In that case, do you want to throw the whole liability from loss and damage on him? This is a serious matter. As a good courtesy, as a good business policy, you should have something reasonable. As I have pointed out, these are things happening every day. You do not get the RRs in seven days.

Then, when you get the RR, the goods do not arrive for weeks together. You have to send your men every day to get the RR date-marked. In case you fail to have it date-marked and in case the goods come, you are liable to pay demurrage charges.

It also happens that many times the goods have come but are not traced in the yards. It becomes a continuous process. If the date is not marked, then you are liable to pay heavy demurrage charges.

Since the liability of the Railways is reduced to seven days, I would ask the Minister whether he can consider sending an intimation to the consignee that the wagon is expected to come on such and such date, and then if the consignee fails, then you may repudiate the responsibility. The Railways should take care of their own inefficiency and callousness and try to improve matters and should not try to find a remedy through such legislative methods.

There is another aspect. The traffic is increasing; with the industrial

and agricultural growth, the traffic is unprecedented. But the capacity of the Railways to hold goods has been as bad as before. The goods transportation is under the Commercial Department and when they write to the Railways that terminal facilities are very limited and should be increased, no action is taken. What is happening in Jodhpur? They are not able to hold the daily incoming wagons at the Jodhpur goods-shed and these are being offloaded at a station which is three miles away from the city, as Bhagat-ki-koti; this is because the terminal facilities are only limited and no expansion was planned.

I would also like to draw attention to Patiala where a number of oil-tankers are coming. They are not able to off-load them due to lack of terminal facilities, and every day some accident or hazard takes place.

If this is the way you go on, not increasing the terminal facilities but taking advantage of legislative measures, I do not think there will be efficiency.

I would like to suggest that, instead of seven days, it should be at least 15 days, if not 30 days. An amendment to this effect has already been moved by some of my hon. friends. I hope that the Railways will take effective measures to see that the efficiency is maintained and the losses are reduced.

I am told, when senior officers are transferred, if they have to send their costly goods, they usually use the road transportation. They know the working of the railways. This can be verified from the T.A. Bills.

I would suggest that there should be some sort of insurance policy for the losses due to claims. You are paying about Rs. 12 crores. Is it not advisable to pay Rs. 12 crores as insurance premium and save yourself the over-increasing losses by claims. The General Insurance is nationalised and they will be happy

to do this. You should not have this confiscatory legislation.

I would also like to draw attention to another aspect. Very recently, the Railways have introduced pre-payment of freight on certain commodities. This is what the Government have said in reply to Unstarred Question 916:

"There are at present 362 commodities on which pre-payment of freight is compulsory. It has been decided to extend the condition of compulsory pre-payment of freight to additional 26 low-valued commodities with effect from 1st April, 1972."

Giving the details, they have said:

"The reasons for extending the condition of compulsory pre-payment of freight to additional 26 low-valued commodities and the main advantages which will accrue to the Railway by this decision are:

"The delivery of the consignment is sometimes delayed by the consignee. Meanwhile, the consignment incurs wharfage and demurrage charges. Because of very low value of goods, the Railway is not in a position to recover these charges which have to be wholly or partly waived."

This is the crux of the whole matter.

The demurrage charges themselves are confiscatory. The freight charges are high and prepayment of freight is made compulsory. All these put together make it impossible for the dealer to take delivery of the low-rated goods. It is for this reason I say that the proposal to reduce the free period from 30 days to 7 days is untimely and is not in the interests of the Railways.

श्री सरजू पांडे (गजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेल मंत्री जी ने रेलवे का नया चार्ज लिया है । श्री हनुमंतैया जी से इन्होंने चार्ज लिया है । हमें आशा थी कि वह रेलवे सम्बन्धी नीतियों में इसमूल परिवर्तन करेंगे ।

[श्री सरजू पांडे]

इनके बारे में हम लोगोंने बहुत सुन रखा था कि यह बहुत कम्पीटिष्ट आदमी हैं। बड़ा हुन्ला भी था इस बात का। रेलवे विभाग में तशरीफ लाने के बाद वह इस बिल को लाये हैं। यह बिल तो ठीक है और मैं इसका मूल रूप में समर्थन भी करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि आम तौर पर जो व्यापारी हमारे देश के हैं वह इमलिये भी माल नहीं छुड़ाते हैं कि माल की बाजार में कमी पैदा हो और माल बाजार में महंगा बेचा जा सके। और भी इस तरह का भ्रष्टाचार इससे होता है। इस वारत जो बिल लाया गया है यह तो ठीक है। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या रेलवे की भी कोई जिम्मेदारी माल पहुँचाने की है या नहीं है मैं आप को अपने जिने का ही उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। एक व्यापारी ने पूरी एक बैगन में माचिस के डिब्बे लदवाये लेकिन तीन महीने तक उस का पता ही नहीं चला। अब इस तरह के मामलों में रेलवे की कोई जिम्मेदारी है या नहीं है। रेलवे को घाटा इसलिए भी हो रहा है कि लोगो ने रेलवे से माल भोजना बन्द कर दिया है और ऐसा उन्होंने इसलिए किया है कि वे बूक तो कराते हैं आम लेकिन बाद में जाकर निकलते हैं पत्थर। अगर भेजे गए माल की जगह ककड़ और पत्थर या इस तरह की दूसरी चीजें निकले तो कौन रेलवे से अपना माल भोजना पसन्द करेगा। ऐसी भी कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए या ऐसा भी कोई बिल आना चाहिए ताकि इस तरह की चीजों को रोका जा सके।

लोगो की परेशानिया बढ़ती जा रही हैं। कोई भी आदमी आज बगैर घूस दिये माल के डिब्बे प्राप्त नहीं कर सकता है। खुले आम यह घूस ली जाती है। खुले आम कहा जाता है कि कितने माल के डिब्बे लेना चाहते हो उनके लिए इतना रुपया लाओ। रेलवे बहुत बरी तरह से इस भ्रष्टाचार में जकड़ी हुई है। किसी को पता नहीं रहता है कि माल पहुँचेगा या नहीं पहुँचेगा, बिना पैस

के डिब्बे मिलेंगे या नहीं मिलेंगे। व्यापारी लोग जब माल पहुँच जाए तो उस को छुड़ावें और अगर नहीं छुड़ाते हैं तो पेनल्टी दे यह तो ठीक है और इसके लिए ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए थी। लेकिन कम से कम रेलवे प्रशासन में जो भयानक मगर-मच्छ बैठे हुए हैं रेलवे बोर्ड के जो अधिकारी हैं ये अपने को एक खुदा मान कर बैठे हुए हैं और कोई भी किसी की बात भी सुनने को तैयार नहीं है। मंत्रियाँ तक की बात ये नहीं सुनते हैं। पता ही नहीं चलता है कि आप मंत्री है या ये मंत्री है। ये मगरमच्छ बैठे हुए हैं जिन का कोई काम नहीं है भिवाय इसके कि बड़ी बड़ी तनख्वाहें ले और दश को लूट कर खाते हैं। यह इनका पशा बन गया है। मंत्री महोदय की कोई सुला दी नहीं है। मेरा आप से आरोप है कि आप प्रकाशन को रोकना चाहते हैं। मैं भी रेलवे में मगरमच्छ का प्रेजिडेंट हूँ। लेकिन मैंने देखा है कि एक उग्र यूनियन का रिकग्नाइज कर लिया गया है जिसका रजिस्ट्रेशन तक नहीं हुआ है। नार्थ ईस्टन रेलवे की इस यूनियन के बारे में जब प्रश्न किया जाता है तो मंत्री मन्नादय जवाब नहीं देते हैं और नहीं बताते हैं कि यह झूठ है या सच है। आज वे लोग सारे के सारे अधिकारियों के साथ मिल कर जनरल मैनेजर गोरखपुर के साथ मिल कर भ्रष्टाचार फैलाए हुए हैं उनको ट्रांसफर हो सकते हैं न वे दफ्तरो में काम करने हैं बाजार में दवाएँ बेचते हैं और तनख्वाहें दफ्तरो से लेते हैं। यह जो भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है इसको आप बन्द करें। जब तक आप कोई आमूलचूल परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे तब तक भ्रष्टाचार नहीं जाएगा।

हमने आपके बारे में बहुत सुना था। लेकिन अभी तक आपका हमने कोई चमत्कार नहीं देखा। हनुमान्जी से हम लोग बहुत परेशान थे। वे हनुमान अपने आपको समझते थे। वे चमके गये हैं। उनकी जगह पर पर आप बड़े हनुमान बैठे हैं। ऐसा नहीं

कि आप सारी रेलवे को फूक कर जाए। रेलवे में आग है तो कम से कम यह कोशिश करे कि माल जो बूक करवाया जाता है वह लॉगो तक सुरक्षित पहुंच जाए। जा व्यवस्था आप कर रहे हैं इसको तो आप करे लेकिन जो भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है, उसको भी आप दूर करें—

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER I am not asking you to conclude. Please confine yourself to the bill under consideration.

श्री सरजू पांडे मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ किन्तु मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय रेलवे में आमूल परिवर्तन लाये अगर वह इसकी कोशिश करे तो हम उन की हर एक बात का समर्थन करेंगे।

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी (सीकर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे में बैगन्ज डिले न हो माल जल्दी जल्दी चले और सब लोगों का माल बूक हो, इस बारे में समय समय पर विचार होता रहा है। पीछे भी एक ऐसे कानून की व्यवस्था की जा रही थी कि कुछ माल की पेड बिल्टिया हो, किराया पहले दिया जाये। उस का भी मतलब यही था कि बैगन्ज रुके नहीं। यह जो बिल श्री पाई लाये है उसका भी उद्देश्य यह है कि ज्यादा माल बूक हो बैगन्ज न रुके और गोदामों में माल न पड़ा रहे। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल में कुछ गलतिया है। आगे जाकर इस से क्या क्या तकलीफें होने वाली हैं मैं इस के बारे में कुछ जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ।

यह कानून 82 साल पहले का एक्ट है, जिस को उस समय बैलरीज लाय बिलिटी एक्ट कहते थे। 77 संवत्स का कैरियर लायबिलिटी एक्ट 1961 में भी चेंज किया गया था। उस समय कहाया श्री बढ़ाया गया था और डमरेज और ब्लॉफेंज भी बढ़ाया गया था। मतलब

यही था कि माल न पड़ा रहे और व्यापारी जल्दी उस की छुटा ले। अब श्री डमरेज और ब्लॉफेंज इतना ज्यादा है कि व्यापारी जरूर अपना माल जल्दी छुड़ायेगा। वह इस से कभी गलती नहीं करे मगर । है।

इस बिल से नुकसान यह होने वाला है कि सान रोज के बाद रिस्क हट जाएगा और उसी गत को चोरी होनी शुरू हो जाएगी। मंत्री महोदय भी मानते हैं कि रेलवे में चोरी बहत हो रही है। इस कानून के बनते ही अगर किसी कारण से बिल्टी व्यापारी के पास न पहुँची, वह माल न छड़ा पाया, तो उसी दिन से माल की चोरी होने लग जायेगी। जिम्मेदारी किस की है? रेलवे का रिस्क हट जायेगा। व्यापारी का माल नहीं है, उस को दिया नहीं जायेगा। तब क्या होगा? तब लापरवाही डिस-आनेस्टी और चोरी बढ़ेगी।

सात दिन के बाद रेलवे क्या करेगी? वह नोटिस देगी उस माल को नीलाम करेगी। आखिर वह उस माल का कुछ तो करेगी। यह सारी कार्यवाही करने में भी उस को समय लगेगा। इस से क्या होगा? इस से व्यापारी हार्ड-रेटिड गुड्स ट्रक से भेजेंगे और सिर्फ लो-रेटिड गुड्स को रेलवे से भेजेंगे। यह ठीक है कि आज रेलवे का व्यापार बढ़ रहा है रेलवे में डिमांड बहुत ज्यादा है और बैगन्ज की बहुत कमी है। लेकिन यह भी हो सकता है कि तीन, चार, पांच साल बाद जब रेलवे की नार्मल पोजीशन हो जाएगी, तो उस समय ये सब दिक्कतें सामने आयें। इन सब बातों को मैं रखने की बड़ी जरूरत है।

प्रश्न यह है कि माल जल्दी छूटता क्यों नहीं है, व्यापारी माल को क्यों न जल्दी छुड़ते हैं। हर आदमी का पै

[जी किशोर बोदी]

फंसा होता है, हर आदमी रकम लगाता है। माल को जल्दी छुड़ाने और बेचने में उस को फायदा है। लेकिन कुछ टेकनिकल कठिनाइयाँ हैं। जब गाड़ी आती है तो उस में माल पहले चोरी हो जाता है। उस की वजह से व्यापारी माल को छड़ा नहीं पाता है। वह क्लेम करना चाहता है। वह कहता है कि रजिस्टर में दर्ज कर लिया जाये कि पचास बोरे कम हैं इस लिए मैं माल छुड़ा नहीं पाऊँगा।

दूसरा कारण यह है कि कुछ बिल्टियों में रेट गलत लगा दिया जाता है और इस बारे में सुनवाई नहीं होती है। व्यापारी को क्लेम कर के वह पैसा लेना पड़ता है? इस वजह से भी माल देर से छूटता है।

तीसरा कारण यह है कि हमारे नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक इतना अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं कि अगर जयपुर से बिल्टी आये तो वह यहाँ नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक में आठ दिन में पहुँचती है। जब बैंक में बिल्टी पहुँचिगी नहीं, तो दिल्ली का व्यापारी कैसे छुड़ा पायेगा? इस तकलीफ की वजह से भी माल देर से छूटता है।

यह बात स्वागतयोग्य है कि हमारे देश में बैगन्ज की जो तकलीफ है, वह जल्दी से जल्दी दूर हो और माल जल्दी से जल्दी पहुँचे। यह सही बताया गया है कि महंगाई का एक कारण यह भी है कि बैगन्ज और माल ठीक समय पर नहीं पहुँचते हैं। लेकिन मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब रेलवे सात दिन की पाबन्दी लगाना चाहती है तो वह अपने आप पर भी कोई पाबन्दी लगाये कि हम व्यापारी का माल इतने दिन में—आठ रोज़ में या दस रोज़ में—दिल्ली से कलकत्ता अवश्य पहुँचा देंगे। रेलवे को को एक मैनिजमन्ट सिस्टिम तैयार करनी

चाहिए और उस के अन्दर माल को पहुँचाने की जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर लेनी चाहिए।

रेलवे ने जो क्विक सर्विस चालू की है, क्या वह आइडल है, क्या उस की डिमांड नहीं है, क्या लोग उस में माल भेजने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं? आज उस की डिमांड बहुत ज्यादा है। लोग क्विक सर्विस से माल भेजना चाहते हैं, लेकिन रेलवे में जगह नहीं मिलती है। जब व्यापारी माल को जल्दी भेजना चाहता है तो फिर डिले का सबाल क्यों पैदा होता है, फिर माल रेलवे के पास सात रोज़ तक क्यों पड़ा रहेगा?

