

Fifth Series, Vol. XX No. 8

Thursday, November 23, 1972

Agrahayana 2, 1894 (Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Sixth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XX, contains Nos. 1-10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

Price- Rs 2.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, November 23, 1972/

Agrahayana 2, 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at

Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Statement of Pak Envoy in U.S. on
Possibility of renewed war with
India**

+

*141. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a recent interview to St. Louis Post in Washington, the Pakistan Ambassador talked of the possibility of renewed war between Pakistan and India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):

(a) in an interview to the St. Louis Post Dispatch, Pakistan's Ambassador to the United States is reported to have said that unless India and Pakistan resume discussions "the possibility of a renewed war between the two nations will increase".

(b) If reported correctly, the Pakistan Ambassador's statement is surprising. India is not responsible for the delay in the implementation of the Simla Agreement. Moreover, any talk of "war" is against the spirit of the

Simla Agreement which requires that all issues are to be resolved peacefully. Government hope that Pakistan will adhere to the letter and spirit of the Simla Agreement.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: As the hon. Minister has said, if the report is correct, then it is really surprising. First of all, I would like to know from Government whether any steps have been taken to know the veracity of the statement as published in the St. Louis Post, and secondly whether it is a fact that the talk of recent renewed assurances of fresh aid from the USA to Pakistan has led the Pakistan diplomat to talk of such a renewed war with our country, and if so, whether Government have sent a protest note to the United States Government about these circumstances?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: It is not customary to find out the veracity of a statement which is published in a newspaper. We have to take it as it appears in the newspaper, and normally the statements, unless they are contradicted by the maker, should be presumed to have been made by that person.

Secondly, till now, there is no indication that the United States Government have given any assurance to Pakistan that the USA would give military aid to Pakistan.

There is talk of economic aid, but so far I have not seen any statement or indication that they will give military aid.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Only yesterday a news item was published in the Times of India to the effect that Pakistan was reviving the old military aid agreement with the US to the extent of 13.3 million dol-

lars out of which Pakistan had already 10 per cent, and in the agreement it has been stated that 300 armoured military vehicles would be supplied to Pakistan. Now there is an attempt not to have any direct supplies from the USA....

MR. SPEAKER: Do not come out with your own statement giving information. You seek information.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: There is an attempt not to have direct supplies from the USA but through certain West Asian countries. Have Government got any information on this or will they inquire into this?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Government do keep a track on addition to the military equipment of Pakistan. We also take corrective action on our side.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I ask the Minister through you to clear up, if he can, what appears to be a contradiction in Government's replies? Just now he said that there is no information or they have no knowledge of any assurance being given to Pakistan by the US Government that military supplies would be resumed. You will recall that only last week in reply to another question here, Shri V. C. Shukla had assured us that they were fully aware of the fact that Pakistan had taken steps to restore their armed forces and armed strength to the pre-1971 war position, they had taken steps to see that the losses suffered by them had been made up and all that. Now I want to know from the External Affairs Minister if it is a fact that Pakistan has secured sufficient equipment to make up their losses in the 1971 war and restore their former position? If so, where did they get that equipment from? Did it come only from China or did it come from the US also?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I have not myself read the statement made by my colleague, Shri V. C. Shukla. But from

what the hon. member has said, there does not appear to be any contradiction between what I stated and what Shri Shukla, according to Shri Indrajit Gupta, stated. There is no doubt Pakistan is getting equipment from China, also from some West European countries....

SHRI PILOO MODY: And the Soviet Union.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: After the last Indo-Pakistan conflict, they have not got any equipment so far from the Soviet Union.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Nor from America, according to him.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: May be some odd spares. But according to our information, so far they have not any lethal equipment worth the name. There may be some small quantities, but nothing like so many bombers or tanks or other important articles of equipment. We must be clear on facts. This is the present position. At the same time, when I said that on our side we take corrective action, it is after taking note of the type of thing that Shri Shukla said. We have also to keep ourselves in a position to ensure that Pakistan does not pose any serious threat to us. That is our duty and we continue to perform it as best as we can.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I did not ask about corrective action; I asked whether they were getting the supplies.

MR. SPEAKER: From the ambassador's statement, it has gone on to something else.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I would recall to this hon. House that President Bhutto made a statement soon after taking over that it was his ambition that militarily Pakistan should have a modern, well-equipped army. In pursuance of that, he will do his best to get equipment from whatever source it is available.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA It may not be customary for the Government of India to verify statements made by ambassadors to newspapers in other countries, but is it customary for Government to contradict such a statement and explain our position reiterating our adherence to the Simla Agreement and the steps we have taken to implement it?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH The essence of the statement was the possibility of a renewed war between the two nations. I do not know how it could be contradicted except to say that it is against the Simla Agreement. We are making so many statements every day to say that we want that the Agreement should be implemented.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अध्यक्ष जी अभी विदेश मंत्री महाशय न बता कि अमरीका से कोई सीधे हथियार पाकिस्तान को नहीं जा रहे हैं। क्या यह सच है कि अमरीका जित दंगा का हथियार दे रहा है उस हथियार के लिए तर्फी जाईन ईमान के देश अमरीका से मिले हुए हथियार का बच्चे पैमाने पर पकड़ें ताना बंधे जा रहे हैं?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH We have some information that Pakistan does get some military equipment from Iran and also from Turkey—I am not quite sure about Jordan. From Turkey it was mostly small arms and ammunition manufactured in Turkey itself. From Iran they can get arms—there is no doubt about it.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI The question is very simple. If it is true that the ambassador has made the statement it is contrary to the Simla Agreement. May I know whether the Minister has already written or made an appeal to the Pakistan President in view of this statement? If so, what is his reply?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH No we have not taken up this particular

statement with the Pakistan President, and it is not necessary to do so.

शिक्षित बरोजगार व्यक्तियों को बरोजगारी भत्ता
+
*

* 142 श्री धनशाह प्रधान :

श्री अरविन्द नेतान :

क्या अम और पुनर्वास मंत्रा यह बताने की ज़ा करेगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन ऐसा राई प्रम व है जिसके द्वारा शिक्षित बरोजगार व्यक्तियों का बरोजगारी भत्ता दिया जा सके, और

(ख) यदि हा तो उसकी मध्य व ने क्या है ?

अम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) (र) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्री धनशाह प्रधान माननीय अध्यक्ष महाशय आपके माध्यम से मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या कार्ट एमी गार्न्टि देने का प्रश्न सरकार ने विचाराधीन है कि शिक्षित बरोजगारों को एक निश्चित अवधि में नौकरा दे दी जायगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय इसी का जवाब ता उन्होंने दिया।

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा अभी ऐसी कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्यों नहीं है ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : क्योंकि अभी तक इस बात का झन्डाजा नहीं है कि कितना पैसा इसमें खर्च होगा। दूसरे कितने लोग अनएम्प्लायड हैं इस सम्बन्ध में हम झकड़ी प्रकार से किसी नतीज पर नहीं पहुँच सके हैं। कई दफा चर्चा हुई, दानवाला कमेटी भी बैठी लेकिन कोई निश्चिन मत नहीं निकाला जा सका और इस प्रकार से आज हम नहीं कह सकते कि अभी तक कितने लोग ऐसे हैं जो बेरोजगार हैं (अवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप हा हा बड़ी कहिये। आप ऐसी बातें करोगे तो बड़ा भारी भाषण बन जायेगा। इस तरह से आप खुद डबडब कर रहे हैं।

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : वह तो मैंने इनकार कर दिया है कि कोई योजना विचाराधीन नहीं है।

श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि बेरोजगार शिक्षित व्यक्तियों के आवेदन पत्रों पर कोई शुल्क न लिया जाये तथा इन्टरव्यू में आने जाने के लिये भत्ता दिया जाये ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : यह मानवीय सदस्य का सुझाव है। . . (अवधान)। सरकार विचार करे या न करे उन्होंने यह सुझाव दिया है।

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : The hon. Minister says that there is no proposal for giving unemployment relief to persons. May I know whether there are certain other schemes under consideration of the Government to give them some kind of assistance or relief till the time they get employment.

MR. SPEAKER : This relates only to factual information.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : There are so many other things.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : There was a proposal of selective unemployment insurance for the workers and it was decided that this scheme should be taken up in so far as the workers who have joined the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme and Coalmines Provident Fund Scheme are concerned. In the meantime one expert suggested that this scheme should first of all apply to workers of the Coalmines Provident Fund. A scheme was drawn up which was transmitted to the various Ministries and their Comments were received and examined. In the meantime the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour were received.

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question

SHRI PILOO MODY : I have a question to ask. Is unemployment so unimportant a problem that it does not warrant even a supplementary?

MR. SPEAKER : The other day I allowed about half an hour on this question.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अभी तो यह सवाल शुरू हुआ है। केवल धनशाह प्रधान जी ने पूछा है और मलहोत्रा जी ने पूछा है। केवल दो व्यक्तियों ने इस पर सवाल किए हैं। (अवधान) . . यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है।

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : This is a very important question. Kindly allow some more supplementaries.

MR. SPEAKER : The question was whether there was any scheme; he said no. Many other things are brought in.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I have an important supplementary arising out of his reply, 'No'.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय अध्यक्ष
महोदय सारे देश में बेरोजगारी फैली हुई
है। यह साल बड़े महत्व का है, इसको
आप टालिये मत। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय मिनिस्टर को हा या
नहीं में जवाब देना चाहिए। वह उसमें
दस बातें और जोड़ देते हैं जिससे मेरी मुश्किल
बढ़ जाती है। पहले सवाल में पाकिस्तानी
एम्बेसेडर के एन्टव्यू के साथ-साथ ग्राम्स
सप्लाई का सवाल आ गया। इसमें भी
इश्योरेन्स स्कीम वगैरह की बातें आ गई।

(व्यवधान).....

He should say no, or yes. If he
wants he can give a little information
in the reply. But when he replies
no does not arise nothing further
arises.

मिनिस्टर साहब का उसे इलैबोरेट
इतना करके बड़ा बनाना इस तरह से मुनासिब
नहीं था।

SHRI PILOO MODY In reply to
the question whether Government has
any proposal to give unemployment
allowance, the minister said No. In
reply to the question whether there
are any schemes for employing these
people the answer is no. I would like
to ask whether they have any plan to
meet the need of these people and to
mitigate the hardship of those who
have been left unemployed because
of the economic policies of the Gov-
ernment.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA The
hon member knows that ever since the
planning process started in 1951 in this
country, the Government of India has
made every effort to give employment
to as many persons as possible. If he
goes through the fourth Plan, he will
find that various schemes have been
formulated to give employment to un-
employed persons.

SHRI PILOO MODY If he goes
through the fourth Plan, he will find
that unemployment has increased in
this country.

SHRI A P SHARMA Does the
minister know that it is the primary
responsibility of the Government to
find employment for those who are un-
employed and that in most countries
of the world those who are not em-
ployed are given unemployment assis-
tance called subsistence allowance? Does
he propose to have such a scheme
in our country?

The MINISTER OF LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K.
KHADILKAR) I do recognise the
anxiety of hon members to see that
some effort is made to provide em-
ployment to those who are unfortunat-
ly out of employment. But they should
bear in mind the financial implica-
tions. Planned effort is made to
generate employment. If the hon
member who talked about policies of
Government cares to look at our
Plans he would have to reconcile him-
self to the fact that during these three
Plans and part of the fourth Plan we
have created sizeable employment op-
portunities. Of course the magnitude
of the problem is so vast and I cannot
just promise that everyone who is un-
employed will get employment.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय मैं अध्यक्ष
महोदय, आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय
से जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1971 में वजट
सेशन के समय लोक मभा में 70 करोड़
रुपया लोगों को राजगार दिलाने के लिए
रक्खा था। मंत्री महोदय ने एक प्रश्न के
उत्तर में कहा कि शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों
को रोजगार दिलाने की कोई योजना हमारे
सामने नहीं है। श्री मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में
मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है जो नहीं।

प्रश्न नहीं उठता । जब इस सप्ताह के बजट सेशन में धीरे-धीरे 25 (?) करोड़ रु या रकबा है तो मेरा कर्ता है कि जब आप के सामने कोई रोजगार दिलाने की योजना मही है तो वह जो रकबा रखा है वह जिस धारा पर रखा रखते हैं । वह रकबा खर्च नहीं होता और वह लीस हो जाता है । जब आप के सामने कोई योजना नहीं है तो यहाँ महीदय यह रकबा धारित क्यों बजट में रखते हैं और उस रूप में क्यों नहीं जो बेरोजगार लोग है उन में बाँट दिया जाता ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा मैंने ऐसा कभी नहीं कहा कि हमारे सामने कोई योजना नहीं है । असलता मूल प्रश्न में जो मिश्रित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की बेरोजगारी भला दिये जाने के बारे में पूछा गया था उस के उत्तर में मैंने कहा था कि जी नहीं । बाकी जहाँ तक बेरोजगार लोगों को काम दिलाने का ताल्लुक है उसके लिए हमारे सामने एक योजना ही नहीं अपितु बहुत सी योजनाएँ हैं

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने साफ प्रश्न किया है और मैं आप से विनती करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय से मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलवाया जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्री महोदय कह चुके हैं अब माननीय सदस्य द्वारा इस तरह शेर करने से तो काम नहीं मिलेगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलवाइये ।

‘अध्यक्ष महोदय’ उत्तर का उत्तर नहीं है । वह तो माननीय सदस्य ने एक सुझाव दिया है । मंत्री महोदय केवल यह बतलाये कि वह जो उतना पैसा रखा है, 25 करोड़, उस में से कितने लोगों को रोजगार दिलाने के लिए खर्च किया है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण अध्यक्ष महोदय हमारी रक्षा न करके उन की रक्षा करते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय सदस्य बंडों तभी तो रक्षा होगी, खड़े खड़े रक्षा कैसे होगी ।

मंत्री महोदय बतलावे कि कितना रखा है वह पैसा और उस का क्या करना है ।

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा श्रीमान्, माननीय सदस्य ने 70 करोड़ रुपये की बात की है । 50 करोड़ रुपया पिछले बजट में रूरल इम्प्लायमेंट कौंस प्रोग्राम के बास्ते रखा गया था और वह चल रहा है । कोशिश यह है कि हर एक जिले में 1000 आदिमियों को रोजी दी जाए । ऐसे बेरोजगार व्यक्ति जिन को कि काम नहीं मिलता है ऐसे 1000 आदिमियों को रोजगार दिया जाए । यह स्कीम तीन साल चलेगी ।

जी पी व् न रो : उस में से खर्चा
कितना किया गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य
बून कच्चे बैठ करे ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Has the attention of the government been drawn to a report, which has been admitted by the Chief Minister of West Bengal, to the effect that when they advertised for a low grade post, the number of applications was 2,50,000 when the posts were only 17,000? Does it not highlight the acute unemployment among the educated youngmen? If so, what steps are being taken by the government in this regard? Are they thinking of giving unemployment allowance to educated unemployed?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: So far as the schemes for educated unemployed are concerned, the question really is posed in a different way. They want some provision of a dole. I do not know whether the educated unemployed want the dole. So far as the West Bengal scheme is concerned, I have not come across such a scheme. If it is specifically brought to our notice, we will consider it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have not said anything about it. I said that 2,50,000 persons applied when 17,000 posts were advertised.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Sir, kindly explain the question to the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to ask him to keep quiet. Let him not do it every time.

The simple question is about unemployment allowance. But it concerns various schemes, various funds and all that. This is a very important question which we cannot discuss in just one question or some supplementaries. The only suggestion that I can make to you is that we should better have a debate of two or three hours on this subject.

Import substitution for products required by Government

*143. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:** Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any economy has been achieved in supplies needed for Government purposes by the substitution of imported goods with indigenous products;

(b) if so, the percentage still required to be imported and the amount of foreign exchange needed for the purpose annually; and

(c) the further efforts being made in the direction?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A statement indicating the percentage of imported stores in relation to the total purchases over the Plan periods is laid on the table of the House.

(b) It is not possible to indicate any such percentage as imports will depend upon actual requirements.

(c) Imports are restricted to the inescapable minimum and are allowed only in regard to those items which have been certified as not being indigenously available.

STATEMENT

Period	Value of the indigenous purchases	Value of the imported purchases	Value of food and fertiliser imports out of the total value of the imported purchases	Value of the total purchases made	Percentage of the imported purchases in relation to the total purchases made	Percentage of the imported purchases after excluding food and fertilizer imports
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(in crores of rupees)						
1. First Plan Period (yearly average).	55.79	125.44	Statistics not available.	181.23	69.22	Statistics not available.
2. Second Plan Period (yearly average)	152.78	204.10	Do.	356.88	57.19	Do.
3. Third Plan Period (yearly average)	353.10	298.19	202.77	551.29	45.78	21.27
4. 1966-1969 (Yearly average)	375.37	477.06	378.64	852.43	55.96	20.77
5. Fourth Plan (1969-70)	430.79	267.88	188.69	698.67	38.34	15.53
6. 1970-71	518.30	227.43	134.21	745.73	30.50	15.25
7. 1971-72	773.09	253.81	123.64	1026.90	24.72	14.41

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: I would like to know what incentives are given to the private enterprise for import substitution works?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: As a result of the import substitution drive launched by the DGS&D, Central Purchase Organisation, a further breakthrough has been achieved during the last two years in the field of development and procurement of a number of items like aluminium cables and conductors, heavy trailers, impellers for turbine pumps, duplex milling machines, auto synchronous motors, testing equipments, condoms and about 20,000 items for earth moving and construction equipment. The indigenous development of such a large number of items of spare parts has resulted in saving of about Rs. 140 lakhs in foreign exchange during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71. Indigenous offers are given price preference to some extent over imported offers by way of incentive.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Are shortages in supply of raw materials to those who deal in import substitution handled by the Government?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: No raw materials are supplied by the Department of Supply.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Specially iron and steel.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: Iron and steel are controlled commodities; they get them from the market or against their quota entitlement.

SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDDA BAKHSH: What is the foreign exchange involved in importing the articles not indigenously available?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: I have said in reply to part (a) that a statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Loss suffered for Non-utilisation of Imported Machinery at Durgapur Steel Plant

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

(a) the total loss suffered as a result of non-utilisation of imported machinery at Durgapur Steel Plant, and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken against those who are responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) (a) and (b) Information whether there has been any loss as a result of non-utilization imported machinery in the Durgapur Steel Plant and if so, its magnitude, is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA I have no question to ask now. It may be answered later on. I request that it may be postponed.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA What is the total value of the equipment that is lying unutilised? That information ought to be available even now.

SHRI S MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM We have not yet received that information. We shall give complete information to the House as soon as it is available.

अथवा तहोदय इस तरह से इसको स्टोपन बोर्डे ही कर सकते हैं। जब इन्फार्मेशन आयेगी तब आप को मिल जायेगी।

SHRI D. N. TIWARY May I know why they are not utilised, why they are lying idle?

SHRI S MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM I am not in a position

to answer 'his question at the moment because I have not received all the information. I shall certainly do so as soon as it is available and I place it before the House. Hon. members will appreciate that, so far as non-utilisation of machinery is concerned, it is not easy to calculate the exact loss. So far as actual non-utilisation is concerned, I will get all those facts and whatever information is available, I will put it before the House.

SHRI PILOO MODY Normally when the Minister does not have the information, the practice is to postpone the question to the following week, so that supplementaries can be asked on that question. I urge on you, Sir, to follow that practice in this case also.

MR SPEAKER There is no such practice, but I will examine this. Normally questions are not postponed. How much time will you take to collect the information? (Interruption).

SHRI S MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM The hon. Member will appreciate that we are not trying to avoid the question. We have answered many questions. This is a matter which is somewhat difficult to answer; we are trying to get it as early as we can.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA I have been a victim of this. Many of my questions were being replied to that the facts were being collected and would be supplied afterwards. Later on, they are not supplied on the floor of the House. Sometimes it takes even two or three months to supply the information. Here we are completely deprived of the opportunity of putting supplementaries or discussing in the House. Therefore it is better if the Minister is not equipped with the whole information, that the question is deferred for a week or two, so that we can get the opportunity of putting supplementaries.

MR SPEAKER I will find out some means. We had been following some practice, not here but somewhere else we had fixed one day in the Session for postponed questions, all those questions for which the Minister says that information is being collected. I will consider fixing a day during this Session when all such Questions could come so that the members get the opportunity of putting supplementary questions on them. I am going to consider it as to when to fix it and the Ministers should know that by postponing the questions they will not be able to escape supplementaries and I do not think they mean it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : शर्त यह होनी चाहिए कि उस दिन मंत्री महोदय न कहें कि इस का जवाब अगले दिन दूँगे।

श्री वाजपेयी : उस दिन नहीं आयेगा तब फिर देखेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस को एग्जोरसिव कमेटी को भेजा जा सकता है।

श्री वाजपेयी : कोई चीज मैं कह बैठा हूँ तो आप उस में दस बदल आगे बढ़ जाते हैं। एग्जोरसिव कमेटी को कैसे दे सकते हैं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर मंत्री महोदय सदन में यह दायन देते हैं कि जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और बाद में बतलाई जायगी तो एग्जोरसिव कमेटी, वेल्थी, किंगडमकारी आई या नहीं।

श्री वाजपेयी : एग्जोरसिव के साथ इसको मिलाएँ। एग्जोरसिव के एग्जोरसिव की बात उठाई जाये तो कोई बात चल नहीं पायेगी। अतः बहुत ध्यान इस पर रखें।

SHRI PILOO MUDY: Just a minute, I will make one further suggestion. By postponing it by a week, it keeps the Department and the Minister on their toes to see that the information is collected as fast as possible, and, if it is not ready next week, it is again postponed to the following week. This way we will be sure that it will come in the mainstream of the Question-Hour.

MR SPEAKER I say that I am going to devise some means by which we can give opportunity to Members to ask supplementaries on all such Questions about which replies are pending. I hope even the Ministers will please appreciate it and the Departments will also be aware that the information must be given to the House. It is not that they can avoid it.

Curtailing of Capital and Operational Costs of Steel Plants

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*145 SHRI V MAYAVAN

SHRI C T DHANDAPANI.

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether it has been decided to substantially curtail the capital and operational costs of the three steel plants

() if so the reasons therefor; and

(c) the extent to which these costs are likely to be curtailed?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM). (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

(a) and (b). Presumably, the reference is to the three new steel plants being set up at Salem in Tamilnadu, Vijayanagar (near Hospet) in Mysore and at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh.

As regards the Salem Special Steels Projects the Consultants have estimated that the Capital Cost would be about Rs 340 crores for an annual capacity of 195 000 tonnes of finished steel and they have forecast a marginal profit of Rs 30 lakhs per annum at 80 per cent capacity utilization. During the preparation of the Detailed Project Report, the scope for reducing both capital and operating costs would be kept in view in order to improve the economics of the project.

As for the Vijayanagar and Visakhapatnam Steel Projects the Consultants have reported that the capital outlay involved would be about Rs 750 crores on each of these projects for an annual capacity equivalent to two million ingot tonnes and they have forecast substantial losses every year, on the investments—due to the high cost of plant and equipment, raw materials, transportation charges etc. The Feasibility Reports in respect of these two projects are, therefore, under detailed scrutiny with a view to reducing costs wherever possible. A Study Group was set up for this purpose in May, 1972 and its Report was received in October 1972. The Study Group has recommended that the capacity of both these plants should be raised by installing larger blast furnaces so as to obtain economies of scale and the Consultants were, therefore, advised to work out a fresh exercise for reduction of both capital and operating costs. A final view is expected to be taken shortly on the capacity and product-mix of each of these plants

and the scope for reduction of costs would be fully examined before taking investment decisions.

(c) The extent to which capital and operating costs can be reduced would be known precisely only after the Detailed Project Reports are prepared for these projects.

SHRI INDARJIT GUPTA The question is worded

"Whether it has been decided to substantially curtail the capital and operational costs of the three steel plants."

And the hon. Minister has started by saying

"Presumably, the reference is to the three new steel plants."

But, this presumption may not be correct. The question may be referring to the existing steel plant.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM If I am wrong in my reply, I may answer the other question as well because we have no intention of curtailing the capital costs of the existing steel plants. Hence, the question cannot arise.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA What about expansion?

SHRI V. MAYAVAN With regard to the three new steel plants which the Central Government has sanctioned two years back, may I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Government has received the reports of the consultants on the feasibility of these three steel plants and if so, what are the details of the report and to what extent the Government have accepted the recommendation of the consultants?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM I think that clears the position as to which are steel plants

to which the hon. Member has referred. Three feasibility reports have been submitted, one in relation to the Salem steel plant, one in relation to the proposed plant at Vijayanagar and another in relation to the one proposed to be constructed at Visakhapatnam. According to the consultants' report in relation to the Salem steel plant, the project will cost about Rs. 340 crores and a marginal profit will be made at 90 per cent capacity utilisation. The product-mix of that plant is mainly 70,000 tonnes of stainless steel and almost a similar quantity of silicon steel, apart from other special steels. The total saleable steel produced in that plant will be around 200,000 tonnes.

So far as Vijayanagar and Visakhapatnam steel plants are concerned, the original feasibility report that was submitted on the basis of a two million tonne capacity for each of these two plants estimated a loss for Vijayanagar as between somewhere over Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 crores per year at 90 per cent capacity utilisation and a substantial loss of Rs. 45 crores in the Visakhapatnam plant at the same level of utilisation. We have further reviewed the reports in collaboration and consultation with the consultants. We have substantially reduced losses bringing them down to a,—I would not say completely manageable,—but not unmanageable, figure. The position today on the basis of varying product-mix and also increasing capacity is this. So far as Vizag is concerned, the working, after allowance of depreciation and interest, would give us a loss of Rs. 16 crores. So far as Vijayanagar is concerned, it will work at a profit of one crore now and later on we will be able to run at reasonable profit. We are attempting to bring about further economies. There are various reasons for the difficulties which we face. If we bring down cost of equipment produced in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, and even some of the private sector companies, bringing them to the

level of landed cost of such equipments, that will mean a substantial improvement. We must also enforce economy in the layout. We must learn from what is done in other countries.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN: When is the Salem Steel Plant likely to start production? Has the State Government drawn up a scheme for water supply? Have our Railways finalised the report on the construction of exchange yards and sidings?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: It is expected to come into production in 3 stages. So far as the cold-rolling complex is concerned, it is expected to come up in 3 years, that is, by 1976. So far as the production of stainless steel is concerned this could come about by end of 1977 and silicon steel sheets, by about early 1979. Regarding water supply and railway yard, these are still under preparation.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: The Minister has said about the various measures which he has in mind. By when will he be able to implement these things?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: There is the Steering Committee which has been set up in connection with the preparation of the report and this had a meeting just about one or two weeks ago. I expect the report to come up before Government for consideration in this month itself. I am not in a position to give any assurance just now, but we will examine the report. There is no point in our just coming to some decision in a hurry in a matter where such enormous expenditure is involved, unless we are certain and we are convinced that we are taking the correct decision.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Has advanced technology for continuous casting of flat products been

demned to Bokaro plant by the collaborators resulting in additional cost per tonne of steel? Was it due to the absence of genuine bargaining power on the part of the Government that we could not get the most advanced technology for this and this has meant a greater cost per tonne of steel?

MR SPEAKER Does the main question include Bokaro also?

SHRI S MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM I am in your hands Sir

MR SPEAKER Does Bokaro also come within the scope of the main question?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA It does. It relates to steel plants. How are we to know which steel plant is referred to? So we can ask about Bokaro also.

SHRI S MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM I do not want to take refuge under any technicalities. I am ready to reply. The hon. Member need not feel that any information will be kept back from him. Though it does not arise out of the main question still I shall reply.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA I do not agree with it.

SHRI S MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM The hon. Member may kindly look at the language which is 'three steel plants'. He knows English as well as I do. I think.

So far as Bokaro is concerned, the original specifications given from the Indian side to the Russians in relation to the Bokaro steel plant did not include a provision for continuous casting and that is how continuous casting is not there.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA But why? It is the most advanced technology? Why was it not included?

It would have meant a reduction in the cost of steel.

SHRI B S MURTHY The hon. Minister was pleased to say when the Salem Steel Plant would go into production. I would like to know when the Ho-bet as well as the Visakhapatnam plants will go into production in the light of the reply that he has given about the Salem Steel Plant?

SHRI S MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM The estimate is that it would take about six to seven years from the time that we approve of the feasibility report.

MR SPEAKER Next question.

SHRI D N TIWARY I would like to ask one question.

SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY May I ask one supplementary question on this?

MR SPEAKER About which plant?

SHRI D N TIWARY About all the three. Only about those mentioned in the question and not any other.

MR SPEAKER Not on any plant in Bihar?

SHRI D N TIWARY Not on any plant in Bihar or even in Orissa.

May I know whether Government have kept an eye on the recurring expenditure, because experience has shown that in other steel plants overstaffing was the reason for higher cost of production? May I know whether Government are alive to seeing that there is no overstaffing in the present steel plants to be setup?

SHRI S MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM We shall certainly try to

ensure that in regard to the actual labour that is employed in these plants, the assessment is made properly and we do not have surplus labour in these plants. The hon. Member, however, is not quite right in his statement that there has been overstaffing in all the plants. There has been a certain amount in one or two....

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: But the reports of the Estimates Committee on this subject are there.

SHRI S MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: For instance, in Durgapur, it has been found out that if anything, we are slightly understaffed but certainly not overstaffed.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I wanted to ask one supplementary question

MR. SPEAKER: The question Hour is about to be over. Only a few more minutes are left, and we have not been able to do more than four out of 24 questions. After all, there are other questions also, and other Members are also waiting. I have been inviting the attention of hon. Members to the fact that two or three supplementary questions should be enough. But if hon. Members go on asking more supplementary questions, the result is that the other questions are blocked.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That is mostly due to the answers given by the hon. Ministers.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members should not get up to ask supplementary questions, after three supplementary questions are over on any question.

श्रीलंका में इस्पात कारखानों की स्थापना

* 147. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री ई० बी० बिस्ने पादिल :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने श्रीलंका की सरकार के सहयोग से उम देश में इस्पात कारखानों की स्थापना करने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या श्रीलंका सरकार ने एक बिचार आपके सामने रखा था कि वहाँ पर एक इस्पात कारखाना खोला जाए ? अभी नहीं तो क्या अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में इसको सम्मिलित कराने का बिचार रखते हैं ।

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I have already answered the question....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने जवाब दिया है कि नहीं । अब आप कहते हैं कि अभी नहीं तो कब होगा । हमनी लम्बी चौड़ी बात से क्या मतलब । आपने इनपमेशन मांगी थी, उन्होंने दे दी है ।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : अध्यक्ष, महोदय, मंत्री महोदय जवाब देना चाहते हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: Is there any other answer?

SHRI S MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM I can only repeat No, Sir

MR SPEAKER. What was your question?

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी श्रीलका सरकार ने भारत सरकार के साथ इस बारे में विचार किया था कि वहां पर एक इस्पताल कारखाना खोला जाये। यदि इस पर अभी अमल नहीं हो सकता है, तो क्या सरकार इस का अगली पंच-वर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित करने पर विचार कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय पंच-वर्षीय योजना हमारा कदम की है दमर कर्टेज की नहीं।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी श्रीलंका सरकार भारत में इस्पात तैयार है और इस काम में पूरा करने के लिए

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह माल इस में नहीं उठता है।

Implementation of wage award for working journalists

*149 **SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether in some cases the Wage Award for Working Journalists has not been implemented so far,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and

(c) the names of the newspapers who have not implemented the wage award for Working Journalists so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGO-WIND VERMA) (a) to (c). The responsibility of securing the implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board for Working Journalists rests with the State Governments.

According to the reports received from them some establishments have not yet implemented the Recommendations but full information about their names is not available

श्री सतपाल कपूर क्या मंत्री महोदय हाउस का यह यकीन दिला सकते हैं कि यह इनफॉर्मेशन कब तक मिल जायेगी और क्या गवर्नमेंट किसी ऐसी तजवीज पर गौर कर सकती है कि जिन अखबारों ने इस एवार्ड पर अमल नहीं किया है उन का इन्फॉर्मेशन दना बन्द कर दिया जाय।

श्री बालगोविंद वर्मा अभी कुछ स्टेट्स महाराष्ट्र ताम्रिपुत्रा पश्चिमी बंगाल और करल आदि स हम सूचना नहीं मिली है। हम कांशिल कर रहे हैं कि वह सूचना हम जल्दी सजल्दी मिल जाय। हम न स्टे गवर्नमेंट्स का एक्जाम्पल देखी है कि इस एवार्ड का जल्दी में जल्दी कार्यान्वित किया जाय। जहां तक वे स्टेट्स गवर्नमेंट्स का बन्द करने की बात है उस पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

श्री सतपाल कपूर क्या मिनिस्टर माहब हाउस का यह यकीन दिला सकते हैं कि जिस राज यह एवार्ड दिया गया था उसी राज से उस पर अमल किया जाये और जितनी रकम बाकी है जर्नलिस्ट्स का उस पर बैंक रेट से सूद दिया जाये।

श्री बालगोविंद वर्मा माहोदय महोदय ने यह सजेशन दिया है। उस पर गौर किया जा सकता है।

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI May I know whether any specific date has been fixed by the Ministry of Labour, Rehabilitation and Employment to the State Governments that within this date a report should be submitted with regard to the implementation of the policy?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): So far as our information goes, with our efforts 75 per cent implementation has taken place. The State Governments do not respond as they should to our communications. We are again and again making persistent efforts by way of persuasion to take steps in this direction.