यह सौभाग्य की बात है कि श्री पाई एक प्रैक्टिकल आदमी है और उन की सूझ-बूझ बहुत ज्यादा है। माल के विदाउट रिस्क होने से जो बेईमानी बढ़ने वाली है जो गैर-जिम्मेदारी बढ़ने वाली है रेलवे की जिम्मेदारी जो कम होने वाली है, उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए कम से कम पंद्रह दिन की मियाद अवश्य रखी जाये।

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to say a few words on The Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1972.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the hon. Minister of Railways has stated that the experience of the Railways has been that the present position of allowing thirty days after termination of transit has encouraged the trade not to remove goods from railway premises for fairly long spells, resulting in congestion in goods sheds, hold-up of wagons, causing slower movement and shortage of wagons elsewhere, and more serious than anything else, artificial scarcity and rise in prices. Therefore, this Bill seeks to reduce the

period of liability, after termination of transit from thirty days to seven days. I know personally that the new Railway Minister, Shri Pai, is a person of proved talents and enthusiastically takes up his assignments.

Here, I would like to point out the exact position. When the wagons reach the destination, the goods are unloaded in two or three days and after that they are stacked in the goods sheds for 30 days. It is not correct to say that the goods are held up in the wagons for thirty days resulting in wagon shortage. This is not the practice in any station. Even so, I agree that the goods should not be allowed to be kept in the goods sheds for thirty days or more. I welcome the provision in this Bill reducing this period of thirty days to seven days.

Sir, I am really surprised that this Bill has been welcomed by me and the Member from the Communist Party (Marxists) sitting on the Opposition Benches, and it has been opposed by the Members belonging to the ruling party who preceded me.

The hon. Minister of Railways has clearly pointed out that the shortage of wagons results in artificial creation of scarcity in foodgrains, which in turn leads to spiralling price rise. The requirement of different kinds of pulses like Bengal gram, Black gram etc. in Tamil Nadu has to be met from the supplies from Rajasthan, Haryana, Maharashtra and Bihar. On account of shortage of wagons, the pulses are not transported to Tamil Nadu in proper quantities to meet the requirement and consequently each bag of pulse costs Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 more in Tamil Nadu. Similarly, in the Punjab several lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains were damaged in rains because the wagons were not made available in time. Likewise, from southern States, groundnut oil has to go to Calcutta and to northern States. The cement from South has also to reach northern markets. The cement, groundnut oil etc. are in surplus in the Southern States, while there is

scarcity for them in the North. As I pointed out, there is scarcity of pulses in Tamil Nadu and other southern States. The hon. Minister of Railways will agree with me if I say that such artificial scarcity creates scope for black-marketeering in these goods.

I would like to say here that the provisions of this Bill alone will not relieve wagon shortage throughout the country. I doubt very much whether this unhappy situation will change on account of this Bill. The steps taken by the Railways for increasing the number of wagons are not also very satisfactory. The Fourth Five Year Plan target for having more wagons was the addition of 76,192 wagons. I regret to say that, according to the Fourth Plan Mid-term appraisal, this number of additional wagons has been reduced to 33,148. The hon. Minister might say that the number of replacement wagons has been increased by 10,288. Still, I would like to know the reasons for bringing down the addition of new wagons by 43,044. In the 1972-73 Railway budget, provision has been made for acquisition of 14,000 wagons. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many new wagons have been purchased so far and how many replacement wagons have been bought during this year. In the Mid-Term Plan Appraisal of the Fourth Plan, it has been stated that the Railways are unable to meet in full the increasing demand for covered wagons for foodgrains and products like cement and fertilisers.

Even after 25 years of our Independence, there is this kind of wagon shortage throughout the country. In the trade circles there is this feeling that there are malpractices in wagon allotments. The only solution to this is that more number of wagons should be available on the Railways. There is no meaning in cutting down the Fourth Plan targets so far as wagons are concerned. If the industrial development in Indian sub-continent is to be kept apace, then it is essential

that there should be free availability of wagons. I request the hon. Minister of Railways to ensure this.

With these words, I welcome the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up Shri Samar Guha's Motion on Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant for discussion.

14.59 hrs.

MOTION RE. EXPANSION OF DURGAPUR ALLOY STEEL PLANT

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I move:

"That this House is of opinion that the Ministry of Steel and Mines should reconsider the issue of expansion of the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant for production of 60,000 tonnes of stainless steel, as was planned at the time of construction of the Plant and subsequently approved by the Ministry at a meeting held on the 6th March, 1971, instead of expanding it for production of unprofitable seamless tubes".

The issue whether the Durgapur SP will be expanded to produce stainless steel or seamless tubes created a lot of technological stir and agitation in the ASP itself. While discussing the issue on the floor of the House on the earlier occasion, I made a request to the hon. Minister to set up a Review Committee to go through the whole issue in a wider perspective and in the development of new technology in the steel industry all over the world. That request was spurned.

15.00 hrs.

However I am glad to note, the Minister has already informed me in reply to one of my unstarred questions, and also a starred question in Rajya Sabha, that the Government is going to re-examine the whole issue of expansion of Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant. I welcome the attitude of the Government and I think the Government has taken a very commendable

posture and given up its rigid, dogmatic view, which they should not have in any technical matter. They should 1971, when the steel ministry took a firm decision in regard to the production of stainless steel in the ASP, no starting new discovery in the steel world has been made in technology.

It has been said that a delegation was sent outside to review the latest technological developments in regard to the production of stainless steel and other kinds of steel in the world steel industry and that this delegation has come back and recommended to the Government to make a fresh review of the whole issue whether Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant will produce stainless steel or seamless tube. It is good that the Government has accepted the views of the delegation. I think there was no need to send such a delegation abroad because during the last one year after 6th March, 1971, when the steel ministry took a firm decision in regard to the production of stainless steel in the ASP, no startling new discovery in the steel world has been made in technology.

In dealing with the issue whether Durgapur ASP will produce more stainless steel or seamless tube, I do not in any way want to prejudice the claim of the Salem steel plant. It is a matter of regional distribution of industries and it is a national policy. It is natural that the Tamil Nadu people can claim a steel plant at Salem. But I say there is essentially no controversy and there should not be any controversy whether there should be a stainless steel plant at Salem in preference to Durgapur. That controversy is irrelevant because according to the field survey and also the market survey made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, the requirements of stainless steel in our country by 1985 will be 140,000 tonnes; it may be plus or minus ten per cent. It may be provided that Durgapur ASP could produce 60,000 tonnes of stainless steel; perhaps the Salem project can also afford to produce 75,000 tonnes of

stainless steel. Evidently, according to our future national requirements there could not be any contradiction or controversy between the claims of Salem and Durgapur ASP.

I am sorry to say that initially bungling was made in deciding the issue whether the Durgapur ASP should be allowed to expand and produce 60,000 tonnes of stainless steel. All the responsibility is not with the minister here. The first phase of Durgapur was completed in 1965. In 1968, Shri Swaminathan, the then Cabinet Secretary, gave a definite direction to the Chairman of Hindustan Steel Limited, Shri M. S. Rao, to proceed with the expansion of the Durgapur plant to produce 60,000 tonnes of stainless steel. But intriguingly that directive was not given effect to.

The second bungling was made after a firm decision was taken by the Steel Ministry itself on 6th March 1971. According to that decision, the expansion was planned for a product mix as follows: firstly to increase the production of ingots from 100,000 to 300,000 tonnes; 20,000 tonnes earmarked for defence requirements; 30,000 tonnes for forge shop and the balance of 250,000 tonnes for rolling including 60,000 tonnes of stainless steel plants or sheets. The most important point is, this meeting had all the benefits of the authority of experts opinion in steel technology. It was attended by experts in the Steel Ministry, Finance Ministry, Planning Commission, Hindustan Steel Limited, DGTD and technologists from the Durgapur steel plant. A more authoritative body in deciding technical matters certainly cannot be there. That body took the decision on 6th March 1971 on technological and economic grounds for expansion of the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant for the production of 60,000 tonnes of stainless steel. But for reasons unknown to us, it was changed. However, I am happy it has been changed again.

The third bungling has been made by allowing the newly constituted
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CEDB—Central Engineering and Designing Bureau—rather grafting the newly constituted CEDB into the body technology of the Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur. It was Dastur and Company that planned the whole project, and the first part of it. The Government has retained the services of Dastur and Company for planning and designing the Salem steel plant. But for reasons unknown the whole responsibility in regard to the expansion of Durgapur plant has been given to CEDB, which do not have much experience in the field. For the last three years, CEDB could not take any decision in regard to whether more stainless steel should be produced or seamless tubes should be produced in the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant.

If these bungling could have been avoided what would have happened? Firstly, the second phase of Durgapur alloy steel plant could have been completed at a cost of Rs. 70 crores because at that time the cost index of many materials were lower. Now it will require Rs. 150 crores. That means, if timely decision had been taken without going through these bungling, our national exchequer could have saved about Rs. 80 crores. Secondly, if this decision had been taken earlier, stainless steel import from outside could have been avoided. That would also save a lot of our foreign exchange. Thirdly, if the Government could take the decision to produce stainless steel in the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant, that would have given a better spurt to our home industry as also to our export industry, based on stainless steel. The delay and indecision has created a lot of strike, agitation, tension in the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant with consequential loss in production of stainless steel there.

The justification for expansion of Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant for production of 60,000 tonnes of stainless steel are, firstly, it is inherent in the very concept of planning and designing of the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant

[Shri Samar Guha]

that was made by Dastur & Company. Secondly, its technology is sound and profitable. Thirdly, it is not only viable but absolutely essential for our home and export industries.

In regard to the concept of planning a plan was made by Dastur & Company for Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant. It was based on the concept that this was only the initial phase and it has to be expanded into the second phase. The whole concept of planning was also approved by an international steel firm of big reputation, the Atlas & Company of Canada. Naturally, at that time the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant, Commissioned according to the plan of Dastur & Company had a hand-driven sheet mill, instead of a continuous strip mill. It is known to any elementary student of steel technology that a hand-driven strip mill cannot match a continuous strip mill in production so far as either quality or quantity is concerned. Therefore, Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant could not produce quality stainless steel and it failed to compete with other foreign companies producing stainless steel. It is not unnatural or unexpected that it will run at a loss because its finished product could not compare either in quality or in quantity with what is required by the special industries. Because of these shortcomings in the plant itself, which are inherent in the very initial structure itself, it could not reach the target of 13,000 tonnes of yearly production.

Dastur & Company planned the whole project in Durgapur in a way that when the second phase will be completed and when the continuous strip mill will be commissioned, even at a stage of 50 to 60 per cent production the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant will be a profitable concern. If there had been no delay, by 1972-73 the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant would have been in a position to give quite a good dividend.

As I said earlier, it is impossible for a hand-written sheet mill to produce

quality steel. Therefore, there should not be any surprise either in the Steel Ministry or in the Government as to why Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant is running at a loss. On the contrary, as was considered by the planners themselves, if the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant is not allowed to expand for production of stainless steel, that will mean the death warrant of the existing plant for production of stainless steel of 13,000 tonnes itself.

I have said that technologically also the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant should be allowed to expand produce 60,000 tonnes of stainless steel. Firstly, the stainless steel alloy needs, in other countries, a very costly mineral called Nickel. Nickel is not available in plenty in our country. But it goes to the credit of our scientists, and it is a matter of pride for us that the technologists in Durgapur—I am very proud to say that there are a few colleagues of mine there who were formerly in the Jadavpur University—have developed a process, a technology, to replace Nickel by Chromium. Chromium is available in plenty in our country. They have also developed ferro-chromium manganese alloy in which a very limited quantity of nickel will be required. This is a great achievement which is in possession of the technologists of Durgapur.

Secondly, the technologists in Durgapur have already mastered the know-how technology which was purchased from the Atlas & Company of Canada. There will be no necessity to purchase any fresh technology if the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant is allowed to be expanded to produce more stainless steel.

Thirdly, the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant technologists after handling the process of production of stainless steel have acquired a certain experience. This experience is very valuable.

Fourthly, as I have already said, Dastur & Company planned, designed, the whole Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant and the way and how the second phase

will be required for full designing and outlined in its first plant project. Therefore, it will take not only minimum time but even not much time will be required for full designing and planning to complete.

Lastly, already the basic facilities like water, electricity, etc. exist in the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant. Therefore, this can also be avoided if the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant is allowed to produce more stainless steel.

As far as the economical and industrial benefits are concerned, the use of stainless steel is increasing both for home industry and also for export industry. India is exporting many engineering goods, engineering products, and more important is that the requirement and consumption of stainless steel is increasing in our country. If the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant is allowed to expand its stainless steel production, they will be able to meet the requirements of petro-chemical industry, fertiliser industry and other such industries, particularly in the eastern region. The engineering industries like the automobile industry, power generation, paper and pulp machinery, textile machinery, jute machinery, etc. in our country will also largely be benefited by the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant.

There is an immense scope and greater feasibility for development of infra-structure industries, like, production of stainless utensils, steel furniture, commercial refrigerators and other engineering plant equipment for our country, particularly in the eastern region. If we can develop infra-structure industries, as we are already talking of more employment to people, not only will there be more employment to people but it will also provide immense potentiality for self-employment. The word "self-employment" has become now very popular. If this stainless steel has got to be produced there, then the development of infra-structure industries in the whole of the eastern region will add to our employ-

ment potential and also to self-employment potential.

There is another point. The gestation period for expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant to reach production stage will be minimum. That will help to save our foreign exchange and that will also help to avoid import of quality stainless steel from foreign countries.

As I have already said, most of the above mentioned industries are concentrated largely in the eastern region. The additional quantum of stainless steel production, as I have mentioned, will give a spurt for the growth of home industry as well as export industries in our country.

The hon. Minister has given an indication that the Government is going to re-examine and review the whole issue in its entire perspective. That means, the Government has not yet come to any firm conclusion whether the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant will be allowed to expand to produce 60,000 tonnes of stainless steel or to produce seamless tubes. That issue has not yet been finally and firmly decided. Here, we have to make a comparative analysis between the production of seamless tubes and the production of stainless steel in the Durgapur Steel Plant.

Firstly, 90 per cent of the market for seamless tube. Even the AVB factory, tern and southern regions of our country. The eastern region of our country has only ten per cent requirement for seamless tube. Even the AVB factory, the Boiler factory of Durgapur, which was the potential user of seamless tube, has been removed from Durgapur to Maharashtra; so, that possibility is also not there.

Secondly, if Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant is asked to produce seamless tube, it will have an annual profit of only Rs. 8 crores. But if Durgapur ASP is allowed to produce stainless steel, it will have an annual profit of Rs. 50 crores.

[Shri Samar Guha]

Thirdly, for the production of seamless tube, you have to purchase the knowhow, the technology, and you have to give training to the fresh experts. It will take much time for making a fresh design and planning for setting up a seamless tube plant in Durgapur.

For these reasons, I request the hon. Minister that, while re-examining and reviewing the whole issue of Durgapur ASP, the idea of production of seamless tube in Durgapur ASP should be finally and totally buried, dropped; the question of production of seamless tube should not be raised again.

I would say that there is no controversy between Salem and Durgapur. Nobody should have any prejudice against Salem. Nobody should say a word to argue why the Salem project should be denied of its privilege to produce stainless steel; I am not saying a word about it. But there is the question of priority. If that question at all comes before Government, if the Government has to choose between these, which one will be expanded first, I will humbly submit that, from the stand-point of national economy, priority should be given to Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant. The reason is that Salem require Rs. 340 crores while Durgapur Project will require only Rs. 150 crores.

Secondly, as I have already said, Durgapur has all the know-how, technology and the expertise and, therefore, it will be able to produce stainless steel in a quicker time. Also as I said, Dastur & Co. more or less outlined the plan and design for the second phase of the Durgapur Alloy Steel. That will also be helpful if priority is given to the Durgapur Alloy Steel.

As I have mentioned earlier, I want to repeat about the gestation period. Salem to produce stainless steel, I think, will take at least five or six years and it may be more. But in Durgapur, as I said, the know-how, the technology and the expertise are there and the formula for production of alloy

steel is there and so, the gestation period will be very much less. What will be the result? The result will be that Durgapur ASP will be able to market its stainless steel in a quicker time. That will mean that it will help our home industry and also the export-oriented industries and also obviate imports of quality steel from outside and that will help us save a lot of precious foreign exchange.

Therefore, as I have said, there is no question whether this will be given the priority. But, on the consideration of expenditure and allocation of funds, if any question of priority either to Durgapur or Salem arises at all, then for economic reason, for industrial reason, for technological reason, for economic viability and also for saving our foreign exchange and for giving a spur to our export-oriented industries, priority should be given to the Durgapur Alloy Steel.

Lastly, when the final review or assessment or re-examination, whatever be the word the hon. Minister may use, takes place in regard to the expansion of the Durgapur Alloy Steel, I would only humbly make a request. Do not only depend on the bureaucrats sitting in Delhi. We have certain experience. Central experts, the other experts of the Planning Commission, HSL experts certainly, should be there and to them, I would request you to add two more. One is Dastur & Co. who originally planned and designed the plant. Their view should also be taken into consideration and secondly, the technical officers' committee of the Durgapur ASP also should be consulted. I had a talk with them. They were so much convinced that they are already to challenge the Government to convince or be convinced. Invite them, have a seminar and let them sit around the table and discuss with them about the issue of seamless tube or stainless steel. I will request that while taking a decision, the technological experts from the Durgapur Alloy Steel who have the field experience who have the practical experience should also

be invited. The Government have accepted the principle of workers' participation as regards management, and if the idea of technological participation in taking decisions on technical matters is adopted, it will give a new idea, it will give them an opportunity to have a pride in developing our technology,—their genius and their inventive capacity which will be of great value and great incentive.

I again thank the Minister for not taking any rigid attitude and agreeing to re-assess, re-examine and review the whole issue of expansion of the Durgapur Alloy Steel.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to move:

That in the motion,—

for "for production of 60,000 tonnes of stainless steel, as was planned at the time of construction of the plant and subsequently approved by the Ministry at a meeting held on the 6th March, 1971 instead of expanding it for production of unprofitable seamless tubes."

substitute—

"as otherwise it will aggravate the problem of acute steel shortage in the country and will also lead to further deterioration in the employment situation in West Bengal and, therefore, urges upon the Government to go ahead with its original plan of expansion of the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant for production of 60,000 tonnes of steel." (1)

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): I beg to move:

That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"and regrets that the Government have failed to implement the declared scheme" (2).

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): The Mover of the Resolution has dealt with the subject elaborately. I am completely in agreement with all the arguments put forward by the hon. Member, though I am not one to agree with the Motion as it is.

Sir, while supporting the Motion, I would request him to drop the portion in the last two lines which says:

.. "instead of expanding it for production of unprofitable seamless tubes."

Sir, I would request the hon. Member to delete this portion and confine his Motion to the extent of saying about what happened at the meeting held on the 6th March, 1971, in the chamber of the Steel Secretary.

Sir, certain details have already been given by the Mover and also by several other hon. Members both inside and outside Parliament. We took part in a discussion with the hon. Minister. Why was the decision taken on the 6th March, 1971, in the chamber of the Steel Secretary (which included the Steel Secretary, the Financial Adviser, the HSL Chairman, the Technical Development Adviser and many other persons) suddenly changed at the next meeting held on 21st of July, 1972?

In March, 1972 we, the Members of the House and party leaders, were very much busy with the election work and we proclaimed that if there be good majority in favour of our great leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi, then the country will march forward and develop further and we will be able to solve our problems. While we won with big majority in the last election, immediately thereafter, we do not know what had happened in between, for the officials to change the decision taken on 6th March, 1971, and we find another decision taken on the 21st of July, 1972. What happened in between? If the hon. Minister considers

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

and reconsiders the decision taken in both these meetings, he will agree that the argument put forward by the Steel Secretary on the 6th March, 1971, was completely reversed on the 21st of July, 1972. I do not know what happened in between, what made him to say that Durgapur will not be a profitable one to have 3 lakh tonnes of ingot production including this 60,000 tonnes of production of stainless steel though the very same person supported the idea in the meeting held on the 6th March, 1971.

It has been made known to the whole House at the time that the Durgapur plant was set up that this will have its own expertise, that they will send persons abroad to Japan and Canada and some other countries to get expertise, expert knowledge and technical skill. After having done all this we do not know why the idea of expanding it more and more has been shelved. It has been stated both inside the House and outside that the existing capacity of alloy steel plant at Durgapur is 13,000 tonnes. But even then, only 3,000 tonnes have been manufactured. So, this is the condition there.

These are the ways in which the entire case of the alloy steel plant at Durgapur has been put, giving wrong information that the Durgapur steel plant is really in a very bad condition, that it is in the red and that it cannot come to its green position. But the officials never stated what were the mechanisms and what are the mechanisms even today existing in the alloy steel plant to have fullest utilisation of capacity up to 13,000 tonnes steel; instead, we find that instead of 13,000 tonnes full capacity, the production has come down only to 3,000 tonnes, which is not very much conducive for any alloy steel plant and for producing this stainless steel. There ought to have been a further mechanism for achieving full capacity, as suggested by even Dr. Bohr. But even then it has not been done. Due to this,

the hand-sheet mill had to be used and, hence the total capacity of 13,000 tonnes could not be achieved. Instead, allegations have been made that the Durgapur Steel Plant is red, and it is not in a position to come to its fullest capacity of 13,000 tonnes and whatever its capacity may be, it is no good expanding it to 60,000 tonnes of stainless steel.

It was decided that the Durgapur Steel Plant should be expanded to 3 lakhs tonnes, out of which 60,000 tonnes should be stainless steel and the rest should be seamless tubes and other things. But subsequently we found or at least we came to know that the major portion of the stainless steel had been curtailed and earmarked for some other plant, namely the Salem steel plant. Only a few days back, on the 23rd November, the hon. Minister stated that even with 70,000 tonnes stainless steel production capacity at Salem and even with 90 per cent utilisation of capacity, there will be only a very small or marginal profit of Rs. 30 lakhs with a total investment of Rs. 340 crores. But in no part of the world have we been told by any experts that any alloy steel plant can come up to the level of 90 per cent utilisation of capacity, whereas in the alloy steel plant, Durgapur, it has been stated by the technical committee, it has been stated by the workers and the officials ...

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM): Which technical committee?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I am referring to the technical committee that was formed by the alloy steel plant executives' association. They have stated that even with 52 per cent utilisation of capacity, if this alloy steel plant is expanded up to 60,000 tonnes stainless steel, it would give a very good profit.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: That was the whole concept of Messrs. Dastur & Co.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: But in the case of the Salem plant, an investment to the extent of Rs. 340 crores with 90 per cent utilisation of capacity will give only a marginal profit of about Rs. 30 lakhs, whereas the further investment that would be required in the case of the alloy steel plant is only Rs. 150 crores. I would suggest that one has to consider this question from the point of view of the national economy and the country's welfare or well-being and see which is more profitable. I am not the person to suggest that there should not be any further steel plant in any part of this country, whether at Salem or anywhere else. But I am only pointing out that here we will be in a position to produce a total quantity of 60,000 tonnes or even more by the end of 1976 with an investment which would be far less than that at Salem, because while the investment in the case of Salem would be Rs. 340 crores, that in the case of Durgapur would be only Rs. 150 crores, and further in the case of Salem it is proposed tentatively that it is only by the end of 1979 or by the beginning of 1980 that it may be possible to come to this level of production, in spite of the fact that the country needs stainless steel more and more and it depends on greater and greater production of stainless steel in order to save this much of foreign exchange. I do not know why the hon. Minister should take so much time to consider this matter. I am really happy, however, that he has kindly consented to review the whole thing and reconsider it. He has agreed not only to have a second look but to review the whole position in the light of all the opinions expressed here, as stated by the hon. Mover of the motion.

But I do not understand why suddenly the firm decision taken on the 6th March, 1971 was changed. The only argument that was advanced at one stage when we met him on a deputation was that instead of stainless steel production, Durgapur was being expanded for seamless tubes. But it is

known to all, and even the hon. Minister himself knows it better than I do that seamless tubes are not so much profitable, and the small quantities of other types of steel that would be produced there with other product-mixes, such as construction steel, high speed steel, carbonised steel or carbon steel are not so much profitable, and as such any amount of expansion of the alloy steel plant at Durgapur for producing these things will not take it out of its red position to the green position.

With the best technical know how we have, with the other resources we have, with the means we have to expand the production, the best way to take the ASP from red to green is to expand the stainless steel production. Not only will it result in a better position for the ASP at Durgapur; it will also open up immense scope for development in the eastern region. So I would request the hon. Minister to come to a final decision as early as possible reviewing the whole thing.

It has been estimated that by 1980-81, our requirement of stainless steel in the country might go up to one lakh tonnes. In this context, I would request the Minister to go ahead with this scheme. I do not mind if there be simultaneous production of stainless steel at the Salem plant. Let that also go ahead so that by 1980-81 we may have a sufficient quantity of stainless steel produced in the country so that we may not have to depend on imports.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): I rise to support the motion moved by Shri Samar Guha. He has stated the position in detail. I support the motion not only for the reason that the ASP Durgapur is within my constituency.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Not for that reason.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: ..., but for the reason that it

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

is in the national interest, from the national economy point of view and for the industrial growth of the eastern region, specially industries like chemicals, petro-chemicals, fertilisers and engineering industries for which there is a huge potential in eastern India with oil fields in Assam, with the Haldia complex and with the Barauni refinery. It will also give employment opportunities for the unemployed in that region.

You know that Dastour and Company recommended expansion from one lakh ingot tonnes to 3 lakh ingot tonnes. This recommendation was accepted by Messrs. Atlas Steel Company of Canada who has given the technical knowhow. Government decided on expansion of ASP, Durgapur, when it started production in 1968. It is known to everybody that the expansion programme of Bhilai and Rourkela was undertaken just after starting initial production. Also, Government decided to expand the Bokaro steel plant even before starting production. At the time of expansion of those plants, no production item was shifted to other plants, but in the case of ASP, Durgapur, stainless steel was shifted to Salem. The Government and the technical experts took three years to take a proper decision on expansion. At the meeting held on 6-3-1971 in the room of Secretary, Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering, it was decided on expansion and to produce 60,000 tonnes of stainless steel per annum. Though Shri Guha referred to it, I will quote from the minutes of the meeting held on 6-3-1971:

"On the basis of the data available, he (Secretary) said that CEDB could go ahead with the preparation of the detailed project report, for increasing the capacity from the existing level of 100,000-T ingots to 300,000-T of ingots, out of which 20,000-T might be earmarked (as slabs) for meeting Defence requirements; about 30,000-T for the forge shop and the balance 250,000-T for

rolling, out of which stainless steel/plates/sheets could be in the region of 60,000-T."

But inspite of the definite decision it is shifted to Salem.

We are not at all against the interest and aspirations of the Southern People especially of Tamil Nadu; we support all-round development and building up of Salem Steel Plant. Our submission is that it should not be done at the cost of Eastern region and at the cost of A.S.P. Durgapur:

We are against provincialism. If you go to West Bengal you will find the whole of India working shoulder to shoulder just like brothers in the industrial belt of West Bengal. But I want to draw the attention of this august House from the national point of view.

Firstly, Salem Steel Plant will cost Rs. 340 crores and at the same time Rs. 150 crores will be the cost of expansion of ASP to produce 60,000 tonnes of stainless steel; that is to say our country will save Rs. 190 crores.

We are importing raw materials from other countries spending huge foreign exchange. Our country will also save foreign exchange.

Due to this delay in expansion from 1968 onwards the cost of expansion of the Plant has increased by 10 per cent to 15 per cent per annum. Is not this delay hampering our National interest?

I want to say that by denying stainless steel to Alloy Steels Plant Durgapur, we are creating a national disaster in the sense that the price of stainless steel will be kept high and the infra-structure which would come in the eastern sector with the availability of stainless steel will not come.

I would demand of the Government that they must reconsider their decision and decide on their original plan

of expansion of A.S.P. Durgapur to produce 80,000 tonnes at a cheaper rate which is in all respects befitting the proper perspective of the situation.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA (Midnapore): While supporting the motion moved by Shri Samar Guha, I have to say that I cannot agree with the last part of this motion which says, instead of expanding it for production of unprofitable seamless tubes. I cannot support this part; I agree with the first part. Durgapur ASP was the first of its kind to be set up in India. This steel plant initially started its production in 1968 and there were no technocrats to produce alloy steel in our country for which the Government had to get engineers trained from Canada, Japan and other countries. The demand for stainless steel is growing and we find that the price of stainless steel has gone up considerably. There will be no competition for the Salem steel plant; if in addition to one steel plant we can set up some more Salem steel plants, probably our demands would only then be fulfilled.

Today we are importing stainless steel spending crores and crores of foreign exchange. Certainly nobody wants this drain on foreign exchange. When we have got Durgapur alloy steel plant and it was initially designed for 3 lakh tonnes of alloy steel, I do not know why the Government changed the idea of expanding it. When you have got so many trained technicians there and by spending only Rs. 150 crores you can save crores and crores of foreign exchange, I do not find any justification why Government is hesitating about this expansion scheme. Can the Government assure this country that Salem plant can go into production within two years even after spending a minimum of Rs. 200 crores which will now cost more than Rs. 350 crores? But it is true that if Government spends Rs. 150 crores at Durgapur, certainly it will be able to produce the planned capacity. So, I

do not understand why the Government have taken this decision. I hope Government will revise this decision.

Today the eastern region is facing the problem of unemployment. There is another aspect. We feel this is a planned away to take away the production of alloy steel to Salem. Even if the production of seamless tube starts up to hundred per cent of the capacity, the plant will not be viable. But if production of stainless steel is made even up to 50 per cent of the capacity, the plant can be made viable. Therefore, Government should consider whether it is desirable to spend Rs. 350 crores for the coming 5 or 6 years or to spend Rs. 150 crores for ready production. On one occasion, the minister himself said that if the production of seamless tube does not make the plant viable, then it will go back to the original idea of production of stainless steel. That means, in his own mind there is every doubt that if seamless tube is produced, the plant will run at a loss.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: The hon. Member is wrong. I have not made any such statement.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: If that is so, I am withdrawing my remarks.