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा : क्या सरकार इस बात को मानती है कि चूंकि किन्वा जर्नालिस्ट्स के लिए वेज बोर्ड का गठन भारत सरकार ने किया, इस लिए उम के एवार्ड का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कराने की जिम्मेदारी भी उसी की होनी चाहिए और अगर मालिक इस एवार्ड को लागू नहीं करते हैं, तो कोई कानून बना कर इस को इम्प्लीमेंट कराना चाहिए।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: Under the act, the responsibility for implementation is left to the appropriate Government and the State Governments are very much keen on this. Even in other cases like bonus, these are implemented by the appropriate Government. We cannot just now contemplate bringing about a change. The present method of persuasion is being pursued. Later on, when we undertake the second exercise, if at all it comes, we can think of it.

श्री रामावतार शर्मा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन अखबारों ने अभी तक इस एवार्ड को कार्यान्वित नहीं किया है, चाहे वे किसी भी स्टेट के क्यों न हों, उन के नाम क्या हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह ब्योरा देने की स्थिति में हैं।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I have some names before me, but the entire country is to be covered. There are

some small papers in some States. They come and disappear also. Some are just struggling to exist. In such a situation, if the hon. member so desires, we will compile the entire list and place it before the House.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Part (c) of the question is:

"the names of the newspapers who have not implemented the wage award for Working Journalists so far?"

MR. SPEAKER: He has replied to it.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: No; he only said, some small, some big.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि 75 फीसदी इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कर दिया गया है। उन के पास अखबारों के नाम नहीं हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने पर्सुवेशन में सफल नहीं होती है, तो क्या उनके पास स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से इस को मनवाने के लिए कोई अस्त्र-शस्त्र है। यदि केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई कमेटी या बोर्ड बनाती है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट उस को नहीं मानती है, तो उस को बनाने का क्या मतलब है ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: As I said, it has been decided that implementation will be done through the appropriate government, i.e. the State Governments. The State Governments are very keen that these matters should be left to them. They consider it a sort of interference if we do anything. So, the only way is persuasion. Later on when we take the second exercise, we will keep this in mind.

Stay of staff in Indian High
Commission UK for over
three years
+

*152 SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of Officers who
have been in the Indian High Com-
mission, UK for more than three
years;

(b) the number of officers and staff
who resigned from the Indian High
Commission, UK during the last
three years after their requests for
cancellation of transfer orders were
turned down, and

(c) whether some members of the
staff have been found indulging in
business and have built up immov-
able property in UK ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH)
(a) 30

(b) 8

(c) No, Sir

श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र पिछले सेशन में
गवर्नमेंट ने इसी सवाल के जवाब में बताया
था कि यू० के० में सिर्फ पांच आदमी तीन
साल के ज्यादा है मगर आज के जवाब में
बताया गया है कि ऐसे आदमियों की संख्या
30 है। मैं यह ज्ञानता चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने
अपने अपने तलाश क्यो बड़ गई है। क्या
गवर्नमेंट के इत्तम में ऐसी बात आई है कि
हालांकि तीन साल के बाद ट्रांसफर हो जानी
चाहिए लेकिन कई आदमी पोलिटिकल इं-
फ्लुएन्स या किसी और इनफ्लुएन्स का
बदौलत इस समय से बड़े बड़े हुए हैं,
अगर हाँ, तो इसकी क्या वजह है ?

2522 LS—3

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह माननीय सदस्य
को बालू है कि सम्वाद तो जारी रहती है।
ऐसी बात नहीं है कि इन तीस में सब ऐसे हैं।
जो दस साल से बड़ा रह रहे हैं। ऐसे जरूर
हैं, जिन को बड़ा रहते हुए साढ़े तीन साल या
चार साल हो गए हैं। उन की मुक्तलिफ
वजह है। कुछ ने एम्प्लोयमेंट के आर्डर पर
एक्सटेंशन मांगा है और कुछ ने इत्युक्त
पर कुछ ऐसे भी हैं, जिन्होंने
हमारे आर्डर को खोला किता
है और बड़ा रह रहे हैं।

श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र क्या यह गवर्नमेंट
के इत्तम में है कि जिन आदमियों की ट्रांसफर
की गई और जिन की एप्लिकेशन फार एक्स-
टेंशन आफ स्टे इन यू० के० मन्जूर नहीं की गई,
उन्होंने रेजिनेशन दे दिया है ? क्या गवर्न-
मेंट ने कोई ऐसा कदम उठाया है कि गवर्नमेंट
ने उन के जान पर जो खर्चा किया है, वह
उन से वसूल किया जाये और उन को कोई
सजा दी जाये ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह अध्यक्ष महोदय,
महोदय है कि बहुत से हमारे आफिसियल्स
ऐसे हैं कि जिन को हम ने इंडिफाईटेड पर
ट्रांसफर किया तो उन्होंने आर्डर को डिफाई
किया और वापस नहीं आए। हम ने इस बात
पर इमरार किया कि वह धामें तो उन्होंने
रिजाइन कर दिया यह भी बात सही है।
जहां तक उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने
का सम्बन्ध है, पहली बात तो यह है कि कमेजिस
उन को यहां लाने की कि जा रही है लेकिन
वह दो तहरी पा रहा है क्या कि यू० के० के
इम्प्लोयमेंट आर्डर ऐसे हैं कि जिन की वजह
से उन को वहां रहने की इजाजत मिल सकती
है। जहां तक उन से खर्चा लेने की बात है
इस की कमेजिस की जा रही है कि उन के
खिलाफ डिप्लिप्लेरी ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन किया जाय
और कमेजिस की कमेजिस कि जहां तक हो सके,
खर्चा उनसे वसूल किया जाय।

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS**

**Construction of Navy Training Centre
at Chilka Lake in Orissa.**

*146. **SHRI DASARATHA DEB:**
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether about 10 crores of
rupees have already been spent on
preliminary construction work for
the proposed Navy Training Centre
at Chilka lake in Orissa;

(b) if so, whether the proposed
scheme has been abandoned now; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The proposal for locat-
ing the centre at Chilka has been
dropped due to the possibility of
adverse effects on the environment.

Setting up of Mini Steel Plants

*148. **SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:**
SHRI BAKSI NAYAK:

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

(a) the extent to which steel pro-
duction is likely to be increased as a
result of setting up Mini steel plants;
and

(b) whether any assessment has
been made for the requirement of the
scrap iron for these plants?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND
MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-
MANGALAM)**: (a) The electric-arc-
cum-continuous casting units which
have been approved for grant of 'In-
dustrial Licence'/'Carrying-on-Busi-
ness' and 'Letters of Intent' under the

present liberalised licensing policy
would, on the basis of their licensed
capacities, finally have potential for
contributing an additional 12.85 lakh
tonnes of steel per annum.

(b) A Working Group on Ferrous
Scrap constituted by the Ministry,
has in its Report, submitted during
November, 1971, inter alia studied/
assessed the overall availability of
ferrous scrap for the electric-furnace
industry.

Admission of Bangladesh into U.N.O.

*150. **SHRI C. K. JAFFER**
SHARIEF:
SHRI D. K. PANDA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chinese have used
veto power in the United Nations
Organisation when the question of
membership of Bangladesh was
taken up; and

(b) the efforts being made by
Government for admission of Bang-
ladesh into United Nations Organi-
sation in such circumstances?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. China used its veto
in the Security Council where the
question of the membership of Bang-
ladesh was taken up in August this
year.

(b) The Government of India is
in constant touch with Bangladesh
and other countries in the matter. A
resolution has already been tabled in
the General Assembly expressing the
desire that Bangladesh will be ad-
mitted to the United Nations at an
early date.

Import of Steel for Industries during 1972-73 and 1973-74

*151. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to do away with the imports of steel while keeping Indian industries to work to capacity maintaining the desired production development;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the amount of steel imports likely to be made during the period 1972-73 and 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR RAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). While it is Government's endeavour to gradually reduce the import of steel without detriment to the industrial activity in the country, it may not be economically expedient for a country to manufacture steel required in all the size and specifications irrespective of the tonnages. As such, some imports would seem inevitable.

(c) No precise estimate of quantity and value of the steel likely to be imported during 1972-73 and 1973-74 can be given at present. However, it is anticipated that imports will be over 1.0 million tonnes in 1972-73 and less in 1973-74, particularly if domestic production shows substantial increase in 1972-73.

Financial Stringency Faced by National Coal Development Corporation and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

*153 SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the "Economic Times" dated the 28th July, 1972 that the National Coal

Development Corporation and Bharat Coking Coal Limited are facing financial stringency;

(b) whether they have approached the Government for financial help; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR RAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the case of neither there has been any difficulty in operation due to shortage of financial resources. Funds are released by Government to both the Corporations from time to time against provisions made in the Budget to meet their requirements with the approval of Government, the National Coal Development Corporation has requested the State Bank of India for enhancement of cash credit arrangements from Rs. 7.45 crores to Rs. 10 crores. The earlier cash credit arrangements had been fixed in 1964-65. With the expansion of the operations of the National Coal Development Corporation, this enhancement has become necessary to meet the increased working capacity requirements. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. also have a Bank overdraft facility of Rs. 5 crores.

(c) The Government have taken all necessary steps to ensure that the operations of both these Corporations are not affected due to lack of liquid resources.

Committee to keep watch on payment of Bonus by Companies

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

(a) whether Government are setting up a Committee to keep watch on

the Companies to pay the minimum Bonus to their employees and

(b) If so, when?

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

(b) The enforcement of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 is secured by the Central Government and the State Governments in their respective spheres. They maintain the requisite inspecting machinery to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Act. It is not considered necessary to set up another agency for the same purpose.

Move for Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation between India and U.S.A.

*155. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have extended their hand of friendship to sign a treaty of friendship and co-operation with U. S. A; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Neither Government has such a treaty under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Utilization of Nursing Orderlies as Pharmacists

*156. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) where the Nursing Orderlies are utilised as full-fledged Pharmacists without having been qualified in

the Pharmacist course in military hospitals and forward areas; and

(b) if so, the authority allowing admissibility for the same?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Recruitment of dispensers (now being redesignated as Pharmacist) is made from qualified and trained nursing orderlies (now redesignated as nursing assistants) While such re-mustering as Pharmacist is done after proper training, in exceptional cases when qualified dispensers are not readily available, nursing assistants are employed on duties of dispensers under close supervision of medical officers.

New Labour Policy

*157. SHRI P. M. MEHTA Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to have new labour policy;

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

(c) whether the Trade Unions have agreed to the new policy?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). It is proposed to bring forward a comprehensive law on industrial relations. Details in this regard are being worked out.

(c) The proposed law on industrial relations takes note of the views expressed by trade unions and others from time to time.

Low production at Steel Plants due to Shortage of Coking Coal

*158 DR RANEN SEN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether a serious coking coal shortage has affected production in the three major steel plants belonging to the Hindustan Steel Limited,

(b) if so, the reasons for the shortage, and

(c) the steps taken to ensure adequate supply of coking coal to the steel plants?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) Continuous efforts are made with the co-operation of the Coal Controller, Bharat Coking Coal Ltd, National Coal Development Corporation, other coal producers and Railways to ensure adequate supply of coking coal to the steel plants

Sale of Envoy TK-67 Transistors through Canteen Stores

*159. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Super Bazar, Cannanught Place, New Delhi has still unsold Envoy TK-67 Transistors worth about two lakhs of rupees,

(b) whether a letter regarding the sale of these Transistors through Canteen Stores of the Ministry of Defence was written to the Secretary, Ministry of Defence,

(c) whether the price of the Envoy TK-67 Transistors has been reduced by about one-fourth, and

(d) whether it has been or is being decided to sell these Transistors through the Canteen Stores?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b) The General Manager Super Bazar, New Delhi addressed a letter to the Secretary Ministry of Defence regarding the sale of Envoy TK-67 Transistors through the Canteen Stores Department (India) of the Ministry of Defence According to the General Manager these transistors worth about Rs 1.54 lakhs valued at cost are lying unsold with the Super Bazar Cannanught Place, New Delhi

(c) The Super Bazar have reduced the price of these transistors from Rs 85 to Rs 75

(d) No Sir It is the policy of the Canteen Stores Department (India) to make purchases direct from the manufacturers without having to pay a margin to the intermediaries

“हाऊ टू लूज मनी एंड नाट फाइन्ड ए जाब” (पैसा गंवाइये और नौकरी भी न पाइये) शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार

*160. श्री वृत्त चतुर्षु द्वारा : क्या अब और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 4 सितम्बर 1972 के 'दि हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' में 'हाऊ टू लूज मनी एंड नाट फाइन्ड ए जाब' (पैसा गंवाइये और नौकरी भी न पाइए) शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर ध्यान दिलाया गया है और यदि हा, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने ऐसी एजेंसियों पर रोक लगाने के लिए कायबाही की है?

यस और पुनर्बाँट मंत्री श्री आर० कें० जाडिलकर) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को प्रेस रिपोर्ट की जानकारी है। इनकी जाच-पड़ताल से पता चला है कि कुछ राज्यों में बहुत ही थोड़ी संख्या में निजी रोजगार अभिकरण हैं। राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि इनकी गतिविधियों पर कड़ी निगाह रखें ताकि यदि आवश्यक हो तो इनकी प्रक्रियाओं को नियमित एवं नियंत्रित करने के उपाय किये जा सकें।

Opening of a Passport Issuing Office in Kerala

1401. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4155 on the 27th April, 1972, regarding opening of Passport Issuing Office in Kerala and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken in the matter; and

(b) if so, the particulars therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) No, Sir, the matter is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Audit of Mazagon Dock Limited Bombay.

1402. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Commercial Auditor, Western Region, Government of India had conducted detailed audit

to find out the lapses and irregularities and the losses incurred by the Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay during the last three years of functioning; and

(b) if so, what are the observations of his Audit paras?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) As part of the Audit Review of the working of Government Companies under Section 619 of the Companies Act, 1956, Mazagon Dock Limited has been selected by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, as one of the Government companies, for a detailed review by the Audit Board during 1972-73. This review is still in progress.

(b) The results of the Audit Review, when completed, will be included in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Union Government (Commercial), for presentation to Parliament in terms of Article 151 of the Constitution.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विजिबेता आयोग द्वारा भारत में युद्धबन्धियों को रिहा करने का अनुरोध

1403. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विजिबेता आयोग ने भारत सरकार से कहा है कि पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्धियों को रिहा करने के लिए दुरन्त आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जावे; और

(ख) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रति-
क्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र
पाल सिंह) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) सरकार ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विधिवेत्ता
आयोग को सूचित कर दिया है कि पाकिस्तानी
युद्धबंदियों और असीनिक बंदियों—जिन्होंने
भारत और बंगलादेश की संयुक्त कमान के
समक्ष आत्मसमर्पण किया था—के देश-
प्रत्यावर्तन से संबंध किसी भी बातचीत में
बंगला देश को साथ लेना और उसे शामिल
करना अनिवार्य है । आयोग को यह भी सूचित
कर दिया गया है कि पाकिस्तान द्वारा बंगला
देश को मान्यता देने से निरंतर इन्कार करते
जाने के कारण ही इस बारे में तीनों देशों के
बीच बातचीत शुरू नहीं हो पा रही है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में नये आयुध कारखानों की
स्थापना

1404. श्री गंगाधरन बीसित :
क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि

(क) क्या सरकार मध्य प्रदेश में इस
वर्ष कुछ आयुध कारखाने स्थापित करना
चाहती है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें कहाँ पर
स्थापित किया जायेगा; और

(ग) क्या इन आयुध कारखानों की
स्थापना के समय पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का ध्यान रखा
जायेगा ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल) :
(क) और (ख) रक्षा की बढ़ी हुई आवश्यक-
तनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए प्रणोदी का
निर्माण करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश, इटारसी में
प्रणोदी (प्रोपेलेंट) कारखाना स्थापित करने
का प्रस्ताव किया गया है । मजूरी की तारीख
से कारखाना पूरा होने में लगभग 6 वर्ष
लगेगे ।

(ग) एक आयुध कारखाना स्थापित
करने के लिए स्थल के चयन में बहुत सी
कड़ी सामरिक तथा तकनीकी आर्थिक बातें
हैं जो पूरी करनी होती हैं । किसी क्षेत्र के
पिछड़ेपन को भी पूरा महत्व दिया जाता है ।
किसी स्थल की स्थिति पर निर्णय, इन सब
बातों के आधार पर किया जाता है ।

Production of IISCO in Comparison
with Durgapur Steel Plant

1405 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-
JHUNWALA Will the Minister of
STEEL AND MINES be pleased to
state the performance of IISCO in so
far as the production of saleable steel
is concerned since its take over and
how does it compare with the Durga-
pur Steel Plant for the same period
which has been at the lowest run
among other public sector steel plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): The following table explains the position:—

Production of Saleable Steel

Month	Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd.		Durgapur Steel Plant	
	Production (tonnes)	Percentage of utilisation of capacity	Production (tonnes)	Percentage of utilisation of capacity
July, 1972	16,800	25	34,905	33
August, 1972	29,150	44	21,643	21
September, 1972	33,274	50	34,747	34
October, 1972	39,234	59	47,110	46

Gallantry Awards to Missing Jawans

1406. **SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the number of missing jawans during the recent Indo-Pak war who have been given gallantry awards?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): So far, gallantry awards have been given to 12 Naval personnel who were initially declared missing but have since been declared killed in action.

Whereabouts of Missing Soldiers of Indian Army.

1407. **SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the number of missing soldiers about whom the Indian Government have been unable to receive whereabouts from Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): 275 of Army.

E.P.F. in All India Blind Relief Society New Delhi.

1408. **SHRI AMBESH:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state—

(a) the names of the employees separately belonging to All India Blind Relief Society, 2-F Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi and their designation, grades and dates of joining the service.

(b) the names of the employees of the above two institutions separately who are enjoying Provident Fund benefit,

(c) whether the number of employees in the above institutions separately is less than 20, the minimum limit for the introduction of the Provident Scheme; and

(d) whether only Shri Kumar Pal and his brother-in-law, Shri Shuv Charan are enjoying this benefit and others are not; if so, the action taken by Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (d). The Provident Fund Authorities have reported that the establishment known as All India Blind Relief Society has not been covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and the Schemes framed thereunder and therefore the details are not available.

Memorandum from Assam Colliery Mazdoor Congress

1409. **SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of Assam Colliery Mazdoor Congress met him and submitted a memorandum on behalf of the coal workers of A.R.T. Company Limited, Margherita; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Representatives of the Assam Colliery Mazdoor Congress met the Minister (Steel and Mines) at Gauhati in September this year and requested that Government should take an early decision on the report of the Committee which investigated into the affairs of the Assam Railway and Trading Company Ltd. The Government are examining the matter and a decision will be taken in due course.

Coal Rackets in Railway Wagons

1410. **SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether consumers of coal, both general public and industries, have to pay a much higher price due to coal rackets in Railway wagons; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to stop such racketeering?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). There being no control on the price of coal, the same is negotiable between producers and consumers. There have been some complaints of high prices being charged by some producers in the past, though these were not related to racketeering in wagons.

The Ministry of Railways which controls the allotment of wagons have assured that specific complaints, if any, regarding allegations of corrupt practices in this regard are looked into by them and appropriate follow-up action taken.

Mini Steel Plant for Assam

1411. **SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for a steel plant in Assam; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES: (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). An application for grant of industrial licence has been received from a private entrepreneur to set up a steel unit in Assam for manufacture of steel by melting steel scrap in electric furnace. This is under examination along with other similar proposals in the light of considerations like need for dispersal of industry; preference to public sector/joint sector units, economics of production,

Taking over of Coal Mines in Assam, Nagaland and Meghalaya

1412. **SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan of taking over of coal mines in Assam,

Nagaland and Meghalaya in the near future, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Government do not consider it necessary to take over these coal mines at present.

Cases pending with Custodian General of India regarding shops owned by residents of undivided Punjab and Himachal Pradesh

1413 SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3434 on the 20th April, 1972 regarding cases pending with Custodian-General of India regarding shops owned by residents of undivided Punjab and Himachal Pradesh and state

(a) whether information regarding cases pending with the Custodian General relating to evacuee property has since been collected, if so, the particulars thereof, and

(b) whether Government have since received any representation through Members of Parliament in this regard, if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR). (a) Yes, Sir. The Custodians of Evacuee Property in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh have reported that no such case is pending. The Deputy Custodian General of Evacuee Property vide an order dated 14th April, 1971 had remanded one case to the Asstt Custodian in the office of the Regional Settlement Commissioner (Central)-cum-Custodian of Evacuee Property, Delhi, for examining the evacuee na-

ture of two shops situated in Bazar Chugan, Nurgpur, District Kangra. This case is still pending.

(b) Yes, Sir. A representation in the matter was received through a Member of Parliament. The Custodian of Evacuee Property, Delhi, has been asked to decide the case quickly.

Labour Education Centres

1414 SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the total number of Labour Education Centres in the country, and

(b) the total number of education centres in Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura and Manipur States?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR). (a) The Central Board for Workers' Education has so far established 30 Workers' Education Centres. Two more Centres are also expected to start functioning shortly.

(b) There are two Centres in Assam, one at Tinsukia and the other at Tezpur. They also cover the States of Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura and Manipur where the present labour potential is not large enough to justify the opening of separate Centres.

Coal Investment Climate

1415 SHRI DAMODAR PANDÉY Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news write-up 'Coal Investment Climate' in the "Economic Times" of 31st July, and

(b) if so, their reaction to the facts stated therein?

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

(b) The article in question raised the following main points viz that the investment climate in the coal industry has become blurred following the fear of the nationalisation of non-coking coal mines and the uncertainty about payment of compensation. The article was published before the provisions of the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act 1972 were made known. The amount payable to the collieries has been specified in the Act and hence the alleged uncertainty, if any about the payment of compensation has been removed.

The policy of the Government regarding the taking over of the non-coking coal mines has been made clear more than once. The Government have no intention at present of taking over non coking coal mines so long as mine-owners fulfil the responsibilities and obligations towards workers meet royalty and Provident Fund dues and build up for production in the future by making adequate investments.

भारी इजीनियरिंग निगम, रांची के लिये
रूस से आयातित उपकरणों के लिये
दिया गया बिलम्ब शुल्क

1416. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री :
क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या भारी इजीनियरिंग निगम,
रांची के हेवी मशीनरी मैन्युफैक्चरिंग प्लांट
के लिए वर्ष 1961 में रूस से 23,000 रुपये
के मूल्य के लगभग 2,100 किलोग्राम वजन के
चार बड़े उपकरण मंगवाये गये थे परन्तु वे
काफी समय तक पत्तन पर पड़े रहे जिसके लिए
सरकार को भारी बिलम्ब शुल्क देना पड़ा,
और

(ख) बिलम्ब शुल्क के रूप में कितनी
राशि का भुगतान किया गया और उपरोक्त
उपकरण उपलब्ध होने से उत्पादन पर क्या
प्रभाव पड़ा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) सम्भवत
माननीय सदस्य का अभिप्राय भारी इजी-
नियरी निगम द्वारा 13 सितम्बर, 1967
को सोवियत रूस के मैसर्ज प्रोमेकमपोर्ट में स्लेग
कारो के लिए 4 कास्ट ट्रेबल स्क्रू का सप्लाई
के बारे में किये गये समझौते से है। प्रेषित माल
एस एस विश्व सुधा नामक एक भारतीय
समुन्द्री जहाज में सोवियत रूस से लाया गया
था। यह माल बिना सूची के था और इसके
कोई पोत परिवहन प्रलेख विशिष्टिया और
लदान-पत्र आदि नहीं थे।

सम्भारको से मामले पर लिखा पढ़ी की
गई परन्तु वे पोत परिवहन प्रलेख नहीं दे सके।
अतः भारी इजीनियरी निगम बन्दरगाह
प्राधिकारियों से सघटक नहीं ले सकी।
परिणामस्वरूप उन्होंने वैकल्पिक प्रबन्ध किये
और उन्होंने अपने फाउण्ड्री फोर्ज प्लांट में
इस मद को बनाने की तकनीक का विकास कर
लिया है।

(ख) प्रेषित माल के लिए भारी इजी-
नियरी निगम को बिलम्ब शुल्क, बन्दरगाह
शुल्क या बन्दरगाह के किराये के रूप में कोई
खर्च नहीं किया है। सोवियत रूस से इन
सघटकों की अनउपलब्ध के कारण भारी
इजीनियरी निगम के स्लेग कार के उत्पादन
पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है।

Capital investment in Bokaro Steel Plant

1417 SHRI BHOY MODAK Will
the Minister of STEEL AND MINES
be pleased to state

(a) the capital investment made by
Government in the Bokaro Steel Plant
since its inception,

(b) the total amount of interest paid by Government so far on the foreign capital invested therein; and

(c) the estimated additional amount of foreign capital likely to be invested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Till the end of October, 1972, Government have invested Rs. 600 crores as equity capital, and Rs. 122.26 crores as loans on the Bokaro Steel Plant.

(b) and (c) There is no foreign capital investment in Bokaro Steel Plant. The Government of U.S.S.R. have extended credits amounting to 200 million roubles (equivalent to about Rs 166.6 crores) for the construction of one 1st stage of 1.7 million ingot tonnes capacity and 85 million roubles (equivalent to about Rs. 70.8 crores) for the expansion to the 2nd stage of 4 million ingot tonnes capacity. So far, the Government of India have paid about Rs. 9 crore as interest on the Soviet credits

Indian Nationals helping Prisoners of War to escape from Indian custody

1418 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some Indian Nationals have been helping prisoners of war to escape from Indian custody; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the action taken against the persons involved?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). A case came to the notice of Government in January 1972 when four Indians were arrested on the charge of helping a Pakistani POW to escape.

Cases filed by C.B.I. against Misuse of Steel Quota Permits in Calcutta

1419. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases filed by the Central Bureau of Investigation during the last three years against the misuse of steel quota permits in Calcutta; and

(b) the details including the names of the persons/organisations concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The C.B.I. have recently registered 16 cases concerning misutilisation of steel by some firms and persons in Calcutta

(b) Out of the above 16 cases, charge sheets have been filed in 8 cases and in three cases the question of black-listing of the firms is under examination. The other five cases are under investigation

The firms/persons against whom Charge-sheets have been filed are as follows—

1. (1) Sh. Dharani Dhar Yagnick Prop. of M/s. Nagendra Industries, P. 127/B. C.I.T. Road Manicktola, Scheme No. VI Calcutta
- (2) Sh. Kamla Dhar Yagnick Prop. of Ex-Servicemen Corpn. Manicktola Scheme No. VI Calcutta.
- (3) Sh. Muralidhar Yagnick Prop. of M/s. M. K. Engg. Co., Manicktola Scheme No. VI, Calcutta.

2. Shri K. C. Guha, Prop. of M/s, K. C. Guha & Co., Mandal Lane, Calcutta-26 and some others.

3. (1) Sh. Manoranjan Biswas, of M/s. Indrani Steel Corpn.

49/B Town Shed Road Calcutta-25

- (2) Sh Santosh Kumar Chatterjee Garulia P S Noapara Dist 24 Parganas
- (3) Sh Bimal Kumar Bose P S Noapara Distt 24 Parganas
- 4 (1) Sh Manoranjan Biswas of M/s S N General Industries 49/B, Town Shed Road Calcutta-25
- (2) Sh Santosh Kumar Chatterjee Garulia P S Noapara Dist, 24 Parganas
- * (3) Sh Bimal Kumar Bose, P S Noapara Distt 24 Parganas

5 Shri Manoranjan Biswas of M/s M R Industries 49/B Town Shed Road Calcutta-25

- 6 (1) Shri Tarun Kumar Mukherjee Basla 2/B Mallik Lane, Calcutta-25
- (2) Shri Arun Kumar Mukherjee 2/A Mallik Lane Calcutta
- (3) Shri Amal Kumar Mukherjee, 2/B Mallik Lane Calcutta
- (4) Shri Subrata Chatterjee 28, Mulan Park, Guria, 24 Parganas

7 Shri Hem Chandra Guha of M/s Kal Engineering Works & M/s Guha Engineering Works, 33/1-A Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Road, Calcutta

- 8 (1) Shri Onkarmal Agarwal, of M/s Bonjanihary Anthracite Coal Co, Barakar, P O Kult, Bardwan.
- (2) Shri Shyam Sundar Agarwal Barakar P.O Kult, Burdwan
- (3) Shri Nafhmaj Agarwala Barakar P O Kult, Burdwan

International convention on T.V. Programmes through Satellite

1420 SHRI S A MURUGANANTHAM Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Soviet Union has made a proposal for an international convention that the broadcasting countries, should take the prior permission of the recipient countries before transmitting television programmes through satellites,

(b) whether this proposal is to be discussed at the forthcoming General Conference of UNFSCO at Paris, and

(c) if so what is India's attitude on the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) The Soviet Union submitted to the current 27th session of the UN General Assembly a draft of a Convention on Principles governing the use by States of Artificial Earth Satellites for direct Television Broadcasting' The draft Convention contains among others, the following article

Article V States Parties to this Convention may carry out direct television broadcasting by means of artificial earth satellites to foreign States only with the express consent of the latter"

(b) No, Sir The Soviet proposal was considered in the UN General Assembly which adopted a resolution which, inter alia, requests the Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to undertake as soon as possible the elaboration of principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting with a view to concluding an international agreement or agreements

(c) Government of India commanded the initiative taken by the Soviet

Union and have been of the view that the draft of such a Convention should be carefully and comprehensively considered by the Outer Space Committee as soon as possible.

भारतीय महिलाओं की "डारका" जहाज में पश्चिम एशिया ले जाया जाना

1421. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री आर० बी० बड़े :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सितम्बर, 1972 में पश्चिम एशिया जाने वाले "डारका" नामक जहाज में 200 भारतीय महिलायें थी;

(ख) क्या कुवैत जाने वाले 280 यात्रियों में से 184 महिलायें थी; और

(ग) भारतीय महिलाओं के व्यापार को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेश्वर पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). "डारका" के कुल 1012 यात्रियों में से स्त्री यात्रियों की संख्या 285 थी ।

(ग) भारतीय महिलाओं का ऐसा कोई "व्यापार" होता नहीं प्रतीत होता है । लेकिन ऐसी खबरें रही हैं कि कुछ गरीब भारतीय महिलाएं मुख्य रूप से आर्थिक कारणों से नवमसूद गल्फ स्टेट्स में अवैध रूप से गई हैं, क्योंकि उन देशों में घरेलू महिला कर्मचारियों की संख्या कम है । अधिकांश मामलों में जाहिर है कि, उन्हें बेईमान दलालों और बिचौलियों ने बड़ी-बड़ी तनकाहों और ऐशों-आराम की जिन्दगी के लम्बे-चौड़े वादे करके बहाने देने के लिए फंसाया था ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस प्रकार के अवैध उत्प्रवास की संभव विद्यमानता पर समुचित

ध्यान दिया है और अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया है कि वे सभी संभव बाहर निकलने के नाकों पर कड़े सुरक्षा प्रबंध रखें और भारतीय महिलाओं के गल्फ देशों में अवैध उत्प्रवास को रोकें । आमतौर से स्थिति पर सावधानीपूर्वक निगरानी रखी जा रही है । इस संदर्भ में अगर और कोई कदम उठाने आवश्यक होंगे तो वे भी समुचित समय पर उठाये जायेंगे ।

यहां यह भी कह दिया जाये कि भारत के किसी भी नागरिक को, स्त्री हो या पुरुष, जो पासपोर्ट अधिनियम, 1967 में निर्धारित संबंध शर्तों को पूरा करता हो, विदेश जाने के लिए पासपोर्ट अथवा अन्य यात्रा-पत्र देने में न तो इन्कार किया जा सकता है और न वंचित किया जा सकता है । लेकिन जो भारतीय राष्ट्रिक प्रथमतः घरेलू नौकरों आदि के रूप में काम करने के लिए भारत से बाहर जा रहे हैं, उनमें भारतीय उत्प्रवास अधिनियम, 1922 की कुछ औपचारिकताओं का पालन करने के लिए कहा जाता है ताकि विदेशों में काम करने के दौरान उनके हितों की रक्षा की जा सके । उदाहरण के तौर पर, 1971 के दौरान, भारतीय उत्प्रवास अधिनियम से यह सुरक्षा इस प्रकार के 1850 व्यक्तियों को दी गई थी ।

Financial help/ex-gratia Grants to Wounded or Disabled Military Personnel

1422. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government or the State Governments have sanctioned any financial help, as ex-gratia Grants, to those Military Personnel who were wounded or disabled during the Indo-Pak War of 1971;

(b) if so, the nature and amount of such grants in case of the Union Government and each State Government; and

(c) whether it is proposed to grant plots of land for residential purposes to such soldiers?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT.-3768/172].

Measures to Control Israeli Bombing Over Lebanon

1423. **SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have protested against the Israeli Military action on Lebanese territory; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to press the Israeli Government to stop wanton bombing and aggression against Lebanon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). On the 18th September, 1972, the Official Spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs strongly deplored the Israeli military action in Lebanese territory and demanded that it should be stopped forthwith. In the Security Council debate on this issue, the Indian Representative deplored the fact that the ceasefire in the area had "been repeatedly blatantly and even cynically broken by Israel," and voted for the Resolution calling "on the parties concerned to cease immediately all military operations and to exercise the greatest restraint in the interest of international peace and security."

Inclusion of a Warship "Udaygiri" in Indian Defence

1424. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Udaygiri" a new warship has been included in the Indian Defence in October, 1972; and

(b) if so, the salient features of this Ship?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). INS Udaygiri launched in October, 1972 is a general purpose Frigate. She is still to be fitted out and go through exhaustive Hull, Machinery and Electrical Trials and also Weapon Trials before becoming a working unit in the naval fleet.

Negotiations with Pakistan Regarding Overflights

1425. **SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA:**
SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any initiative has been taken by Government of Pakistan to hold direct negotiations with India on the question of overflights; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) In early July India took the initiative in proposing to Pakistan the withdrawal of pending cases before the International Court of Justice and the International Civil Aviation Organisation. It was suggested that this would facilitate the resumption of overflights without prejudice to the respective claims of the two sides which can be settled bilaterally. While Pakistan Government did not agree to the Indian proposal at that time they have since communicated their willingness to hold bilateral negotiations on this subject with the Government of India, while the consideration of their respective complaints before the ICAO remain suspended.