Whatever may be the reason, when the eastern region is facing the problem of unemployment, we would request the hon. Minister not to hesitate to expand the steel plant for production of alloy steel. So, I support the motion of Shri Samar Guha, except what he says at the end of his motion, namely, instead of expanding it for production of unprofitable seamless tubes" and I hope the Minister will accept it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I do not propose to repeat the very cogent arguments which have been advanced by all the preceding speakers....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That would be a good example.

is a matter which should be welcomed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:in favour of the expansion of the alloy steel plant at Durgapur to its original rated capacity. Government is never tired of telling workers, employees and officers to adopt a constructive frame of mind to the problems facing the country. We are always chastised with the criticism that we are all entirely negative and destructive in our outlook, why don't we think constructively, why don't we make constructive suggestions. Incidentally, the workers and employees of the Durgapur complex have also been always accused of being only concerned with their selfish monetary motives, not being capable of looking beyond their selfish interests, to the larger interests of the country and so on. In this background, here we have a unique example of a peaceful agitation which is being carried on over an issue which is not in any sense a narrow selfish, regional or monetary issue at all. It is an issue which concerns the health of the public sector and the welfare of the nation as a whole. We do not get such example frequently. Here we have an example where the workers, employees and executives of the plant have been carrying on an agitation, not for increase of salary or bonus or anything like that, or for any narrow selfish thing saying "we must have an expansion here; let the Salem plant go to blazes"; not at all. I would have thought that the vigilance and the consciousness on this issue which has been exhibited by the workers and the executives of the alloy steel plant, Durgapur, is something that we should feel happy about. I think the government should welcome, should encourage people in plants in the other sectors to go deeply into those problems. They may be right or wrong in their various demands; I am not going into that just now. But the fact that they are willing to go into the matter deeply and take it up as an issue for representation and agitation

There may be some bureaucrats who resent it on the ground that this is some sort of unwarranted interference by workers and officers in an area which belongs properly to planners, to consultants, to designers, to Ministers and "What business have you got to poke your nose into these matters?" and so on. I can well understand the resentment which is felt in certain quarters, in the tradition-bound bureaucratic quarters, in a matter like this. But I think it is a glowing example of the kind of constructive approach, backed up by peaceful agitation, which has been adopted in Durgapur by the executive officers and workers on this issue. If the reports which have already appeared in the press are correct, he has stated in the other House that the whole issue, the whole controversy, is going to be looked into again, is going to be reconsidered. I hope he will confirm, modify or correct that statement, if it is wrong.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I have said so in this House also in answer to an unstarred question.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Well, I am very happy because that only corroborates what I am saying. It proves that the essence of this agitation—every detail may not have been correct—was certainly in the national interest and at least a very reasonable demand was made that the experts of the Ministry, the experts of the Planning Commission and so on, whoever they are—I have great respect for them; I do not know who they are—should sit down and consult these people also, the engineers of the Plant, the executives of the Plant, the technicians of the Plant, all these people, who are differing so sharply with them. Let them sit down together.

This is something which belongs to the nation. It is the property of the nation. This Plant is not being put up with the money of Birla or Tata. The tax-payer is paying for it out of his pockets. Therefore, if this Government has taken this decision of reconsideration and review, I welcome it and, I hope to hear more from him when he replies because he has been quoted as having said that the decision of review and reconsideration is based on the latest technological developments which have taken place. I am a lay-man and so, you are Sir, in this matter. We would like to be educated by the Minister about it as to what are the technological developments which have taken place between 6th March, 1971 and 27th July, 1972 which have caused sufficient thinking in the minds of the Ministry to look into the matter again.

Sir, the matter has raised considerable feelings, I admit, in my State. But the reason for it is very simple. It is not in any parochial or provincial sense that it is being raised; it is because we feel this is an issue which is vitally connected and related with the entire problem of the economic stagnation, with the industrial stagnation, of West Bengal.

16.03 hrs

(SHRI R. D. BHANDARI in the Chair)

I would like to invite the attention of my good friend, Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam, to the reply given in the last session of Parliament by his colleague, the Planning Minister, to the debate which took place on my Resolution regarding economic problems of West Bengal. In the course of that reply Shri D. P. Dhar said that he was rather disappointed that the mover of the Resolution that is, myself, had not been able to pinpoint, according to him the real malady from which the industrial front in West Bengal was suffering. I have not got the proceedings here. So I am not quoting his exact words. But he can

refer to them. Shri Dhar said that the real trouble in West Bengal is that the industrial structure that West Bengal has inherited from the past is really of a colonial type. It was referring to the jute industry, tea industry, old coal mines and so on. He said that if West Bengal is to make a break-through, then it must be in the direction of starting new types of modern sophisticated industries which were not developed in West Bengal in the past. If this is Mr. Dhar's analysis and I agree with it to a great extent, then, in this context, we have felt that the development of stainless steel capacity at Durgapur is one of the essential components of the infrastructure on which depends the development of new types of sophisticated industries, such as, petro-chemicals, fertilisers and so on to which other friends on this side have also referred.

That is why there has been a feeling, a great deal of public concern, in West Bengal that if for any reason the planned capacity for stainless steel products at Durgapur is to be reduced or drastically slashed down, it will not only affect the particular plant but it will have a bearing on the entire infrastructure on which new type of industrial development in West Bengal should depend. That is even according to my good friend, the Planning Minister. I hope, the Minister realises that this is the way in which we have been looking at it. It is not either a question of conflict between Durgapur and Salem. My other friends have made it amply clear that from the estimates which have been made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research—it may be wrong, I do not know—and they have at least studied the problem, of the country's demand for stainless steel, it is clear that even if there is a production of 60,000 tonnes of stainless steel production at Durgapur and 70,000 tonnes at Salem, even then there will be a shortfall in production in relation to the total demand of the country which is growing.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

Therefore, we may be wrong, but I can tell you this. If these figures are wrong, they may be wrong, but at least we have never said that something should be cut down at Salem in order to provide for the production of 60,000 tonnes at Durgapur. It is our belief that both these plants can function together. There is no need to cut down one at the expense of the other at all. It is very unfortunate that some sort of atmosphere or suspicion has been allowed to be created by the Government by not putting all their cards on the table, that there is an attempt to divert stainless steel capacity from Durgapur to Salem, although I know the Minister here has on several occasions denied this and always referred to certain technological development. Now we are told that, on the basis of the latest technological development, the matter will be reviewed again. Of course, he knows more about the technical side than what I do, since he is the Minister in charge and he should educate the House as to what is actually going on.

Many friends have referred to the original decision taken in March 1971. I am not going to refer to those things again. But this mystery still remains unsolved—what were the factors which led the Government to change or revise the decision regarding capacity and product mix which were decided upon in March 1971. I say that there is a mystery behind it because we find this from some papers that we have got here and this has not been, to my knowledge, contradicted. In a letter addressed by the Alloy Steel Executives' Association to the Chairman of the Hindustan Steel Limited on the 28th August this year, they say among other things:

"The General Manager....

That means, the General Manager of Alloy Steel plant.

"...in the meeting with us on 24-8-1972 categorically pointed out

that between the period of 7-3-1971 and 20-7-1972 ASP personnel were not involved in finalising product mix for ASP's expansion, and it also transpired during the discussion that neither the ASP personnel nor yourself...."

Meaning, the Chairman of HSL.

"...were involved in arriving at the product mix for ASP's expansion as stipulated in the minutes of the meeting held on 21st July.

"It was also disclosed by the General Manager, ASP, during the meeting with us on 24-8-1972 that the product mix that was offered by the Ministry for ASP's expansion.."

That is to say, cutting down the stainless steel part of it and substituting by seamless tube.

"... will have no market in view of the various licences issued to the different companies and you...."

That is, Mr. Bhaya.

"...are going to write a letter to the Ministry in this line."

This is a revelation which seems to indicate that, in the whole process of revising the product mix, neither the Chairman of Hindustan Steel Limited nor the General Manager of ASP, nor the technical personnel of ASP, was associated or involved in it at all. Who did that then? Who were the experts? What is the composition of the expert committee which in July suddenly decided to revise the whole thing? That is what I would like to know. Why did they work this way and not take these people into confidence and have consultations with them? The Minister cannot blame the people if, when such things are known, all sorts of suspicion get around.

Mr. Dastur's project report has already been referred to,—I do not want to repeat—what they had visualised, how the expansion should take place

from the very beginning, Mr. Dastur has made it quite clear—that is an important point which all of us frequently refer to in this House—that initial planning of the facilities is such that expansion can be accomplished with relative ease.

I am quoting from M/s. Dastur's report:

"Provision for expansion in the original plant costs very little in comparison with the total initial investment but is more than compensated in the later years as the plant grows."

This was the whole outlook and perspective. Therefore, I think the Minister should tell us why there should be a change when the original plan, the original product-mix plan for the originally rated capacity of the expansion was to be an expansion from 100,000 tonnes to 300,000 tonnes of ingots out of which 20,000 tonnes should be for defence purposes, 30,000 should be allotted for forging and out of the remaining 250,000 tonnes for rolling purposes, 60,000 tonnes would be stainless steel products. This was the simple plan. That was the way the plant was designed, that was the way it was approved by the foreign collaborators, that was the way it was constructed and that was the way it was equipped and that is the way the whole capacity as already present can be expanded, as other friends have pointed out, at an expenditure of only Rs. 150 crores. That is all I have to say in this matter.

I am very happy Mr. Guha has brought this matter here as a special subject for discussion. I am not insisting as he has done in his resolution—at least his resolution's latter part seems to indicate—that on no account the seamless tube part of it should be included in Durgapur. I am not an expert. If installation of a seamless tube plant means that the 60,000 tonnes stainless steel project should be cut down, then I am opposed to it. If the 60,000 tonnes stainless steel can be

provided for along with the seamless tube production, I have no objection. We have no objection.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Now, the hon. Member is opposing it. I have stated repeatedly that if he could make a statement, it will be useful to understand why he is opposed to it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: To what?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: If seamless tube plant is there and if it is found that the stainless steel plant should not be there, why is he opposed to it? What is the reason?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have given the reason.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I think then I have to make a speech all over again. The simple matter is. Why a stainless steel plant should become mainly a producer of seamless tube. I am asking him a counter-question. Stainless steel is an item which is in very short supply. I can quote the import figures, how much we are spending every year on importing stainless steel because it has got the nickel content and if we go on with the full-rated capacity of stainless steel production how much we can save in the long run.

Secondly, we consider it as an essential part of the infra-structure for development in the eastern region of other new sophisticated industries

Thirdly, Dastur's project report and the decision of March 1971 all confirm that 60,000 tonnes would be the capacity. Why have they suddenly come along and tried to cut it down? I have no objection to a seamless tube plant being put up there, but, not at the cost of the stainless steel, because the experts with whom we are in touch at least, tell us that this seamless tube plant will not be a profitable concern, that it will not make the whole plant viable in future and after a few years when the plant runs into losses, we will be told that the workers

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

are the root cause of all the trouble, that there is labour trouble and that is the reason why the plant is going in the red.

Therefore, I conclude by asking the Minister that he should either confirm or deny what he has said in the other House, two or three days ago and whether they are prepared to reconsider the whole thing and reconsider it in the light of what the technical people have said.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: I think the hon. Member knows that I have stated in this House in reply to an unstarred question that we are having a second look into the entire question of the product-mix of the Alloy Steel Plant in Durgapur.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The point is that we want a little addendum to that, that the second look should be in the light of the representations which have been made on behalf of the executives and other West Bengal technical people and also with a view to seeing that the original rated capacity of the expanded plant upto 60,000 tonnes of stainless steel products is maintained. That is what we want.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Today, he will announce something more.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Surely, We are expecting after so much of thanksgiving.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): We have heard the points put forward by hon. Members. It is a fact that the demand for stainless steel is going up because it is being used for industries and also it is being used for domestic purposes. Since production is very limited, we had to import stainless steel from abroad. To save foreign exchange, to create more employment, to make the country self-sufficient, for all these things, it is very essential that production of these items like stainless steel must be expanded.

Now the question arises as to where such units are going to be set up. There are certain basic principles in regard to the setting up of industries. The first basic principle is the availability of raw material. The second thing is transport and communication facilities. There should be supply of power and market facilities for the finished products. These are very important items. Apart from that workers' participation and cooperation have to be taken into account. In Durgapur our experience is this. The cooperation extended by Unions in Durgapur is very disappointing.

The plant at Durgapur was conceived at a production capacity of 1.6 million tonnes and from the very inception this plant is running with 50 per cent idle capacity. In the year 1970 this plant had reached the lowest capacity of 30 per cent. The loss incurred uptill now is Rs. 84 crores. This plant is losing Rs. 1 crore per month. On the one side we have this idle capacity and we find that because of this idle capacity the losses are also increasing. Therefore we are pressed with the problem of importing steel from other countries. We are finding it difficult.

The other difficulty here is that there is no cooperation of labour. Nobody knows how many unions are there. If Government enters into some agreement with one union some other union create trouble. This is a continuous thing which happens. Some unions somehow or other, always create trouble, always are on strike, and this affects the smooth working of the Plant and this also the reason for the losses sustained by the plant.

I thought, while moving the Motion, the hon. Member would have assured the House that he takes responsibility for this, that there will be no labour trouble and that the Government will get the fullest cooperation from all the workers, so that the plant may be utilised to its full capacity.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Since the hon. Member has referred to me, I would like to say that this is not the occasion for discussing labour-management relations. I am not discussing that question now. This debate relates to an absolutely technical matter, and I have dealt with it in an absolutely technical way in the light of the technical experts' opinion and technical knowledge. I am prepared to discuss the question of labour-management relations whenever it comes up in the House.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: When Government are going to invest money or when anybody is going to invest money it should be seen that there is a proper return on the amount invested, and whether this return is going to materialise or not.

Only about five days ago, I read in the papers that in the melting shop at Durgapur, 190 workers were on strike, and the project is going to declare a lock-out ..

MR. CHAIRMAN: The subject under discussion is a very limited one.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I think he is referring to the Durgapur Steel Plant under HSL.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The subject is a very limited one. So, let not the hon. Member allow himself to wander throughout the realm and complete the whole world of discourse.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: I realise what you say. But my point is this. If this is the attitude of the workers, then one has to see carefully whether if one invests more money there, there will be more production or not. That is the problem. My contention is that unless the workers become more disciplined, unless the union people give a guarantee that they will improve the working and there will be no trouble, one should not think of any

investment there; it is only if the workers and their unions give a guarantee that they will co-operate and behave in a more disciplined way that one should think of investing more money there for the purpose of expansion. Sir, I am not against West Bengal; I am not against Durgapur or any other place. But I only want that there should be proper return on the amount to be invested.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But he is only against the workers.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: I am not against the workers. I shall be very happy if the workers get more. But they should produce also more. Unless they produce more, how can they get more?

I admit that this plant is very important. The demand for stainless steel is increasing, and, therefore, we are meeting the requirements by imports. Therefore, one has to put up this plant at a place where production will expand. That is the only point that I want to make. Therefore, I submit that the question of putting up this plant in this particular area requires to be reconsidered. Otherwise, I agree that all the factors are favourable for Durgapur, because whereas an investment of about Rs. 160 crores would be required here, in other places an investment of Rs. 340 crores would be required, and, therefore, to that extent, there would be a saving if it is invested at Durgapur. All these things are there, and further the market is there, the raw material is there, but my only fear is that there may be trouble from the side of the workers, and our experience of the workers in that area has been very disappointing. So, unless the workers' participation is there, and unless their co-operation is guaranteed, Government should be very careful and the hon. Minister should be very careful before investing further money there and creating more scope for trouble.

***SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, my hon. friend, Prof. Samar Guha has moved the Motion on Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant for discussion and I would like to express my views on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

As there is acute shortage of stainless steel in the country and as there is shortage of other steel products also, we are compelled to import them causing heavy strain on our slender foreign exchange resources. I do not think that any hon. Member in this House will object to the expansion of Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant and even for setting up some more new plants in the country in order to meet the growing requirement of steel products. I am constrained to point that though there is acute shortage of steel products in the country, still in black market they are available for a premium. I wonder how this is happening.