(b) India has agreed to this proposal.

भारतीय वायु सेना द्वारा डकोटा विमानों का विकास

1426. डॉ० लक्ष्मी नारायण बाबरे :

क्या सभा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारतीय वायुसेना द्वारा अब तक कुल कितने डकोटा विमान बेचे गए हैं, और

(ख) खरीदने वालों के नाम क्या हैं और उन्होंने कितना मूल्य दिया है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगदीश्वर राम) :

(क) भारतीय वायुसेना द्वारा अभी तक कोई डकोटा विमान नहीं बना गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Construction of new Helicopter Factory at Bangalore

1427 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the National Building Corporation a Mysore Government concern, has been entrusted with the civil work of constructing the new Helicopter factory at Bangalore and

(b) if so the progress made by this Corporation since its inception year wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b) Construction of civil works for the new Helicopter Factory at Bangalore has not been entrusted to National Building Corporation of Mysore. This work has been assigned to M/s National Building Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, a Government of India Undertaking. The work commenced in February, 1972 and has been generally according to schedule.

"Rocket Assistance" Device Designed and Manufactured in India

1428 SHRI P GANGADEB
SHRI K LAKKAPPA

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether a new device "rocket assistance" has been designed and manufactured in India,

(b) whether the new device will enable heavily loaded aircraft to take off in about half the normal run, and

(c) whether the device was tried on at an Air Force field when a high performance jet Plane fitted with it was air borne after a very short run and the main features of the manufacture of the device?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c) Such a device has been designed and developed but is yet to be manufactured. It would not be in the public interest to give any further details of this device.

पाकिस्तानी विमानों की सांख्यिकीय शक्ति के ऊपर से उड़ानों पर रोक के मामले में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय असेनिक उड्डयन संगठन के अधिकार क्षेत्र के बाहे में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय का निर्णय

1429. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या हेग स्थित अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय ने यह निर्णय दिया है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय असेनिक उड्डयन संगठन को भारत तथा पाकिस्तान के बीच एक-दूसरे देश में विमानों की उड़ान सम्बन्धी विवाद के सम्बन्ध में सुझाव देने का अधिकार है,

(ख) क्या उक्त निर्णय की एक प्रति मन्त्रालय पर रखी जायेगी और

(ग) इन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) (क) 18 अगस्त 1972 को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय ने अपने एक निर्णय द्वारा पाकिस्तान की इस धारणा को रद्द कर दिया कि न्यायालय का भारत की अपील मुनने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है । और न्यायालय ने यह भी कहा कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सिविल विमानन संगठन परिषद् पाकिस्तान की याचिका और शिनायत सुनने को गम्भीर है । न्यायालय ने निर्णय किया है कि भारत ने जो धारणा व्यक्त की है वह मामला के पक्ष में जाती है और उन पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सिविल विमानन संगठन परिषद् को गौर करना चाहिए । ये मामले अब उक्त परिषद् के पास वापस चले गए हैं और प्रायः की वारंवाई भारत की धारणा के गुणावगुण के आधार पर हागी जिसमें उक्त परिषद् को इन मामलों पर कार्यवाई करने के अधिकार-क्षेत्र का प्रश्न भी शामिल है ।

(ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सिविल विमानन संगठन परिषद् से संबद्ध अपील (भारत बनाम पाकिस्तान) में 18 अगस्त, 1972 के निर्णय की छपी हुई प्रतिया समद के पुस्तकालय में बेची जा सकती हैं ।

(ग) भारत सरकार ने 28 अगस्त, 1972 को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सिविल विमानन संगठन परिषद् के समक्ष अपना प्रति-ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया था ।

2522 LS-4

Import of Fertiliser during 1972-73

1430 SHRI BHAI JIBHAI PARMAR Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state

(a) the total amount of fertiliser planned to be imported during 1972-73 and from which countries and

(b) whether there has been any shortfall in the supply from any of these countries if so by how much and from which country?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) (a) The total quantity of fertilizers authorised for import during 1972-73 is 5.56 lakh tonnes of N 2.04 lakh tonnes of P 205 and 1.50 lakh tonnes of K 20. The sources of import include West Europe, East Europe, UK, USSR, Persian Gulf countries, USA, Canada and Japan.

(b) Against the contracts placed so far, no shortfall in supplies is expected, though there may be some delay in actual deliveries.

Losses Suffered by Hindustan Steel Limited during 1971-72

1431 SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Hindustan Steel losses during the year 1971-72 showed a staggering eight fold increase as compared to the previous years and made the year financially worst one ever since the inception of the company, and

(b) if so the reasons thereof and the steps taken by Government to increase the production of this Company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Hindustan Steel Limited incurred a loss of Rs. 44.85 crores in 1971-72 as compared to a loss of Rs. 5.41 crores in 1970-71. The loss in 1971-72 was the highest sustained by the Company in a year so far since its inception.

(b) The high loss in 1971-72 was mainly due to lower volume of production and escalations in cost elements.

The total production in 1971-72 was not only much below the total rated capacity of the steel plants but even lower than that in 1970-71. The shortfall in production in the Rourkela Steel Plant was mainly due to the collapse of the roof of the Steel Melting Shop in July 1971 which seriously affected the entire operation of the Plant for several months. An additional constraint in this Plant was the poor performance of the Coke Oven Batteries in general which resulted in a reduction in the supply of coke and gas. A major break-down in some of the Coke Oven Batteries in May 1971 in the Bhilai Steel Plant resulted in shortage of coke for the Blast Furnace and inadequate availability of gas for the Steel Melting Shop and the Mills and thus affected production adversely. Continued disturbed industrial relations affected production in most of the units in Durgapur Steel Plant. Equipment break-downs, power restrictions from DVC and unsatisfactory condition of Coke Ovens and Ovens equipment were other contributory factors. Disturbed industrial relations as well as poor and irregular availability of gas from Durgapur Steel Plant contributed to shortfalls in production at the Alloy Steel Plant.

Capital escalatory factors also had considerable impact on the working results of the Company. These include the full impact of the Wage Agreement, incidence of higher consumption of stores and spares on account of increased maintenance re-

quirements arising from the ageing of the plants, escalations in the prices of raw materials, spares and consumables, additional depreciation, provision for arrears of electricity from February, 1958 in respect of Durgapur Steel Plant and the Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur, in pursuance of the West Bengal Duty on Inter-State River Valley Authority Act, 1971 etc.

Within the limitations imposed by the industrial relations situation particularly at Durgapur Steel Plant and Alloy Steels Plant Durgapur the Management of HSL are making all possible efforts to increase production as rapidly as possible. These include specialised repairs of Coke Ovens, use of alternative fuels to supplement gas availability, oil firing in certain furnaces to augment fuel resources, improved maintenance aimed at better equipment availability, speeding up of capital programmes required to correct existing imbalances in production facilities and planned procurement of spares, refractories and other essential materials. Recently a three-tier Joint Consultative Machinery has been set up at Durgapur for speedy settlement of industrial disputes and grievances and for enlisting the cooperation of the workers in maximising production. A new rewards scheme has been introduced in the Rourkela Steel plant to provide additional incentive for increasing production progressively. The Government also keep constant watch on the performance of the units and the Company through periodical Task Force meetings and reviews and render all the assistance that is required.

Grades of Working Journalists

1432 DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the present grades of working Journalists in the various categories of news-papers, and

(b) since when they have not been revised

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) (a) and (b) The present grades of Working Journalists and remunerations of part-time employees in various categories of newspapers are given in paras 427 and 430 of the Recommendations of the Second Wage Board for Working Journalists published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated the 27th October 1967 Part II Section 3(ii) vide Government of India Ministry of Labour Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) Order No SO 3883 dated the 27th October, 1967 Copies of the Order along with the recommendations of the Wage Board were supplied to the Parliament Library

Para 432 of the Recommendations referred to gives the dates from which the grades came into force These grades are still in force and have not been revised

Aid to People of Border Area in Tripura

1433 **SHRI BIREN DUTTA** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether any amount has been paid to the people of border area in Tripura who suffered during Bangladesh trouble if so the amount given

(b) whether people of Rajnagar area of Tripura West have not been paid any amount though there was much damage on their land and

(c) if so whether their cases will be given consideration?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) (a) The following assistance was given to the people of border area, who suffered during Bangladesh trouble:

- (1) Rs 1000/- each to the families of Indian nationals who were killed,

(ii) Rs 100/- each to those who were seriously injured, and

(iii) Foodgrains or cash not exceeding Rupee 17/- per day to an adult person and 50 paise to a minor displaced from the border area as a result of firing by Pakistani Army

(b) and (c) Requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Labour Commissioner for Dadra and Nagar Haveli

1434 **SHRI PILOO MODY** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether no Labour Commissioner or Assistant Labour Commissioner is appointed in Dadra and Nagar Haveli Union Territories to look into the genuine grievances of the employees such as payment of wages compensation medical aid and working hours

(b) whether the private sector employees have no facilities to register their unions and put up their demands to the authorities and to seek intervention of the Labour Department of the Central Government if necessary, and

(c) if so the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) (a) Dadra and Nagar Haveli fall under the jurisdiction of the Regional Labour Commissioner (c) Bombay Officers under the Administration have been declared as appropriate authorities under relevant enactments such as the Minimum Wages Act Factories Act, Payment of Wages Act and Workmen's Compensation Act

(b) and (c) No Registrar of Trade Unions for this area has been notified so far The matter is being looked into

Indian Train held up by Bangladesh Customs Department

1435. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian train was held up at Darshana in October, 1972 by the Bangladesh Customs Department, and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). On the 25th October, 1972, a special train which was carrying engineering equipment, unused cement, anchor spans etc. arrived at Darshana. While Customs formalities were being completed, some people gathered and alleged that goods belonging to Bangladesh were being taken away to India. It was explained that the train was carrying material which belonged to India and had, in fact, been brought over from India to Bangladesh in connection with the reconstruction of the Hardinge Bridge. The Bangladesh Rifles as well as the civil authorities in Darshana quickly came to the scene and provided protection to the wagons.

The matter was taken up with the Government of Bangladesh who have ordered a high level enquiry into the incident. Assurances have also been given that efforts will be made to avoid such incidents in future.

Government is aware that certain interested parties and mischievous elements are interested in creating friction between India and Bangladesh. Government is appreciative of the prompt action taken by the Bangladesh authorities to see that no damage was caused and in ensuring the release of the wagons.

पाकिस्तान में पकड़े गये भारतीय नागरिकों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार

1436. श्री बनसाह प्रधान :

श्री बी० डी० चन्द्र गोहा :

क्या बिदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या 3-12-1971 को पाकिस्तान में पकड़े गए भारतीय नागरिकों से कड़ा परिश्रम कराया गया है और उन्हें खाने के लिए बहुत ही घटिया किस्म के आटे की केवल दो रोटियां ही दी जाती थी; और

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान का कोई विरोध-पत्र भेजा है और यदि हा, तो पाकिस्तान का क्या उत्तर मिला है ?

बिदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह): (क) और (ख). दिसम्बर, 1971 के मघर्ष के दौरान पाकिस्तान द्वारा अधिकृत भारतीय क्षेत्र से गिरफ्तार किए गये भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों में से 273 को पाकिस्तान ने हड़प्पा शिविर में रखा था। पाकिस्तान ने जून, 1972 में, जबकि प्रथम बार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रेडक्रास समिति को इस शिविर को देखने की अनुमति दी गई, इस शिविर का अस्तित्व स्वीकार किया अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रेडक्रास समिति ने शिविर के बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट में भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों की उस समय की स्थिति को सामान्यतः संतोषजनक माना था। भारत में नजरबन्द इसी तरह के पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों के बचले में इन भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों का प्रत्यावर्तन हो चुका है

Quitting of post by Chief of Bokaro Steel Plant in Protest against Appointment of Shri Wadud Khan

1437. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report which appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 5th October, 1972 in which it has been reported that Bokaro Steel Chief quits in protest against the appointment of Shri Wadud Khan as Chairman of the Steel holding company; and

(b) if so, whether the report is correct?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The report was not correct.

List of names of Indians taken as POWs in Pakistan

1438. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

'Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has not so far released the list of names of those Indian soldiers who have been taken as POWs; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore and what action India proposes to take to get the list of Indian POWs under their custody?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Pakistan has so far declared 639 Indian Military and Para Military personnel held with them as POWs. The lists of remaining missing personnel were sent to International Committee of Red Cross for verification with the Pakistani authorities. Government of India has not received so

far any information from the International Committee of Red Cross regarding these personnel.

दिल्ली में पंजीकृत बेरोजगार व्यक्ति

1439. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी हैं जिन्होंने दिल्ली के सभी रोजगार कार्यालयों में विभिन्न पदों के लिये अपने नाम इस समय पंजीकृत करवा रखे हैं ;

(ख) इन रोजगार कार्यालयों ने वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिलवाया था और चालू रजिस्ट्रों में दर्ज कुल व्यक्तियों का यह कितना प्रतिशत है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने शेष व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है, यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० साहिलकर): (क) 30 सितम्बर, 1972 को 1,69,131 थी ।

(ख) नौकरी प्राप्त कराये जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या—32,788

चालू रजिस्टर में प्रतिशतता—22.7

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रमों की कार्यान्विति के फलस्वरूप अधिक संख्या में सृजित रोजगार अवसरों के प्रतिरिक्त वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान शिक्षित व्यक्तियों के लाभ के लिए आरम्भ किए गए कार्यक्रमों सहित वर्ष 1970-71 से चलाई गई विशेष रोजगारोन्मुख परियोजनाओं एवं कार्यक्रमों से अधिकाधिक संख्या में रोजगार अवसरों के सृजित होने की आशा है ।

1972-73 के केन्द्रीय बजट में प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा, गन्दी बस्तियों का सुधार, देहाती आवास-स्वच्छ, तम जल पूर्ति जैसी विशिष्ट कल्याण परियोजनाओं के लिए कुल बिल्लाकर 125 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस राशि में विशेष रोजगार कार्यक्रमों के लिए 60 करोड़ रुपये सम्मिलित है जो 1971-72 में शुरू किए गए विभिन्न रोजगार कार्यक्रमों को जारी रखने तथा देहाती एवं शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में नए कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन करने के लिए होंगे। इन परियोजनाओं से दिल्ली के संबंधित क्षेत्र सहित देश में शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को लाभ होगा। 1972-73 के दौरान दिल्ली के संबंधित क्षेत्र के लिए 30.55 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

1976 तक बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने को होने वाला वार्षिक घाटा

1440. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री ज्योतिर्नभ बसु :

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

(क) क्या बोकारो इस्पात कारखाना निरन्तर घाटे में चल रहा है और दिनांक 4 अक्टूबर, 1972 के "स्टेट्समैन, कलकत्ता" में प्रकाशित एक समाचार के अनुसार बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने में वर्ष 1976 तक 20 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हो जायेगा, और

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

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री छाहनुबाब खान) :

(क) दूसरा चरण पूरा हो जाने पर 40 लाख टन पिछे क्षमता का बोकारो इस्पात कारखाना 1976 में जब चालू हो जायेगा

तो वार्षिक दृष्टि से यह लाभप्रद होगा। इससे पूर्व वर्षों में कारखाने के घाटे में जाने की सम्भावना है परन्तु इस समय उसके बारे में ठीक-ठीक अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता। यह मुख्यतः कारखाने की अन्तर्निहित क्षमता के कारण है जिसका पूरी तरह उपयोग 40 लाख टन और इस के बाद की अवस्थाओं में ही हो सकेगा।

भारत में अखिल भारतीय राजदूत का रिक्त स्थान

1441. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री पी० बेंकट सुझाया :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक समाचार के अनुसार राष्ट्रपति निक्सन इस वर्ष भारत में अपना राजदूत नियुक्त करने के पक्ष में नहीं हैं और यह स्थान एक वर्ष तक रिक्त रहेगा; और

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

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव पाण्डे सिंह) :

भारत की छात्रों के देशों को भारत से सेवाओं भेजने के बारे में भारतीय राजदूतों से प्राप्त समाचार

1442. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री ई० बी० बिर्ला पाठित :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान अरब देशों से नियुक्त भारतीय राजदूतों द्वारा अनेक बार भेजे गये इस मासिक के समाचारों की ओर

विचार किया गया है जिसमें उन्होंने बताया है कि अरब को खाड़ी के कई देशों में भारत से सेविकाओं तथा नौकरानियों को भेजने का कुत्सित व्यापार होता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्राप्त समाचारों का स्वीकार क्या है और उन पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेश बाबू सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) भारतीय मिशनों की रिपोर्ट से मोटे तौर पर यह पता चलता है कि अवैध उत्पन्न के तो कुछ मामले हुए लेकिन भारतीय नौकरानियों के बकायदा कोई "व्यापार" नहीं है । हमारे मिशनों ने यह विचार भी व्यक्त किया है कि भारतीय महिलाओं के प्रति दुर्व्यवहार और उनके शोषण के विषय में भारत के अखबारों में बहुत बड़ा-बड़ा कर खबरें छपी गई हैं ।

हाल ही में विदेश मंत्रालय के एक सचिव बम्बई गये थे और उन्होंने महाराष्ट्र सरकार के सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों से इस बारे में बातचीत की थी । इसके परिणामस्वरूप राज्य सरकार से, दूसरी बातों के अलावा, यह भी कहा गया है कि बाहर जाने के सभी स्थानों पर सुरक्षा प्रबंधों को और दृढ़ कर दें ताकि कोई चोरी से बाहर न जा सके । उससे यह भी कहा गया है कि स्थानीय अखबारों और सामाजिक संगठनों के माध्यम से ऐसे बेईमान यात्रा एजेंटों, दलालों आदि के कुचक्रों के विरुद्ध खूब प्रचार करें जो जरूरतमंद भारतीय महिलाओं को विदेशों में बढ़िया नौकरी के वायदे कर-करके उन्हें फुसलाते बहकाते हैं ।

बहरहाल, इस स्थिति पर अग्रतौर से संयुक्ततापूर्वक निगाह रखी जा रही है तथा कोई और उपाय बरतने की अगर जरूरत समझी जायेगी तो वह भी समचित समय पर बतलाया जायेगा ।

Working of Salem Steel Plant

1443. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the location of Headquarters of the new company set up in the public sector to run and operate the Salem Steel Plant and its authorised capital;

(b) the principal items of production at Salem and its annual production capacity; and

(c) the extent to which this set up of the new company would bring down the price of steel and its products in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The Registered Office of "Salem Steel Limited" is at Salem in Tamilnadu. At present, the authorised capital is Rs. 100 crores.

(b) The Salem steel plant is being designed for production of the following:

Sheets and strips	Tonnes per annum
Stainless steel	70,000
Electrical steel	75,000
Other Special steels	50,000
	195,000

(c) It is too early to indicate the position at this stage. The Salem steel plant is being planned for bulk production of stainless and other special steels with a view to making these products available at reasonable prices.

Profitable Working of Public Sector Steel Plants

1444. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to increase the production of steel in the Steel Mills to enable the Mills to make profits;

(b) the amount of profit-loss made by each Steel Mill in the Public Sector; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to enable all the steel mills to make profits?

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

Within the limitations imposed by the industrial relations situation, particularly at Durgapur Steel Plant and Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur, the Management of H.S.L. are making all possible efforts to increase production as rapidly as possible. These include: specialised repairs of Coke Ovens, use of alternative fuels to supplement gas availability, oil firing in certain furnaces to augment fuel resources, improved maintenance aimed at better equipment availability, speeding up of capital programmes required to correct existing imbalances in production

facilities and planned procurement of spares, refractories and other essential materials.

Recently, a three-tier Joint Consultative Machinery has been set up at Durgapur for speedy settlement of industrial disputes and grievances and to enlist the cooperation of the workers in maximising production. A new rewards scheme has been introduced in the Rourkela Steel Plant to provide additional incentive for increasing production progressively. The Government also keep constant watch on the performance of the units and the Company through periodical Task Force meetings and reviews and render all the assistance that is required.

(b) The working Results of the various units of H.S.L. during each of the last three years and the cumulative profit/loss as on 31st March, 1972 were as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Plant/Unit	Net profit (+) Loss (—) for the years			
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	Cumulative upto 1971-72
R.S.P.	(+) 7.83	(+) 10.20	(—) 6.89	(—) 28.89
B.S.P.	(+) 3.65	(+) 11.04	(—) 4.30	(—) 19.29
D.S.P.	(—) 15.50	(—) 20.40	(—) 27.52	(—) 131.46
CCWO	(+) 0.37	(+) 0.02	(+) 1.17	(+) 3.46
F.P. Rourkela	(—) 1.68	(—) 2.60	(—) 1.70	(—) 16.59
A.S.P.	(—) 5.78	(—) 3.83	(—) 5.24	(—) 29.52
TOTAL	(—) 11.11	(—) 5.57	(—) 44.48	(—) 222
Provision for unrealised profit on interplant transfer	(+) 0.64	(+) 0.16	(—) 0.37	(—) 0.39
Net Deductions	(—) 10.47	(—) 5.41	(—) 44.85	(—) 223.08

(c) The steps indicated in reply to (a) above are expected to improve the

level of production and in consequence the Working Results of the Company.

Appointments in holding Company for Steel

1445. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria that is being adopted for recruiting Offices for the Holding Company for Steel; and

(b) whether Government have any plan to get some technical hands on deputation from the private sector undertakings which are running more efficiently than the public sector undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The Holding Company for Steel and associated inputs industries is yet to be set up. It would be for the Holding Company to decide upon the criteria etc. to be adopted for recruitment of its officers, technical personnel etc.

Production at Steel Mills in Public Sector

1446. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total capacity of the steel mills run in the Public Sector; and

(b) the annual output thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The rated capacity of the Steel Plants under Hindustan Steel Limited and actual production in terms of ingot steel during the last two years are indicated below:—

(in 000 tonnes)

Plant	Rated capacity	Actual production during	
		1970-71	1971-72
Bhilai Steel Plant	2,500	1940	1953
Durgapur Steel Plant	1,600	634	700
Rourkela Steel Plant	1,800	1038	823
Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur	100	50.6	56.2

Differences over steel import policy

1447. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are serious differences between Ministries of Foreign Trade and Steel regarding the steel import policy and if so, the particulars thereof;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn in this regard to a report in the Economic Times of the 7th September, 1972;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The report published in the Economic Times of 7th September 1972 with regard to "major tussle" between Ministries of Foreign Trade and Steel in matters of steel import policy is not correct.

Educated Unemployed women in Bihar and Delhi

1448. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educated unemployed women in Bihar and Delhi; and

(b) the number out of them who have crossed 25 years of age and have not got jobs?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). Precise information is not available. The only available information relates to educated women job-seekers (Matriculates and above) borne on the live register of Employment Exchanges which is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Number of educated women job seekers (Matriculates and above) on the live register* of Employment Exchanges in Bihar and Delhi as on 31st December, 1971

State Union Territory	Number of educated women job-seekers (Matriculates and above) on the live register* as on 31-12-1971	
	Total	Number included in total who are 25 years of age and above
1	2	3
Bihar	2,696	495
Delhi	16,601	5,992

* (i) Also includes job-seekers who are already employed for whom separate information is not available

(ii) Data in respect of age and sex-wise classification of job-seekers on live register are collected annually as on 31st December each year

Graduates and Post-Graduates Registered with Employment Exchanges in Bihar and Delhi

1450 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Graduates and Post-Graduates (Arts) Degree holders who are registered with Employment Exchanges in Bihar and Delhi;

(b) the number out of them, who crossed the 25 years of age and have not got the employment; and

(c) the expected number of out of them who will get employment upto 1974?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b) Available information is given in the attached statement

(c) It is not possible to forecast the number who will get employment upto 1974

Statement

Number of Graduates and Post-Graduates (Arts) on the Live Register* of Employment Exchanges in Bihar and Delhi as on 31st December 1971

State/Un on Territory	Graduates (Arts)		Post Graduates (Arts)	
	Total	Number included in total who are 25 years of age and above	Total	Number included in total who are 25 years of age and above
1	2	3	4	5
Bihar	14,009	4,113	1,311	5,40
Delhi	7,128	1,233	2,410	1 777

* (i) Also includes job-seekers who are already employed for whom information is not available separately

(ii) Data in respect of age and sex-wise classification of job-seekers on live register are collected annually as on 31st December each year

Death of Six P.O.W.s in Indian Camps

1451 SHRI M. M. JOSEPH
SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Pakistan had lodged any protest in regard to the death of six P.O.W.s and some injured in the Indian Camp, on 4th October, 1972; and

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

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

(b) In their aide memoire of October, 1972 Pakistan Government had alleged that the incident was due to the prevailing conditions in POW camps in India were not satisfactory Government of India had rejected this allegation in their reply contained in an aide memoire dated 19th October, 1972 pointing out that the incident was caused by a violent attempt made by groups of POWs inside the camp to overpower Indian guards, thus, leaving no alternative with the camp authorities but to use force in self defence. In both cases the ICRC representatives had visited the camps soon after the incidents and courts of enquiry had been ordered

Number of Pakistan P.O.Ws and Indian P.O.Ws. in each other's Country

1452 **SHRI ARJUN SETHI**
DR LAXMINARAYAN PAN-
DAYA

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) how many Pakistani POWs are still in India after the repatriation of the sick and wounded jawans, and

(b) the number of Indian Prisoners of War still detained in Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) 74,618

(b) 600

Proposal for a New Body of International Control Commission for Vietnam

1453 **SHRI P M MEHTA**
SHRI M. C DAGA

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether India has decided to withdraw from the Chairmanship of

International Control Commission for Vietnam,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) whether a new body of International Control Commission is in offing and if so the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) if a new Peace agreement is signed between parties to the conflict in Vietnam it is likely that a new supervisory body for ceasefire etc might be formed. It is for the parties concerned to decide on the formation of the supervisory body

Report of U.S. Peace Plan on Vietnam

1454 **SHRI P M MEHTA**
SHRI K LAKKAPPA

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether India has received the report of peace plan of US on Vietnam,

(b) if so, the main features thereof and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) The Government have not received any official report on the subject from U.S Government

(b) DRVN Government had, however, conveyed a gist of their agreement with US Government. The agreement envisaged ceasefire in Vietnam, withdrawal of US forces within 60 days of signing of the agreement, release of prisoners of war and

formation of a State Council of National Reconciliation and Concord in Saigon to implement the agreement and organise general elections.

(c) Government welcomes any plan acceptable to both sides which would bring early peace to Vietnam.

Tata's Proposal for expansion of TISCO

1455. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI. K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether the Tata's have formally submitted a proposal to the Government for the expansion of the TISCO plant;

(b) if so, the extent of increase they have proposed from its present annual capacity of 2 million tonnes; and

(c) whether the proposal has been considered by his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The Tata Iron and Steel Co. has made certain proposals for expansion of steel making capacity at Jamshedpur by another 2.25 million tonnes of ingots and these are under consideration.

Appointment of a superannuated person as Educational Adviser to Indian High Commission in U.K.

1456. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a superannuated person has been appointed as Educational Adviser to the Indian High Commission in U.K.;

(b) if so, the reasons for appointing a retired person; and

(c) Government's policy in regard to appointment of retired persons to posts in Embassies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. Prof. R. N. Dogra has been appointed as Educational Adviser in the Indian High Commission in U.K.

(b) Government of India consider that the present requirement was to post an officer who could effectively participate on equal terms in high level scientific and technical Conferences that are convened in the U.K. from time to time. Prof. Dogra who had recently retired as the Director of Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi and who had wide contacts with the academic circles in Britain was considered as most suitable for such appointment.

(c) Normally, retired persons are not posted to our Missions abroad. But, on certain occasions it becomes necessary to utilize the services of a retired person for specific tasks.

Movement of Coal produced at N.C.D.C.

1457. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 997 on the 25th May, 1972 and state:

(a) the latest position with regard to the efforts made for securing Railway wagons and supply of equipment and spares;

(b) the prospects for achieving full capacity of production of coal by the National Coal Development Corporation; and

(c) the actual production of coal by private collieries in relation to their installed capacity and whether and to what extent their production is also affected due to non-availability of railway wagons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) There has been some improvement in the availability of wagons in certain areas. There has not been any significant improvement in the position of supply of indigenous equipment and spares.

(b) The production capacity of the NCD C mines is estimated to be over 18 m tonnes. The production in 1971-72 was 14.37 m tonnes. It is estimated that the production in the current year i.e. 1972-73 will be 15 m tonnes. In the year 1973-74 the production is expected to be increased to about 17 m tonnes. Thus efforts are being made to utilise the installed capacity and the production is being programmed accordingly keeping in view the estimated demand.

(c) The production from private sector collieries during 1971-72 was 46.30 (provisional) m tonnes, as against the estimated built-in capacity of about 51 m tonnes. The shortfall in production in the private sector has largely been due to transport difficulties.

IAF accidents within permissible limits

1458 **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item which appeared in the *Sunday Standard* dated the 29th October, 1972 entitled 'IAF accidents within permissible limits', and

(b) if so Government's reaction to it?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) Government have seen the Press report.

(b) Government are alive to the necessity for minimising aircraft accidents in the IAF. Each accident is

investigated by a Court of Enquiry and suitable remedial measures are taken on the basis of findings and recommendations of the Court of Enquiry.

Discovery of Coal Deposits in the Indian Ocean

1459 **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA**
SHRI RAM PRAKASH

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that the Indian Ocean has coal deposits near Australia,

(b) whether there is any proposal to exploit the Indian Ocean near our shore for coal deposits and

(c) if so the main features thereof?

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

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Visit of Chairman of Holding Company for Steel to Foreign Countries

1460 **SHRI K LAKKAPPA**
SHRI P GANGADEB

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Chairman of the Holding Company for Steel had a delegation to the European Countries to study the structure and working of similar undertakings there

(b) if so the number of countries visited by them and

(c) whether they have submitted any report to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Shri M. A. Wadud Khan, Secretary to Government and Chairman-designate of the Holding Company for Steel led a delegation to Italy, Sweden and France to study the structure and working of Holding Companies. Shri Wadud Khan also visited London for discussions with the Chairman of the British Airways Board.

(c) The report of the delegation is under preparation and is expected to be submitted to Government soon.

Labour disturbances in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1461. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were widespread labour disturbances in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands recently;

(b) if so, what were their demands; and

(c) the manner in which Government tackled that labour problem?

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

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

Production, import and distribution of steel to States

1462. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the production of steel in India during the last three years and its State-wise distribution for domestic and industrial use, year-wise; and

(b) the amount of steel imported during the last three years and its State-wise allocation, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (b). Three statements are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3789/72.]

Endicence of T.B. in Coal Mine workers

1463. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the allegation of Shri Pankaj Banerjee, Convenor of Health Service, Coal and Mines, where he told that 39,000 workers of Coal Mines are suffering from T.B. and most of them are living in Bihar and West Bengal;

(b) the reaction of Government and the steps taken to save the workers from the disease; and

(c) whether these workers are being given treatment; if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Bonus to Central Government Employees

1464. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: SHRI R. N. SHARMA:

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

(a) whether a scheme to grant Bonus to certain categories of the Central Government Employees is under the active consideration of the Government; and

(b) if so, the time by which the final decision in this regard will be taken?

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

(d) Does not arise

Foreign exchange spent on housing of Indian Missions abroad

1465 SHRI N K SANGHI Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the total amount of money Government paid in foreign exchange for housing Indian Missions abroad in rented premises during the last three years and

(b) whether there is any scheme to own premises to house the Indian Missions abroad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN CHARGE, MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) The information is not readily available and is being collected from Indian Missions abroad

(b) Guiding principles have been formulated for purchase/construction of buildings abroad to house the Indian Missions. These are the availability of funds and the proposals being economical to Government in the context of recurring rental, essentiality, etc. Chancery buildings in 12 countries are now owned by Government. Unfortunately, during the last two years or so, because of the need for conserving all resources to meet more urgent national tasks, it has been difficult to locate funds for purchase/construction of buildings abroad. However, at present a number of proposals in this regard are under consideration.

Appointment of a Pension Commission for Armed Forces

1466 SHRI D P JADEJA
SHRI VERMA

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of appointment of a Pension Commission to look into the pension structure of the Armed Forces and

(b) if so the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b) The Third Pay Commission are examining and will make recommendations on *inter alia* the structure of death-cum-retirement benefits of personnel belonging to the Armed Forces. Therefore Government do not consider it necessary to appoint a separate Pension Commission to look into the pension structure of the Armed Forces.

Renaming of Calcutta Maidan as Netaji Maidan

1467 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report to the effect that in a citizen's meeting held at the Indian Association Hall in Calcutta on the Azad Hind Day on the 21st October 1972 a resolution was adopted requesting the Defence Ministry to rename Calcutta Maidan as Netaji Maidan

(b) whether all Calcutta news papers published this report about the resolution on the 22nd October, 1972 and

(c) if so whether Government will take necessary step before Netaji's birthday on next 23rd January to rename the Calcutta Maidan as Netaji Maidan?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b) Government's attention has been drawn to reports in certain Calcutta newspapers about the resolution adopted requesting the Defence Ministry to rename Calcutta Maidan as 'Netaji Maidan'.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of Government.

Production of steel sheets at hand driven sheet mills at Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant

1468. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the present hand driven sheet mills do not have the capacity to produce various steel sheets of high standard in Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur; and

(b) if so, the reasons to set up such kind of hand driven machines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) While the Hand Sheet Mill of Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur, is not unsuitable for production of small tonnages of certain types of alloy steels, it is, in terms of present day technology, not quite suited for production of high quality flat products on a commercial scale in a competitive market.

(b) The mill was set up after taking into account all relevant factors at that time such as Capital Cost and capacity needed to be set up to meet the estimated demand.

Objections to setting up a hand driven sheet mill in Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant

1469. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether inspite of repeated objections from various quarters to set up a hand driven sheet mill in Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant, Government have decided to set up the hand driven mill there; and

(b) if so, the reason behind the setting up of that mill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The decision to set up the Hand Sheet Mill in the Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur was taken at the time of setting up the plant in 1963. While examining the detailed project report on the plant prepared by the consultants, Messrs Destur & Co., the production Advisers, Atlas Steel Company of Canada, had brought out the limitations of a Hand Sheet Mill as compared to a Continuous Strip Mill. However, on overall considerations of cost and of the stainless steel capacity envisaged for the plant, the Hand Sheet Mill was adopted.

Stand of Pakistan-occupied Kashmir on Simla Agreement

1470. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI BISHWANATH
JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Pakistan-occupied Kashmir have declared that they are not bound down to the terms of the Simla Agreement;

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

(c) whether India has drawn the attention of Pakistan to the above and if so, their reaction in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). Pakistan occupied Kashmir is under the illegal occupation, of Pakistan which maintains only the facade of a 'local government' in that area. We do not take cognizance of Pakistan-occupied Kashmir authorities.

Proposal for economic collaboration between India and U.S.S.R. during Fifth Plan

1472 SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether uncertainties exist over the US economic assistance to India,

(b) if so, whether Government of India and Soviet Union have decided to explore the scope of economic collaboration between them in crucial sectors during the Fifth Plan and

(c) if so an account thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) to (c). Our future requirements of economic assistance are still under review, and an assessment is continuing of availability of resources. Preliminary discussions have taken place in this context with several countries including the USSR. Discussions at the level of experts with the USSR have centered round the fields of metals and minerals and industrial cooperation, and firm conclusions have not yet been arrived at.

HS-748 aircraft for Indian Air Force

1473 SHRI S C BESRA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to induct HS-748 aircraft in the Indian Air Force, and

(b) if so, the advantages of such induction?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b) HS-748 aircraft is already in service in the IAF since 1964. The Pilot Trainer variant of HS-748 will be inducted in service in the IAF by 1973. Plans are on the anvil for the induction of a Freighter version of

HS-748. The Freighter version of HS-748 which will be indigenously produced, is planned to replace obsolescent medium transport aircraft like the Dakotas, Caribous and Packets for the purposes of paratrooping, supply dropping etc. Apart from saving valuable foreign exchange the induction of the Freighter version of HS-748 aircraft will lead to the standardisation of the aircraft types in the IAF with its attendant advantages in the operational and maintenance aspects.

Seven-day work system in collieries

1474 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of collieries which recently introduced seven day work system

(b) if so, the justification for this new system and

(c) whether thousands of workers of collieries went on strike on the issue, if so the loss due to this strike?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) (a) and (b) Available information indicates that in the Asansol area the Sripur Seam incline colliery, Sripur Colliery 1, 2 and 3 pits, Rana Colliery and Ningha Colliery all under the same management have introduced seven day work week with a view to avoiding the necessity of large scale retrenchment increasing production and to enable the management to clear the outstanding dues to workers in a period of about six months.

(c) About 634 workers of Sripur Seam Incline went on strike on the 1st October, 1972. About 2700 workmen of Rana Colliery went on strike from the 22nd October 1972. As a result of intervention by the Central

Industrial Relations Machinery, settlements were reached on the 6th October, 1972 and 1st November, 1972 respectively in these two cases. Information on the extent of loss suffered by the collieries on these accounts is not available.

Demand for Coal

1475. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the latest surveys, the coal demand in the country is likely to double by the turn of decade; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to augment its production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The Fuel Policy Committee in Part I of its report submitted in May, 1972, estimated that the coal demand in the country would go up to about 190.5 million tonnes by 1980-81 as against a level of requirement of 70 million tonnes in 1970-71. The coal demand for the Fifth Plan is being assessed by a Task Force appointed by the Government and necessary production plans would be prepared for execution after the Task Force's report is received.

Change of site of proposed steel plant at Visakhapatnam

1476. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to shift the site for proposed steel plant from Visakhapatnam to some other place in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Taking over of rock phosphate deposits at Jhamar Kotra

1477. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have dropped their proposal to take over the entire rock phosphate deposits at Jhamar Kotra; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

In view of the importance of the rock phosphate deposits at Jhamar Kotra for the national economy and considering the heavy capital investment and technological expertise required for exploiting the same, the question of selecting proper exploiting agency for the development of the deposits is under consideration by the Central and the Rajasthan Governments. A final decision in the matter has not yet been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

Waiving of payment of E.P.F. arrears

1478. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether payment of Employees Provident Fund arrears by employers to the tune of Rs. 3 crores has been waived by some State Governments; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The Provident Fund Authorities have reported that they are not aware of the waiving of payment of Provident Fund arrears by employers to the tune of Rs. 3 crores by any State Government.

Linking of wages with productivity and prices

1479. SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the desirability of linking wages to the labour with productivity and prices has been considered;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). The need for evolving an integrated policy on prices, wages and incomes has been engaging the attention of the Government for some time. Specific proposals, are, however, yet to be worked out. Any deliberations on the subject would have to be based on relevant studies to be undertaken in this connection.

Demand for retirement benefits by Territorial Army personnel

1480. SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Territorial Army personnel have demanded retirement benefits;

(b) whether their demands have been considered; and

(c) if so, with what results?

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

(b) and (c). The Territorial Army is not intended to provide a full-time career. It is primarily meant for persons who are in employment elsewhere and can devote their spare time for military training with the object of serving the country in an emergency. Normally, the Territorial Army personnel are not in a position to put in the minimum period of service required for earning a pension. Therefore, rules do not provide for grant of a pension for their service in the Territorial Army. Those who complete either a minimum of 5 years' embodied service or 10 years' engagement in the Territorial Army (combined embodied and non-embodied service) are given a terminal gratuity at the rate of one month's pay for each aggregate year of combined service, subject to a maximum of Rs. 12,000. Pay for this purpose is taken not to exceed Rs. 1,000 p.m. The question of liberalisation of their retirement benefits would be examined on receipt of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.

Survey in Mahroni Tehsil in Uttar Pradesh to exploit iron, nickel and copper deposits

1481. SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an aerial and magnetic survey is proposed to be undertaken in Mahroni Tehsil in Uttar Pradesh which is reputed for iron, nickel and copper deposits;

(b) if so, the allocation of funds made for the purpose; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh have drawn up a scheme for an Air-borne Geophysical survey for metalliferous minerals of some area of Sonraifalt zone of Mahroni Tehsil, Jhansi district. The survey will be conducted by National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad.

(b) The entire cost of the survey will be borne by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, and funds for it would be allocated by that Government.

(c) It has been decided that the Air-borne Mineral Surveys and Exploration (Wing of Geological Survey of India) will render necessary help to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh in pre-flight preparation such as selection of areas as also the evaluation of data collected as a result of the survey for further ground follow up work.

Alleged Portuguese charge of 'aggression' in Indian foreign policy in U.N.

1482. **SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:**

SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether Portugal charged in U.N. that 'aggression' was the cardinal principle of Indian foreign policy; and

(b) if so, the charges levied by Portugal against India and the reply given by the Indian representative?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Portuguese delegate, speaking during the U.N. General Assembly's discussion of the agenda item on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of

Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, charged that India had been 'in continuous aggression against neighbouring countries since the time it emerged into independence and has committed, one after, another some of the most blatant acts of international banditry since 1947.' The Portuguese delegate further alleged that "aggression is a cardinal principle of (India's) foreign policy."

The Indian delegate rejected the baseless allegations of the representative of Portugal against India and stated that Portugal tended to see others in the light of its own action. The Assembly had on a number of times, recorded its strong disapproval and condemnation of the policy of colonial exploitation on the part of Portugal. The Indian representative went on to say that India had a proud record in the struggle against colonialism and in the liberation struggles against oppression. If the Portuguese delegate chose to single out India for his remarks, it only indicated that India had all along been in the forefront of the struggle against liberation from colonial domination—a trend which had not appealed to the Portuguese representative because his country had not seen the writing on the wall, even though the trend had established itself firmly and was a part of history.

Inclusion of seamen under Workmen's Compensation Act

1483. **SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:** Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Workmen's Compensation Act does not cover most seamen;

(b) whether Government have received any deputation by the seamen asking for a change in the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923; and

(c) if so, the decision of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Information regarding the number of seamen covered under the Act is not available.

(b) and (c). The National Union of Sea farers of India has sent a representation suggesting amendment of the Act to cover cases of seamen who are not covered at present. The matter is under examination.

Improved version of Vijayanta Tank

1484. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an improved version of Vijayanta Tank has been designed; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An improved version of Vijayanta Tank has been designed to provide for better ballistic shape and immunity, better observation facility and integrated night vision with fighting ability.

Setting up a manufacturing unit of Armoured Personnel Carrier

1485. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of setting up a manufacturing unit of an Armoured Personnel Carrier; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is expected to go for production?

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

(b) The factory is likely to go into production 3 to 4 years after the issue of the Government sanction.

Use of Indian goods by Indian Missions abroad

1486. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state how far the scheme for use of Indian goods by the Indian Missions abroad has proved successful in curtailing the expenditure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The scheme for the use of Indian goods by Indian Missions abroad has been evolved mainly with a view to curtailing expenditure in foreign exchange and to give an Indian touch to the Missions and towards these ends, this scheme is working satisfactorily. On an average, the value of Indian goods purchased by Missions constitutes about 21 per cent of the total purchases by them. Practically all Indian missions/posts abroad are required to buy carpets, curtains, durries, bed-linen, table-linen, cutlery and crockery of daily use, objects-d'art, steel safes, typewriters and stationery from India only. Many other items of Indian manufacture are also supplied to many Missions abroad, depending upon the existence of cheap and safe transport to the countries concerned, the servicing facilities available in those countries for Indian products, the comparative costs and the resale value etc. Thus items of furniture, radio-grams, etc. have been supplied from India to many Missions abroad. The Missions in Bangkok, Colombo, Dacca, Gangtok, Kandy, Katmandu, Mandalay, Rangoon, Thimpu, Vientiane, and Zahidan are using Indian made cars.

**Report of Expert Committee on
Unemployment**

1487. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

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

(a) when the Expert Committee on
Unemployment submitted its final re-
port; and

(b) the nature of recommendations
made and Government's reaction
thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K.
KHADILKAR): (a) The Expert Com-
mittee on Unemployment has not yet
submitted its final report.

(b) Does not arise.

**Composition of Board of Directors of
Bokaro Steel Plant**

1488. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND
MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the Board
of Directors of Bokaro Steel Plant as
at present;

(b) the qualifications and experience
of each director;

(c) the number of times and which
of the present directors have been
included in the Board of Directors of
Hindustan Steel Limited; and

(d) the dates of inclusion of each
director in the board and those of his
going out of the Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a)
to (d). A statement is laid on the
Table of the House. [Placed in Lib-
rary. See No. LT-9770/72.]

**Controversy between Tamil Nadu and
West Bengal on decision to manufac-
ture Stainless Steel at Salem instead
of at Durgapur Steel Plant**

1489. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will
the Minister of STEEL AND MINES
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government recently
decided to freeze production capacity
in stainless steel at the Durgapur Alloy
Steel Plant at the present level of 80
thousand tonnes;

(b) whether it has simultaneously
been decided to allow production of
stainless steel at the proposed Salem
Steel Plant; and

(c) whether it has led to a serious
controversy between Tamil Nadu and
West Bengal Governments, and if so,
the particulars thereof and reaction
of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a)
The present production capacity of
Stainless Steel at Alloy Steels Plant,
Durgapur is 13,000 tonnes. No pro-
vision has been made for any increase
in this capacity in the product-mix for
the expansion of the plant.

(b) The product-mix decided upon
for the Salem Steel Plant includes
70,000 tonnes of stainless steel hot
and cold rolled strips a year;

(c) No, Sir.

Increase in prices of steel

1490. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will
the Minister of STEEL AND MINES
be pleased to state:

(a) the prices of various types of
steel in the country during the last
three years;

(b) whether the prices have recent-
ly increased considerably; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Govern-
ment in this regard?

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

The following table gives the Joint
Plant Committee prices for certain
types of steel:

	(Rs. per tonne)				
	31-7-68 to 31-12-69	1-1-70 to 12-12-71	13-12-71 to 16-3-72	17-3-72 to 21-7-72	From 22-7-72 to date
Bars & Rods (excluding flats) 14 mm & below in straight lengths (Standard IS-226)	810	877	940	996	1081
Joists (Standard IS-226)	889	977	1040	1096	1146
Plates (IS-226)	989	1092	1160	1220	1220
HR Coils 14 G & Thicker (Tested)	999	1102	1190	1268	1268
CR Coils 14 G & Thicker (Tested)	1274	1377	1502	1615	1615
Skelp (Tested)	1009	1112	1237	1350	1350

(b) and (c) With effect from 22-7-72
prices of the following categories have

gone up by amounts as indicated
against each:—

(i) Billets	Rs. 80/- per tonne
(ii) Bars & Rods	Rs. 85/- per tonne
(iii) Structural & Rails	Rs. 50 per tonne.

The above increase in price was
allowed after carefully considering the
representations of the main producers
of steel. In their representations, the
main producers referred to various
items of cost escalations which had
not been covered by the increase in
steel prices approved by Government
on December 30, 1969 and also to
further cost escalation factors which
had taken place since then. The total
affect of these escalations came to
over Rs. 100 per tonne.

Educated Unemployed and Technical Personnel

1491. SHRI BAKSHI NAYAK:
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

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

(a) the number of educated unem-
ployed and technical personnel as on
the 1st October, 1972;

(b) how these figures compare with
the corresponding period during the
last three years; and

(c) what initiative, if any, has been
taken by the Government of India to
solve problems of educated unem-
ployed?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K.
KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). Precise
information is not available. However,
a statement showing the available in-
formation relating to the number of
job-seekers on the live register of Em-
ployment Exchanges is given in the
Statement-I, laid on the Table of the
House. [Placed in Library. See No.
LT-3771/72].

(c) The information is contained in
the Statement-II laid on the table of
the House. [Placed in Library. See No.
LT-3771/72].

The Article, "The Lessons of Bokaro" in the 'Statesman'

Persons registered with employment Exchanges in States

1492. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

1493. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the article "The Lessons of Bokaro" published in the 'Statesman' of the 20th September 1972 in which it has been stated that the absence of a genuine bargaining power made it impossible for the Indian side to insist on the Soviet Union supplying advanced technology of continuous casting of flat steel products for Bokaro's first stage;

(a) the number of persons on the live registers of Employment Exchanges, State-wise;

(b) the number of educated persons on live registers, State-wise; and

(c) the ratio of male and female on the live registers, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). The information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3772/72.]

Index of real wages for working class

1494. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the index of real wages for the working class during the last three years; and

(b) the index of money wages for the working class for the same period?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). A statement showing the index of real wages and money wages for the years 1969 and 1970 is attached. Similar information for the year 1971 is not readily available.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The Project Report prepared by the Soviet Organisation for Bokaro Steel Plant was based on a design assignment given by the Indian side. This assignment did not provide for installation of continuous casting facilities for the Steel Plant. The question of Indian Authorities not being able to insist on the supply of the continuous casting technology, did not arise.

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

STATEMENT

The Indexes (on base 1961=100) of Money and Real wages of workers in manufacturing industries and mines for the year 1969 and 1970 were as follow:

Year	All-India C.P.I. No. (Base shifted to 1961=100)	Index No. of Money earnings		Index No. of real earnings.	
		Factory Workers	Mine Workers	Factory Workers	Mine Workers
1969	169	171	202	101	120
1970	178	175(P)	206	98(P)	116

P=Provisional.

Seventh Fleet operations in Indian Ocean Area

1495. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps on the announcement of the U.S. Government to the effect that the Seventh Fleet would extend its operations to the Indian Ocean area; and

(b) whether any protest has been lodged with the U.S. Government and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have conveyed to the Government of USA, through diplomatic channels, our concern about this development.

Proposal for a world meeting on disarmament

1496. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:
SHRI M. KATHIAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the proposed world meeting to be held to discuss disarmament including banning of nuclear weapons; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The current 27th session of the U.N. General Assembly is considering the question of convening a world disarmament conference open to all States, on the basis of views and suggestions which have already been communicated to the Secretary-General and which are being expressed

during discussions that are taking place. The Government of India have communicated their views and suggestions in their communication of 8 September, 1972, the text of which is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3773/72]. The General Assembly has not yet taken a decision in regard to the convening of a World Disarmament Conference.

Radical solution to problem of rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen

1497. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:
SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-
THAM:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered some radical solution to the problem of rehabilitation of ex-Servicemen in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The House have been apprised from time to time about the programme of resettlement. Successful implementation of this programme requires active collaboration of the State Governments, other agencies as well as the different Ministries of the Central Government. During the last one year, the programme has been under constant review. In addition to several measures under consideration, the following are some of the main features of recent decisions and activities:

1. Vigorous efforts are being made to activate the State and District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards, as the main coordinating agencies at the ground level. Senior officers of the Directorate General of Resettlement and Ministry of Defence have been going round the States and initiating proposals to revitalise these organisa-

tions Most of the States have shown a ready response

2 These contacts are also being used to ensure that the reservation of vacancies, already allowed by the Central and State Governments, are fully utilised

3 A number of pre-release and pre-cum-post-release training schemes have been formulated, some of them are ready to be introduced

4 A scheme has been prepared to settle 1,000 ex-servicemen's families in the Great Nicobar Island in a phased programme

5 Self-employment is being encouraged through special allotment of farm tractors, commercial vehicles and agencies for sale of petrol, gas and kerosene

6 Government have sanctioned suitable strengthening of the Directorate General of Resettlement with the provision of officers to deal with agricultural and industrial schemes and to liaise with different agencies for securing employment for ex-servicemen

7 A special Directorate has been created in the Ministry of Defence to pursue the implementation of the measures, already known to the House, for rehabilitation of the war disabled and the families of those killed in action

Proposal to post Lady Ambassador of U.S. to Nepal as U.S. Ambassador to India

1498. SHRI SHAHI BHUSHAN Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the U.S. Government is changing the present Ambassador to India in New Delhi and in his place a lady Ambassador of US to Nepal is proposed to be posted in New Delhi; and

(b) whether Government of India have been consulted on this matter and if so, their reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) and (b) Since the departure from India of Ambassador Kenneth Keating on July 26, 1972 the US Embassy has been headed by the former Deputy Chief of Mission Mr Galen L Stone as Charge d'Affaires. Government have not yet received any intimation regarding a new Ambassador from the US Government

Loss suffered by Khetri Copper Project due to Strike

1499 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss suffered by the Khetri Copper Project due to the recent strike there,

(b) the period for which the strike continued and the main reasons for which the strike was there, and

(c) whether after the strike ended, the officers and the workers are fully satisfied if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The total loss of man-days due to the strike at the Khetri Copper Project amounted to about 1,33,000.

(b) The strike continued for a period of 41 days. The strike was resorted to by the workmen following disciplinary action taken against 3 employees of the Khetri Copper Project.

(c) The position at the project remained uneasy in the first few weeks after the calling off of the strike. The situation has now improved considerably.

इस्पात की माग और सप्लाई

1500. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा
क्या इस्पात और खनिज मन्त्री यह बताने की
इच्छा करेंगे कि

(क) विभिन्न प्रकार के इस्पात की
वर्तमान माग कितनी है और एक वर्ष के बाद
की अनुमानित माग कितनी है

(ख) इसकी सप्लाई की वर्तमान स्थिति
क्या है और एक वर्ष के बाद क्या स्थिति
होगी, और

(ग) माग तथा सप्लाई के बीच अन्तर
कब तक समाप्त करने का विचार है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री जगन्नाथ खान) (क) राष्ट्रीय
व्यवसायिक आयोग द्वारा अनुमान परीक्षा ने वर्ष
1975 में 76 लाख टन तथा 1950 में
129 लाख टन विद्युत् माद्यारण इस्पात की
माग होने का अनुमान लगाया है। इस आधार
पर वर्ष 1972-73 तथा 1973-74 में
क्रमशः लगभग 62 लाख तथा 67 लाख टन
माग होने का अनुमान है।

(ख) अब तक इस्पात की कई श्रेणियों
की उपलब्धि माग में कम थी। इस स्थिति
का मुकाबला करने के लिए किये गये उपायों में
प्रौद्योगिक सुधारों, बेहतर मालिक-मजदूर
संबंधों, रख-रखाव में सुधार आदि द्वारा
देशीय उत्पादन को बढ़ाना आयात की
विशेषतया उन श्रेणियों के इस्पात के आयात
की जिसकी सप्लाई कम है, के सम्बन्ध में
काफी उदार नीति अपनाया गया। निर्यात का
विनियमन, वितरण प्रणाली का दोषरहित
बनाना, इस्पात के आवंटन के दुरुपयोग को
रोकना, पुनर्बनन योग्य सामग्री के जो
न्यायालय के व्यापार के कारण रुकी पड़ी थी
वही मात्रा में देना और विद्युत् शक्ति की
स्थापना में प्रोत्साहन देना शामिल है। इन

उपायों ने अपना असर शुरू कर दिया है।
जैसा कि गत दो माह में इस्पात की कई
श्रेणियों जैसे ग्रायस्म, बेंगल्स, एगल्स आदि
की कीमतें खुले बाजार में काफी कम होने में
समर्थित हैं।

(ग) आग्रा है बाजारों इस्पात बाग़खाने
का चल रहा जान तथा वर्तमान इस्पात बाग़खाने
द्वारा अपनी क्षमता का 90 प्रतिशत तक
उत्पादन करने लगने पर 2 अथवा 3 वर्ष में
देश इस्पात उत्पादन में लगभग आत्मनिर्भर
हो जाएगा।

शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को सुविधाएँ

1501 श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा
क्या धर्म और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की
इच्छा करेंगे कि शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों
का राजगान मिलने तक चिकित्सा सुविधाओं
आवास तथा अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं की व्यवस्था
करने में निम्न सरकार ने क्या विशेष उपाय
किये हैं क्योंकि जीवन निर्वाह व्यय बहुत बढ़
गया है ?

धर्म और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री
धर्म के. साहसकर) : इस प्रकार के
कोई उपाय प्रयोजित नहीं है।

Rehabilitation of displaced persons in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1502 SHRI S M SIDDAYYA will
Minister of LABOUR AND REHABI-
LITATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of displaced persons
from former East Pakistan (Bangla-
desh), West Bengal, Burma and Sri
Lanka who have rehabilitated in
Andaman Nicobar Islands upto 1st
November, 1972 with the names of
Islands in which they have been re-
habilitated,

(b) the number of displaced persons
belonging to the Scheduled Castes
among them, and

(c) whether they have represented their grievances to Government, if so, steps taken to redress them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) The number of families of displaced persons etc. rehabilitated in Andaman and Nicobar Islands under the Special Areas Development Programme upto 1st November, 1972 is as follows:

	Displaced Persons from former East Pakistan	Burma repatriates	Sri Lanka repatriates
Middle Andaman	338
Little Andaman	123
Neil	88
Katchal
South Adaman	..	37	..

Besides, 75 repatriate families from Burma and Sri Lanka were given business loans in 1971-72 and 19 families during 1972-73.

Apart from these families, 2861 families of displaced persons from the former East Pakistan and 5 families of Burma repatriates were settled in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands between 1949 and 1963 under the Old Colonization Scheme.

(b) In the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, no community has been declared as Scheduled Caste. However, 460 families settled under the Special Areas Development Programme and 2318 families settled under the Old Colonization Scheme have reported themselves as belonging to Scheduled Caste in the former East Pakistan.

(c) No representation of grievance specifically from families who have reported themselves as belonging to Scheduled Caste in East Pakistan have been received in so far as the families

settled under the Special Areas Development Programme are concerned. Information in regard to families settled under the Old Colonization Scheme is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Employment in Organised and Unorganised Industrial Sector

1503. SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of employment in organised and unorganised industrial sectors at the end of October, 1972 and the respective wage bills; and

(b) the minimum and the maximum wage drawn by Industrial Labour per month?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) According to the latest information, which relates to March, 1972, collected under the Employment Market Information Programme of the Directorate General of Employment and Training, the provisional figure of the employment in organised sector stood at about 17.9 millions. Information about the unorganised sector and the total wage bill is not available.

(b) The wages differ from industry to industry and from area to area. Further, there are differentials based on skill and other factors. The Labour Bureau attempts to report all major wage fixations in its monthly publication the 'Indian Labour Journal'.

Recommendations made by National Commission on Labour

1504. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations made recently by the National Commission on Labour have since been considered by the Government; and

(b) the recommendations which have been implemented and the time by which the remaining recommendations will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR) (a) and (b) A statement indicating the action taken on

the various recommendations of the National Commission on Labour is laid on the Table of the House

As regards the time by which the remaining recommendations will be implemented, it is difficult to indicate, at this stage the exact time as these recommendations are at various stages of examination

Statement

A Recommendations which have been considered as not calling for any specific action by Government or which were not accepted

1 to 11 12(a) & (b), 17 22(a), 36(a), 41 67 88 90 102, 94 to 100 109 124(a & (b) 1 148 10 150, 157, 163 to 165, 167 168 197 239 280 298, 300.

B Recommendations commended for action to various authorities

(a) Recommendations commended for action to State Governments/Administrations and Central Ministries concerned

12(c) 21, 22(c) 23 to 26 31(a), (c) & (d), 32, 35, 36(f), 38, 39, 42, 43, 55, 61 to 66 69, 93 103 124(c) 125 126 151 207, 208 213 to 238 240 to 245, 247, 10 250 252 to 262 265 to 279 281 289 290

(ii) Recommendations commended for action to Central Workers and/or Employers Organisations.

22(c) 23 to 26 29, 31(d) 32 36(b) 93 128 131 134, 143 to 147 246

(iii) Recommendations commended for action to various bodies, namely, the Bureau of Public Enterprises, Committee on Automation and the National Productivity Council

19 25 26 110 112 to 117 141, 201 to 206

C Recommendations on which action by Government has either been completed or which are at various stages of implementation.

13 to 16 18 20 22(b) 27 28 30 31(b), 33, 34 37 40 44 45, 46 to 49 51 to 54 56 to 58, 60, 68 83, 84 86, 89, 127, 158, 161 198 to 200 251 282 to 288 291 to 297, 299

D Recommendations which were discussed at the tripartite and on which action is being considered/proposed by Government

119 to 123, 129, 130, 132, 135 to 140, 142, 159, 160, 166 169, 170 to 174 210

Abolition of contract system in Coking Coal Mines

1505 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the progress so far made by Government with regard to abolition of the contract system in the coking coal mines in the country; and

(b) the time by which this contract system will be abolished?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR) (a) and (b). Prior to the take over by the Government of Coking Coal Mines and coke oven plants in October 1971, contract system in different forms and in respect of many items of work including coal raising and coke making in cer-

tain cases was in vogue in many of these collieries. On the date of take over, all the raising and managing contracts were abolished and workers engaged in such jobs were taken over departmentally. The contract labour is at present employed in a few jobs of specialised and intermittent nature where it has to continue. The employment is regulated under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.

The question of abolition of contract labour system in coal mines is under consideration of the Government.

Non-compliance of Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959

1506 SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken against the employers in the private sector for not notifying vacancies and all the required information to the Employment Exchanges as required under Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959; and

(b) the nature of follow-up action reported to have been taken in this regard by the Employment Officers to achieve better co-operation from the employers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). Under Section 7 of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, read with rule 8 of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Rules, 1960, the Director of Employment in each State is competent to institute or sanction the institution of prosecution for an offence under the Act. However, the Employment Officers of the State Governments use all persuasive methods including personal contacts to enlist the co-operation of employers, before

legal action is instituted against persistent defaulters.

Recommendation of Committee on Standardisation of Steel Plants Equipment

1507. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up for the standardisation of the steel plant equipment has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee?

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

(b) The panel of experts set up to go into the question of standardisation of major items of steel plant equipment had, in its report submitted to Government on May 6, 1972, made certain specific recommendations on the design of iron and steel making units including coke ovens, facilities in the repair shops services, general purpose cranes, etc. for the Vijaynagar and Visakhapatnam Steel Plants based on the documentation presently available in the country.

Most of the recommendations made by the panel have been accepted by Government and the consultants would keep them in view, while proposing the plant facilities for the new projects.

Surveys and Studies about Employment and Unemployment

1508. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of surveys and studies undertaken by the Ministry in the field of employment and unemployment, as stated on page 1 of the Annual Report of the Department

of Labour and Employment for 1971-72, Volume-II; and

(b) the follow-up action taken on the surveys and studies?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). A statement giving the details is laid on the Table of House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3774/72.]

Survey of Vacancies Reserved for S.C. & S.T.

1509. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the final findings of the survey of vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants in Central Government undertakings and establishments, which was conducted by the Directorate General of Employment and Training at the instance of the Department of Social Welfare; and

(b) the action taken by the Department of Labour Employment on these findings?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). In view of the poor response and inadequate data it is proposed to test the validity of the results of the present enquiry by collecting more comprehensive and exhaustive data before coming to final conclusions

Asian Regional Project for Employment Promotion

1510. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work under the Asian Regional Project for Employment Promotion has been started as

stated on page 21 of the 1971-72 Annual Report, Volume II of the Department of Labour and Employment; and

(b) if so, the nature of work being undertaken under this project?

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

(b) A list of 7 specific fields in which the assistance of the Asian Regional Project for Employment Promotion has been sought by the Government of India is given in the statement attached. The actual operation of the Project started in June, 1972 when the first Mission under the Project arrived in India and spent nearly one month for a study of the fields at serial Nos: (ii) & (vii) of the statement mentioned above. The report of the Mission is awaited.

The Asian Regional Project for Employment Promotion also organised a Joint Workshop on Unemployment at New Delhi from 2nd to 8th August, 1972, in collaboration with the Expert Committee on Unemployment. The deliberations of the Workshop will be taken into account by the Expert Committee in its final report.

Statement

Specific fields in which the assistance of the Regional Team of Experts would be required.

(i) Evolution of a suitable strategy for assessment and development of further employment opportunities in the rural areas both in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors with emphasis on rapid increase and wider dispersal of non-

farm employment by establishments of industrial growth centres at selected places.

(ii) Development of entrepreneurship particularly among the educated and technically trained unemployed in the modern small scale sector,

(iii) Development and application of appropriate technology which may be labour intensive and at the same time economically viable in the context of the country's need to foster employment growth and promote exports,

(iv) Identification of equipment required for pre-vocational training in the Higher Secondary Schools and assistance in obtaining it from other international organisation;

(v) Identification of processes which would be shed down by large industries to the ancillaries,

(vi) Improving upon the techniques of surveys undertaken under the intensive education district development projects by the Ministry of Education for remodelling the educational and training programmes,

(vii) Identification of some concrete measures to solve the problem of unemployment among the educated and technical personnel

मृत सैनिकों के परिवारों को सुविधायें

1511 श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

श्री भरत सिंह चौहान :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या वर्ष 1971 के युद्ध में वीरगति प्राप्त सैनिकों के अनेक ऐसे परिवार हैं जिन्हें उम्मीद दी जाने वाली सुविधाएँ नहीं मिली हैं, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन दास) :

(क) और (ख) हाल के भारत-पाक संघर्ष में वीरगति प्राप्त सैनिकों के परिवार जिस बड़ी सुविधा के हकदार हो गये हैं वह है उदार पेंशन लाभ। इसमें जे० सी० प्रो०—जवानों के द्वारा भ्रष्ट से लिया गया वेतन और अफसरों के द्वारा मृत्यु के समय धारित रैंक के वेतन का तीन-चौथाई। पेंशन का यह लाभ उन सभी के लिए मंजूर किया गया है जो उनके पात्र थे।

इसके अतिरिक्त वीरगति प्राप्त व्यक्तियों के बच्चे प्रथम डिग्री स्तर तक निःशुल्क शिक्षा देने के पात्र हैं, जिसमें पुष्पके, लेखन-सामग्री, बर्तिया, सरकार द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त शिक्षा संस्थानों के भोजन और छात्रावास पर होने वाला खर्चा भी शामिल है। इस सुविधा को प्राप्त करने के लिए सभी पात्र बच्चों के लिए पात्रता पत्र जारी किये गये हैं। रोजगार दिये जाने के मामले में मृतक सैनिकों के आश्रित व्यक्तियों तक के लिए प्राथमिकता दिये जाने की सुविधा भी गई है। अपना किसी बच्चे से स्वयं लय जाने की योजना चलाने और व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण लेने में सहायता देने के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है। विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और केन्द्रीय सरकार के संगठनों, राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्र तथा राज्य स्तरों के सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योगों के माध्यम से ये दोनों प्रकार की रियायतें दी जा रही हैं।

Setting up of a Joint Committee for Steel Plants

1512. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether a Joint Committee for Steel plants has been set up with the representatives of workmen and management of steel plants and

(b) if so, the composition and functions of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) A Joint Wage Negotiating Committee for the Steel Industry consisting of 4 representatives of employers and 15 representatives of workers was constituted in pursuance of a decision taken at the 2nd Session of the Industrial Committee on Iron and Steel held on 16th October, 1969, primarily to evolve a wage structure for the Steel Industry. A Memorandum of Agreement was signed by the Committee on 27th October, 1970. In terms of the Agreement, the Committee is to supervise and ensure implementation of the Agreement and of its decisions concerning standardisation (designations, scales of pay and amenities in respect of leave, holidays, medical benefits and retirement age) during the period of the Agreement.

In its meeting held on 21st April 1971, the Minister of Steel and Mines suggested that the Committee should, in addition, also deal with all problems of a general nature which were affecting the industry as a whole and that the name of the Committee might be suitably changed. This suggestion was accepted and, insists meeting held on 23rd June, 1971, the Committee agreed to continue functioning under the name of "Joint Negotiating Committee for the Steel Industry".