In the Fourth Plan Mid-term appraisal, it is stated that production in the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant is being stepped up and the targets fixed for 1973-74 for alloy and special steels will be possible of achievement by that time. On 16-11-1972 Shri Indrajit Gupta raised this question in this House:

"Whether the stainless steel capacity to be set up at Salem is at the expense of the present capacity of the stainless steel plant at Durgapur"

I do not know whether the Deputy Leader of the Communist Party in this House, Shri Kalyanasundaram, shares the anxiety of Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Our Steel Minister, Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam replied that the stainless steel capacity of 70,000 tonnes being set up at Salem is without any reference to the question of the stainless steel already being produced at Durgapur. He also stated that the

present capacity in Durgapur will not be affected.

Shri Samar Guha also referred to the market survey conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research which revealed the requirement of steel products in 1980. Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam stated that bearing in mind the estimated requirement of 1,00,000 tonnes in 1980 the Salem Steel Plant is being set up.

I happened to go through the 1971-72 Annual Report of the Ministry of Steel in which it is stated that in 1970 only 39.6 per cent and in 1971-72 only 43.8 per cent of the rated capacity of the Durgapur Plant had been achieved. It is regrettable that not even 50 per cent of the rated production capacity has so far been achieved in the Durgapur Steel Plant. The Minister has expressed his feeling that the full production of the rated capacity in Durgapur Steel Plant and the production in Salem Steel plant will be able to meet the anticipated requirement of steel products in 1980.

Sir, though the preliminary work on the Salem Steel Plant has been started just a year back, the demand for a Steel Plant in Tamil Nadu has been there for nearly two decades. Salem Steel Plant is just the realisation of the dream of 4 crores of Tamils for the past twenty years. Though the hon. Minister of Steel may hail from Tamil Nadu.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Shri Samar Guha made it clear that his demand for an increase in stainless steel production at Durgapur had nothing to do with a consequential demand that there should be any reduction in Salem. I do not think it is fair to imply that he had made any such statement.

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: What I am saying is that steps must be taken to achieve full production according to

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

the rated capacity of Durgapur Steel Plant. My point is that expeditious steps must be taken for starting the work on Salem Steel Plant. I pay my humble compliments to the hon. Minister of Steel for setting up the Salem Steel Company which has been entrusted with the execution of the project expeditiously. I request the hon. Minister to ensure the completion of the project within the targeted period. I would also request the hon. Minister to take steps for the increased production of steel products which are in great short supply throughout the country. Only when the production is stepped up and the steel products are made available in plenty, the black-marketeering in them will disappear.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): When I heard the motion moved by my hon. friend Shri Samar Guha I was a little surprised because although ostensibly it appears that this is purely for the expansion of production in Durgapur steel plant of stainless steel it has some reference to other expansions in the field of stainless steel. He has clarified it further by saying that he has no reference to Salem. But one can read between the lines. We shall take him at his words that he has no reference to Salem and that he is not against Salem. Therefore, my submission is that as far as the Salem steel plant is concerned it has come to stay, it must go on with the fullest capacity at the rated speed and achieve the desired target.

MR. CHAIRMAN. There is no dispute over it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I just wanted to emphasise that point. What surprised me is that the resolution says: "That this House is of opinion... instead of expanding it for production of unprofitable seamless tubes." It is at the end that the crux of the matter comes. Should it be left to the

discretion of the experts in the ministry? Who has to decide whether it is more profitable to produce seamless tubes or 60,000 tonnes of stainless steel?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point is simple: attain the target of 60,000 tonnes stainless steel and then start further expansion.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Ultimately it is a question of economics and profitability. If the Ministry, after examining the issue, had come to the conclusion that you should go in for the production of seamless tubes because they are more profitable, does Mr. Samar Guha suggest that profits be thrown to the winds, economics be thrown to the winds?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The hon. Member was not here. I have made a comparative study. I have made a comparative analysis.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You can explain your stand when you reply. Who would normally quarrel with the proposition that the target should be reached? When you have reached a particular stage, normally efforts should be to reach the target. *Prima facie* there can be no quarrel with this. Obviously when the Ministry has found that it is difficult to reach a target and that there are certain economic difficulties inherent in the process and that the production of something else is more profitable what quarrel can there be? I do not understand this point.

As I said, although *prima facie* there can be no quarrel with this proposition that we should first try to reach the target which was placed before us, this must essentially be left to the experts. Ultimately it is they who are answerable. We cannot hold the ministry to say, "You must do this, economics or no economics." I do not

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

think that would be a very wise proposition to make.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA- There are some experts in the plant also.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मंडसौर):

श्री समर गुहा के प्रस्ताव के साथ मैं सशोधन के रूप में यह जोड़ना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने अपनी घोषित नीति के अनुसार कार्य नहीं किया है। सरकार यदि अपनी घोषित नीति के अनुसार दुर्गापुर कारखाने में हो रहे घाटे को ठीक करे, वहाँ उत्पादन बढ़ाने की दिशा में उसके साथ साथ जितनी एलाइड इन्डस्ट्रीज़ हा मक्नी है, उसके बारे में विचार करे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि श्री समर गुहा ने जो बात अपने प्रस्ताव में रखी है, उसकी पूर्ति हो सकती है और स्टेनलेस स्टील के उत्पादन का काम भी योजनानुसार हो सकता है।

मन्त्री महोदय ने बजट पर चर्चा के दौरान अपना भाषण दिया था। उस भाषण के दौरान उन्होंने कहा था कि दुर्गापुर में उत्पादन इसलिए घटा है कि उसका प्रबन्ध ठीक नहीं है और उस प्रबन्ध का ठीक करने का वह प्रयत्न करेंगे। यह एक मुख्य बात थी जो उन्होंने तब कही थी। उन्होंने कहा था कि निरन्तर घाटे के साथ साथ उत्पादन निरन्तर गिरा है। उन्होंने सदन को आश्वासन दिया था कि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की दिशा में वे उचित कदम उठाएंगे। उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि रेटिड केपेसिटी जो इस कारखाने की है उस केपेसिटी के अनुसार कार्य हेतु वह निरन्तर प्रयत्नशील रहेंगे। दुर्गापुर कारखाने के विस्तार की चर्चा बंगाल के मन्त्री श्री घोष के साथ भी उनकी हुई थी और उस चर्चा में परिवहन मन्त्री श्री राज बहादुर भी सम्मिलित हुए थे। तब यह कहा गया था कि दुर्गापुर का इस्पात कारखाना केवल बंगाल की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने तक सीमित नहीं है बल्कि देश की आर्थिक प्रगति और देश की औद्योगिक प्रगति

पर भी असर डालने वाला यह कारखाना है और उसी दृष्टि से इसको देखा जाना चाहिए। मन्त्री महोदय ने यह भी स्वीकार किया था कि कारखाने के गमते में निरन्तर ह्रास घट रहा है और कभी बन्द रहने और कभी खुलने के कारण जो कई बार हुआ है, पचास करोड़ रुपये की इसको हानि उठानी पड़ी है और उसके साथ साथ ट्रमका उत्पादन भी गिरा है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि तब मन्त्री जी ने दुर्गापुर के एलाय स्टील के कारखाने के विस्तार की बात भी कही थी। उक्त बात उन्होंने मार्च में स्वीकार की थी। बाद में जुलाई में जब उनको पता लगा कि ऐसा करना सम्भव नहीं होगा क्योंकि यह एक अलाभकर बात होगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे वही से कारण थे जिनकी वजह से आप इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचे कि ऐसा करना अलाभकर होगा जो आपकी घोषित नीति था और जिसके अनुसार आप वहाँ पर स्टेनलेस स्टील का उत्पादन निर्धारित लक्ष्य के अनुसार करना चाहते थे उसको आप करना नहीं चाहते हैं, इसके कारण भी यदि आप बता दें और इस सदन को संतुष्ट कर दें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रस्तावक महोदय का जो भाव है, उसकी पूर्ति हो जाएगी।

मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ और आपसे निवेदन भी करना चाहता हूँ कि देश में स्टेनलेस स्टील की बहुत कमी है। हम सैकड़ों टन माल बाहर से मगाते हैं और काफी मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा उस पर खर्च करते हैं। एम एम टी सी या जो भी सरकारी एजेंसी बीच में आती है वे कितनी भारी कितना भारी मुनाफा ले रही हैं उसमें मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। एम एम टी सी कितना मुनाफा कमाती है उसके विस्तार में जाने का अवसर नहीं है लेकिन सात रुपये किलो खरीद कर 27 रुपये में बेचकर जो एम एम टी सी मुनाफा कमाती है, उससे ज़रूर पता लगता है कि सरकारी उपक्रम भी भारी मुनाफा लेते हैं।

इसकी वजह से स्टील स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज जो मफर कर रही है और जिनको पर्याप्त मात्रा में तथा उचित मूल्य पर यह नहीं मिल रहा है। एम एम टी सी की नीति के कारण बड़े व्यापारी लाभ उठा रहे हैं क्योंकि उसकी नीति के अनुसार कोई भी छोटा व्यापारी 100 टन का एक साथ ऑर्डर नहीं दे सकता। अतः यह जरूरी है कि हमारे देश के कारखानों में उसका निर्माण हो, दुर्गापुर में करना चाहते हैं तो वहां करे और अन्यत्र करना चाहते हैं तो वहां करे। वैसे दुर्गापुर को प्राथमिकता प्रदान है जैसा प्रस्तावक महोदय ने कहा है। वहां तकनीकी ज्ञान उपलब्ध है, मशीनरी मारी उपलब्ध है। यदि हम किसी दूसरे कारखाने में हमका उत्पादन करते हैं तो मांड तीन सौ या माढ़े चार सौ करोड़ की आवश्यकता हमें होगी लेकिन अगर हम दुर्गापुर में इसको करने हैं तो पचास करोड़ या सौ करोड़ रुपया ही हमको और लगाना पड़ेगा और हम उतना ही उत्पादन कर सकेंगे जितना अन्यत्र तीन गुना या चार गुना इनवेस्ट करके कर सकेंगे। जिस कारखाने में ऐसा करना लाभकारी हो सकता है वही हमको करना चाहिए और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस दृष्टि में दुर्गापुर को प्राथमिकता प्राप्त होगी। इस वास्ते कोई कारण नहीं है कि सीमलैस द्यूबल के साथ साथ स्टेनलेस स्टील का भी उत्पादन वहां प्रारम्भ न करे या उसको न बढ़ाए।

यह सही है कि दुर्गापुर या सेलम के कारखानों का लाभ उन्हीं प्रदेशों तक सीमित नहीं है। वहां तो यह नाम के वास्ते हो सकते हैं। लेकिन इनका सम्बन्ध हमारी देश की औद्योगिक प्रगति के साथ है। इस वास्ते निरन्तर जो उत्पादन में गिरावट आई है स्टेनलेस स्टील और स्टील आदि के उत्पादन में जो गिरावट आई है उसको रोका जाए और उत्पादन इनका बढ़ाया जाए। वैसे इस सरकार की स्टील सम्बन्धी कोई स्थिर नीति नहीं है। स्टील के आयात

में भी प्रतिवर्ष वृद्धि होती रही है। उसके कारणों में भी हमको जाना पड़ेगा। जहां पिछले साल इसका आयात मात्र लाख टन हुआ था वहां इस साल दस लाख टन हुआ है। इस कारण से विदेशी मुद्रा भी हमको ज्यादा खर्च करनी पड़ी है। इसकी तो हमें चिन्ता होनी चाहिए, लेकिन जो सबसे बड़ी चिन्ता वाली बात है वह यह है कि देश में स्टील प्रोडक्शन में गिरावट आती जा रही है, हिन्दुस्तान स्टील, दुर्गापुर, राउरकेला, आदि जो मन्थाने हैं उनका घाटा निरन्तर बढ़ता जा रहा है। कुल मिलाकर हिन्दुस्तान स्टील में। अरब 70 करोड़ का घाटा हो चुका है। इतना घाटा उठाने के बाद भी हम देश में आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप स्टील का उत्पादन नहीं कर पाए हैं, पच्चीस वर्ष में भी हम इस स्थिति तक नहीं पहुंच पाए हैं कि हम अपनी आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप इसका उत्पादन कर सकें। अगर हम स्टेनलेस स्टील की आवश्यकताओं को देखें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि दस वर्ष के बाद हमें एक लाख 25 हजार टन से ऊपर की आवश्यकता होगी। इसके विपरीत आज दर प्रतिशत भाग भी हम उत्पन्न नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इस वास्ते यह जरूरी है कि उत्पादन हमारी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार हो। अपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए तथा निरन्तर जो गड़बड़ी इन कारखानों में चल रही है जिसके कारण काम ठीक नहीं हो पा रहा है, रेटिड कंपैमिटी पर काम नहीं हो रहा है, लेबर अनरेस्ट है तथा दूसरी बातें हैं जिनकी तरफ हमें विशेष ध्यान देना होगा। राउरकेला में छन गिर जाने की बात भी पुरानी हो गई है वह कोई नई बात नहीं है। काफी समय हमने नष्ट किया है लेकिन हम स्थिति को मभाव नहीं पाए हैं। आप प्रबन्ध को सुधारे, कारखाने के स्तर को सुधारे, प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाएं। देश की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप स्टील का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के साथ साथ प्रस्तावक महोदय ने जैसा कहा यदि दुर्गापुर को प्राथमिकता

[डा लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय]

प्राप्त होती है तो उसमें स्टेनलेस स्टील का योजनानुसार उत्पादन किया जाय और सेलम और दुर्गापुर में स्पर्धा इस आधार पर हो कि कौन ज्यादा उत्पादन करता है और कौन कम कीमत में माल तैयार कर सकता है। इस आधार पर बढ़ावा मिले तो अच्छा है। लेकिन आप दुर्गापुर के लिए वचनबद्ध है और इस वास्ते आपको इसको स्वीकार करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिए। आप घोषित योजना के अनुसार काम करें। स्टील सम्बन्धी नीति को व्यावहारिक रूप दें। इतना ही मेरा आपमें निवेदन है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, the stainless steel plant at Salem which, fortunately, also happens to be the birth place of the hon. Minister, there is nothing unwelcome about that plant. We welcome this plant, which has a target of 100,000 tonnes.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: An irrelevant statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But the demand, as assessed by this government, for stainless steel by 1980 comes to about 1,20,000 tonnes. The maximum targeted production of Salem in terms of tonnes does not exceed 1 lakhs tonnes. Where have we seen any plant which has reached the target? The highest average it touches is about 69 to 70 per cent. There is a very big gap between supply and demand. In reply to a short notice question in August 1972 the hon. Minister stated:

"It had been decided in March 1971 that the schemes of expansion of the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant would include production of stainless steel."

He also admitted that Dastur & Company had observed that the second stage of production at the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant should include the production of stainless steel. In spite of this, I do not quite understand why

there is a quarrel that the Durgapur Plant should be run down. Why should that issue be raised at all, a feeling going round the country that there is a section in West Bengal or in Bihar which is nearer to Durgapur and that they do not allow the Salem Plant to come up? I can say once again that the Salem Plant is welcome. We wish all prosperity for the Salem Plant and for the people of Salem there.

But what is the position? This country does not produce even one per cent of the world's total production of stainless steel. We are entirely dependent upon imports and foreign and Indian monopolists have plundered. There has been a serious scandal. This is what the Estimates Committee Report, Twentieth Report of Fifth Lok Sabha says about Alloy Steel Plant expansion:

"To meet the increasing demand for alloy steel, particularly cold rolled stainless steel sheets, the expansion of alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur, from the present capacity of 60,000 tonnes of finished steel to 180,000 tonnes has been approved. The Central Engineering and Design Bureau have been entrusted with the work of preparing the Detailed Project Report for this expansion programme."