2522 L.S.—6

Compulsory Military Service

1513. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the desirability of compulsory military service for a short period by the youth of the country has been considered,

(b) if so with what results and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to introduce a sense of discipline and national spirit among the youth?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b) The response to recruitment to the Armed Forces on a voluntary basis has been satisfactory. Therefore, it has not been found necessary to resort to compulsory military service.

(c) The National Cadet Corps, the Territorial Army etc provide facilities for introducing a sense of discipline and national spirit among the youth of the country.

T.G.T. and P.G.T. registered with Employment Exchanges in Delhi

1514. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of Trained Graduate and Post-Graduate teachers registered with the Employment Exchanges in Delhi.

(b) the number of candidates who are registered for more than three years and how long it will still take to provide them with the employment and

(c) the positive steps proposed to be taken to absorb all such candidates?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION: (a) and (b) The available information is given in the attached statement.

(c) The expansion of higher secondary education in Delhi will widen employment opportunities for trained teachers.

Statement

Number of Trained Graduate and Post-Graduate teachers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in Delhi as on 30th June, 1972

*Category of Teachers	Total	Number included in Total who were on the Live Register for more than three years
1	2	3
1. Trained Graduates	4 348	517
2. Trained Post-Graduates	3,160	568

*It is not possible to state exactly as to how long it will take to provide them with employment

Courses conducted by Indian Institute of Labour Studies

1515 SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state.

(a) the number of trainees in each course conducted or being conducted by the Indian Institute of Labour Studies during the current year so far and the number of trainees from abroad attending the courses conducted during the current year;

(b) the strength of teaching faculty and the ratio between the teachers and the taught; and

(c) whether the courses are not popular and there is no proper utilization of the training facilities available, if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) The details of the number of trainees (including foreign trainees) in each of the courses conducted or being conducted by the Indian Institute of Labour Studies during 1972 is given below:

Course	Total No of trainees attended/ from abroad attending	No of trainees from abroad attending
8th Refresher Course for Labour Officers	9	..
23rd Course on "Industrial Relations & Personnel Management" (Course-I)	21	7
9th Refresher Course for Labour Officers	15	
24th Course on "Labour Laws and Techniques of Enforcement" (Course-II)	17	..
6th Extension Course for Industrial Relations Officers and Personnel Officers of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	30	
7th Extension Course for Middle Management Executives of Central Warehousing Corporation.	12	..
4th Course on "Labour Laws and Techniques of Enforcement" (Course-II)	14	
	118	7

(b) The teaching faculty consists of six officers, two of whom have additional functions as well. The ratio between the teachers and the taught differs from course to course.

(c) The courses are popular; the training facilities available at the Institute are properly utilised.

Restoration of Diplomatic Relations with Pakistan

1516. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken for restoration of diplomatic relations with Pakistan by either of the Governments;

(b) if so, the nature of steps taken in this direction, and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

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

(a) to (c). Resumption of diplomatic relations is the last item in para 6 of the Simla Agreement. Government feel that mere resumption of diplomatic relations without progress on substantive issues, would only create an illusion of normalisation. However, Government hope to take necessary steps in this direction at the appropriate time.

Reservation of posts for ex-servicemen and seats in colleges for their children

1517. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a news item published in the Tribune dated the 25th October, 1972 and captioned "Ex-Servicemen's Complaint" has come to the notice of the Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the complaints regarding the lack of reservation for ex-Servicemen in the Government services, reservation for the children of ex-

Servicemen in Medical and Engineering Colleges and the diversion of funds allotted for their welfare for other purposes?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b) The points mentioned in the news item published in the Tribune of 25th October, 1972, pertain to the J & K State Government. As regards reservation in services, the matter is under the consideration of the State Government and is being pursued by the Central Government. As regards complaint about reservation for the children of ex-servicemen in Medical and Engineering Colleges and diversion of funds allotted for their welfare for other purposes, etc, information has been called for from the State Government.

Acquisition of land in Yol Cantt. area of Himachal Pradesh

1518. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation regarding the acquisition of fertile land by the Army authorities, in Yol Cantt Area (Dist Kangra H P) has been received by the Government on behalf of some residents of the area;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken by the Government on this representation; and

(c) if so, the nature of the decision?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) A representation dated 17-4-72 against the alleged acquisition of 2000 acres of land has been received by Government on behalf of the residents of Mauzas of Tangroti, Narwana and Balehr (Dist Kangra).

(b) and (c). Do not arise as Government have no proposal at present for the acquisition of the said land.

Rehabilitation of civilians uprooted from border areas of Punjab in occupation of Pakistan

1519 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to rehabilitate the civilians uprooted from the border areas of Punjab, now in the occupation of Pakistan, and

(b) if so, the nature of these steps and the amount of compensation as grants and loans paid to such persons?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR) (a) and (b) The Government of Punjab has been advised to formulate the plans for re-settlement and they are taking the necessary steps in this regard

Information is being collected regarding the amounts paid so far to such uprooted persons as *ex gratia* grants and loans and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received

Difficulties in import of Fertilizers

1520 SHRI NIMBALKAR Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state

(a) whether any difficulties have arisen in obtaining sufficient quantities of fertilizers from foreign countries, and

(b) if so, what are those difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes.

(b) There is world wide shortage in the availability of fertilizers, which has come about due to the closure of certain plants, increased demand from

some of the developing countries and multiple application of fertilizers in Europe due to bad weather etc

Retrenchment of 70 NMR workers in Bhilai Steel Plant

1521 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether 70 NMR workers were retrenched in Bhilai Steel Plant recently,

(b) if so, the particulars thereof

(c) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Workers Union demanding cancellation of the retrenchment order, and

(d) if so the steps taken by the Government with regard to this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b) The services of 61 NMR/Casual labourers employed for specific items of work of a temporary nature were terminated during August, 1972, when their period of employment came to an end

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Whenever regular vacancies relevant to their background arise, these workers will be considered by the Plant management for filling them.

Memorandum from Chabagan Mazdoor Union, Siliguri, West Bengal

1522 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Tera Chabagan Mazdoor Union, Siliguri, West Bengal regarding the

eviction of more than 100 permanent workers in Bagdogra Tea Estate in Siliguri sub-division by the gangsters and the killing of the members of the Garden Committee of the Union;

(b) if so, the contents thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to give protection to the evicted workers to resume their duties?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, on the receipt of some representations, the matter has already been brought to the attention of the Government of West Bengal for appropriate action as they are principally concerned.

Request from Uganda for Indian Tele-communication Engineers

1523. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR

PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uganda has requested India to send five more Tele-communication Engineers to help develop its tele-communication system; and

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

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

(a) No request has been received from the Government of Uganda, for the services of tele-communication Engineers. However, a request to this effect was received from the East African Tele-communication Corporation headquartered in Kampala. This is an organ of the East African Community.

(b) The East African Community comprises Kenya, Tanzania and

Uganda. The Government is exercising due vigilance in the matter of deputing Indian personnel to work in Uganda in view of the present situation.

Suggestion for regular consultative meetings between India and Kenya

1524. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR

PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Minister of Kenya has suggested regular consultative meetings between the officials of India and Kenya;

(b) whether this suggestion was made when the Indian Foreign Secretary met the Kenyan Foreign Minister in U.N.; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(a) and (b). The suggestion for regular consultative meetings was discussed when the Kenyan Foreign Minister met the Indian Foreign Secretary at the U.N.

(c) The matter is being actively pursued.

Purchase of coal from mines which have not implemented Wage Board Awards

1525. DR. G. S. MELKOTE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked railway and public undertakings not to purchase coal from mines which have not implemented the Wage Board Awards;

(b) whether the directive is not fully implemented; and

(c) if so, the measures Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). The directive has been implemented by and large with certain exceptions to meet acute coal shortages on special circumstances.

Tibetan refugees in India

1526. **SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tibetan Refugees living in India and the places where they are all put up;

(b) the arrangements Government have made for them; and

(c) the amount Government are spending on them annually?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) There are about 58,000 Tibetan refugees living in India. They are mainly in the Districts of Lohit and Kameng (Arunachal Pradesh), Kangra, Chamba, Kulu, Mandi and Sirmur (Himachal Pradesh), Ladakh (Jammu & Kashmir), Surguja (Madhya Pradesh), Bhandara (Maharashtra), Mysore and North Kanara (Mysore), Ganjam (Orissa), Dehra Dun (Uttar Pradesh) and Darjeeling (West Bengal).

(b) Land settlements have been set up in Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Orissa, for the resettlement of Tibetan refugees in agriculture. Facilities for educational and vocational training and assistance for development of Tibetan handicraft centres and small scale

industries have been provided. Two Relief camps are still being maintained in Himachal Pradesh for Tibetan Refugees. A home for old and infirm Tibetan refugees has also been set up in Mysore State. Apart from the medical facilities provided in the Settlement, special arrangements for the treatment of the TB cases have also been made. Some Tibetan refugees have settled themselves on their own.

(c) Based on the expenditure incurred by Government on relief and rehabilitation of Tibetan refugees in India during the last 3 years, the average annual expenditure is about Rs 115 lakhs.

Expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant with further credit from U.S.S.R.

1527 **SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Soviet Union has extended a further credit of 85 million roubles for the Second Stage of Bokaro;

(b) if so, the extent of plants capacity which is likely to be raised with this aid; and

(c) the total aid received from Soviet Union by India for the Bokaro Steel Plant?

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

(b) This credit is to be utilised for expansion of the Plant's capacity to 4 million ingots tonnes.

(c) The Government of USSR had earlier given a credit of 200 million roubles for construction of the First Stage of the Plant.

**Omission of names of baled out pilots
in list of P.O.Ws. in Pakistan**

1528 SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether some pilots who had baled out into Pakistani Territory were captured and their photographs were published in the newspapers and they were produced before the TV, but in the list of Indian Prisoners their names were not mentioned, and

(b) if so, whether India have lodged strong protest in this regard and if so, the reaction of Pakistan Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b) Government have taken up with the International Committee of Red Cross, the question of locating missing Air Force pilots. The International Committee of Red Cross have not so far been able to obtain any satisfactory reply from Pakistan. However no case of photographs or TV appearance of the missing pilots has so far come to notice.

**पाकिस्तान द्वारा पश्चिम बंगाल के पत्रकारों
को मुक्त किया जाना**

1529 श्री हरी सिंह . क्या बिबेक मती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पश्चिम बंगाल के दो पत्रकार पाकिस्तान द्वारा मुक्त कर दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बिबेक मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेश बाबू सिंह) (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने दो पत्रकारों के सम्बन्ध में पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ कई बार जो लिखा-पढ़ी की थी, उसका पाकिस्तान सरकार ने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया है । संयुक्त राष्ट्र में 31 अक्टूबर, 1971 को बोलते हुये, पाकिस्तान के प्रतिनिधि ने कहा था कि दोनों पत्रकारों ने जब 'पूर्व पाकिस्तान' में अवैध रूप से प्रवेश किया था, तब ही वे पकड़ लिये गये थे । उसने कहा कि लडाई के बाद पाकिस्तान सरकार को उनके बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

सरकार ने लोक-सभा को 3-8-1972 को (तात्कालिक प्रश्न सख्या 68) सूचित किया था कि उसने प्रेंस रिपोर्ट (टाइम्स ऑफ इण्डिया, नई दिल्ली, 11 जून) देखी है जिसमें कहा गया था कि दीपक बनर्जी और सुरजीत घाषाल का अपहरण करने के बाद जल्दी ही पाकिस्तान ने उन्हें गोली से मार दिया था । इस रिपोर्ट की सच्चाई का पता लगाने के लिये पूछताछ आरम्भ कर दी गई है लेकिन अभी तक उसकी पुष्टि नहीं हो सकी है ।

**Concentration of Pakistan Forces in
Major Cities of Pakistan and Mines
Laying Operations in Border Areas**

1531 DR H P SHARMA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Pakistani Military concentrations have again been noted in Pakistan's major cities of Karachi and Lahore and mine-laying operations noticed in the border areas on the Pakistani side of the borders in October this year, and

(b) if so, Government's assessment about such military concentrations

and military activities on Pakistan side of the borders?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Realisation of Targets of Production at Public Sector Steel Plants

1532. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether, as reported in *Statesman*, dated the 25th September, 1972, he recently said in Bangalore that steel production in the Public Sector Plants will fall below the target; if so, the factors responsible for the same;

(b) in which of the last three years steel production target was realised; and

(c) the monthly production, target and finished production of steel ingot and finished steel, plant-wise, from April to October, 1972?

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

The aggregate production from the integrated steel plants at Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela during the months April and October, 1972, was 86.7 per cent of the target for this period in terms of ingot steel and 86.1 per cent in terms of saleable steel. The production from the Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur in the same period

represents 74.5 per cent and 72.1 per cent of the target in terms of ingot steel and finished steel respectively.

The production in the second quarter of the year was better than that in the first quarter. Further improvement is expected in the current and the next quarters. The present indications, however, are that it might not be possible to make up the shortfalls in production which have already taken place.

The production during the months April—June, 1972 was affected in all the HSL plants on account of a severe summer.

At Bhilai, there was heavy absenteeism during these months among key categories of employees in the production shops. Shortage of coke oven gas resulting from unsatisfactory working of the coke oven batteries continued to be a constraint on production, though there has been a gradual improvement in this regard, particularly at Bhilai.

The principal constraint on production in the Rourkela Steel Plant was created by the restrictions and failures in the supply of power.

Adverse industrial relations continued to be the principal constraint in the Durgapur Steel Plant. In addition D.V.C. power restrictions, gas shortage and equipment troubles were the other main reasons for shortfalls in production.

Power shortage alone is estimated to have been responsible for a loss of production of about 60,000 tonnes of saleable steel in HSL plants in the first half year.

(b) The production targets were not realised during any of the last three years for a variety of reasons.

(c) The table below indicates the monthly production targets and actual

month-wise production of steel ingot and saleable/finished steel from April to October, 1972, in the steel plants under Hindustan Steel Limited:—

(in 000 tonnes)

Month	Steel Ingot		Saleable/finished Steel	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
<i>Bhilai Steel Plant</i>				
April, 1972	180	168.3	147	125.2
May	190	153.0	142	135.0
June	185	145.0	135	130.9
July	190	180.0	144	138.3
August	191	175.0	152	150.0
September	185	166.1	126	151.1
October	193	180.0	161	152.6
TOTAL	1314	1167.5	1007	983.1
<i>Durgapur Steel Plant</i>				
April, 1972	70	63.6	46.9	34.1
May	70	54.8	46.9	42.9
June	70	49.5	46.9	25.4
July	80	66.3	57.0	34.4
August	80	50.1	57.0	21.6
September	80	63.7	57.0	34.7
October	90	64.0	70.0	47.1
TOTAL	540	412.0	381.8	240.3
<i>Rourkela Steel Plant</i>				
April, 1972	90.0	74.0	61.2	42.4
May	97.5	80.3	57.9	44.7
June	98.5	85.5	67.0	46.3
July	101.0	95.1	76.9	62.5
August	101.0	105.5	77.3	68.4
September	98.0	106.1	74.5	68.2
October	112.0	94.0	79.4	66.5
TOTAL	698.0	640.5	494.2	399.1
<i>Alloy Steel Plant</i>				
April, 1972	6500	6166	4070	3363
May	6390	4590	3907	2326
June	6390	3164	3911	1322
July	6853	5882	4152	4002
August	6853	6200	4154	4021
September	6854	5937	4153	3295
October	6426	2551	4217	2277
TOTAL	46,266	34,490	28,563	20,606

Delay in setting up of an integrated Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam

1533. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the setting up of an integrated steel plant at Visakhapatnam; and

(b) the reasons for this project lagging behind other similar projects planned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The Techno-economic Feasibility Report has been submitted by the Consultants for a Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam with an annual capacity equivalent to two million ingot tonnes. The estimated cost of the project is about Rs 750 crores and the Consultants have forecast heavy losses every year on the investment—due to the high cost of plant and equipment, raw materials, transportation charges etc. The Consultants for the Vijayanagar Steel Plant had also reported on these lines and it was, therefore, decided to set up a Study Group to examine the scope for reduction of the capital and operating costs on these projects. The Study Group submitted its Report in October, 1972 wherein it has been recommended that larger blast furnaces should be installed at Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagar so as to obtain economies of scale. The Consultants have been asked to work out a fresh exercise accordingly and a final view is expected to be taken shortly on the capacity and product-mix of these two integrated plants.

Meanwhile, the project area has been demarcated and land acquisition proceedings are in progress. The Survey of India have completed the topographical survey of the project area at Balacheruvu, near Visakhapatnam. Preliminary work at site has also been taken up by Hindustan

Steelworks Construction Ltd. (a Government of India Undertaking).

This includes testing of soil samples, plate bearing tests etc. The Railways have completed their survey for the exchange yard and sidings. The State Government have prepared a scheme for meeting the water requirements of the steel plant and township. Considerable progress has been made on preliminary items of work.

As soon as a decision is taken on the capacity and product-mix of the Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagar Steel projects, the estimates of cost would be finalised and further action would be taken for award of the next stage of Consultancy work for the preparation of the Detailed Projects Reports. During the stage of preparation of the Detailed Project Reports, certain essential items of work are proposed to be taken up at the project sites.

The main reason for not being able to make further progress is the heavy loss forecast by the consultants on the investments involved in projects, on the basis of a capacity equivalent to two million ingot tonnes each. It is proposed to take a final decision shortly on the basis of the alternatives being worked out by the Consultants, envisaging installation of larger blast furnaces and other facilities than was contemplated earlier.

Setting up of a Sponge Iron Plant in Andhra Pradesh

1534. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2536 on the 17th August, 1972 and state:

(a) whether the proposal of the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation to set up plant for the production of 30,000 tonnes of sponge iron per annum at Khamman has been approved by Central Government; and

(b) whether the required financial and other assistance is being extended by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) A letter of Intent has been issued in favour of M/S Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation on October 6, 1972 for setting up a new industrial undertaking for the manufacture of 30,000 tonnes of sponge iron per annum on the basis of maximum utilisation of plant and machinery

(b) A proposal to implement this project with United Nations Development Programme assistance is being processed

Changes in Command Structure of Indian Armed Forces

1535 **SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether any changes in the Command structure of the Indian Armed Forces have been thought of in the light of our recent war experience, and

(b) if so the outline thereof?

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

(b) So far as the Army is concerned, the erstwhile Western Command has been bifurcated into two namely, Western Command and Northern Command, to streamline and strengthen command and control over the formations in these areas. Some changes have been made in the Western Air Command also in the light of experience gained during the last war.

Progress of Special Alloy Steel Plant of Kanpur

1536 **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the further progress that has been made regarding establishment of

a Special Alloy Steel Plant at Kanpur,

(b) whether machinery which were to be imported from foreign countries have reached the Plant, and

(c) whether production will start in 1974 and if not when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) An Organisation consisting of General Manager, Chief Engineer and Joint Financial Controller along with other officers and supporting staff has already started functioning at site. The General Manager has been delegated special powers for the procurement of plant and machinery and construction of civil works so that decision can be taken on the spot for efficient and speedy execution of the project.

(b) No Sir. The procurement of imported machinery has been dovetailed with the construction of civil works.

(c) The implementation of the project will take 5 to 6 years from the date of sanction i.e. 5th November 1971. Truck production is likely to commence in 1977.

Strike by Workers of Collieries in Sarguja

1537 **SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether about 10,000 workers of the collieries in Sarguja district in Madhya Pradesh have been on strike for 34 days, and

(b) if so the reasons therefor, the demand of the workers and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) (a) About 4,000 workers of North, South and West

Jharkhand Collieries were on strike w.e.f. 21st August, 1972 to 21st October 1972

(b) The workers were demanding, among other things, payment of Variable Dearness Allowance at the rate of Rs 213 per day payment of arrears of Variable Dearness Allowance with retrospective effect. The Government had earlier, referred a dispute relating to implementation of Coal Wage Board recommendations to adjudication. Following discussions held with the parties by the Union Labour Minister and later by the Chief Minister Madhya Pradesh the parties reached bipartite settlement on 21st October 1972.

Mills in arrears of EPF in Madhya Pradesh

1538 SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the names of the mills in Madhya Pradesh which have not deposited the Provident Fund deducted from the wages of the workers during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 along with the names of mills which have not deposited the employer's share of provident fund during the above period and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) (a) The Provident Fund Authorities have reported that information regarding the names of all defaulting Mills in Madhya Pradesh region is not readily available. However, except M/s Sajjan Mills Ltd, Ratlam, an un-exempted establishment, which defaulted in payment of employer's share contributions of over rupees one lakh during the year 1971-72, the names of eight un-exempted establishments which were in default in payment of employees' and employers' share of provident fund contributions to the extent of rupees

one lakh and above during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72, are given below

(i) The Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd Indore

(ii) The Kalyanmal Mills Ltd, Indore

(iii) The Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd Indore

(iv) The Hira Mills Ltd Ujjain

(v) The Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills Ltd, Rajnandgaon

(vi) The New Bhopal Textiles Ltd Bhopal

(vii) The Himmat Steel Foundry Ltd Raipur

(viii) The Binod Steel Co Ltd Indore

(b) The following steps are generally taken against the un-exempted establishments which default in payment of dues and on submission of returns

(i) Prosecution is launched under Section 14 of the Employees Provident Funds and Family Pension Act 1952

(ii) Revenue Recovery proceedings are initiated under section 8 of the Employees Provident Funds and Family Pension Act 1952

(iii) In suitable cases complaint are filed with the police/courts under section 406/409 of the Indian Penal Code

(iv) The default is brought to the notice of the Employers and Workers Organisations including the Trade Unions

(v) Penal damages are levied under Section 14-B of the Employees Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952

(vi) In some cases the establishments are afforded a chance to pay the dues in suitable instalments subject to production of adequate guarantee surety etc

(vii) In the case of Textile Mills, which have gone into liquidation, reconstruction Schemes are examined on merits

Iran and Turkey's request for release of Pakistani P.O.Ws

1539 SHRI GIRIDHAR GO-MANGO

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Iran and Turkey have called upon India to release the Pak POWs,

(b) if so, whether India has objected to their proposal, and

(c) whether Pakistan is trying to press India to release the Pakistan POWs through various countries?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have reiterated their position that whereas India does not wish to keep the Pakistani POWs a day longer than necessary, the bulk of these POWs had surrendered to the Joint Command of India and Bangladesh in the Eastern sector. Therefore, the association and participation of Bangladesh in any discussions on the release of these Pakistani POWs is essential and Pakistan's continued non-recognition of Bangladesh is responsible for the delay in commencing talks on this issue between the three countries concerned

(c) Government are aware that Pakistan has also approached some other countries to request India to release the POWs.

कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के परिणाम

1540. श्री शिव कुमार शर्मा: क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री या खानों की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पिछले दिनों जो कोयला खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया उसके अंतर्गत न परिणाम क्या है,

(ख) क्या उन खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण में उनके कामों में कुछ अधिक कुशलता आनी प्रारम्भ हुई है और उस उत्पादन और आर्थिक लाभ में भी कुछ वृद्धि हुई है और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो उसका योग क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाह नवाज खान) : (क) में (ग) लौह और इस्पात उद्योग की मजदूरों की अपेक्षाओं की पूर्ति की दृष्टि से दुर्लभ संसाधनों के संरक्षण और वैज्ञानिक खनन का प्रोत्साहित करने के प्रयोजन के लिये खानों का पुनर्गठन और पुनर्निर्माण करने के उद्देश्य से कोयला खान और ताँबे भट्टी सयों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया था। भारत कोयला कोयला लिमिटेड, खानों का योजना और पुनर्गठन के लिये साधना रिपोर्ट तैयार कर रही है। उस मामले में पोलैण्ड के विशेषज्ञों की सहायता ली जा रही है।

अपराधित माग, परिवहन-कठिनाइयों और पूर्ववर्ती स्वामियों द्वारा अवैज्ञानिक तरीकों से खानों का समुपयोजन के कारण इन खानों से अभी उत्पादन में अभिवृद्धि नहीं हुई है।

निम्नलिखित कारणों से उत्पादन-लागत में वृद्धि हुई —

(1) परिवर्तनशील महंगाई भत्ते का पूर्ण सदाय।

(2) मजदूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों के अधीन सदाय मजदूरी के साथ सविदागत-कर्मकार का विभागीय कर्मकारों के रूप में संपरिवर्तन।

(3) मजदूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों के अनुसार कर्मकारों का पुनः वर्गीकरण ।

(4) हकदार व्यक्तियों की संख्या में अभिवृद्धि के कारण भविष्य निधि अभिदान और बोनस के सदाय में अभिवृद्धि ।

(5) अधिकाधिक को छोटी मजदूरी और यात्रा प्रसुविधा की प्राप्ति ।

(6) 1-4-72 से परिवर्तनशील महगाई भत्ते की अभिवृद्धि ।

उपर्युक्त रूप से उत्पादन-लागत में वृद्धि और अन्य देयताओं के परिणामस्वरूप भारत कोकिंग कोल को प्राग्भिकावस्था में हानि होने की सम्भावना है । तथापि लाभ/हानि के बारे में सुस्पष्ट स्थिति अभी उपलब्ध हो सकेगी जब कम्पनी के लेखा को अन्तिम रूप दिया जायेगा और उनकी संपरीक्षा हो जायेगी ।

अच्छे अग्रक्रम और पंक्तिबद्धता की अधिकाधिक उपलब्धता से स्थिति में सुधार होने की सम्भावना है ।

राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम द्वारा गिरिडीह (बिहार) में नई कोयला खान खोलने की योजना

1542. श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री :

क्या ईस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम ने बिहार राज्य विद्युत् बोर्ड के साथ कोई दीर्घकालिक समझौता किया है, यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं,

(ख) क्या राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम ने गिरिडीह में नई कोयला खान खोलने के लिये सरकार को कोई योजना प्रस्तुत की है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और सरकार की उसके बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाह नवाज खान) : (क) अभी तक किसी प्रकार का करार नहीं किया गया है । तथापि, राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम, बिहार राज्य विद्युत् बोर्ड के बरौनी विद्युत् स्टेशन के लिये गिरिडीह कोयले की आपूर्ति के दीर्घावधिक व्यवस्थाओं के बारे में, बातचीत में महत्वपूर्ण दौर में है और शीघ्र ही विनिश्चय लिये जाने की सम्भावना है ।

(ख) निगम ने गिरिडीह कोयला क्षेत्र के घटिया पगना के समुपयोजन के लिये प्रायोजना रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है ।

(ग) प्रायोजना रिपोर्ट में 30,000 टन प्रतिमाह के उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के लिये 170 लाख रुपये का विनिर्वाण परिकल्पित है । ऐसा प्रस्तावित किया गया है कि खानों में लगभग 1800 व्यक्तियों को नियोजित किया जाये । उत्पादन लागत के 36.45 रुपये प्रति टन होने की सम्भावना है और तदनुसार विक्रय कीमत 38.03 रु० प्रति टन के आसपास होगी । यद्यपि यह अन्य क्षेत्रों से कोयले की समान श्रेणी के लिये कीमत में कुछ अधिक है, इस प्रायोजना के सन्निर्माण से, लगभग 2,000 कर्मकारों की छटनी को, जो पहले ही गिरिडीह कोयला खानों में नियोजित हैं, अगले दो वर्षों के भीतर अच्छी श्रेणी के कोयले की कीमत उपलब्ध राशियों की निकालने के पश्चात् जहाँ खनन सक्रियताओं को पर्यवसित करना पड़ेगा, टाला जायेगा ।

पुनरीक्षित प्रायोजना रिपोर्ट सरकार के परीक्षणार्थ है ।

दानापुर छावनी की सड़कों की खराब हालत

1543. श्री राधाबतार शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड के अन्तर्गत वार्ड संख्या 5 और 6 में सड़कों की स्थिति बड़ी ही दयनीय है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो छावनी बोर्ड द्वारा उनकी मरम्मत न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या छावनी बोर्ड ने सड़कों की मरम्मत के लिये सरकार से कोई अनुदान मांगा है, और यदि हां, तो इसके प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क)

जी नहीं, श्रीमन्, परन्तु 22,000 फीट लम्बी कुल सड़क में से लगभग 3,400 फीट लम्बी सड़क में सामान्य मरम्मत की आवश्यकता है ।

(ख) और (ग). दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड एक घाटे वाली छावनी बोर्ड है जिसे अपना बजट संतुलन रखने के लिये केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आमतौर पर सहाय्यता अनुदान दिया जाता है । इसके अतिरिक्त, चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान सड़कों की मरम्मत करने तथा गलियों को पक्का करने के लिये दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड को 40,000 रुपये की राशि मंजूर की गई है ।

Change in decision regarding New Steel Plants to be set up during Fifth Plan

1545. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision of Government not to have a new steel project except expansion of the Hindustan Steel Limited Plants and establishments of three new plants during the fifth plan has undergone change;

(b) whether the Japanese offer to set up a ten million tonne steel plant was discussed during Shri Chavan's recent visit to Japan; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Proposals for the steel development programme in the Fifth Plan are yet to be finalised.

(b) There is no such offer from Japan and neither was this discussed during the recent visit of the Finance Minister to Japan.

(c) Does not arise.

Proposal to set up holding company for public sector heavy engineering projects

1546. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal before the Government to set up a new holding company for the public sector heavy engineering projects; and

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

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

No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in percentage of registered Unemployed

1547. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of unemployed on the live registers of Employment Exchanges had increased by 3.5 per cent;

(b) if so, the reasons for it; and

(c) the steps Government intend to take to fight the unemployment more effectively?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The monthly average increase in the Live Register of Employment Exchanges during the period April—September, 1972 was 3.5 percent.:

(b) The main reasons appear to be:

(i) Increase in job-opportunities not commensurate with growth in labour force;

(ii) Increasing out-turn from educational institutions; and

(iii) Increase in the awareness of the public about the useful role of the Employment Service.

(c) In addition to the large number of employment opportunities generated as a result of implementation of various development programmes included in the Fourth Five Year Plan, increasing number of job-opportunities are expected to be created by the special employment oriented schemes and programmes taken up since the year 1970-71 including programmes for the benefit of educated persons initiated during the year 1971-72.

In the Union Budget for 1972-73 an aggregate provision of Rs. 125 crores has been made for the Special Welfare Schemes such as Primary Education; Slum Improvements; Rural Home-Sites; Rural Water Supply etc. This amount includes a sum of Rs. 60

crores for Special Employment Programmes which would be for the continuation of the various employment programmes taken up in 1971-72 and for organising new programmes both in rural and urban areas.

Vessels built by Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay

1548. SHRI VIYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vessels built by Mazagon Dock Limited during the last three years and the number of cases where the total cost incurred was higher than the estimated cost; and

(b) the extent of losses in each case together with reasons for such losses in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) During the period 1969—72 Mazagon Dock Ltd., Bombay built 9 vessels namely, one Passenger-cum-Cargo ship (M. V. "Onge"); one Minesweeper; Two "AVCAT" Tankers; one Dredger for the Bombay Port Trust; three 500-ton barges; and one Dredger for the Maharashtra Government. Only in two cases the actual cost incurred by the company was higher than the contracted cost.

(b) The Company suffered a loss of Rs. 22.08 lakhs in the case of the MV "Onge" built for the Shipping Corporation of India and Rs. 15.42 lakhs in the case of 2 Nos. AVCAT Tankers built for the Indian Navy. The reasons for losses are given below:—

(i) M. V. "ONGE"

Quotations for this vessel were based on the cost of construction of another ship "YEREW" built earlier by the Company. Certain modifications were, however, made in the design of this ship as compared to the "YEREW" and this involved extra work resulting in additional cost. The Company had planned to procure certain components indigenously in

substitution of imported items used for the "YEREW" But as the indigenous suppliers failed to supply components of the required specifications and quality, they had to be manufactured by the Company itself. The cost of production was high as quantities involved were small. There was also increase in wages and most of materials during the construction period. Delayed supply of equipment and technical information by foreign suppliers further increased the cost of construction. According to the Company, even at the time of submission of quotations for this vessel, the anticipation was that the yard may not recover the full 'overheads' on this ship. The Company however, managed to recover nearly 43 per cent of the overheads amounting to Rs. 15 lakhs, besides recovering other indirect expenses by utilising the capacity in the yard which would have otherwise remained idle.

(11) "AVCAT" TANKERS

The loss in this case was mainly due to the fact that the actual manhours involved in the construction of these vessels turned out to be considerably more than those estimated by the Company. This was partly attributable to certain changes in the equipment of Cargo piping work and other equipments and also breakdown of the gear box during the trials. At the time of acceptance of this order, M/s Mazagon Dock Ltd were essentially a shiprepair yard and were new to the field of ship construction.

Cases registered for violation of factory Acts and Labour Laws

1549. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases registered against employers for violating Factory Acts and Labour Laws during the last two years; and

(b) the State-wise break up and the nature thereof?

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

Feasibility Report for setting up steel plant at Visakhapatnam, Salem and Hospet

1550 SHRI JAGNNATH MISHRA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether feasibility report of each of the three steel plants proposed to be set up at Visakhapatnam, Salem and Hospet has been submitted by the consultants, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) In the case of the Salem Steel Plant the Consultants had, in their technical and economic feasibility report, brought out that the estimated cost of the project would be about Rs. 340 crore, and there would be a marginal profit of about Rs. 30 lakhs per year at 90 per cent capacity utilisation. Government have already taken an investment decision and a new company by the name of "Salem Steel Limited" was incorporated on October 25, 1972. The plant is being designed for the following product-mix:—

Sheets and Strips		tonnes/ Year
Stainless Steel	— Cold rolled	65,000
	— Hot rolled	5,000
Silicon Steel	— Cold rolled	75,000
Carbon Steel	— Hot rolled	35,000
Mild Steel	— Hot rolled	20,000
		195,000 tonne

As regards the Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagar Steel Projects, the Consultants have estimated that the capital outlay involved would be about Rs. 750 crores on each of these projects for an annual capacity equivalent to two million ingot tonnes and they have forecast substantial losses, every year, on the investments—due to the high cost of plant and equipment, raw materials, transportation charges etc. The Feasibility Reports were prepared on the basis that these two projects would be designed for production of shaped products

The Feasibility Reports on these two projects are under detailed scrutiny with a view to reducing costs whenever possible. A Study Group was set up for this purpose in May, 1972 and its Report was received in October, 1972. The Study Group has recommended that the capacity of both these plants should be raised by installing larger blast furnaces so as to obtain economies of scale and the Consultants were, therefore, advised to work out a fresh exercise for reduction of both capital and operating costs. A final view is expected to be taken shortly on the capacity and product-mix of each of these plants.