Then, the Steel Ministry's latest Report that we have of which the hon. Minister, I hope, is the author, says:

"To meet the increased domestic demand for tool, alloy and special steels, the Government has approved in principle, the expansion of Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur, from the present capacity of 100,000 tonnes of ingots (60,000 tonnes finished steel) to 300,444 tonnes ingots (1,80,000 tonnes finished steel). The Central Engineering and Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel Limited have been entrusted with the work of preparing a detailed project report for this expansion."

This is the latest Report of the Steel Ministry that we have before us about stainless steel.

There is nothing which stands in the way of the public to have its share of business and the Salem plant to start and prosper. What will happen? Here is the newspaper report which says:

"The decision of the Union Steel Ministry to freeze production of stainless steel in the expansion phase of the Alloy Steels Plant altering the earlier decision has been a shock to a group of entrepreneurs who had purchased land here and started negotiations with the authorities for setting up small industries."

West Bengal today is in deep crisis in the field of creating new job opportunities. Keeping that in mind, if this Government is guided by political considerations that Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant should not be allowed to expand, we condemn it. We condemn it once again. I request the hon. Minister to tell us here and now why is it that all these things that are quoted from official documents were reversed if they had no political designs in their mind? I would once again request the hon. Minister to allow the Salem Plant to grow and, at the same time, do what was committed, what was proposed and finalised for Durgapur Plant.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Mr. Chairman, Sir, May I first of all express my gratitude to all those Members who have participated in this discussion of a very important problem facing not only Bengal but facing our country?

We are anxious to see that the production not merely of stainless steel but of steel of all kinds, of alloy steel, carbon constructional steel silicon and stainless steel is established. The question of expansion of Alloy

Steel Plant in Durgapur has obviously to be taken in the background of the general needs of the country. The Alloy Steel Plant itself is a very important plant of great strategic importance to the steel industry in our country.

I entirely agree with the hon. members who have stressed that the plant must grow, must expand. I have made it clear on more than one occasion that the Government is committed fully and irrevocably to a decision to expand the Alloy Steel Plant to 300,000 tonnes and we are not going back on that. This also, I think, answers the general point made by my friend, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, when he referred to the need to develop modern sophisticated industries in Bengal, breaking away from what he called, I think, colonial tradition. (*Interruption*) Naturally, therefore, the decision of the Government to expand the Alloy Steel Plant in Durgapur to 300,000 tonnes is a decision which, I think, is in line with his own thinking and, I think, in line with the thinking of all the members of this House, whether they be on this side or on that side.

Now what I would like the hon. members to appreciate first of all is—and to disabuse my friend Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu—that, in taking different decisions at different times, we have not been guided by what he called 'political considerations'. I am not sure what he means by 'political considerations'. But in a way if he is thinking that we were looking at him and deciding, I can assure him that we were not. We were only looking at the plant and what is available from the plant and what we can do with the plant for the future, and we do not take him and his friends into consideration when deciding these matters.

The first question which I would like to deal with is...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You take Mr. J. R. D. Tata into consideration.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: I think, it is better that the hon. Member please listen to me patiently? We always listen to him. I may not appreciate many things that he says, but I listen to him very patiently.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am very thankful to you for that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The word 'patience' is not in his dictionary.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: I am trying to help him to improve his vocabulary.

Hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta, implied that we had gone back on the original decision in the project report of Dastur & Company for expansion of the Alloy Steel Plant because expansion to 300,000 tonnes necessarily included the product, stainless steel. The hon. Member is not entirely correct in making that statement. No doubt that could have been and that may well be, even in future, one of the lines of expansion; that is to say, stainless steel may be found as appropriate to be included in the product mix for the Alloy Steel Plant. The hon. Member, I am sure, will be interested to know that even as late as 9th March 1970, Dr. M. N. Dastur wrote as follows in relation to expansion:

"Considering the demand for various types of alloy steels in different categories and tonnages, a number of alternatives are possible in respect of the product mix, the planned capacity, the production facilities and investment requirements. Only a detailed study will throw up the implications of the various alternatives to identify the optimum scale. In fact, such a study will lead to equip an appropriate decision to be taken on the

expeditious and economic implementation of the project."

This is the statement he made in his letter. He has made no statement there that the product mix for the expanded plant must necessarily and unconditionally include stainless steel. Therefore, when the hon. Member suggests that we have gone back on a proposition put forward by Dastur & Company and adopted some proposition of our own, he is not correct. We were examining what should be the product mix of such expansion and even in the letter addressed by the Secretary of Industrial Development, Shri Swaminathan in 1967,—I think it was referred to by my hon. friend, Shri Samar Guha,—what he has stated therein is that it is necessary to expand Alloy Steel Plant. In fact, the question there was regarding the actual product-mix which should be decided. In general, a decision was taken that a project report should be drafted for the expansion of the Alloy Steel Project and that is all that was decided at that time. There it ends. There was no firm or final decision that stainless steel must be included in the product-mix. Hon. Members, I think, misunderstand me that I have said that stainless steel should not be included. I have not said that. What I am stating is that the final shape of the product-mix of the Alloy Steel Plant in Durgapur with the expansion of the plant was not made dependent and conditional only upon the stainless steel. We will not expand unless we have stainless steel or the expanded plan must include stainless steel—this was not a proposition that was laid down at any stage.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Was it not a proposition on 6th March, 1971? You are saying 'at no stage.'

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: If you find that I have not covered that point, you are at liberty to interrupt, but allow me to conclude.

I am only at the stage when you started very early at the history and you have forced me to go back and I am dealing only with the early history. I will come to later history. Therefore, the proposition I am putting before the House and the factual statement that I would make is that the product-mix as envisaged for the expansion of the Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur prior to March 1971 had not been determined which is contrary to what you said. The first determination was made in 1971....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am interested in the future. As far as possible, I have avoided the past.... (Interruptions) That is the reason why I have avoided as far as possible the past.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: When I get support from unexpected quarters, it is always welcome.

Let us proceed to the next stage of the argument. What did happen in March 1971? In March 1971 a decision was taken in the Ministry of Steel in a meeting attended by a number of senior officers, as the hon. Members have already pointed out, to expand the plant from 100,000 tonnes to 300,000 tonnes—for defence requirements—20,000 tonnes, 30,000 tonnes for forge and stainless steel—60,000 tonnes and 90,000 tonnes to be left to be determined in the next phase of the expansion programme. I think it was my friend, Mr. Halder, who pointed out to me that the Steel Secretary had stated:

"On the basis of the data available, the CEDB can go ahead with the preparation of the detailed project report for increasing the capacity from the existing level of 100,000 tonnes to 300,000 tonnes".

and then the product-mix was described. That was a decision taken on the existing data available. Obviously, it is a decision which, though the

hon. Members wants to say, 'It is a firm decision'—firm' is his own and he is welcome to it—I do not find this was any firm or final decision. Every decision can be revised if new facts come to light. In the past it was so revised. Even the decision of July 1972 has also been revised on the basis of new facts that have come to light. Therefore, it was as firm or lacking in firmness as many other decisions where technological matters are concerned because in technological matters, when matters are changing rapidly, it is always better to keep an open mind and not close it.

17.00 hrs.

Now, Sir, with all my respect for my hon. friend on the other side, who made the most reasonable speech I have ever heard from him,—that is, Prof. Samar Guha,—unfortunately, sometimes I find, he suffers from what might be called close mindedness. So, I would only appeal to him to open that mind a little.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have always a constructive approach. My mind is never closed. But whenever there is a fight, I know how to fight.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: That is very dangerous. It is exactly when you are in the middle of a fight that your mind must be very open and flexible, moving this way and that way; otherwise you get knocked down very easily. You must leave room for manoeuvrability, flexibility and so on. But, let me go on. First of all, let me make one thing clear.

Do not think that the decision that was taken later is a decision taken by any-the-less high-powered committee than the earlier one. Because my friend Mr. Samar Guha appreciates, likes and applauds the decision of March, 1971, therefore, the gentlemen who took that decision are

[Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam] worthy to be praised to the skies, as the most eminent, technologists, the most wonderful bureaucrats, the most this and the most that, and, because the decision of 1972 is the one that he does not like, immediately, the gentlemen who took that decision are follows who know nothing, who are ignorant, who are bureaucrats who never look into things and so on and so forth. But what happens if some of them are the same people? Can you describe them with one adjective because they took a decision in your favour and another set of adjective because they took a decision against you? But, that is exactly the position.

The hon. Member may appreciate that many of the persons who participated both in the earlier meeting and the later meeting are common. Some are different, because, the Chairman of the HSL had changed. But, the hon. Member knows the old Chairman and the new Chairman and he knows also that the new Chairman had no antagonism to alloy steel plant and therefore he will not be offended at the new Chairman participating in the meeting. All those who should participate in the earlier meeting so participated; all those who should participate in the later meeting so participated. It was not a hole-and-corner discussion of a few people brought together to give a manufactured and concocted decision according to the wishes of A, B, or C, or for any outside extraneous motive. It was the same set of people in terms of the positions they occupied, namely, the Secretary of the Department, the Chairman of HSL, the Technical Adviser and so on and so forth I think it is not necessary to mention all the names, as we should not put them in issue. I only want to assure hon. Members that we did not, sort of, cook up the second committee which could reverse the views of the first committee. That was not done. I would appeal to hon. Members to accept my assurance on that.

Now, let me go to this point: Why is it that the change took place? Right or wrong, what were the reasons which guided the Department, those engineers and Chairman and all those who participated in the discussion, to change the product-mix, as originally planned? The first thing that I would like to mention is this. In the March, 1971, discussion, they did not take into consideration the need of the country for seamless tubes. And, the need is great, it is not just a minor matter, so far as seamless tubes are concerned. It is a very substantial amount. Our annual imports are in the region of Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 crores. Some seamless tubes have to be made from alloy steel blooms, some from mild-steel blooms. We came to the conclusion that Alloy Steel Plant was the best place where we could set up our seamless tube plant the reason being that we can take the mild steel-blooms from Durgapur Steel Plant and we can take the alloy steel-bloom from the Alloy Steel Plant. Therefore we decided that alloy and constructional steel must be produced to the extent of 1.74 lakh tonnes because 75,000 tonnes of alloy constructional blooms were necessary for the production of seamless tubes. This is the first reason.

The second reason is that, according to the estimates made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, the expansion must be in the sphere of stainless steel production by way of flat products and this requires a semi-continuous hot-strip mill and slabbing facilities. Unfortunately, the existing blooming mill in the Alloy Steel Plant which has the capacity to produce 240,000 tonnes of blooms,—though today it is producing much less, because the production of ingots itself is much less,—and handsheet mill, would not be adequate for the increased production. And it would not be possible to make full use of the semi-continuous hot strip mill at ASP

unless you have a completely different production facility in Durgapur. Therefore, we decided that it would be better to put up a semi-continuous hot strip mill in Salem rather than in Durgapur.

Thirdly, positively—the other consideration being negative, I may alloy steel plant, cannot produce fully the blooming mill capacity in the alloy steel plant, which could be done if additional alloy constructional blooms and carbon constructional blooms were produced in Durgapur.

Fourthly, the primary mill at the alloy steel plant, then the technology slabs wider than 40 inches. I had made this point earlier also. The finished steel sheets would therefore be limited to about 36 inches width. Wider sheets and strips which are required for the chemical industry cannot be produced at the alloy steel plant. These limitations would not be there at Salem, because with the introduction of continuous casting we should be able to produce slabs up to 56 inches width, and that means that we would be able to serve the purposes of the chemical industry in this area.

Then, another consideration was that if we were to produce a larger tonnage of stainless steel at the alloy steel plant, then the technology at the alloy steel plant itself has to be changed, and probably we would have to introduce a more modern technology, what is called, the vacuum de-carburising technology. These are the points which actually have guided us in coming to this decision, and I think that it is not an unreasonable decision. But then hon. Members will ask me and legitimately ask me 'You came to this reasonable decision in July, and how is it that in November you have set aside that reasonable decision and you are having a second look? What is the motive that has driven you to this?'

To that, I must answer that there are really two reasons. The first is that recently, two delegations headed by the Steel Secretary have visited Western Europe and the United States on the one hand and Japan on the other, and in the course of their visits, they have found that what I would call the technology so far as stainless steel is concerned, and so far as alloy steel even is concerned, has quite substantially changed, that is, the steel-making technology itself. And we felt after getting their report, or rather the HSL felt, that it would be useful to send a team of officers from the CEDB and the ASP to the steel plants in Europe and Japan to study in detail the feasibility of implementing these suggestions, particularly in relation to the ASP in Durgapur. The report of this study team has not been received, but we intend to have a re-look and a review of the position in relation to the ASP, taking into consideration the detailed report that we would get from them.

Then, the second thing also really arises out of these visits. The National Council of Applied Economic Research had estimated that the demand for stainless steel by 1980 would be 117,000 tonnes. The Ministry, after going into it in detail and discussing....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: By 1980?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: The hon. Member was talking of the position by 1985. I have noted that.

The Ministry, after going into it in some detail and discussing all the different aspects involved came to the conclusion that 117,000 tonnes would be an over-estimate and 100,000 tonnes would be enough, and if we took 70,000 tonnes allotted to Salem plus 13,000 tonnes that should be produced in Durgapur though unfortunately it is not being produced there,

[Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam] plus what the other firms like Mahindra Vgine would be producing, we come to nearly 100,00 tonnes. Therefore, there is really no scope for further expansion of stainless steel. But what the steel delegation that went abroad came back and told us was that a number of different nickel-free varieties of stainless steel were finding increasing application, and therefore, we thought it right to reopen the question of the demand for stainless steel and see whether it was not possible, or I would not say it was not possible but whether it was not necessary for us to plan for a bigger production of stainless steel. As a matter of fact, we are even now intending to set up in the Salem Steel Plant as well as the ASP a product-development cell to propagate the use of stainless steel as a substitute for certain other metals.

It is suitable for so many uses. If we are able to do that, I think the present assessment of the amount of stainless steel we need probably will be found to be a substantial underestimate and we will need more. That may result in leading us to the conclusion that we may increase Salem a little more and also put in something in ASP and give certain types of stainless steel which can be more easily produced to ASP—give them there. I do not anticipate; I do not prophesy. But I would like to assure hon. members, including Shri Samar Guha, that our mind is very open in this matter. We have not got any prejudices or biases and we have only in front of us the interest of the country as well as of the plants which should be run at optimum viability from the point of view of the plants themselves as well as from the point of view of the nation.

Now I might mention the technical developments which have taken place, because I think Shri Indrajit Gupta wanted these specific technical developments to be mentioned, probably feeling doubtful as to whether I was not sort of bringing up techni-

cal developments as an excuse to justify the decision I am taking. They are these: The application of vacuum degassing for the production of alloy steel. This will improve the productivity of the arc furnaces in ASP and we think if we are able to introduce this new process, there will be a substantial improvement in ASP. Then what is called the single slag technology in melting alloy steel. This will actually reduce the tap to tap time of the arc furnace and generally contribute to increased productivity.

Now it is a view of the steel delegation, which I do not give as a final view, put before Government which we are now going to examine that the ingot production of ASP, even as it exists today, can be increased from 100,000 tonnes to 150,000 tonnes on the basis of the application of some of the new technology. What will be the consequential result, both economically and technologically, in relation to the product-mix is something we are examining. This is also commenting upon it. In the detailed This is what I would like, first of all, therefore, to make clear, that these are the various considerations that have guided us in the decisions that we have taken.