Enquiry Re: Incident in P.O.Ws. Camp, Madhya Pradesh

**1551. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a court of enquiry was held into the incident which occurred in Prisoners of War Camp in Madhya Pradesh on the 8rd October 1972; and

(b) if so, the result of the enquiry?

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

(b) Government are awaiting report of the Court Enquiry.

Low Prices of Diamonds Sold by N. M. D. C.

1552. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the prices of uncut and unfinished diamonds sold by the National Mineral Development Corporation, Ltd, are very low in comparison with the prices of such diamonds in the international market;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to check this downward trend, particularly in view of the general rise in the price level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The sale price of rough diamonds from Panna Mines is on the average not lower than the international prices.

(b) and (c) Does not arise

Losses incurred by Diamond Mining Project of N.M.D.C.

1553. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Diamond Mining Project of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited has been incurring losses successively in each year;

(b) whether during 1971-72 the losses were to the extent of 40 per cent of the total turnover; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to improve the conditions and whether Government propose to hold an inquiry, if so, by which time?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The losses were due to higher cost of production and low sales realisation. The higher cost of production is attributed to inadequate reserves, lower percentage of realisation of carats per hundred cubic metres, underestimation of over-burden removal equipment by consultants and the poor performance of the processing plant.

(c) With a view to improving the economics of the project; a proposal for expansion of the Majhgawan Diamond Mines is under consideration of the Government.

Application of Bonus Ordinance Sick and Ailing Units

1554. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recently promulgated Ordinance on bonus has been made applicable to the sick and ailing units also; and

(b) if so, the justification for such application?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The Ordinance promulgated on the 23rd September, 1972 increases the amount of minimum bonus payable for 1971-72 and also provides for a part of bonus being deposited, in certain cases, in the provident fund accounts of the employees. The Ordinance does not make any changes in the existing coverage of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

Know How for Production of Seamless Tubes at Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur

1555 SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether know-how for the production of seamless tubes at Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur is not available in the country and is proposed to be imported, and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) The know-how for the particular process proposed to be followed for manufacture of Seamless Tubes in this plant is not available in the country

Exclusion of Bokaro Steel Plant from Proposed Holding Company for Steel

1556 SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Bokaro Steel Limited would not be placed under the proposed Steel Holding Company, and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Bokaro Steel Limited will come under the proposed Steel Holding Company

(b) Does not arise.

Delay in Commissioning of First Blast Furnace of Bokaro Steel Plant

1557. SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commissioning of the first blast furnace of the Bokaro

Steel Project has been considerably delayed.

(b) if so, the extent of delay and

(c) the quantum of loss suffered on account of the delay and the escalation of costs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b) The present construction schedule at Bokaro Steel Plant was laid down over three years ago. Since then the Project has been beset with innumerable difficulties such as delay in supply of equipment by indigenous manufacturers, serious slipshod in the delivery of refractories, frequent trouble among contractors' labour and consequent delay in construction work. Despite numerous problems the time lag has been made up largely during the last two years and the First Blast Furnace was actually commissioned on 3rd October 1972 i.e. about three months behind schedule.

(c) It will be difficult to quantify the loss for this three months delay. In any case there has been no significant escalation of capital cost as a result of it.

Request by State Farms Corporation for Land of Bhilai Steel Plant for Farm Product

1558 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the State Farms Corporation had requested the Bhilai Steel authorities to let out to the Corporation 5 Km of land belonging to the steel plant for the Corporation's farm project,

(b) whether the steel plant has a big surplus land which is being utilised for farming by the officials of the plant and

(c) whether the request of the State Farm Corporation has been acceded to and if not the grounds on which the request has been declined?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) The State Farms Corporation of India Limited had asked Government whether it would be possible to make available any land in Bhilai for the establishment of a State Farm. They had indicated that the size of the existing farms ranged from 10,000 to 30,000 acres.

(b) The Plant has a total of 3,337 acres of unused land in patches situated at different places. 1,599 acres of land were allotted to Cooperative Farms formed by the employees of the plant. Of this area 962 acres were brought under cultivation.

(c) No Sir. The extent of unused land is much less than the requirement of the Corporation. Further the vacant plots are required for future expansion of the Steel Plant and the Township.

Facilities to the Widows of Jawans of Kerala

1559 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI PILLANKAPPAN Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the widows of the Jawans in the State of Kerala who laid down their lives in the defence of the country during the recent war have not so far been given the facilities which Government had promised to them,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the number of the widows who have not been provided such facilities so far in the said State?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). The facilities include increased pension equal to the last pay drawn by the Servicemen in the case of JCOs/OR and three-fourths of the pay of the rank held at the time of death in the case of officers. These also include free education for the children, and assistance in employment up to two dependents of Servicemen killed in action. The position in regard to each is as follows:—

Pension. Pensions/pending enquiry award, equal to pension, have been sanctioned in all eligible cases.

Education. All eligible children have been issued entitlement cards enabling them to make use of the concession of free education.

Employment. Up to two dependents, including the widow, are entitled for employment assistance in Central Government jobs without reference to Employment Exchange. In posts controlled by the State Government, one dependent of each Servicemen killed in action, is entitled to priority consideration. Out of 54 war widows in the State, in 12 cases, it has so far been possible to provide employment either to the widow or a near relation. Remaining cases are under the consideration of the employing agencies.

Accommodation and Land. Kerala Government have decided to allot free house/house sites to each war widow who does not possess a house of her own. A sum of Rs. 5,000/- is payable to those who desire to construct their own house. By now, 8 widows have been gifted accommodation and 11 have been given the grant of Rs. 5,000/- each to build their own accommodation. In 2 cases, land has been allotted. The remaining cases are under the consideration of the State Government.

Ex-Gratia Grant. All entitled widows have been paid a sum of Rs. 5,000/-

each as ex-gratia grant by the Kerala Government.

Supply of Iron and Steel to States

1560. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the current year's requirements of iron and steel is being made available to different States;

(b) whether there has been a disproportionately heavy curtailment in supplies to Kerala State; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to meet the full requirements of different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). Under the present system of distribution, there is no Statewise allocation. Despatches of steel from the main steel Producers are regulated by the Steel Priority Committee taking into account the end use for which steel is required, the availability and competing demands. Therefore the question of curtailment in supplies to any State as such does not arise.

The availability was short of the demand in respect of several categories of steel till recently. The steps taken to meet this situation include efforts to increase indigenous production by technological improvements, better industrial relations, improved maintenance etc.; a fairly liberal import policy, particularly in respect of categories in short supply; regulation of exports, streamlining of the distribution system; prevention of misuse of allocation of steel; release of substantial quantity of re-rollable material, which had been held up by Court injunction; and encouragement for the setting up of electric furnaces.

Survey for National Resources in Kerala

1561 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether any proposal in regard to early completion of surveys regarding national resources in the mineral area of Kerala is under consideration of Government,

(b) if so the broad outlines thereof, and

(c) the number of projects in metallurgy petroleum and other allied fields being set up during 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (c) Geological Survey of India have been conducting systematic geological mapping and mineral exploration in different parts of Kerala to locate and prove mineral deposits in the State. A Geological map of Kerala has been published. More than 50 percent area of the State has been covered by Geological mapping in recent years and the remaining area is expected to be covered by the end of the Fifth Plan. As a result of the investigations carried out so far 44 million tonnes of iron ore in Kozhikode District 318 million tonnes of Bauxite in Block I of Nilleshwar area 18 million tonnes of Bauxite in Kambala area Cannanore district 125 million tonnes of limestone in Palghat District and small reserves of graphite in Trivandrum Quilon and Ernakulam Districts have been estimated. Investigations for iron ore in Kozhikode District and for Bauxite at Nilleshwar are expected to be completed by the end of the Fourth Plan. Present field season (1972-73) programme of Geological Survey of India includes systematic mapping, assessment of clay, mica, chrysoteryl, silicasand and steatite in different parts of Kerala including investigations for iron ore and Bauxite. Subsequent work will depend upon results obtained

(c) Expansion of Cochin Refineries capacity from 2.5 to 3.3 million tonnes is underway. Phase I of Cochin refineries Fertilizer Project with a capacity of 152,000 tonnes Nitrogen per annum has been completed. A letter of intent has been issued to expand the capacity of Alway Zinc Smelter from 20,000 tonnes to 40,000 tonnes per annum. Expansion of Travancore Titanium Products Ltd's capacity from 18 to 28 tonnes per day and also proposals for setting up Titanium Complex have been contemplated. Further information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

बैलाडिला मध्य प्रदेश में इस्पात कारखाना स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव

1562. श्री हुसैन खान कछवाय :

श्री नरेश सिंह :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के बैलाडिला क्षेत्र में एक बड़े इस्पात कारखाने के निर्माण के लिये पर्याप्त सामग्री उपलब्ध है, और

(ख) क्या सरकार इस क्षेत्र में एक कारखाने की स्थापना की किसी योजना पर विचार करेगी ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) (क) बैलाडिला में लौह खनिज के विशाल भण्डार हैं।

(ख) वर्तमान सर्वेक्षणीय इस्पात कारखानों के विस्तार नये इस्पात कारखानों, जिनका कार्य प्रगति पर है कि क्षमता की गुंजाइश पर विचार करते कि अतिरिक्त शीर्षकालीन इस्पात विकास कार्यक्रम बनाते समय इस्पात

कमाने की अविविक्त क्षमता के लिये उपयुक्त स्थान के प्रश्न की भी तकनीकी-प्राथमिक आधार पर जांच का जायेगी। ऐसा करने समय अन्य उपयुक्त स्थानों का भी ध्यान में रखा जायेगा, जिससे लागत तथा पूँजीनिवेश पर लाभ की विस्तृत जांच करने के लिये तकनीकी प्राथमिक क्षमता प्रतिवेदन तैयार किये जा सकें।

Treatment Meted out to Indian POWs in Pakistan

1564. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether Government have received any complaints that the treatment meted out to the Indian P.O.Ws. in Pakistan has been very objectionable and against the terms of Geneva-Convention?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): Some such instances came to our notice and were referred to International Committee of Red Cross for investigation. Their reply is still awaited.

Indian Consultancy Service for Projects

1565. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the time of the preparation of the detailed project report of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, the advice of the Indian Experts was ignored; and

(b) whether there is any proposal with the Government to develop Indian Consultancy in future projects?

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

(b) The policy of the Government has been and continues to be the development of Indian consultancy to the maximum extent possible.

Retrenchment of Workers of Refractory Department in Durgapur Steel Plant

1567. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether 40 workers of Refractory Department of Durgapur Steel Plant have been retrenched by the management recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government will consider taking action to reinstate these workers and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c) In terms of the tripartite agreement with the Labour Unions on manning for the Refractory Department of Durgapur Steel Plant, 39 Contractors' workers were replaced in August 1972 by recruitment of regular men. The question of re-instatement of these workers does not arise.

Agreements with Foreign Countries for Promoting Political and Socio-Economic Relations

1568. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agreements signed between Government of India and the foreign countries during the last six months for promotion of political, economic and social relations and

(b) the benefits likely to be derived therefrom by the concerned countries under each agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) On the basis of information available, 33 agreements have been entered into

by the Government of India with various foreign governments between May 10 and November 10, 1972.

(b) The agreements signed cover a wide range of subjects such as improvement of political relations, cultural exchanges, economic ties, scientific and technical cooperation, etc. In each case both India as well as the country concerned will derive benefits from the implementation of the agreement.

Scheme for Boosting Output of Iron Ore

1569. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme recently for boosting output of iron ore in the country;

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

(c) the extent to which the foreign exchange earnings and export commitments are likely to be affected as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Government have formulated schemes, among others, for the expansion of Kiriburu iron ore mine, construction of new mines at Bailadila in Madhya Pradesh, Donimalai in Mysore and Malangtoli in Orissa.

(c) Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has entered into long term contract for the export of 61.26 million (dry long) tons of Bailadila ore with + 65 per cent iron content for the period April, 1971—April 1970 at 9.73 US Dollars per tonne through Vizag Inner Harbour and 10.30 US Dollars per tonne through Vizag Outer Harbour.

Increased Production at Rourkela Steel Plant

1570. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether production in the steel plant at Rourkela has picked up recently,

(b) if so, the rated production per day at present; and

(c) whether there is possibility to recover the loss which it has suffered in the past?

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

(b) The average production of ingot steel per day during the first 12 days of November, 1972 was 3,427 tonnes.

(c) The plant hopes to be able to make a profit this year and to recover, over a period of time, the loss suffered in the past.

Payment of Advance to Employees of Proof and Experiment at Balasore

1571. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Cyclone advance was paid to the employees of Proof and Experimental Establishment at Balasore as different from the flood advance;

(b) if so, how many employees got cyclone advance and how many of them got flood advance; and

(c) whether applications demanding payment of cyclone advance are pending for payment with the said authorities and if so, the number of such applications and when the advance will be paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) No cyclone advance, as different from Flood advance was paid to employees of Proof and Experimental Establishment, Balasore

(b) Cyclone Advance . Nil
Flood Advance . 279

(c) Yes, Sir. About 250 applications were pending consideration for grant of cyclone advance which would not be paid in the current financial year.

Opening of Indian Cultural Centres in San Francisco and Guyana

1572. SHRI K. MALLANNA Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6663 on the 18th May, 1972 and state:

(a) whether some Cultural Centres have since been set up in San Francisco (U.S.A) and George Town (Guyana);

(b) if so, the number of persons appointed in these Centres indicating the designation and the scale of pay attached to each post; and

(c) the names and educational qualifications of the persons appointed as also the pay drawn and the post held by each of them in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Cultural Centre in San Francisco has been opened; the one in Guyana is in the process of being established,

(b) The following persons have been appointed and have joined their posts:

(i) Smt. Mohini Singh, Director, Cultural Centre, San Francisco, in the scale of Rs. 1100—50—1600 per month.

(ii) Shri V. Deshpande, Teacher (Vocal), Cultural Centre, Guyana, in the scale of Rs. 400—40—800—50—950 per month.

(iii) Shri Vikhas Jyoti Bhattacharya, Teacher (Instrumental Music), Cultural Centre, Guyana, in the scale of Rs. 400—40—800—50—950 per month.

(iv) Shri Hashmat Ali Khan, Teacher (Tabla), Cultural Centre, Guyana, in the scale of Rs. 400—40—50—950 per month

(v) The following person has been appointed but has yet to join his post:

Shri Kailash Vajpeyi, Director, Indian Cultural Centre, Guyana in the scale of Rs. 1100—50—1600 per month.

(c) (i) Shrimati Mohini Singh, Director, Indian Cultural Centre in San Francisco;

Educational qualifications: BA(BT). Also trained in vocal and instrumental music; classical and folk dances, painting and yoga Last pay drawn Rs. 940, Dearness Pay Rs. 120, City Compensatory Allowance Rs. 75, Interim Relief Rs. 60 and Conveyance Allowance Rs. 150 plus free lodging as Manager, External Affairs Hostel, New Delhi

(ii) Shri V. Deshpande, Music Teacher (Vocal), Indian Cultural Centre, Guyana;

Educational qualifications M. Com, M.Mus. (Sangeet Praveen)

Last pay drawn: Rs. 1010/- per month as Lecturer in Commerce and Music, Doon School, Dehra Dun.

(iii) Shri Vikhas Jyoti Bhattacharya, Teacher (Instrumental Music); Educational qualifications: B.A. Senior Diploma in Sitar with distinction, Rabindra Bharati University.

Sangeet Prabhakar, Prayag Sangeet Samiti, Allahabad

Last pay drawn Rs. 475/- per month as Music Teacher at "Children Are Precious" School, New Delhi

(iv) Shri Hashmat Ali Khan, Teacher (Tabla), Cultural Centre, Guyana,

Educational qualifications Learnt Tabla for three years on Government scholarship. He had also worked at the Bharatiya Kala Kendra as Tabla Teacher for 8 years.

Last pay drawn Rs 500/- per month as teacher at the American International School New Delhi

(v) Shri Kailash Vajpeyi, Director (designate) Indian Cultural Centre, Guyana,

Educational qualifications MA PhD (Hindi), Lucknow University

Last pay drawn Rs 850/- per month as Senior Lecturer, Hastinapur College, Moti Bagh, University of Delhi

Extension of P.F. Scheme to Smaller Establishments

1573 SHRI K. MALLANNA Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of India have since considered the question of extending the Provident Fund Scheme to smaller establishments in the country; and

(b) if so the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR). (a) and (b). The Employees Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 applies at present to establishments employing 20 or more persons. The National Commission on Labour has recommended that the Act may be extended to establishments employing between 10 and 20 persons. The proposal is under consideration.

Setting up a Nickel Plant

1574 SHRI K. MALLANNA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision to set up a Nickel Plant in the country,

(b) if so the site selected for the purpose and the funds allocated for the same, and

(c) the time by which the production will be commenced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) The Central Government and the State Government of Orissa have agreed to set up a Nickel Plant for the development of Sukinda Nickel Deposit in District Cuttack, Orissa

(b) The exact location of the Nickel Smelter Plant is yet to be finalised. To start with, a sum of Rs 18.32 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government for undertaking Pilot Plant studies on Sukinda Nickel ore as envisaged in the feasibility study conducted by M/s Chemical and Metallurgical Design Corporation. The final investment decision will be taken after the Pilot Plant Studies are completed and detailed cost estimates prepared

(c) At this stage it is not possible to indicate the time by which the production of nickel metal will commence

Relocation of the Office of Geological Survey of India in Calcutta

1575 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether during his recent visit to the Geological Survey of India Office in Calcutta, he received any representation from its employees opposing dismemberment of this control

scientific data-finding body; if so, the reasonings enumerated in the memorandum, |

(b) whether a similar issue whether the Geological Survey Organisation should be divided into different bodies under different Ministries or kept as an independent central data-finding body was recently resolved in USA by holding a national seminar and the seminar preferred to maintain its unified central character, and

(c) whether a national seminar will be held with participants from the technical experts from the Geological Survey of India and similar experts from different Ministries which require data from the Geological Survey of India to decide the issue finally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) No Sir However during his recent visit to Calcutta on the 5th October 1972, the Minister of Steel and Mines informally met some representatives of the Employees of Geological Survey of India and had a talk with them regarding Government decision to set up Mineral Exploration Corporation and transfer of some of the Geological Survey of India's staff to the Corporation

(b) Government is not aware of any National Seminar held in USA or any resolution taken there at National level regarding unified central character of United States Geological Survey

(c) No such seminar is proposed to be held The decision to reorganise the Geological Survey of India was taken by the Government after all the relevant issues were considered by the Committee on Organisation of Scientific Research and Subsequently by Committee on Science and Technology which is the highest scientific body in the land It is expected that the reorganised Geological Survey of India will be in a better position to discharge its functions efficiently.

Attempts to escape by POWs from different Camps.

1576 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Pakistani Prisoners of War in different camps made attempts to escape resulting in shooting of such Prisoners of War,

(b) if so, the details about the circumstances of firings upon the Pakistani Prisoners of War and the number of them killed and injured,

(c) whether International Red Cross authority has been requested to investigate into the causes of firings on Pak prisoners of War and to ascertain the facts about casualties that followed, if so, the findings by the Red Cross, and

(d) whether these findings have been communicated to UN Secretary-General?

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

(b) So far six attempts have been made by the Prisoners of War to escape from various camps in India resulting in firing with the following details —

Date	Place	Number killed	Number injured
10-5-72	Ramgarh	1	Nil
23-6-72	Bareilly	Nil	1
25-9-72	Gwalior	Nil	1
4/5-10-72	Ranchi	2	Nil
7-10-72	Gwalior	Nil	1
28-10-72	Agra	1	1
TOTAL		4	4

In all these cases the prisoners had attempts at escape either individually or collectively

(c) Whenever such an incident occurs, International Committee of Red Cross are informed of it. They visit the Camps to know the situation and remove tension and not to investigate into its causes.

(d) Does not arise.

Complaints Regarding Unsatisfactory Distribution of Relief Materials by Indian Red Cross

1577. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

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

(a) whether there has been very complaint regarding the Indian Red Cross for unsatisfactory distribution of the relief materials; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: (a) and (b). The Indian Red Cross Society is an autonomous organisation and they have intimated that no specific complaint has been received by them from members of the public alleging unsatisfactory distribution of relief supplies.

Shortage of Trained Personnel in Economic field in Missions Abroad

1578. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of our foreign missions are unable to fulfil the economic task due to the shortage of trained personnel in this field; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide more trained staff in these missions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir, we have sufficient number of officers trained to carry out the economic tasks in our missions abroad.

(b) In order to train officers of the Indian Foreign Service in the Economic Field, a number of them are deputed during their stay in India to various Ministries and departments of the Government of India, e.g., Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Trade, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade etc. The Economic Division of the Ministry of External Affairs also provides our officers with experience in economic work.

Release of Cotton Hill Bungalow of Kerala

1579. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from the Government of Kerala for the release of the Cotton Hill Bungalow in Kerala which is now under the control of the Director, NCC; and

(b) if so, whether there is any objection to release the bungalow without any further delay?

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

(b) The Government of Kerala have been informed that the Central Government have no objection to releasing the Cotton Hill Bungalow on the State Government making available suitable alternative accommodation on the same terms and conditions under which the said bungalow is at present held by the Central Government.

Special Tribunals to try War Criminals

1580. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bangladesh Government have decided to institute special tribunals to try Pakistani prisoners of war now detained in India; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) and (b) The Government of Bangladesh has publicly indicated that it proposes to hold war crimes trials. The procedure and other details have not yet been announced.

Chinese allegation against India for instigating trouble in Tibet in 1959

1581. SHRI M M JOSEPH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China had recently blamed India for instigating the 1959 trouble in Tibet resulting in the exodus of Tibetans to India; and

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

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

(b) The Chinese allegations are totally baseless. Tibetan refugees were given shelter in India on humanitarian grounds only. India had nothing to do with what happened inside Tibet in 1959.

Proposal to terminate consular relations with Saigon Regime

1582. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to terminate consular relations with the Saigon regime and establish the same with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South-Vietnam; and

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Government have no such proposal before it at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Exploitation of Limestone deposits for Commercial purposes.

1583 SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated limestone deposits in our country to feed the cement industry;

(b) the location of these deposits in commercially exploitable conditions in the country; and

(c) the location of these deposits which are as yet not commercially exploited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) The reserves of cement grade limestone in the country are estimated as under —

(Revised in m. tonnes)

1. Measured	2,794
2. Indicated	354
3. Inferred	38,187
	<hr/> 41,335

(b) Important deposits of cement grade limestone are reported from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Orissa Bihar, Uttar Pradesh Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya, Assam and Haryana

(c) Out of the above States, the deposits of cement grade limestone in Assam Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir are not yet commercially exploited

Utilisation of areas reserved by Mysore State Board of Mineral Development for Mining

1584 **SHRI B. V. NAIK** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Mysore State Board of Mineral Development has reserved large areas for mining of iron ore in the District of North-Kanara,

(b) if so, the period and geographical extent of this reservation,

(c) the extent of utilization of this mining area,

(d) whether this utilization till now can be considered satisfactory, and

(e) if not, the steps contemplated to ensure proper utilization of this mining potential?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) The Government of Mysore and not the Mysore State Board of Mineral Development, has reserved 4794.828 Sq KM (1852 Sq Miles) area under different Blocks for iron ore in the district of North Kanara.

(b) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House

Participating N.C.C. Cadets in last Republic Day Parade

1585 **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether NCC Cadets from all over India and School Children from Delhi took part in the last Republic Day Parade,

(b) whether majority of the Cadets did not take part in the parade,

(c) the number of the NCC Cadets who came to Delhi and the number who actually took part in the parade and

(d) the per capita expenditure on the NCC Cadets and the School Children with the justification for discriminatory treatment between the NCC Cadets and the School Children?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) Out of 1068 NCC cadets who assembled in the NCC Camp, 970 belonged to Delhi and 98 cadets, who formed part of three bands, came from outside Delhi. School children from Delhi also took part in the Parade. This was because in the aftermath of the December 1971 conflict with Pakistan, it was not possible to bring large number of cadets from various States to Delhi for this occasion as was usually done in the previous parades due to transportation difficulties

(b) Majority of cadets did take part in the Parade.

(c) Out of 1068 cadets who assembled in the NCC Camp, about 990 cadets, including the three bands, participated in the March Past; the rest of the NCC cadets lined up on the ramparts of the North and South Blocks on the occasion of the Parade

(d) The per capita expenditure on messing of NCC cadets who stayed in the Camp all along was about Rs 3 per day. The school children however did not stay in any camp. They came from their homes to take part in the rehearsals and the Parade and went back to their homes after the rehearsal/Parade. An average expenditure of about 90 paise per student per day was incurred on their refreshments.

Three-Tier system of Consultation with workers to improve Labour situation at Durgapur

1586 SHRI H N MUKERJEE Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the recently evolved three-tier system of consultation with workers has led to any improvement of the labour situation in Durgapur Steel Plant,

(b) whether there had been any improvement in recent months of productivity in DSP, and

(c) if so the latest evaluation of distempers in Durgapur and prospects of improvement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir, there has been some marginal improvement in the overall industrial relations situation in the Durgapur Steel Plant since the middle of August, 1972

(b) In the months of September and October 1972, there were no major work stoppages and only a few minor troubles in different areas. The production tempo of September 1972 was not only maintained in October 1972 but substantially stepped up during the latter part of the month;

(c) It appears too early to make any such evaluation. The management of the plant are however taking steps to tone up the general discipline and behaviour patterns as well as work performance of the workers on the shop floor. The Senior Officers in each Department are undertaking discussions with the worker-Leader in their Departments as well as with other Line Managers to find out effective ways of achieving this.

टाटा संस्थान के प्रबंधक निदेशक की सेवाएं लना

1587 श्री मदनद झाग क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मरार न टाटा संस्थान के प्रबंधक निदेशक श्री बदर खा की सेवाएं कब ली जाएं उन्हें दी गई अन्य सुविधाओं सहित उनका बतन क्या है और

(ख) क्या श्री बदर खा टाटा इस्पात प्रबंध के सलाहकार भी बने रहेंगे ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) (एम० ए० बदर खा, जो पहले टाटा स्टील लिमिटेड के प्रबंध निदेशक थे, एक करार के आधार पर 14-8-1972 के अग्रहण से सरकार के सचिव तथा स्टील होल्डिंग कंपनी के मनोनीत अध्यक्ष के रूप में भारत सरकार की सेवा में आए थे। उनका बतन 4000/- रुपए प्रतिमास होगा और उन्हें दूसरे ऐसे पक्ष मिलेंगे जो इस किस्म के पदों पर काम करने वाले सरकारी अधिकारियों को मिलते हैं। उन्हें अश्वदायी भविष्य निधि के लाभ भी प्राप्त होंगे।

(ख) जी नहीं।

“ध्वाई नोट ए बोनस टू दि नेशन” शीर्षक का समाचारपत्र लेख

1588. श्री मलचन्द डाया : क्या अर्थ और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दैनिक अंग्रेजी पत्र हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' के 4 सितम्बर 1972 के पृष्ठ 5 पर प्रकाशित लेख 'ध्वाई नोट ए बोनस टू दि नेशन' की ओर दिलाया गया है और यदि हां, तो सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार बोनस पुनर्विलोकन समिति की सिफारिशें स्वीकार करने को बाध्य नहीं हैं ?

अर्थ और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री श्रीरं. के. साहिलकर : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) बोनस पुनरावलोकन समिति को अपने विचारार्थ विषयों के अनुसार बोनस भुगतान अधिनियम 1 के परिचालन का पुनरावलोकन करना है और उसमें दी हुई योजना में उपयुक्त तरमीमों के सुझाव देने हैं और विशेषकर, उन समिति को स्थापित करने वाले सरकारी संकल्प में उल्लिखित विषयों के बारे में सिफारिशें करनी हैं । अतः समिति से प्राप्त होने वाली तरमीमों और सिफारिशों के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लेना, सरकार का काम होगा ।

Difference over policy for Import of Steel

1589. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to difference of opinion between the Ministry of Industrial Development and Ministry of Steel and Mines, the Government propose to change its policy with regard to import of steel;

(b) if so, the main points of difference; and

(c) whether Government have taken a final decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) There is no such difference of opinion. (b) and (c). Do not arise.

Inadequate supply of iron and steel in Kerala

1590. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether supply of iron and steel is inadequate in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the schemes proposed to be formulated by Government to ensure adequate supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) There was a general shortage of steel materials in the country till recently and consumers in Kerala State, as in other parts of the country, may be facing the problem of inadequacy in supply. There is no statewide allocation of steel materials, which are mostly allocated taking into account the end uses corresponding availabilities in particular categories and the competing demands.

(b) Several steps have been taken to ensure adequate supply. These include efforts to increase indigenous production by technological improvements, better industrial relations, improved maintenance etc., a fairly liberal import policy, particularly in respect of categories in short supply; regulation of exports; streamlining of the distribution system; prevention of misuse of allocation of steel; release of substantial quantity of re-rollable material, which had been held up by Court injunctions; and encouragement

for the setting up of electric furnaces. These measures have already started having effect, as evidenced by the substantial drop in open market prices of several categories of steel such as Joists, Channels, and Angles etc. in the last two months.

Violence in Trade Union Movement

1591. SHRI R. N. SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing menace of violence in trade union movement in different parts of the country;

(b) whether Government have made any effort to analyse the factors responsible therefor; and

(c) if so, the factors found responsible therefor and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) According to the available provisional information, alleged indiscipline and violence accounted for 3.6 per cent of the total number of industrial disputes during 1971 as against the corresponding figure of 3.8 per cent each for 1969 and 1970.

(b) and (c). No study as such has been made on this. However, Government have been holding discussions with the interests concerned in an effort to evolve agreed measures to secure improvements in the industrial relations system.

Contract system in Coal Mines in Bihar

1592. SHRI R. N. SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether contract system has been discontinued in coal mines of Bihar;

(b) whether Government are aware that coal mines of Kedla and Jharkhand in Bihar have been given out to Managing Contractors for prospecting and mining; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Contract system has not been discontinued in all the coal mines in Bihar.

(b) Yes.

(c) The entire matter of abolition of contract labour in coal mining industry has been referred to the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board for advice.

Coal Mines run by Managing Contractors in Kedla and Jharkhand areas of Bihar

1593. SHRI R. N. SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal mines in the Kedla and Jharkhand areas of Bihar run by the Managing Contractors; and the number of workers employed therein;

(b) how many of them are permanent and how many casual; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the disproportionately large number of casual workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). Out of about 6,500 employees in 40 coal mines, about 4,800 are permanent and only about 400 are casual workers. The casual workers are employed mostly in seasonal quarries and on casual nature of jobs, such as, truck loading.

Inspection of first aid posts for coal mine workers of Kedla and Jharkhand Region of Bihar

1594 SHRI R. N. SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether dispensaries or First-Aid posts provided for coal mines workers of Kedla and Jharkhand region in Bihar are inspected by the Directorate General of Mines Safety;

(b) if so, the number of times the dispensaries were inspected during 1971-72, and

(c) the salient features of their reports and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) (a) Dispensaries are not required to be inspected. First Aid Stations and First Aid Rooms are inspected by the Directorate General of Mines Safety.

(b) First Aid Stations and First Aid Rooms in the collieries were inspected once in 1971 and two to four times so far in 1972

(c) Out of 37 working collieries in Kedla Jharkhand Group, 24 collieries have provided First Aid Stations. Out of eleven collieries of this Group which are required to provide First Aid Rooms, 3 collieries have provided them. The equipments required to be provided in the First Aid Stations were deficit in some collieries. Managements have been asked to rectify the violations and the matter is being actively pursued.