I would also like to mention something about the hand sheet mill which the hon member, Shri Samar Guha, was particularly,—I would not say hard on—drawing pointed attention to—I think that will be a fair way of commenting upon it. In the detailed project report for the alloy steel plant, the original production indicated was 18,000 tonnes of stainless steel—13,000 tonnes flat products and 5,000 shaped products. Due to technological difficulties in the hand sheet mill—it is a hand fed mill and not hand-driven—only 5,000 tonnes of flat products would be feasible and the total production feasible is 13,000 tonnes. The actual production in Durgapur has been well below that. The highest production of stainless steel has only been 3,000 tonnes. It is

not the hand sheet mill alone which is to be blamed; it is also our incapacity to raise production that is responsible. There are various reasons. I will have a word about that a little later. But what I would like hon. members to appreciate is this, that it is not merely the introduction of stainless steel that is going to change the position in Durgapur. Let us be quite frank about it, because high speed steel and tool steel are even more profitable than stainless steel, and they are also in the product-mix. The seamless tubes plant, which in the picturesque language of my hon. friend, Shri Samar Guha, is to be buried—he did not say fathoms deep, but he probably meant it—is also there and is a profitable project, if we introduce it in Durgapur which was our original decision and which, I anticipate, will probably be kept to. In fact, I would like to give an assurance that I am not going to bury it either fathoms deep or even one fathom deep, because we do need it. The demand by 1978-79 for seamless tubes is likely to be somewhere in the region of 130,000 tonnes and the current installed capacity is only 50,000 tonnes.

We believe that we want to put it in Durgapur. Apart from the fact that it will be used all over the country, because of the availability of mild steel and alloy steel blooms there, as I mentioned earlier, we have no doubt that the seamless tubes plant is not an uneconomic proposition but it is one that is going to be quite profitable from the point of view of A.S.P. in Durgapur. But I am not telling those who are having a second look at it that you must have it there. I say: have a look at the whole thing. We are not inhibiting them: you must look at it only from this way or that way. I am only telling you my own personal opinion that it would be wrong and short-sighted on your own part, on the part of those who have the interest of the A.S.P. at heart to look askance at

the seamless tubes plant. They are not mutually exclusive. Setting up of the seamless tubes plant in Durgapur and the inclusion, if found profitable, of stainless steel in the product-mix of Durgapur are not mutually exclusive. It is possible they may both live together.

What may be the most advantageous product-mix, I do not know. I do not want to pre-judge what this group that is going into it is going to examine. I shall only say: we have our mind open on the matter; we are not committed in any way either in favour or against the product-mix which could well include both.

I do want to assure the hon. Member, or rather I do want to make it clear, that I am not prepared to give any undertaking whatsoever that the seamless tubes plant will not be placed in Durgapur. We had that intention and very likely at the end of the entire exercise we will probably repeat that intention.... (Interruptions) None of my officers will be guided by what I am saying: I hope you will be, not they. They are much more independent than you and I are. They will, I am sure, look at it as technologists will look at it, free of the observations of both inexperienced but intelligent people like you and me.

So far as the product-mix for the future is concerned, I think it was my friend Shri Daschowdhury, who said that if we have the stainless steel plant in the A.S.P. we shall break even at 52 per cent and if we have stainless steel in Salem we shall not break even unless it is 250,000 tonnes, and that too at Rs. 340 crores and that too at 90 per cent utilisation. The hon. Member is not right in his facts. I do not know the basis on which the association arrived at 52 per cent. My hunch, my guess is that they have taken the present commercial price in the market for stainless steel to arrive at that figure. For our figure in Salem we have

[Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam]

taken the selling price of stainless steel at Rs. 13,000 per tonne. The market price today is somewhere between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 30,000 per tonne. I believe they have taken Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 30,000 as the selling price and had come to the conclusion that at 52 per cent capacity we shall be able to break even. I think Salem also will do that if we take it at Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000 because the CEDB have examined what would happen if we expand stainless steel in the Alloy steel plant and have advised us that at 90 per cent capacity there also the March, 1971 product-mix would not lead to profit. I want to make clear this position. I do not want to pre-judge. You are unfortunately making me to go into the past. When I am making this statement kindly do not think that I am saying that we should not have stainless steel plant at A.S.P. I do not say that. The field is totally open today to examine what would be the most appropriate, the most profitable product-mix for A.S.P. from the national point of view, from the point of view of the concern itself.

I think this covers almost all the points raised by hon. members. I would most sincerely appeal to hon. members opposite, particularly Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu—in his usual way he is always happy to listen to himself and not ready to listen to others and he is not here now—we have no political motivations in this matter. At the same time, I would appeal to them that it is necessary, if we are going to expand the ASP in Durgapur, that we have got to make a better showing in the working of the plant itself. I have been told by numerous persons in the international steel industry who come to our country whether from the west or the east, whether from the socialist countries or capitalist countries, that one should not ordinarily think of expanding any plant until we reach at

least 85 to 90 per cent production of rated capacity of the plant. They ask me, "How is it you are going in for expansion of some of these plants even before you have reached that rated capacity?" My answer is, confidently I say, though Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya doubts it that we will reach 85 to 90 per cent production. We have got our targets clear and we hope to be able to achieve it. Now, what does it mean in terms of ASP? The rated capacity of ASP is 100,000 tonnes, but we have only produced 65,000 tonnes in 1969-70, 50,000 in 1970-71, 56,000 in 1971-72 and April to October 1972 only 34,000. Obviously, this is not a very happy state of affairs. Certainly I would appeal to hon. members who have participated in this discussion to help the Government, the management, labour, technologists and officers to see to it that we get better results out of the plant.

Hon. members have sometimes suggested that in my statement on this I have tried to ascribe too much of responsibility to labour. I think it will be wrong, considering particularly how strongly I feel about the future of the plant. We must get the very best out of it; it is very crucial from the point of view of the development of our national economy. Hon. members must appreciate that there are occasions when very unreasonable positions are taken up in Durgapur by labour and it is necessary that all of us should try to see that such things do not happen. Let me give an instance. I am reading from the Telex message I received yesterday:

"On the 1st December, about 25 workmen staged a demonstration before the Assistant Superintendent regarding withdrawal of the wage deduction letters issued to two of their colleagues for refusal of the job assigned to them. Their demand was, they would carry out the instructions from the Assistant Foreman only and not from

the actual controlling officers who are of the higher rank."

It means, I will not take instructions from persons higher up but only from the person lower down and when the person lower down is not there, then I will not take instructions at all! This is the type of situation we are facing in the ASP and we have it in the Durgapur steel plant also. A number of sporadic clashes of this character on very minor matters occur, whether 8 people should be working or 7 people should be working, etc. The management may be wrong in issuing a particular instruction and we may not be having adequate men in a particular department. But such things should not lead to actions that disrupt production. I appreciate what Mr. Indrajit Gupta said that the very active interest taken by the workers, the technologists and the officers of the ASP in the product-mix controversy has been a very positive feature and I do not look upon it in a negative way at all. I have no doubt that in coming to whatever decisions that Government does come to about the product mix for the future, the trade unions and the officers and all others will have their say.

We shall take whatever they have said into consideration before coming to a decision. It is wrong to imply, as my friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, did, that we never gave any attention to what has been said by the technologists of the Alloy Steel Plant. We did. But when we are giving attention to what they say, we are also entitled to differ from them. If we differ from them on the basis of an overall review, it does not mean that we are doing something wrong. It only means that our approach to the problem and their approach to this matter has been somewhat different.

I would finally appeal to the hon. Members to emulate the example of my hon. friend, Shri Samar Guha,

when he underlined that in any event this problem is not a problem of Durgapur versus Salem or Salem versus Durgapur. All of us have at heart the development of both these plants so that they can effectively contribute towards this area of our economy in production and I am sure that if we are able to have what I would say, an equitable and fair attitude as the hon. Members have displayed in this discussion, we shall be able to solve this problem, which has become something of a vexed problem. I think, to some extent, it has got out of this situation in the recent past and we can come to a proper conclusion about the expansion of the alloy steel plant from the point of view of its viability and from the point of view of the nation.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Mr. Chairman, I will begin where the hon. Minister ended, by again re-emphasising that it is not an issue between Durgapur and Salem, it is not an issue between West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. Perhaps, the hon. Minister would have noted that I never used the word "West Bengal"; I only referred to the eastern region.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: There is one point which I forgot to make. There have been some reports in the press that because there is thinking in the government to have a second look at the product mix plant at Durgapur, there will also be a second look at the product mix plant at Salem. This is not correct. So far as the product mix at Salem is concerned, the government's decision is final and there is no question of going back on it. We are in the final stages of commissioning of the detailed project report. And I have no doubt that in coming to a decision for the product mix at Durgapur we shall consider the aspects of employment on the one hand and viability on the other.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: As I said, this is not an issue between Tamil

[Shri Samar Guha]
Nadu and West Bengal. If there is a stainless steel plant in Tamil Nadu, it will serve not only Tamil Nadu but the southern region of the country. I never used the word "West Bengal"; I referred to the eastern region. Whether you take the petrochemical, fertilizer or engineering industry in West Bengal, 90 per cent of it is not owned by the people in West Bengal. We provide only the infra-structure to the industry, to the extent of ten per cent. So, the question of owning them by the people of West Bengal does not arise. We only get employment in the infra-structure. In fact, people from the neighbouring States of Orissa, Bihar and Assam also get employment in those industries. So, it should not be viewed from the standpoint of the interests of West Bengal only. I raised the issue, as far as I could understand, in my inexperienced intelligence, more or less from technical and economic point of view, keeping the interests of the nation as a whole.

I have no mind to inter-link the issue, which is absolutely technical and technological, with the issue of the management, labour dispute, which is certainly a factor. But I hope the hon. Minister will agree with me that this is not the major factor. The labour trouble is not confined to Durgapur or West Bengal; it is prevailing all over the country.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: So far as steel area is concerned, it is my experience in the last year and a half that the troubles are much greater in Durgapur than in other plants. I say so very frankly and I have said so before in this House. Instances like the one I gave just now arise in Durgapur, but occur very rarely in other plants.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I do not want to inter-link the whole issue at the moment. We have never appreciated the unreasonable demands of the workers.

I should say, the Government should not also put the responsibility on labour. There are certain problems of supplies, certain problems of labour-management relations. I do not want to go into them. That is a different problem that can be discussed separately in a different background. There was a question about labour participation in management. But the Government has not given effect to it. They have not done that.

I do not want to dwell on the past; I do not want to prepare a thesis on that. But the hon. Minister has not done justice to me. He has quoted a letter from Dastur & Co. I have also mentioned about Dastur & Co. plan. I have used the words, "It was inherently essential for the expansion of Alloy Steel Plant for production of 60,000 tonnes of stainless steel." This is the document that was shown to me a document from Dastur & Co. I got the document from the Alloy Steel Plant....

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: The document from Dastur & Co. saying that there has to be expansion of 60,000 tonnes of stainless steel?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Not that. There were many alternatives. They did not say, "No. stainless steel production should not be there." But as far as the document goes, as you have quoted Mr. Swaminathan, it should have been helpful if all the documents had been placed before the House.

I have got these documents; I tried to get the source materials. I have studied these documents. I went to Durgapur and tried to get the documents and laid them. As far as humanly possible, I have studied them. I used the word in a calculated way that it was inherent in the very concept of the first phase of Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant that in the second phase, the expansion should include production of 60,000 tonnes of stainless steel.

Otherwise, this Alloy Steel Plant can never be profitable. I have also quoted that it was also mentioned that, if the second phase of expansion of 60,000 tonnes of stainless steel is there, then at the stage of 50 per cent production, it will be profitable. It is in the document.

The hon. Minister has said something which I cannot dispute. I can only say that if all the documents were placed before the House, that would have been helpful. I again repeat that I have tried as much as possible to go into the source material, to come to my conclusion and find out my reasoning in defence of the expansion of the Alloy Steel Plant for production of 60,000 tonnes of stainless steel. But I have no mind to go to prepare the thesis for it. As I have said, I am looking to the future.

The hon. Minister has used very good words, that he has an open mind, that he does not want to pre-judge the issues and that he has not said anything for or against the seamless tube plant or stainless steel plant. I am sorry to say it was better for him not to argue for it so elaborately to give a firm decision on the floor of the House about his choice.

I used the strong word in the debate just to have my point. I could have used a stronger word. If I am accused of using the strong word, may be, to quote him again, it is due to my inexperienced intelligence. But I should say again, certainly, our bureaucracy has not been so much free, has not much courage to be free. Whenever they take any decision, the difficulty with bureaucracy is that they can say yes today but they can say no tomorrow to something when they see that the highest quarter has a different outlook and a different objective. Therefore, I think, perhaps, when you say that you do not want to pre-judge the issues, probably you have not done justice to yourself when you have sufficiently pre-judged

the merits as to whether there should be expansion for seamless tubes or for stainless steel.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All that he has said is this....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have followed him very clearly, very keenly.

That will certainly, to a certain extent, influence the decision of the experts. If it does not, certainly I will salute our experts for the freedom, for the initiative and courage, in taking an independent decision.

The hon. Minister has said about, first, the Delegation, then the Study Team, the CEDB and so on. One thing has appealed to me as a humble student of science. Nickel-free, chromium-manganese alloy steel has developed a greater international market. That is an important point which the experts should take into consideration. Manganese is plenty in our country; chromium is also plenty in our country. It is in Durgapur that they have developed that technology of producing alloy steel with chromium and manganese. So, that should also be one of the very important considerations to decide whether there should be stainless steel plant in Durgapur or not. The hon. Minister has said that he has an open mind, that he has left it to the study team for examination and review.

I want to make one suggestion to him. Certainly there are experts in the Central Steel Ministry. But I should say one thing to the credit of the technologists of Durgapur ASP, in a very constructive way, as Mr. Indrajit Gupta pointed out, in an independent way, with argument, with logic, they were trying to meet point by point all that was raised by way of objection to setting up the steel plant in Durgapur by the Central experts. To one of my questions, the hon. Minister had said 'no'. I had visited Durgapur, I had discussions with all those technologists.

[Shri Samar Guha]

I asked them, 'Are you prepared to argue with, enter into polemics with, the Central steel experts round the table?' and they said, 'Yes; that is one of our main contentions'. In other countries, to come to certain conclusions on various technological issues, seminars are held in which not only the bureaucratic experts but also those technologists who are in the field, who are handling things practically, participate. I asked them, 'Are you ready to sit in a seminar with Central experts? You can put your arguments and meet their arguments' and they said, 'Yes'. On the basis of that, I had put that question to which the Minister said 'No'. I would again make a request to him. Those people who have developed this technique of producing chromium-manganese alloy steel have some inventive capacity, some intelligence, some genius, in them. Therefore, I would urge the hon. Minister, before he comes to a conclusion on the issue of reviewing or re-examining the whole gamut in the light of the new experience, new facts, new information, new data, of his Delegation and study team, obtained from the other steel-producing countries, he may please place all those facts and data before those people also; he may sit with them and discuss the matter before coming to a final conclusion.

An inordinate delay has been made. I would request that no delay should be made. But that does not mean that it should be done in a hurried manner. The whole matter should not be left in a state of indecision for long.

Lastly, I will again thank the Minister that he has not taken a rigid and dogmatic attitude. I say and repeat that I do not like that part of his pleading for seamless tube. That word you could avoid and to a certain extent that negates your stand that you have given complete freedom to the

Study Team and every-freedom to your steel experts, to draw their own conclusions.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: If I may explain, if your resolution did confine itself merely that the product-mix for the Durgapur plant must be quickly determined for the expansion, I would have supported it. But you are the dogmatic person, because you are pinning me down to the March 1971 product-mix which means that you are excluding the seamless tube project. I am not including or excluding. So you are the dogmatist, not I.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have not said that you are dogmatic. I said, I am not a steel expert. But I have tried to go into the source material and as an earnest student of Science and Chemistry I tried to understand....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anyway, you are thanking the Minister.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have said that I do not claim to understand the whole problem. That is the reason why I am saying that you should have a seminar with those experts in the Durgapur ASP before you come to the final conclusion.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): What is the objection you have for deleting the last sentence?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The hon. Minister has shown a good gesture by saying that he has an open mind in the matter and does not want to take a dogmatic attitude.

Will you take that attitude of open-mindedness in the case of the dismemberment of the Geological Survey of India and re-examine and review the whole issue?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Please permit me to put one dogmatic question.

I had referred, when speaking, to a statement made by the Officers' Association, to the effect that between March 1971 and August 1972 when the product-mix was revised, neither the HSL Chairman nor the General Manager of ASP nor other technical personnel of ASP were associated with that decision. Is that correct?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: That is not correct. Both the views of HSL Chairman and—I do not remember, but I think—the views of the Asstt. General Superintendent and other officers of the plant were taken into consideration.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: They were consulted?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now there are two amendments—one by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and another by Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I want to trust the assurance—he has used the word 'assurance'—given by the Minister and his open-mindedness in saying that this study group will not be influenced by what he is saying in favour of this or that. I withdraw my motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But since the amendments have been moved, they have to be put to the House.

Now, I will put the amendments of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, with regard to the main Motion, Shri Samar Guha has expressed his desire to withdraw it, in view of the assurance given by the hon. Minister.

Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his motion?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.
 2790 LS—11.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You are not expressing your pleasure at his reasonableness?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have said that he is not dogmatic to-day.

17.45 hrs.

INDIAN RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall take up further discussion of the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill. Shri Bade wants to speak at this late hour. He may kindly speak.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone): Let the Minister introduce and say something on the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has spoken. You are too late, Mr. Bade.

श्री आर० वी० बड़े : सभापति महोदय, इस एमंडिंग बिल के द्वारा, रेल द्वारा भेजे गये माल के लाम या डैमेज आदि के लिये रेलवेज की जिम्मेदारी को तीन दिन में घटाकर मात्र दिन कर दिया गया है। अगर सरकार का उद्देश्य वैगन्ज की मूवमेंट को तेज करना है, तो उसको माल के एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जाने का टाइम भी निर्धारित कर देना चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में कोई समय निश्चित न होने के कारण लोगों को बहुत नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है। मैं आपके सामने एक उदाहरण रखना चाहता हू। दो व्यापारियों ने मंगलोग से ब्रालोट स्टेशन के लिये टाइल्ज मंगाये। उनमें से एक व्यापारी के वैगन तो समय पर पहुच गये, लेकिन दूसरे व्यापारी के वैगन बीच में नागदा स्टेशन के साईडिंग पर काफी देर के लिये पटक दिये गये जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उसको दस हजार रुपये का नुकसान उठाना पड़ा।

[श्री आर० बी० बंडे]

हमने देखा है कि यद्यपि माल एक स्टेशन से दूसरे स्टेशन तक साधारणतया दस पन्द्रह दिनों में पहुँच जाना चाहिये, लेकिन वह एक-एक महीने तक नहीं पहुँच पाता है। इसलिये मंत्री महोदय को इस तर्क भी ध्यान देना चाहिये कि माल अपने डेस्टिनेशन पर ठीक समय पर पहुँचे और इसके लिये कोई समय निर्धारित किया जाना चाहिये। इस राज्य से आज-कल हाता यह है डिफेक्ट तो प्रशासन के काम करने के ढंग में होता है और जनता को उसका फल भुगतना पड़ता है।

वैगन्ज की शार्टेज के बारे में पूछे गये एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुये मंत्री महोदय ने पार्लियामेंट में कहा है

Bottlenecks in the movement of goods by Railways are due as much to stoppages caused by law and order problems as the actual shortage of wagons, the Railway Minister, Mr T A Pai told the Lok Sabha in Question Hour today. Additional wagons have been ordered from private firms and railway workshops to cope with the wagon shortage, he said

मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं यह स्वीकार किया है कि चूँकि वैगन्ज का पर्याप्त प्रादक्शन नहीं हो रहा है, इसलिये उनका शार्टेज है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के कारण माल के मूवमेंट में देर होती है। वैगन्ज के शार्टेज का मूल कारण यह है कि उनकी सप्लाय कम है, लेकिन इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि माल की सुरक्षा के लिये रेलवेज की जिम्मेदारी को तीस दिन से घटाकर सात दिन कर दिया गया है, जिससे आम जनता की कष्ट होगा।

वैगन्ज की मूवमेंट को तेज करने के लिये इस अवधि को कम कर दिया गया है, लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि माल को डेस्टिनेशन पर ठीक समय पर पहुँचाने के लिये रेलवे अधिकारियों ने क्या किया है। मैं यह भी

जानना चाहता हूँ कि सात दिन की यह अवधि निश्चित करने के लिये क्या किसी एक्सपर्ट की राय ली गई थी। यह अवधि किम आधारा पर तय की गई है? तीस दिन के बजाय पन्द्रह या बीस दिन क्यों नहीं रख दिये गये? जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, वैगन्ज को अपने डेस्टिनेशन पर पहुँचाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई टाइम लिमिट नहीं रखी गई है। उनका साइडिंग पर डाल दिया जाता है। इसलिये वैगन्ज की मोबिलिटी और मूवमेंट में जा देर होती है, उसके लिये रेलवे के कर्मचारी दोषी हैं, न कि व्यापारी। हाँ सक्ता है कि कुछ डिस्ट्रिब्यूज में व्यापारी इसके लिये जिम्मेदार हों, लेकिन सभी व्यापारियों को दंड देना तो उचित नहीं है। यह तो सूखे के साथ गीले के भी जलने वाला बात हुई। मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि वैगन्ज की शार्टेज है और डिस्ट्रिब्यूज के कारण मूवमेंट में देरी होती है। लेकिन इसकी तर्फ ध्यान न देते हुये माल के सम्बन्ध में रेलवे की जिम्मेदारी को अवधि को तीस दिन से घटाकर सात दिन कर दिया गया है। इसीलिये मैंने इस बिल का विरोध किया है।

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (अनशुनू) सभा-पति महोदय, मैं इस छोटे से बिल का, जिसके द्वारा केवल दो शब्दों का संशोधन किया गया है, स्वागत और समर्थन करता हूँ। श्री बंडे और अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि तीस दिन के बजाय सात दिन की अवधि क्या रखी गई है। उनका कहना है कि कम से कम पन्द्रह दिन रखने चाहिये थे। जो व्यापारी माल मगाता है, वह उसको बेचने के लिये मगाता है। इसलिये उसको अपना माल उठाने के लिये जो सात दिन का समय दिया गया है, वह काफी है। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने इस एमेन्डमेंट को दूसरे रूप में लिया है। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि माल मगाने वाला सात दिन के अन्दर माल उठाये। लेकिन अब उस माल की सुरक्षा के लिये

रेलवेज की जिम्मेदारी तीस दिन के बजाय सात दिन होगी। अगर उसके बाद भी माल पड़ा रहता है तो उसके लिये डमेज देना पड़ेगा और उसके लास और डमेज आदि की जिम्मेदारी व्यापारी या माल भगाने वाले की होगी। हमें यह मान कर चलना चाहिये कि अगर व्यापारी मान दिन के अंदर अपना माल न उठाये, तो हम उसके लिये रेलवेज को जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहरा सकते।

इस बिल को इंट्रोड्यूस करते हुये मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि रेलवेज को डिमेजिज के रूप में बहुत बड़ी रकम देनी पड़ती है और इसके अलावा वैगन्ज और माईडिंग की शार्टेज है, जिसके कारण बहुत दिक्कत होती है। आज समचे देश में अकाल की स्थिति है, लेकिन एक जगह से दूसरी जगह अनाज पहुँचाने के लिये वैगन्ज की शार्टेज है। इसलिए इस एमेडमेन्ट का परिणाम यह ज़रूर होगा कि वैगन्ज के मुबमेट में तेजी आयेगी।

हम देखते हैं कि रेलवे के ज़रिये माल भेजने में व्यापारी का बहुत आशका और सकोच होता है चूँकि आज रेलवेज का पाम वैगन्ज नहीं है, इस लिए वे रेल और रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट के कम्पीटीशन को महसूस नहीं करते हैं। लेकिन थोड़े समय बाद जब रेलवेज के पाम सफिशेंट वैगन्ज हो जायेगी, तो रेल और रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट के कम्पीटीशन में रेलवेज को बहुत नुकसान होगा। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि रेलवे की मार्फत माल भेजने के सिस्टम में सुधार किया जाये।

जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है, रेलवेज को डिमेजिज के रूप में बहुत बड़ा एमाउट देना पड़ता है। रेलवेज की तरफ से जो बकील एनगेंज किये जाते हैं, वे पार्टीज से मिल जाते हैं। इसलिए 75 परसेंट केमिज में कामप्रोमाइस हो जाता है और रेलवेज को सफर करना पड़ता है।

माल यह है कि रेलवेज में शार्टेज और चोरी क्यों हो, जब कि सुरक्षा के लिये स्टाफ रखा जाता है। इसलिए यह जिम्मेदारी फिक्स करनी चाहिए कि किसको लापरवाही के कारण लास या चोरी हुई है। चलनी गाड़ी में तो कोई चोरी नहीं कर सकता है। थर्ड गाड़ी की सुरक्षा के लिए पुलिंग और गाई होते हैं। जहाँ गार्डिंग और अनगार्डिंग होता है, वहाँ भी सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था होती है। इस स्थिति में चोरी क्यों हो? आज रेलवेज की रेगुलेशन इसलिए बहुत खराब हो गई है कि उसकी मार्फत भेजा हुआ माल सुरक्षित नहीं जाता है। इसलिए यह रम-पोसिबिलिटी फिक्स करनी चाहिए कि किस अफसर की गलती से माल का शार्टेज या चोरी हुई है। चूँकि ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है इसलिए रेलवेज का प्रशासन ढीला पड़ता जा रहा है और रेलवेज को सफर करना पड़ता है। पिछले दस पन्द्रह सालों में डिमेजिज का एमाउट रंगुलनी बढ़ रहा है।

अन्त में मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट के साथ कम्पीटीशन रेलवेज के लिए बहुत बड़ा खतरा है। इसलिए रेलवे द्वारा भेजे गये माल सुरक्षा की पूरी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। शार्टेज और चोरी को रोकने के लिए आफिसर्स की रमपामि-बिलिटी फिक्स करनी चाहिए, वरना रेलवेज को नुकसान होता रहा। रेलवे के केसिज की फाट करने के लिए कोई उन्नित सिस्टम ईवांन्व करना चाहिए। रेलवेज द्वारा नियुक्त बकील उसका धोखा देते हैं। इसलिए इस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

श्री अनन्नाह प्रधान (शहडोल) . यह 1890 के एक्ट में जो सशोधन करने की बात रखी गई है उसको मैं ठीक नहीं समझता हूँ क्योंकि आज देश में रेल डिब्बों की बड़ी कमी है और विभिन्न प्रकार का सामान लाने और ले जाने में अनेक कठिनाइयाँ पेश होती

[श्री धनशाह प्रधान]

है। जो तीस दिन का प्रश्न खड़ा हुआ है वह ठीक है और जो सात दिन की बात आई है वह गलत है। बहुत से व्यापारी गांवों में रहते हैं जहां डाक तार तथा आने जाने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। वहां पर उन व्यापारियों की हालत क्या होगी? आज जो माल डिब्बे साइडिंग में कट जाते हैं जैसा कि मैंने एक मीटिंग में कहा भी था, मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में रात में डिब्बे कट जाने के कारण पचास हजार की चोरी हो गई, वहां पर कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हुई और न अभी हा रही है। छोटे छोटे स्टेशनों में बैगन कट जाते हैं और सामान वहां में निकल जाता है। इसलिये आप जो तीस दिन के लिए कर रहे हैं वह गलत है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि रेल मंत्री जी एक श्रमिकारी कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं। फस्ट क्लास को बदल कर तीसरा दर्जा कर रहे हैं। मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। उस बिल में व्यापारियों की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने की कोशिश की जाये और उनकी अधिक सुविधा दी जाए, छोटे छोटे व्यापारी जो दो दो चार चार बोरे भजने वाले हैं उनका माल भजने में जल्दी की जाए।

एक और निर्बेदन में बरना चाहता हूँ। रेलवे स्टेशनों के पास जो शराब की दुकानें होती हैं उनके बारे में मैं कुछ प्रकाश में लाना चाहता हूँ

"As per the Railway Board's circular, wine shops should be kept 3 kms away from the railway track, but it is seen that mostly in India, wine shops have been kept just nearer to the railway track. Kindly issue necessary orders to all State Governments to remove wine shops and keep beyond 3 kms. away from the railway track"

इसके ऊपर आप विशेष ध्यान दें और रेलवे स्टेशनों के पास से शराब की दुकानों को हटा कर तीन किलोमीटर दूर रखें। इसके अलावा जो व्यापारियों की अनुविधा है, उसे भी ध्यान में रखें।

श्री धनशेश (फिरोजाबाद) : इस विधेयक के बारे में मैं अपने कुछ विचार आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। शास्त्री जी ने अभी बताया कि 1890 का यह एक्ट है। यह ठीक है कि बजाय इसके कि किसी एक मेबशन को आप एमेंड करते, मैं समझता था आज के इस युग में आवश्यक यह था कि हम मारे एक्ट का मशोधन करते। मैं अनुभव करता हूँ कि आज में करीब अस्सी साल पहले जब यह एक्ट बना था उस समय की परिस्थिति में और आज की परिस्थिति में बहुत अन्तर है और इसी कारण से आज हम यह अनुभव कर रहे हैं कि रेलवे के अन्दर बहुत सी ऐसी कठिनाइयाँ व्यापारियों को भी हो रही हैं और यात्रियों को भी हो रही हैं जिनके कारण कुछ उनके नियमों में मशोधन भी किया गया है। ला एंड आउट की पोजीशन भी काफी गम्भीर समस्या हमारे लिए बनी हुई है। बैगन की सब में बड़ी समस्या हमारे सामने है। बे व्यापारियों का उपलब्ध नहीं है जिनके लिए मंत्री जी को बिल में मशोधन करने की आवश्यकता पड़ी है। उसका एक कारण यह भी है कि पूर्व की तरह जिन समय जंगल या दूसरी जगहों पर बैगन जाते हैं तो वहां में काफी समय तक लाटने नहीं दे। कभी स्ट चेज करके लाते पत्ते हैं, कभी एक विशेष स्थान के लिए। उर यह लगता है कि कहीं नकमलाइट आन्दोलन में हमारे मान को क्षति न पहुँच जाए। मेरा ऐसा विश्वास है कि 1890 के एक्ट में जो बिलकुल पुराना हो चुका है उसे भी मशोधन की आवश्यकता है और इस बात को मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान में रखना चाहिये था।

MR CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may conclude his speech on the next day.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 7, 1972/Agrahayana 18, 1894 (Saka).