विशेष रिपोर्ट, नई दिल्ली द्वारा अशिक्षित रूप से सरकारी जमीन पर कब्जा

1595. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या श्री. पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बीस्ट पटेल नगर, नई दिल्ली स्थित विश्वेक सिनेमा का निर्माण अनधिकृत रूप से सरकारी जमीन पर किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्षेत्रफल कितना है तथा उनमें अनधिकृत जमीन कितनी और उसका मूल्य क्या है ; और

(ग) सिनेमा भालिक ने अनधिकृत जमीन का मूल्य वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

श्री. पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री. आर. के. खाडिलकर) (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मैसर्स गणेश काटन एंड प्रायल मिल्स द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों में अनधिकृत रूप से कस्टोडियन की जमीन पर कब्जा किया जाना

1596. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या श्री. पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मैसर्स गणेश काटन एंड प्रायल मिल्स के विभिन्न राज्यों में, राज्यवार, कस्टोडियन की कितनी एकड़ भूमि पर अनधिकृत रूप से कब्जा कर रखा है ;

(ख) मैसर्स गणेश काटन एंड प्रायल मिल्स से इस प्रकार अनधिकृत रूप से कब्जा की गई सरकारी भूमि की लागत के रूप में कितना धन वसूल किया गया है और किस दर पर वसूल किया गया है तथा कितना धन वसूल किया जाना बाकी है , और

(ग) बकाया धनराशि शीघ्र वसूल करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री. पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री. आर. के. खाडिलकर) (क) से (ग) एक फ़ैक्टरी पहले जिसका नाम "काटन मिनिंग एंड प्रैक्टीस फैक्टरी" था और अब "गणेश काटन एंड प्रायल मिल्स" है, जो पंजाब के जिला दिहा

की मीर माडी में स्थित है वाषक पट्टे की नीलामी करने के कारण जिसका प्रबंध निष्कास मन्त्रालय ग्रामिण के अधीन है। फैक्टरी एक मनुष्य सम्पत्ति है जिसमें ग्रामिण (निष्कास) का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। मीर गैर-निष्कासता है जिसमें अनुपात की सीमा 97 है। इस फैक्टरी द्वारा किसी भी सरकारी भूमि पर अनधिकृत रूप में कब्जा नहीं किया गया है। इसलिए इस बारे में किसी भी गांधी की बमली का प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

मेमर्स साईकिल गियर फैक्टरी कालकाजी, नई दिल्ली द्वारा अनधिकृत रूप से सरकारी भूमि पर कब्जा

1597 श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री क्या अब मीर पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कोशिश करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मेमर्स साईकिल गियर फैक्टरी कालकाजी नई दिल्ली में स्वामित्व में कुछ सरकारी भूमि पर अनधिकृत रूप में कब्जा कर लिया है और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उस भूमि का क्षेत्र मीर मूल्य कितना है और इस बारे में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की है?

अब मीर पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री श्रीराम के, साईकिलकार) (क) मीर (ख) नया मुनि प्रस्तुत किए जा रहे हैं और जानकारी जैसा प्रस्तुत होगी सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

Factories Closed

1798 SHRI VARKLEY GEORGE Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the number of factories closed in different States up to October, 1972 and the reasons for their closure?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR) Presumably the information sought is about closures during 1972 up to October 1972. According to the available provisional information the number of factories which had closed down in different States during the period January to August 1972 was 1061. The main reasons for the closures are reported to be shortage of raw materials, financial stringency, lackness in business, accumulation of stock, labour trouble etc.

Proposal for enlargement of Indian territorial water boundary

1594 SHRI VARKEY GEORGE Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to enlarge the present territorial water boundary of India and

(b) if so the decision taken in the matter

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

List of active workers of CIA

1800 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are in possession of the list of active workers of CIA, published in American Journals and publications written in G.D.R. and

Matters

(b) whether Government would ensure that those persons whose names appear in this list, are not posted in India in any capacity?

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

(a) Government have seen such lists;

(b) Government will take whatever action is necessary in its own judgement to ensure the security of the country.

12.00 hrs.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): With regard to Shaw Wallace & Company, an Indian citizen was off-loaded from an aircraft and taken into custody.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not in the agenda.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yesterday I had written to you in the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Your writing to me does not give you the right to raise it here.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: May I make a brief submission with your permission?

MR. SPEAKER: No, I do not give him that permission. Let him not speak without being allowed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you must make clear two things. In the olden days, in the last House we could raise any point during the zero hour. Then you gave a directive that the Member should write to you in advance before raising it in the House. I have written to you in the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If our rights are curtailed like this, what is the point in our remaining here? It is a matter which involves one thousand employees and millions of rupees

Matters

worth of foreign exchange. It is a scandal. A man has been off-loaded from the aircraft. Kindly look into the matter. Perhaps, you do not know what I am talking about.

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen everything. Kindly resume your seat.

SHRI PILOO MODY (GODHRA):

Sir a very serious situation has occurred in Faridabad, where last year a medical college was started charging every student a fee of Rs. 10,000 and a capitation fee of another Rs. 10,000. By taking Rs. 20,000 from every student, a sum total of something like Rs. 44 lakhs were collected by this organisation. For a whole year this organisation has been running its schools in a shed or a hall with wooden partition with no programme of acquiring any land or constructing any building. That organisation started the college with two teachers and without a principal. This has been going on for a year and the boys are very agitated because their future has been jeopardised. There are 220 odd students there with no facilities at all. Every time they ask the management of the school for any facilities, they get nothing but negative, evasive replies or even jeers from the authorities. These boys have been going from pillar to post. They have gone to the Health Ministry, Education Ministry, Labour Ministry, Government and Chief Minister of Haryana and the Prime Minister; they have written to the Members of Parliament. Everybody just shunts them and they are driven from pillar to post. I think this is a very serious matter. Although the administration of educational institutions may be left to the States, the maintenance of standards of education is a central subject and Parliament has a responsibility for it. I think some drastic action needs to be taken by the government to see that this sort of defrauding of students to the extent of lakhs of rupees does not take place and I would appreciate it, Sir, if you would make a request to the Minister to make a statement on this subject.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see to it.

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh) I believe, there is a medical college in Banaras which should also be looked into

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) मैं जालंधर पेपर्स की बाबत भर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि 12 लैंगवेज पेपर्स में से 10 अखबारों में स्ट्राइक हो गई और उन की जो डिमांड है कि 25 प्रतिशत रिलीफ दिया जाय वह अभी तक कसीड नहीं की गई है । तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि लेबर मिनिस्टर इटरवीन करे और इस बारे में स्टेटमेंट दे ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Please give me a little time Sir This is a very important matter Shaw Wallace & Co was changing hands by illegal remittance of foreign exchange It has come out in bold letters I have given that to Mr Shyamnandan Mishra

MR SPEAKER You should wait You will get an opportunity, but not today I cannot allow more than one

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I wrote to you yesterday

Mr SPEAKER There are so many others also Let me see I cannot allow so many

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I will wait

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) . अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने किसबे कैम्प की जाच के बारे में आप को लिखा है । मंत्री महोदय ने 15 नवम्बर को ईफार्मेशन दी थी कि सारे मामले की जाच हो रही है और 4 दिन में रिपोर्ट आने वाली है । आज तो 23 तारीख हो गई अभी तक किसबे कैम्प की जाच की बात पूरी हुई है या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय देखिए, आज का दिन भी अभी और है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी 4 दिन के 7 दिन हो गए । अगर जाच नहीं हुई है तो मंत्री महोदय आ कर बताएं कि समय बढ़ा दिया जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा ख्याल है कि तीन छुट्टियां वह निकाल रहे हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात आप उन को कहने दीजिए, आप क्या कह रहे हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नीतिज्ञ और परि-बहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह राज्य मंत्री इस समय राज्य सभा में हैं । लेकिन उन्होंने मुझे यह सूचना दी है कि रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत हो चुकी है और इस समय उस की छानबीन और जाच की जा रही है । बहुत से केसेज भी चालू हो गए हैं जो घटनाएं घटी हैं उन के आधार पर । ता दोनों बातें देखनी पड़ेगी कि क्या वह केसेज चालू रहे तो उन के होते हुए भी रिपोर्ट की सारी चीजें, उस की मान्यताएं और परिणाम तथा मारी रिपोर्टें खोल दी जाये तो सब ज्यूडिस केस पर इसका असर पड़ सकता है । लेकिन रिपोर्टें मिल चुकी हैं और वह विचाराधीन हैं ।

SHRI PILOO MODY The same conditions as in Faridabad prevail in the Delhi University at the Medical College

MR SPEAKER You can confine yourself first to Faridabad If you mix it up with the others, then the whole significance will be lost

SHRI PILOO MODY That is why I have separated it

MR SPEAKER I tried to consider your question I was a little undecided (*Interruption*) After all, standards are our responsibility Under 'standards' any standard may come (*Interruption*) When you give me the discretion, I have to exercise many standards here

I made an observation when questions about unemployment were being asked that the House would get an opportunity to discuss it for two to three hours This very Resolution is coming tomorrow

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
Non-official Resolution

MR SPEAKER Yes, non-official Resolution You can have as much time as you like I thought I should invite your attention, so that you may be ready to it tomorrow—those members who want to participate in it

SHRI PILOO MODY I have already given notice under 193

MR SPEAKER I only wish that you join me in examining the number of notices that come Mr Bosu thinks that only his notice is there There are so many others also

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I am aware of it

SHRI R S PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) This is a Private Member's Resolution and it is customary for the House to reject such Bills or Resolutions Two hours should be allotted separately to draw the attention of the Government to this very serious problem—to provide some allowance to the educated unemployed

MR SPEAKER I will allow it the moment your Minister agrees

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR Let him take me into confidence before he raises it here

MR SPEAKER I will welcome it any time even if it is earlier, if you can sort it out

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS AND FAMILY PENSION FUND ACT, 1952

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952—

- (i) The Employees Provident Funds (Fourth Amendment) Scheme 1972 published in Notification No G.S.R. 506 in Gazette of India dated the 29th April 1972
- (ii) The Employees Family Pension (First Amendment) Scheme 1972 published in Notification No G.S.R. 978 in Gazette of India dated the 19th August, 1972
- (iii) The Employees Provident Funds (Sixth Amendment) Scheme 1972, published in Notification No G.S.R. 1185 in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1972
- (iv) The Employees Family Pension (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1188 in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1972
- (v) The Employees Provident Funds (Eighth Amendment) Scheme, 1972, published in Notification No G.S.R. 1299 in Gazette of India dated the 7th October, 1972
- (vi) The Employees Family Pension (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1299 in Gazette of India dated the 7th October 1972

[Placed in Library Ser No LT-3767/72]

(Rlys.) 1970-71

(2) A copy of Notification No. G S R 1251 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th October, 1972 adding the cotton ginning, baling and pressing industry to Schedule I to the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952, under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3767/72]

12.11 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1970-71

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up the discussion on the Demands for Excess Grants (Railways). Only one hour is allotted.

DEMAND No. 5—WORKING EXPENSES— REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved

"That a sum of Rs 16,97,586 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1971"

DEMAND No. 16—PENSIONARY CHARGES—PENSION FUND

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved

"That a sum of Rs. 4,13,984 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Pensionary Charges—Pension Fund' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1971."

The Excess Demands are now before the House. Shri Jagadish Bhattacharyya—he is not here. Shri Sarjoo Pandey—he is also not here.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore)
rose—

MR. SPEAKER: If you want that I should wait, we can do it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: No, there are only two or three points. There are three or four main heads given in these Demands for Excess Grants and among them, one is the question of construction of new lines and also repairs and maintenance expenses. In this connection I would like to draw the particular attention of the Minister to conditions which are prevailing on a very important stretch of a recently constructed track in this country. I refer to the Kirandul-Kotavalasa line in the South-Eastern Railway which is mainly used for transporting high-grade iron ore from Bailadilla in Madhya Pradesh to Visakhapatnam for shipment. As everybody knows, the construction of this line has really been a very creditable feat of engineering of the Indian Railways. They claim that there is no other track anywhere in the world which carries such a heavy load at such a high altitude. But I have to point out that the conditions of the staff employed on this line from Kirandul to Kotavalasa, including the intermediate stations are really deplorable. Despite the repeated assurances from the Railway Administration, they have not been provided with quarters. There are no arrangements for medical and other facilities. Generally, there are no facilities for drinking water even and they have to depend on water from the mountain springs or streams in the mountains. A few quarters have begun to be constructed only at the railway head at Kirandul but the staff which are employed throughout this track and which are doing work of an extremely strategic nature from the point of view of our national economy, have repeatedly been assured that quarters will be provided, drinking water will be provided and medical facilities will be provided, but nothing has been done so far and this is causing extreme discontentment and resentment among these people and nobody wants to go there and the staff who are given orders of transfer to that section are, generally for these reasons, most reluctant to go there.

[SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA]

Therefore, I will request the hon Minister to look into this matter with some sense of urgency because, as far as the South-Eastern Railway administration is concerned with whom I have personally taken up this matter on many occasions, they plead that it is the shortage of funds and resources that is holding up the execution of this work. This is a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER: This is about Excess Grant only.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I know; it deals with new lines and construction of residential buildings. These are mentioned under Grant No. 14 and No. 5. I have to make some reference.

MR. SPEAKER: They are already over-spent.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: They are asking for more money. More money will be spent.

MR. SPEAKER: That was spent in excess of the Grant.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That money is over-spent. But certain things were overlooked.

MR. SPEAKER: I leave it to you to connect it somehow or other.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Regarding construction of the Metropolitan Project in Calcutta, recently we have been given to understand that Railways have decided (contrary to assurance given earlier), that some of the contract work jobs are going to be given out to private contractors. I want to know whether it is a fact or not.

MR. SPEAKER: I would not have stopped but if somebody reads the debate tomorrow, he would also like to know whether Speaker was there or not, and then, he would ask, whether the Speaker was sleeping. You can speak on some other occasion about that.

(Rlys.) 1970-71

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Then also, as you said, some matters of relevancy should be laid down.

MR. SPEAKER: Somehow you connect it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I say about the operation staff of the electric traction department?

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever you like; I have made my position clear.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I don't want you to be accused of anything.

MR. SPEAKER: I have made my position clear. Now you can go on.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This comes under New Lines. Anyway, it is for the hon. Minister to tell us whether this important work is going to be done departmentally or whether this is going to be given out to private contractors. So far as the Railway electrification staff is concerned and the operating staff is concerned, there, a big problem has arisen because many of these electrification projects are being completed or are nearing completion with the result that the staff concerned gets declared as surplus to the requirements. They were given the impression that they would be absorbed in some of the new projects and new lines. There is some controversy going on whether priority should be given to these people or some other surplus staff of casual category who had been employed and who are now unemployed and who had been told that they could be given some priority when new opportunities of employment open up. It is a serious question. It is creating tension between one category and another category. I hope he will kindly clarify the position as to how this priority is to be determined in the case of absorption of surplus staff.

श्री बल्लिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे की जो एक्सेस ग्रान्ट इस समय उपस्थिति की गई है, मैं उस का समर्थन करने के लिये बड़ा हुमा हूँ.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जो भी बोलें, इस के बीच में से बोलें ; आप के हाथ में जो कागज है—एक्सेस ग्रान्ट्स का—उस के रिलेवेंट ही बोलिये ।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : मैं कोशिश तो यही करूंगा लेकिन मुमकिन है कि थोड़ा बहुत इधर-उधर हो जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : थोड़ा बहुत हो जाय, लेकिन बिल्कुल बाहर न चले जाय ।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : मैं आप के आदेश का पालन करूंगा । मैं मंत्री जी की इस बात का स्वागत करता हूं कि वर्कर्स पार्टिसिपेशन होना चाहिये, देश के अन्दर एक यूनियन होनी चाहिये, लेकिन रेलवे में अब तक जो यूनियन्स हैं, वे सारी कैंटेग्रीज को रिप्रेजेंट नहीं करती हैं । विशेषकर रेलवे जो आज घाटे में चल रही है, जो लाम हो रहा है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यूनियन इस में कहा से आ गई ? यह तो एक्सेस ग्रान्ट है जो खर्च हो चुकी है । अपनी बात को रिलेवेंट बनाइये ।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : मैं इसीलिये कोशिश कर रहा हूं । मैं कह रहा था कि मिनिस्ट्रीरियल स्टाफ, कर्मशियल स्टाफ या जो दूसरा स्टाफ है, जब इन का पार्टीसिपेशन हो तो इस बात का ध्यान रखना होगा कि जिन का कोई असर न हो, ऐसे रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स उस में न ले लिये जाय । जो फेडरेशन है उन को भी शामिल करना चाहिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: May I bring it to the notice of the House that Excess Demands are not Supplementary Demands? In the introductory remarks in the explanatory booklet also, it has been clearly mentioned:

"The Demands for Excess Grants included in this booklet relate to

expenditure incurred during 1970-71 in excess of the amounts granted by Parliament and are being presented for regularisation."

बात खत्म हो गई माल बीत गया । लेकिन आप आगे की बात कर रहे हैं ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Then, what is there to discuss? They have spent the money, and Parliament will approve of it. . .

MR. SPEAKER: They have to come to Parliament for regularisation.

आप बहम कर सकते हैं कि जो एक्सेस हुई है वह क्यों हुई है । जो ग्राइडम है उस पर ज्यादा खर्चा कैसे आ गया ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : यह भी बोल सकते हैं कि ठीक से खर्चा नहीं हुआ, हमारे ढंग से खर्चा होना चाहिए था । यह बोलने का हक है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो हो चुका है ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : तो छोड़ दीजिए, बहस की क्या जरूरत है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वाल्नियर): बहस की जरूरत है, सवाल पूछ सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन वह तो यूनियन को ले बैठे हैं । अगर इसी तरह से हर बात को ले आयें तो फिर मेरे बैठने की क्या जरूरत है ।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : मेरा यह कहना है कि जो एक्सेस ग्रान्ट्स खर्च हुई हैं, अगर कर्मशियल क्लर्कों से ठीक काम लिया जाता तो आज एक्सेस ग्रान्ट्स मांगने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती । जो घाटा हो रहा है उसका कारण यह है कि जो काम करने वाले हैं उनको हानोर किया जाता है, उनकी कोई पूछ नहीं है और जो अफसर बैठे हैं उनकी राय की कोई

[श्री बान्त्रिका प्रस्ताव]

कीमत नहीं है। नीचे के मोमो से राय ली जाती है, एक्सेस खर्च करने का यही कारण है।

जैसा कि मैं कल कह रहा था कि हमारे देश के जो पिछड़े भाग हैं उनकी उपेक्षा की जा रही है। महुवाडीह से भटनी तक जो छोटी लाइन है उसको बड़ी लाइन में बदलने की बात थी लेकिन उसको नहीं लिया गया है। हनुमन्तैया जी ने कहा था कि उसको पहले फेज में लिया जायेगा लेकिन उसको नहीं लिया गया। बाराबकी से समस्तीपुर तक छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का काम शुरू किया गया है। रेविन यह काम बाराबकी से शुरू न करके समस्तीपुर की तरफ से शुरू किया गया है इस काम को बाराबकी की तरफ से शुरू करना चाहिए था क्योंकि जितनी भी इडस्ट्रीज है वह इसी तरफ लगी हुई है। या फिर यह काम दोनों तरफ से एक साथ शुरू किया जाता। यह सारी बातें न होने की वजह से ही एक्सेस खर्चा हुआ है।

इसी प्रकार से हमारे वर्कर्स की तरफ से बराबर बोनस और थर्ड पे कमिशन की रिपोर्ट की मांग हो रही है लेकिन उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। कम से कम उनको यह मालूम तो हो जाना चाहिए कि थर्ड पे कमिशन की रिपोर्ट कब तक आ जायेगी और उनकी जो बोनस की मांग है वह कब तक मंजूर कर ली जायेगी। यदि यह स्पष्ट नहीं होता है तो हो सकता है कि वर्कर्स काम ही करना बन्द कर दें।

हनुमन्तैया जी ने कहा था कि बनारस विश्व से एक सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र है और उसके लिए उन्होंने कहा था कि उसको बनायेगे, मास्टर प्लान तैयार है लेकिन उस पर काम शुरू नहीं किया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ मुझ पर भी रहम कीजिए। मैं भी यहां पर बैठा हूँ।

श्री बान्त्रिका प्रस्ताव : जो पिछड़े भाग हैं जहां से सरकार को आमदनी होने वाली है वहां पर काम नहीं होता है और इसीलिए एक्सेस ग्रांट्स हमारे सामने आती हैं। हमारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ इस पर भी कहिए जो आपके सामने है।

श्री बान्त्रिका प्रस्ताव : वार्जिलिंग से एक्सप्रेस चलाई जाये तो आपकी इनकम बढ़ जायेगी और फिर एक्सेस ग्रांट्स की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। बस साल से मांग की जा रही है लेकिन उसको पूरा नहीं किया जा रहा है।

हमारे एरिया में सौ वर्ष पुराने पुल बने हुए हैं घाघरा नदी पर, उनकी ठीक से देख-रेख नहीं हो रही है। वह जब टूट जायेगे तब सरकार एक्सेस ग्रांट लेकर हमारे सामने आयेंगी। पहले से ही सरकार का ध्यान उस तरफ जाना चाहिए।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd.). I do not know whether I will be exactly relevant

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कह रहे हैं कि ज़ा पुल है वह टूट जायेंगे तो फिर वह एक्सेस ग्रांट्स से आयेंगे।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : सरया तो खर्ब हा गया है इसलिए बोलने से बचा फायदा ?
(व्यवधान) . पयूबर के लिए गाइडलाइन्स भी देनी है कि ऐसा खर्चा न हो।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: As I have said, I may not be very relevant. As my hon. friend has already pointed out, the excess expenditure has already been incurred. But there are certain irregularities and unusual things taking place for which a few months afterwards they may come up with demands for excess grants.

(Rlys.) 1970-71

I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the happenings in Assam. I am getting telegrams every day. I have already written to him about it. In Assam, many railway stations have been burnt, staff quarters have been razed to the ground, many railway employees have been manhandled, mercilessly beaten and some have even been killed. A large number of people are shifting their families, because they have no staff quarters, from that area to other areas outside the State. There is entire dislocation of traffic. There has been suspension of train service. As a result of all these things, naturally excess expenditure will have to be incurred for regularising which they will come to us later in the year.

I am told that the hon. Minister will come out with a statement tomorrow on the incidents in Vijaywada and their places. As we all know, there has been suspension of train service to the south. As a matter of fact, in the last two months, many incidents have taken place and train services have been cancelled. But in the national press, not a word of this has appeared; no information has been given. There have been incidents as a result of which dozens of trains have been completely suspended, many railway employees were injured or killed; staff quarters and railway stations have been burnt. Thousands of railway employees have suffered. Employees have had to go away from places like Pandu. I do not want to go into details; there is no time for it. I only say here that it is absolutely wrong for the national press to have enforced in a calculated and planned manner a complete black-out of all such news. I myself give a small statement for publication giving only the gist, but not a line of it has appeared anywhere in the press.

It is very strange that the happenings in Assam have been completely blacked out. I only say that by this means you will not be able to solve the problem. Suppressing facts is no solution; it will burst out. It may

take an explosive form somewhere else. The only way out is focus national attention on these things and bring national pressure to bear on these things so that it may serve as a check on violent activities and on criminals and undesirable elements.

I therefore hope that when the hon. Minister makes his statement tomorrow on the incidents in Vijaywada he will also make a similar statement in regard to the Assam situation bearing on the extent it has affected the railways, it being a Central subject.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) I am afraid I may not be very relevant, according to you. I support the demands for excess grants. I would like to refer to the new lines and needs in the Southern Railway, especially in Kerala.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी आप उनसे कह सकते हैं कि एग्जॉप्रिगेशन पर बोले, एक्सेस ग्रान्ट्स पर बोलने की ज़रूरत ही नहीं है। एग्जॉप्रिगेशन में तो सभी कुछ आ सकता है।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता आपने मेम्बरस के सल्ल काफिडेंस को शेक कर दिया है।

अब यह सहोदय इधर भी हो रहा है। आप ही मुझे बताइये।

I seek your opinion. Suppose you were the Speaker, what would you do?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Do many things which you also are doing.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: You may make him a member of the Panel of Chairman.

MR. SPEAKER: I must follow the rules

(Rlys.) 1970-71

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Government has accepted the demand of the people of Kerala and decided to convert the Trivandrum-Ernakulam line into a broadgauge line; and they should have spent some money also on it. So I have to support this demand. Meanwhile, I may draw the attention to the demand of our people that it should be converted into an electrified line. Even the Southern Railway is also agreeable to this proposal. I feel there is some resistance from the Railway Board. Electricity is cheap in Kerala because Idiki project is about to be completed and Dr. K. L. Rao has been kind enough to sanction many projects. When cheap electricity is available, why should Government want to spend more money on diesel and coal? I request the Minister to speed up the survey for electrification of the railway line between Trivandrum and Ernakulam and see that the demand of the people of Kerala must be conceded.

Government has to spend more money because there is no stores depot either general or sub-depots in Kerala and they are forced to spend money on transporting all these items from Madras and Mysore to Kerala. Kerala contributes Rs. 100.8 crores, which is 35 per cent of the gross earnings of the Southern Railway. Yet, they spend more money for transportation of items from stores from other places because there is no stores depot in Kerala; that is why there is more expenditure. These stores are situated even 600 to 1,000 kilometers away. Frequent transportation of these items to Kerala is always an additional expenditure to the Railways. This demand has to come because of that. To avoid this kind of expenditure, they must open a stores depot in Kerala.

I now come to the proposal of the Railways for a wagon building workshop. Wagons are scarce in Kerala and cash crops need wagons to be transported from Trivandrum and Cochin to other places. There is an

oil refinery also. They incur expenditure in getting wagons from outside; it would be better if they start a wagon workshop in Kerala itself where they could produce nearly 4,000 wagons and also give employment to the unemployed youngmen in Kerala. I do not want to go into the details, while supporting this demand because you would ring the bell. So, it is the consistent demand of the people of Kerala as well as the Government of Kerala to electrify the railway line between Trivandrum and Ernakulam and I appeal to the Minister to accept it.

MR. SPEAKER: You can continue; I did not ring the bell.

श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र (गुरदासपुर) :
प्रध्दक्ष महोदय, जहां तक रेलवेज की सप्ली-
मेंटरी डिमांड्स फार ग्रंट्स का ताल्लुक है
इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकती कि पुरानी
रेल लाइनों को बढ़ाने और नई रेल लाइनें
बिछाई जानी आवश्यक हैं और ऐसा किया
जाना देश की प्रगति पथ पर बढ़ते रहने की
निशानी है ।

मैं इस अवसर पर बहुत संक्षेप में मिनिस्टर
साहब की तबज्जह इस तरफ दिलाना
चाहूंगा कि नई रेलों के बनने से नतीजे के
तीर पर बड़े-बड़े शहर पुरानी लाइन पर थे
उनको बराबादी से बचाया जाय । इस
सिलसिले में मैं खासतौर पर मंत्री जी की
तबज्जह पठानकोट की तरफ दिलाऊंगा
जिसने कि पार्टिशन के बाद एक गेटवे की
शकल प्रकट्यार कर ली है । उस की
आबादी कोई 15,000 से बढ़ कर आज
80,000 है । लेकिन नई रेलवे लाइन
बन जाने से गवर्नमेंट ने फँसला किया है कि
जो दो ट्रेन्स हैं, सियालवा एक्सप्रेस और
श्रीनगर मेल वह बर्रौर पठानकोट को टप
किये हुये बाहर से निकल जायं । बैसे तो जालन्धर
छावनी से सीधी घाती है यह लाइन लेकिन
जालन्धर शहर की इम्पोर्टेन्स को देखते हुए

यह फैसला हुआ है कि जालन्धर शहर की तरफ से रेल होकर जाय। मैं उन से यही भर्ज करूंगा कि पठानकोट में बहुत से उधर से उजड़े हुए भ्राम्दी आबाद हुए हैं। 25 साल के इस भर्ज से उन्होंने वहां पर अपने आप को आबाद किया है। हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार की पालिसी के तहत लकड़ी के बाहर जाने से पठानकोट की इम्पोर्ट्स कम हो गई है। अगर यह दो बड़ी रेलवे ट्रैस पठानकोट को टच नहीं करेगी तो यह उस की जो इम्पोर्ट्स हैं वह खत्म हो जायेंगी। जिन लोगों ने बड़ी मुश्किल से 25 साल में अपने आप को आबाद किया था एक बार वह रैफ्यूजीज बनेंगे। वह मेरा हलका है और ज़र मिनिस्टर साहब वहां देखने के लिए गये थे तो मैंने उनसे भर्ज किया था, कि कुलियो ने, दुकानदारों ने भी और जितने वहां के कारोबारी भ्राम्दी हैं उन सब ने उन के सामने इस बात की गुजारिश की थी कि गवर्नमेंट को इस पर कोई ज्यादा खर्चा करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

मैं यहाँ पर सिर्फ यही भर्ज करूंगा कि आप बड़ी खुशी में जम्मु से ट्रैस चलायें यह दोनों रेलगाड़ियों पठानकोट टच जरूर करे। यह जरूरी है कि पठानकोट की जो तकरीबन 15,000 की आबादी है और जो कि दिन पर दिन बढ़ती जा रही है उस को किसी किस्म का घाटा न रहे। इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से बड़े अदब के साथ भर्ज करूंगा कि वह मेरी गुजारिश के बारे में गौर से सोचें और अगर मुमकिन हो तो इस बारे में मदद की जाय।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (मालियर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सही है कि सविधान का आर्टिकल 118(बी) इस बात की इजाजत देता है कि अगर किसी वित्तीय वर्ष में जो खपत सदन ने मंजूर किया है उससे अधिक खर्चा हो तो उसके सम्बन्ध में एक

वक्तव्य सदन के सामने रखा जाय और सदन की स्वीकृति में जो अधिक खर्चा है, एक्सेस है, उसको बंध रूप दे दिया जाय। लेकिन समझ को यह देखना होगा कि आखिर एक्सेस एक्सेप्टिचर क्यों हुआ। क्या जब किसी काम के खर्चे का अंदाज लगाया गया था तो अंदाज लगाने में गलती की गई? किसी काम के लिए अगर हम न रुपया रखा था तो क्या वह रुपया कम रखा था या उस काम को इस तरह से किया गया कि रुपया ज्यादा खर्च हो गया। क्या उस सम्बन्ध में जिन अफसरों पर जिम्मेदारी डाली गई थी काम की, उनका जबाब तलब किया गया कि उन्होंने एक्सेस रुपया क्या खर्च किया? मन्त्रालय के लिए यह कठिन नहीं होना चाहिए कि वह अंदाज लगा सकें कि कि काम पर कितना रुपया खर्च होगा। अब अगर अंदाज लगाने में गलती है तो उस गलती को दुरुस्त करना होगा। अगर अफसरों में यह आदत पड़ गयी है कि वह ज्यादा रुपया खर्च करते हैं और वह सोचते हैं कि यह एक रूटीन चीज है, पार्लियामेंट के सामने हम जायेंगे और रैगुलेशनेशन हो जायगा, चाहे हम जितना रुपया खर्च कर दें कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। अगर यह स्थिति पैदा हो रही है तो बिला शक यह स्थिति गम्भीर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को मालूम होगा कि युनाइटेड किंगडम से अगर कोई एक्सेस खर्च कर दे तो वह एक्सेस उसकी जेब से बसूल की जा सकती है। किसी अफसर को इस बात की छूट नहीं दी जा सकती है कि जो भी पार्लियामेंट ने मंजूर दी है उस से अधिक खर्चा करे। लेकिन यहाँ आप देखेंगे कि एक मद में 16 लाख रुपये तक अधिक खर्च किया गया है। वैसे तो खर्चा किया गया है 17 लाख 35 हजार 480 रुपये मगर पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमिटी ने कहा है कि 37 हजार 894 रुपये ठीक नहीं है, यह मिसक्लासिफिकेशन है, आप

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

कम कीजिये तब मंत्रालय इतना रुपया कम करके ले आया । पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमिटी की उस में जांच पड़ताल जरूर हुई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य चेयरमैन थे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी हा, इसीलिए मैं बोल रहा हूँ नॉक्स रेलवे मंत्रालय इस तरह की एक्सेस ग्रांट्स लेकर समझ के सामने आया, यह एक राजमर्ग की चीज हो जाय तो ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। एक स्ट्रिक्ट कंट्रोल हो और पार्लियामेंट को विश्वास में लिया जाय कि सबकुछ में जो बजट बनाया जाता है खर्च का अनुमान लगाया जाता है, वह ठीक है । किसी एक्स्प्लानल सरकारमंटास में अधिक खर्च करने की इजाजत दी जा सकती है प्रत्यक्षा नहीं । लेकिन इसमें जो मैमोरेण्डम में दिया गया है वह हर मामले में गलत के नीचे उतरने वाला नहीं है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि रेलवे मंत्रालय में वह जरूर कड़ाई करे और अफसरों को हिदायत दे कि किसी भी हालत में ज्यादा खर्चा नहीं होना चाहिए और उन के सिर पर वह तलवार लटकती रहे कि अगर वह ज्यादा खर्चा करेंगे तो इसके लिए उन से जवाब तलब किया जा सकता है और जरूरत हो तो उनसे वह खर्चा भी वसूल किया जा सकता है ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) I would only refer to one point which has been referred to by my hon friend, Shri Ram Avtar Shastri, and others and which is within the knowledge of the hon. Minister There is a growing discontent among the railway employees throughout the country regarding government's decision, which is discriminatory, regarding the payment of bonus under the new Ordinance. I cannot imagine how

the railway workers who are manufacturing locomotives, whether in Chittaranjan or Banaras have been deprived of their bonus

अध्यक्ष महोदय इस में बोनस का सवाल कैसे आ गया ? वह तो एक्सेस ग्रांट्स की बात है ।

SHRI S M BANERJEE साहब, बोनस का मसला इसी में हल हो जाने दीजिये, नहीं तो आप भी मुश्किल में पड़ जायेंगे और मैं भी मुश्किल में पड़ जाऊंगा ।

We representing the railway employees have been demanding that the employees serving departmental undertakings should also be covered by the Bonus Act. Since they were not agreeable, this question was referred to the Bonus Review Committee, because our recommendations were unanimous. Perhaps they will give their consent and say that railway employees should also be included. I would urge upon the Minister to bring pressure on the government and see that the injustice done to the railway employees is rectified and removed. We have given a memorandum to the Prime Minister which deals with railway employees, defence employees and others. If the Railway Minister is not in a position to give a clearcut reply now, let him convey our feelings to the Prime Minister. I am sure the Defence Minister and the Railway Minister, are very sore about it because all the public sector employees have been given this bonus of 8.33 per cent but the departmental employees are not given this bonus. I want the Railway Minister to convey our feelings to the Prime Minister and back up our demand when it is taken up by government for consideration.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): Mr. Speaker, I agree with the hon. Member, Shri Vajpayee, that it is perhaps irritating for the members when supplementary demands are brought up before the House and one would perhaps

like the railways to be more precise and accurate in their budgeting. But the very fact that provision has been made so that in case any excess expenditure has been incurred it is subject only to the approval of the House means that we cannot always possibly be accurate in an economy where there are so many ups and downs, where things do not come according to our expectations, where trains and railway stations are burnt for entirely different reasons, may be in one place because some theatres refused tickets to the students, in another place because they do not like the language spoken there or in the third place because they wanted some political settlement. Under these circumstances, therefore, I must say that while we should certainly take this advice into consideration, I may have to come again and again; because of these uncertainties, I would not like to hold out an assurance that it would be possible for us to draw up our estimates so accurately that we do not have to bother you again and again. But I assure you that this aspect shall be taken care of as best as we can.

I share the anxiety of the hon Member, Shri Samar Guha about my employees who have been subjected to considerable torture in Andhra Pradesh. We have tried to cancel the trains. He referred to the trains being cancelled for the last two months. It is not out of pleasure. My anxiety has been to see that the railway property is protected, that the passengers are not molested or put into difficulties and that our personnel is not put to difficulties, and that is the reason why we thought that by cancelling passenger trains we would be creating sufficient public opinion against these activities or at least we shall be able to bring some kind of law and order. Unfortunately, it is not happening. Very probably, we are not strict enough about it. But I do not want to say anything on the floor of the House which would inflame the already hot atmosphere.

We have been trying to take the utmost care of our employees and railway property. Only day before yesterday one employee was burnt alive by pouring petrol on him. To-day just as I am sitting here I have got a report that he has succumbed. Now what do I do? These are problems which affect us very seriously, and I would appeal to the House to see that moral pressure is brought about on the whole nation to ensure that, whenever we have any differences of any kind, the innocent persons who have nothing to do with them are not made the victims.

Hon members have raised many issues. You, Sir, were good enough to say that these were not quite relevant to the subject. I share their anxiety that this may be an occasion for them to get some kind of an assurance or clarification from me; they think that letters written to me may take some time to be replied and that if they raise their points here, I may be able to give instant replies.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I wanted to know whether you could put before the House the facts relating to the happenings in Assam and Andhra Pradesh in the last two months in regard to railway employees. You can put them before the House.

SHRI T. A. PAI: You wanted only about Assam?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Assam and Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I shall consider it

A reference has been made to the casual labour who are involved in project works on the South-Eastern Railway. I share the anxiety of the hon. members who have brought their problems to my notice. I think, out of 2,000 people, there should be no problem in absorbing 1,500 of them; but it does not mean that we are not concerned with the balance of them. The problem is that, if we shift them to

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[SHRI T A PAI]

the other States, first we find some kind of a reluctance on the part of these people themselves, after the completion of the project, to move out for work in other projects. I also find a new tendency developing, whenever these workers are shifted, the local people are building up a resistance that these workers should not be brought for taking up the work. I do not know how we can achieve both. You will agree that, somehow, we have to persuade some side or the other to accept the realities and not change the circumstances which have existed so far, which made this employment possible.

It was also asked whether the underground work in Calcutta is going to be entrusted to contractors or it would be taken up departmentally. As far as possible, it would be taken up departmentally. There is no idea that everything should be entrusted to contractors; but where it is inevitable then perhaps it may have to be done.

SHRI S M BANERJEE What about bonus?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) Mr. Pai is a generous man, he has been handling money all his life.

SHRI T A PAI Unfortunately, it is the other people's money. Therefore, I have always been responsible.

The hon. Member from Kerala asked me why we were reluctant to electrify the railway line in Kerala. It seems, while the rest of the country has been pleading that they do not have enough power, Kerala is saying that they have surplus power. Surplus or shortage is only a temporary thing. It is true that the Kerala Government had come forward offering power at a competitive rate so that we could take up the work. We have carried out a survey of this line and we find that, when electrification work is involved, heavy capital expenditure is also involved

and the traffic will have to justify the expenditure on this. It is not merely a temporary offer of a lower rate of power consumed that would help. I hope, the Kerala Government would reconsider the situation now in the light of the possible alternative use of power also in the State and not merely for running of trains.

Lastly, there are problems that have been raised about new lines. I have heard many members urging on me that these new lines are necessary for defence purposes. I do not know whether I could ask you on behalf of Defence. I would certainly like to sit with the Defence personnel and ask them what they think, because if any line is necessary for Defence.

SHRI S M BANERJEE His line is very clear. Even in the Cabinet he took a position in our favour.

SHRI T A PAI If a new line is necessary for defence purposes, it will get priority, there is no difficulty about it. But, unfortunately, I cannot take either my recommendation or anybody else's recommendation on that point that a particular line is required for Defence.

Some other lines have been urged from the point of tourism. Certainly, I shall take up this matter with the Minister of Tourism and ask him whether it would be possible to have more people attracted by these new lines being laid.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU What about the Martin Burn Light Railway?

SHRI T A PAI It is now actively under consideration. I have asked the West Bengal Government to see.

SHRI S M BANERJEE What about S S Light Railway?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Three years have gone and the poor passengers are suffering. They all belong to low income group, as you know.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am fully aware of it. In fact I have asked the West Bengal Government to clear all these lines which are now occupied by all kinds of encroachment and all that and we have also assessed what steps are necessary to be taken in order to restore restart it and I shall take it up as quickly as possible.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The UP Chief Minister has recommended taking over the S. S. Light Railway.

SHRI T. A. PAI: That also we have agreed and we are now thinking of having a new corporation being started.

Then, the question of bonus has been raised. I entirely sympathise with the people who say that people should be paid more and more, but the only question is: we have gone from logic to logic, but, in this very House, we have also been questioning, 'Why is it that prices are going up? Why is it that the Government is not able to control the situation?' Now, it looks logical that if certain establishments are given bonus, it should not be denied to some other establishments. It is not a question whether, in giving this, we have not taken into consideration as to what is the total salary or the emoluments that a particular individual is getting in one establishment or the other. It is for the Government now because if the Railway employees are given, I think it would be logical for Members to say, 'Let it be given to everyone.' The implication of this would be an immediate payment of not less than Rs. 205 crores to all employees both in the States as well as in other sectors and I do not think you can stop only with this. Naturally, if it has to be given, it may have to be given. But, the impact of that on the economy also will have to be fully taken into consideration because it is a straight devaluation of the rupee. It helps nobody who receives that payment also. Are there any other alternatives which we can have without

making it a matter of prestige? While I share the anxiety of the Members:

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Our argument is only this. It is a logical conclusion. Supposing the public undertakings under the same Government are getting and it is no more a profit-sharing bonus, it is a part of the wage, why should the P & T, Railways and Defence employees who are really adding to the resources of the country be denied? That is the simple thing.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I agree with the logic of it, but the consequences of it also have to be taken into consideration because the very savings of this class of people who are sought to be benefited by this move, will be eaten up—all the past savings that they have made will be eaten up by this—because inflation punishes this class of people with fixed income much more than any other class. After all, let us get together and have a dialogue. Already, the prices of vegetables have gone up in the market. Everybody thinks, 'If you are getting a share, why not we have our share also?' After all, the hon. Members are concerned that justice should be done to everyone and that all kinds of people should be made to make the same kind of sacrifice if it is necessary. This question is before the Government and I am sure the Government will look into it.

Thank you very much.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What about Kirandul-Kotalavalasa railway line?

SHRI T. A. PAI: You have brought to my notice that the problems of housing, hospital and medical care still await to be looked into and I assure you that these will be expedited because we would like to see to it when we are spending about Rs. 5 crores every year for construction of quarters. I have been having discussions with the Board that most of this

[SHRI T A PAI]

money should be spent for providing housing for the lowest class of employees in the Railways and that we should go in for a big programme of housing for this class

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Have you got a time-bound programme for re-opening of the Martin Burn Railway?

SHRI T. A. PAI I am quite impatient about completing any project that I wish to take up. But please don't prescribe any time limit because any commitment made to the House is very sacred. But I can assure you that I will take keen interest in it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Any idea? Two months, six months?

MR SPEAKER You better meet him in his room and discuss it. Now, the question is

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to make good the amounts spent during the year ended 31st day of March, 1971 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos '5 and 16'

The motion was adopted

12.56 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO 5 BILL*, 1972

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts

spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1971, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year

MR SPEAKER Now, the question is.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March 1971 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year

The motion was adopted

SHRI T A PAI I introduce** the Bill

Sir I beg to move that the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March 1971, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year be taken into consideration

MR SPEAKER Motion moved.

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1971, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration"

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 23rd November, 1972

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) rose—

MR. SPEAKER: What about the gentleman whose name you gave?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Please substitute, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We all know that Mr. Pai is well-versed in economics but we do not see much of its application in his new assignment of Railways.

Sir, I have said time and again that our Indian Railways suffer from over-capitalisation. Let us forget about it for the time being. We have known that the value of the assets of the Martin-Burn Railway is next to nothing. The material value and the real market value of the assets is very little; but with that little capital, it had rendered wonderful services. It was carrying 35,000 to 40,000 people every day. These people belong to low income group, people getting Rs. 50 to Rs. 250 a month. They used to get monthly tickets for Rs. 17 for a distance of 30 miles. Now they spend Rs. 55 against that amount of Rs. 17. They should think not merely in terms of rupees, annas and pias, but in terms of providing social services. Otherwise, what for do we want expansion of the public sector?

13.00 hrs.

I would like to ask SHRI T. A. PAI whether he would be so kind as to tell us here and now, because three years have passed and we have seen at least four Railway Ministers since the abolition of the Martin Burn Railway, that we shall have a good day today and we shall hear from him, so that we can convey the same to the suffering 50,000 or 40,000 people, that he has adopted a time-bound programme and within a reasonable time that he might consider fit, he may be able to complete the work. I am not trying

to be unreasonable to him. He may please tell us here and now when he thinks that he will be able to run the first train on the light railways

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): The SS Light Railways also

SHRI T. A. PAI: The problem is that it is not that the assets are to be considered of zero value; that may be so in the books of the Martin Burns. But the hon. Member would concede that we have to acquire it by a process of nationalisation before we run it. So, apart from the legal steps that have to be taken in this matter, we have to find out how much of this rolling-stock is in a working condition, what things have to be done to the track, and this survey has been completed just now. We have had discussions with the West Bengal Government as to what steps are necessary to be taken in this behalf, and we are also opposing the liquidation of this company before the High Court of Calcutta.

I cannot tell the hon. Member whether it will be done within three months or six months, because once it goes to the High Court, there could be any number of difficulties raised. Therefore, I would request the hon. Member to bear with me when I say that I share his anxiety. In fact, I started the process after I came here. On the argument that 60-62 lakhs of people were using one line and they had made their habitation, depending upon the existence of this line and, therefore, all other arguments did not appear to be very relevant. Of course, I do hope that Parliament will concede that today on the suburban traffic, we are suffering a loss of about Rs. 12 crores, and whenever they hold out the efficiency of the railways in question, they have also to bear this and permit us to make these losses, if the suburban traffic has also got to be supported. In fact, I would like to have a separate policy regarding the suburban traffic, because

[SHRI T. A. PAI]

the suburban development is closely linked up with the housing programme in this country and the problem of urban development is also part of it.

So far as the SS Light Railway is concerned, again, it was taken over by somebody in public auction. He has already dismantled a part of it, and the problem is for us to consider whether it should be a light railway or whether it can be substituted by a broad gauge railway, and, therefore, a survey is under consideration. We have also been discussing this matter with the Chief Minister of UP who is equally anxious that this problem should be solved.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am more anxious than the Chief Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1971, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Food Corporations (Amendment) Bill.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Sir, there is a serious matter. It seems yesterday the revenue intelligence authorities had summoned the Bal Yogeswar for interrogation regarding the allegations which have been made. It seems—this is the information I have got—he went there accompanied by three Members of Parliament as well as several other disciples, I do not know. These people did not permit the revenue intelligence authorities to question him alone, separately, in confidence; they insisted that everything must be done in front of them. As a result the interrogation could not take place; the whole thing was spoiled. I want to draw the attention of the Government; the Prime Minister is here. It is a serious matter.

If that is the way they are working, how can this be done?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The day before yesterday, I raised this point on the floor of the House and the hon. Speaker was good enough....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why do you raise it again, then?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have further information. This man is owning two aircraft which are based in America and is also maintaining Swiss Bank accounts. The matter is coming through the Press to us every day. Yet the Government never bothered to make a statement, taking

the House into confidence. We want you to tell the Government, whether they are going to....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They have heard you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: make a statement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I want to submit another point, apart from that. You are aware that in Jullunder all the working journalists and non-working journalists are on strike. We have been writing to the Labour Minister and raising this issue here. Some statement should come from the hon. Minister. My second point is about the UNI. A solemn promise was given.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This was raised before.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Morning and evening, several times it was raised. Something should be done. I am told the Labour Minister is going away.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ग्वालियर
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बाल योगेश्वर.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not the same please; some other point if you want to raise. This is not a debate.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं डिबेट
नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं एक जानकारी
आप को देना चाहता हूँ

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not on the agenda. Even so I have allowed some Members, if they have some points to make. You are raising the same thing.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am raising an important point. One of the disciples of Bal Yogeswar has declared at Gwalior that there was no case pending against him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Anyway Government will look into this; they have heard you.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Let them come forward with a statement.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): We are looking into it.... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. The Minister has volunteered to say that they are looking into all these things.... (Interruptions). I am only concerned with the order of the House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It has been quoted in the Press; it should either be contradicted or confirmed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: An allegation has been made and he should make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am on my legs; kindly listen to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We are quite sure you are on your legs; I know you are on your legs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. This has been raised. It is on record; Government has heard it. The Minister said he was looking into the matter. I am concerned with the order of the House; I cannot compel them. They may come forward. They have heard the House. No more of this please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Home Minister is here; the Finance Minister is here.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The hon. Members have raised it here. This information, in a way, has come to us also. We are looking into this. We shall get the correct facts.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is he going to make a statement or not? Let us know that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is getting facts.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This does not help us. Now, you are not on your legs, may I point out to you? I am making a submission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is getting facts; naturally these have to be placed before somebody. He says he is getting the facts. He is not saying it privately; he is saying it in front of the House. Naturally when he is able to collect the facts, he will have to place the facts....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Today or tomorrow?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are pressing the point too far.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I know who were the members. I can name them. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Shinde.

14.11 hrs.

FOOD CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Sir, I beg to move*:

"That the Bill further to amend the Food Corporations Act, 1964, be taken into consideration."

The main object of the Bill is to extend the audit control of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India

to the accounts of the Food Corporation of India. At present, the accounts of the Food Corporation of India. At present, the accounts of the Corporation do not come directly within the purview of the Auditor-General. The accounts are audited annually by a team of professional auditors appointed by the Corporation from among a list of auditors approved by the Central Government on the advice of the Auditor-General. The Joint Committee to whom the Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Bill, 1969 was referred had in their report on that Bill recommended that as substantial sums of money from the Com-India, the Comptroller and Auditor-General should be empowered at least to conduct a supplementary or test audit of the accounts of the Corporation, as in the case of a Government company. This Bill, therefore, seeks to make provisions in the Food Corporations Act, 1964 empowering the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India to direct the manner in which the accounts of a Food Corporation shall be audited, to conduct a supplementary or test audit of the account of a Food Corporation, and to comment upon or supplement the audit report of the professional auditors. The provisions contained in the Bill for this purpose are similar to the provisions applicable to a Government company in the Companies Act, 1956, and are consistent with the practice adopted in respect of other public undertakings.

The Bill also seeks to extend the Food Corporations Act to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The act at present extends to the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir. It is necessary to extend the Act to Jammu and Kashmir also.

Under the Act, Corporation has to obtain the previous approval of the

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Central Government before establishing offices or agencies in or outside India. With the increased utilisation of the services of the Corporation by the State Governments for the purpose of procurement and distribution of foodgrains, the activities of the Corporation extend to the whole of the country. It has to establish local offices and agencies and open "purchase centres" in various parts of the country, often at short notice. The requirement in the Act that the Corporation should obtain the previous approval of the Central Government every time it wants to open an office or agency in any part of the country is, therefore, not conducive to the efficient and swift performance of its functions. It is proposed to dispense with that requirement in so far as offices and agencies established by the Corporation inside the country are concerned. That means, as far as establishing offices outside the country are concerned, the original provisions would continue to apply. That is, previous approval of the Central Government is necessary.

The Bill also seeks to make two amendments which are merely of a clarificatory nature. It is proposed to clarify that the term "foodstuffs" used in the Act includes edible oilseeds and oils. This clarification is intended to remove doubts about the fact that the Corporation may trade in these commodities also. The other clarification is regarding the borrowing power of a Food Corporation. The Central Government are already granting loans to the Food Corporation of India after due appreciation made by Parliament by law for this purpose. It is proposed to make a specific provision to this effect in the Act.

I commend the provisions of the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Food Corporations Act, 1964, be taken into consideration."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, we stand for the expansion of the Food Corporation of India, nationalisation of the foodgrains trade etc. But, at the same time, my feeling is that we have a right to know how best they are managing the affairs of the Food Corporation of India. Only during the last session we had an opportunity of discussion the working of this Corporation, which is not particularly good, which revealed the great weaknesses that are there within the Food Corporation. I would quote here the editorial of a well-known daily which says

"It is becoming increasingly clear with every passing day that the Government has bungled badly in the matter of food procurement and distribution."

This is from the *Economic Times* of 21st August 1972

but there can be no doubt that the sharp uptrend in food prices—at the beginning of the month the price index of food was 125 per cent higher than a year ago—reflects the failure of the Food and Agriculture Ministry to mop up surpluses and arrange for proper distribution of foodgrains particularly in the deficit areas.

The brief discussion in Parliament exposes the ignorance or half knowledge of the Food Minister even on such vital matters as buffer stocks held by the Food Corporation. He claims that the buffer stocks are as high as 9.5 million tonnes. Pray, why are those stocks being withheld from the public in conditions of rising food prices?"

Then it says about procurement:

"Today when the distribution system is already greatly weakened by half-hearted procurement, the prospect of feeding people at reasonable prices is obscured by the bungling that is going on in the

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

matter of buffer stocks. The Minister's claims about the level of stocks are not substantiated by what his Secretary has been telling the Committee on Public Undertakings. According to him the stocks were of the order of 8.5 million tonnes; these included 2.5 million tonnes by way of operational stock. The net buffer stocks were thus of the order of 6 million tonnes."

It is a very miserable state of affairs. What is the outcome? The country is again being forced to depend on foreigners, who always attach strings to whatever they give. This time it may not be PL 480, but it may be something else. I know that our emissaries are visiting all the countries. This means political enslavement for the country because of the bungling and dishonesty that is prevalent among the ruling party today, which has reduced the country to utter bankruptcy.

Then I would like to quote what Shri F. A. Ahmed said on the 4th September 1972 during the debate on the Food Corporation. He said:

"When certain allegations were made against the Chairman and the officers of the Corporation, all these matters are under examination and, whatever action is called for, it will be taken by the Government after the matter has been gone into and carefully examined."

I want Shri Shinde to tell us clearly and categorically today whether they have gone through those papers, whether they have examined them and what is the outcome and what is the finding. We want to hear it today because this statement was made on the 4th September and this is the end of November. The Minister also stated:

"The reply (from the Chairman of the Food Corporation, Sardar Iqbal Singh) was received by me on the 5th of August... It is a

voluminous reply of about 150 to 200 pages. It requires some time to go through all the pages. There is also examination to be done of various documents. Therefore it is taking time."

September and October are gone and November is about to end. So, this House has got a right to ask the government to tell us clearly and frankly what the findings are. We want the reply of the Chairman, the findings of the government and all the connected papers to be laid on the Table of the House and circulated to the Members of this House.

Again he said:

"I entirely agree with the hon. Members so far as the working of the FCI is concerned that from time to time there have been some short-lapses, there have been some shortcomings, there have been some failures."

I want to know what specific steps are being taken to remedy these lapses and shortcomings. In reply to what I said, he went further and said:

"There is no question of my placing the statement which contains all the allegations before the House; that is a document which is under examination, and after it has been examined, that will be placed on the Table of the House."

Then he said:

"Whatever allegations have come before me against the Chairman, officers or any of the employees they will be looked into, will be examined very carefully and after the report is available I shall place it before the House, and it is for you to decide what action will be taken."

This was said on 4th September, 1972. Sufficient time has been given to the Ministry and to the people who had to look into the matter. Today we want to know what the outcome is and we want the paper to be laid on the Table here and now.

Then I want to ask the hon. Minister here why is it that the State Governments (Interruption) It may be a laughing matter for the ruling party because I know honesty is not the best policy as far as they are concerned, they live with corruption, bungling and dishonesty, therefore the thickness of their skin is something which is not quite normal with us.

The State Governments particularly West Bengal and UP and one or two other States have been wanting to constitute their own Food Corporations because they have to face the music they have to formulate their policies. But the Central Government in order to do politics on food which they have been doing since 1967 are not agreeing to it, they are standing in the way.

Also the House has a right to know about this, we have been hearing from the press, let the Government give here a categorical assurance that they are going to have a target date or a time bound programme by which they are going to nationalise the wholesale food trade that they have been saying from the roof-tops for getting all sorts of political advantages and also nationalise the sugar industry and sugar distribution trade. We want clear answers to these.

We want that the FCI should increase its work. But the trouble is that the FCI has become a paradise for middle-men. The direct procurement is so little today. That is why there are lots more of corruption than there should have been.

I would like the hon. Minister to tell us all that I have demanded in my speech and lay the papers on the Table of the House and circulate them to the members.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) डिप्टी लीडर सहाय, जहाँ तक इस बात का ताल्लूक है कि फूड कॉर्पोरेशन के मामले में कोई

इक्वायरी चल रही है हमारे दायन मि० ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने सारे मामले का दावा उठाने की काशिग की है। मैं इस बारे में सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट भी बीआई का मामला देख रही है ता उस मामले में उन सब भी बीआई की रिपोर्ट गवर्नमेंट के पास नही पहुँचती। उसमें पहले उस हाउस में सिनी गे था। उस चर्चा न करना या बिना इजाजत के दावा करना या सिनी एन मामला पर दावा करना गलती माना जायेगा। सरकार के पास भी बीआई की रिपोर्ट आयेगी। उसका मतलब है मुनाफित उस उठावशी बर उस हाउस का बलायेगी और तब उस पर हम गौर कर लेंगे।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I have quoted from the debate, what the Food Minister has said on different dates. There is no mention about CBI inquiry and even if there is a CBI inquiry that does not debar this House from getting the information.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER That is his point of view.

श्री सतपाल कपूर मैंने डेबेट में कहा है कि मैं अपनी ओपेनियन दी हूँ। हाउस का ना पुरा हल है।

रॉबिन बार्न्समन्ती यह बोल रहे हैं कि हमारे मन्त्र में कुछ पार्टीज बहुत सीधे तौर पर व्यापारियाँ के साथ हैं जो चाहती हैं कि फूड ड्रेड व्यापारियों के हाथ में रहे और यहाँ पर प्रो एन्ट्रप्रेंड हो। मुझे यह बात मालूम है। मैं उस सब से आता हूँ जोकि एबम ज्यादा अनजान उस देश को बता है। आप अगल सान रवी में १५ लाख टन गेहूँ पञ्जाब से खरीदन वाला है और इस साल भी ६ लाख टन चावल पञ्जाब से टर के काटे में द रहा है। (१) परमेट टाटन प्राक्वोरमेंट पञ्जाब में होता है और ८५ परसेंट पुराने पञ्जाब यानी पञ्जाब और हरियाणा में होता है। इस देश में कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं

[श्री सतपाल कपूर]

जिनको शुरू से ही इसके लिए चिन्ता है। मैंने वह जमाना देखा है जब एक सी आई नहीं बना था। उस वक़्त द्वारो स्टैंडन में व्यापारी आकर पत्राचार में अनाज प्रोद्योगिकी, उसका स्टोर करते थे और जब अनाज के दाम बढ़ जाने थे तो उसका वनैकमार्केट में ठूँपने सूबा में बेचने थे। जब से एक सी आई उस फील्ड में आगया है तब से कुछ पार्टीज को बड़ा प्रफ़ोस हो रहा है। इस देश में कुछ पार्टीज ऐसी हैं जो कानून के निर्देशनलाईजेशन के हक में हैं, जो अपने आपका प्राप्रेमिव और रेडिकल कहती हैं और मार्क्सिज्म की बात करती हैं लेकिन उनडायरेक्ट वे मनजर आता है कि वे दुबो हैं कि गवर्नमेंट को एक्टिविटीज को क्या चना रही है, गवर्नमेंट फूड ट्रेड को अपने हाथ में क्या ले रही है। इमोतिंग इनडायरेक्ट वे इस देश में ऐसी फ़िजा पैदा की जा रही है जिसमें पब्लिक सेक्टर में खिनाफ नफ़्तन पैदा हो जाये, एक सी आई के बिनाफ डिसइल्यूजनमेंट पैदा हो और यह तस्वीर उभरे कि एक सी आई अपने काम में नाकाम रही है और इसलिए इस ट्रेड को टेक ओवर न किया जाये।

अभी पिछले दिना आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी का इजलास गांधी नगर में हुआ तो वहाँ पर साफ तौर पर इन दोनों किस्म का ट्रेड रखने वाली पार्टियों को मजबूत की गई और साफ तौर पर यह एलान किया गया कि फूड ग्रेन्स के सारे व्यापार को सरकार अपने हाथ में लेगी।

जहाँ तक एक सी आई के काम में कुछ इम्प्रूवमेंट की बात है मैं भी उसकी सही तौर पर तत्प्रेम करना हूँ कि पात्रा प्रोक्योरमेंट प्राइस है और उस पर जा खर्चा है उस खर्च को कम करने की कार्पा गुणागण है। इसके लिए गवर्नमेंट को एक कनेक्शन बनाती चाहिए और पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स को उसमें एक्टिविटी करना चाहिए। मानना ही यहाँ पर बैठे हैं, उन को मैं एक बात बनाना चाहता

हूँ कि यह जो मोनोगली प्रोक्योरमेंट होता है, फूडग्रेन्स का और उसमें जो रुपया लगता है, अगर उस रुपए पर सूद ही हिसाब लगाया जाये तो आज गन्दम पर 8 रुपए पर कबीटल सूद पर ही गवर्नमेंट को खर्च करना पड़ता है। लेकिन अगर गवर्नमेंट मानो-पली प्रोक्योरमेंट न करे और आपके फालोवर्स को ये काम दे दे तो इस मुल्क में दोबारा हमको पी एन 480 को तर्फ जाना होगा। इसको कोई रोक नहीं सकेगा। अभी इस मुल्क में डाउट हुआ, सूखा पड़ा, महाराष्ट्र और कुछ दूसरे इलाकों की हालत यह है कि जानबरा को बचाने के लिए यह बात सोची जा रही है कि एग्रोकल्चर के लिए पानी न दिया जाये। ऐसी हालत में अगर आप इस सार व्यापार को व्यापारिया के हाथ में दे दे तो मेरे खयाल में इस मुल्क में एक कयाम किंग हो जायेगा। वनाग दो सी रुपए पर कबीटल भी अनाज बेचने के लिए तैयार नहीं होगा। वे इस अनाज का ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग करेंगे और इस देश में तू मचा देगा।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Mr Kapoor, I do not think anybody contends about the functions of the Food Corporation of India and the desirability of the Food Corporation taking up more responsibilities. They are only contending about the proper functioning of the Food Corporation

श्री साधू राय (फिल्लौर) आप उधर से बोलने वालों को तो इजाजत देने हैं लेकिन इधर से बोलने वालों को इजाजत नहीं देते हैं।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Order, please I wonder whether the Member understands what I am saying Please put on your ear-phone and follow what I am saying and then intervene or interrupt

श्री सतपाल कपूर. प्रश्न यह है कि एक सी आई के रोल को कैसे करके एक

किस्म की फिजा और हवा यहां पर यह बाधना चाहते हैं कि एफ सी आई अपने काम से नाकाम रही है। इस तरह की निराशा यह पैदा करना चाहते हैं ता उनके जो नवीजे निकलते हैं उनकी तरफ हमें इशारा कर रहा हू। यह पर ऐसा कोद भी आदमी नहीं है जोकि डायरेक्टली यह कह सके कि एफ सी आई को बन्द कर दिया जाये और व्यापारियों को यह काम दे दिया जाये क्योंकि इस मुल्क में स्टेट ट्रेडिंग के हक में एक फिजा पैदा हो चुकी है। ऐसी हालत में दिल से न चाहते हुए भी और फ्री एन्टप्राइज के हक में होते हुए भी यह कह नहीं सकते कि यह ट्रेड व्यापारियों के पाम रह। उनकी हिम्मत नहीं है कि इस प्रकार की बात यहां पर कह सकें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly listen to me. We have limited time, only two hours. If you go over a wide field, then it takes more time. The point is whether the amendments proposed in this Bill are desirable or not. Kindly confine to that. Then you can talk more purposefully.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): He is talking of Gandhinagar.

श्री सतवाहन कपूर : मैं श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु की बात कह रहा था।

मैं एक तजवीज यह देना चाहता हूं कि जो प्रोक्योरमेंट प्राइस है और उस पर जो खर्च आता है उस को गवर्नमेंट को एग्जामिन करना चाहिए। दूसरी तजवीज यह देना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से फूड ग्रेन्स के प्रोक्योरमेंट के लिए आप ने एफ सी आई और इंट्रोड्यूस किया है उसी तरह से मूंगफली और दूसरी चीजों के लिए भी करना चाहिए। आप काटन कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया बना कर और दूसरी चीजों के लिए भी इसी तरह के कारपोरेशन बना कर काम कीजिए। जितनी ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस होती है उस

के लिए कार्पोरेशन बनाना चाहिए। मैंने पिछले साल देखा कि मूंगफली की प्राइस किसानों को बहुत कम मिली, लेकिन वेजिटेबल प्रोडक्ट्स की प्राइस बराबर बढ़ रही है। फैक्ट्री वालों ने मूंगफली तो पिछले दामों में ही खरीदा है लेकिन वेजिटेबल प्रोडक्ट के दाम उन्होंने बहुत ज्यादा लिए हैं। इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हू कि मूंगफली और दूसरी ऐग्रीकल्चर की चीजों के प्रोक्योरमेंट के लिए इसी तरह के सिस्टम आर्गनाइजेशन बनने चाहिए।

इस बिल में आप ने अमेडमेंट सुझाए हैं मैं उन की तहेदिल से हिमायत करता हू। लेकिन शुगर की इश्यू को लेकर एक बड़ी बंभलग हो रही है। इस इश्यू को लेकर केन-ग्रोअर्स को बहुत ज्यादा एक्स्लायट किया जा रहा है। उन से खरीदी हुई चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ाई जा रही हैं और उन में ब्लैक मार्केटिंग हो रही है। आज जो गवर्नमेंट की 70 और 30 परसेंट की पालिसी है उस को फौरन वापस लेना चाहिए और शुगर के डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन को 100 परसेंट टैक ओवर कर लेना चाहिये शुगर इंडस्ट्रीज। आज शुगर मैनमेंटस में एक किस्म का वहम पैदा किया हुआ है कि अगर गवर्नमेंट ने शुगर इंडस्ट्री की टैक-ओवर कर लिया तो शुगर इम्पोर्ट करनी पड़ेगी और केन-ग्रोअर्स को प्राइस ज्यादा नहीं मिलेगी। गवर्नमेंट को शुगर इंडस्ट्री को टैक-ओवर कर के इस वहम को लोगों के दिमागों से दूर कर देना चाहिए।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : (कानपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हू। मैं समझता हू कि इस को जम्मू और काश्मीर में भी लागू करना चाहिए।

हिमाब के घ्योरे के बारे में रिपोर्टें भेजें कहा गया है कि देखा जायेगा। उस में

[श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी]

लिखा है :

"The auditors shall send a copy of their report together with an audited copy of the accounts—

(a) to the Food Corporation concerned;

(b) where the accounts relate to a State Food Corporation, also to the Food Corporation of India;

(c) to the Central Government; and

(d) to the Comptroller and Auditor General of India who shall have the right to comment upon or supplement the audit report in such manner as he may think fit."

जितनी हिसाब की गड़बड़ है उस के बारे में पिछली मर्तबा चर्चा हुई थी और आप ने सुना होगा कि श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद ने वादा भी किया था कि सी बी आई की रिपोर्ट निकलने पर सदन में रखी जायेगी। हो सकता है कि रखी जाये, लेकिन जो कुछ भी सी बी आई के पास जाता है उस में काफी देर लग जाती है।

श्री ज्योतिर्नय बसु : सी बी आई का नाम नहीं लिया कहा कि एन्क्वायरी को जायेगी

श्री एस०एम० बनर्जी: चाहे वह सी बी आई की एन्क्वायरी कराये या सी पी आई की एन्क्वायरी कराये। हम उसके लिए तैयार हैं।

मैं कह रहा था कुछ लोग आज इस की मुबालिफत कर रहे हैं कि व्यापारी वर्ग और मिडलमैन के हाथों में ट्रेड चला जा रहा है। हम भी इस की मुबालिफत करते हैं और जैसा श्री सतपाल कपूर ने कहा, हर आदमी को इस की मुबालिफत करनी चाहिए। मैं इस को मानता हूँ कि फूड कारपोरेशन बनना चाहिए और जिन लोगों ने गड़बड़ीयाँ की हैं, फिर वह चाहे कोई भी हों, उन को

सजा मिलनी चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस मुल्क में फूड कारपोरेशन पनपे। अगर आज वह 1600 करोड़ रुपए का व्यापार करता है तो आगे वह 2600 करोड़ का व्यापार करे और आगे बढ़ता चले, चाहे उस में सरदार इकबाल सिंह रहे या न रहें, दबे साहब रहे या न रहे। हमें शकिसयत से कोई उनसियत और मोहब्बत नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि फूड कारपोरेशन पनपे। फूड कारपोरेशन सही तरीके से काम करता रहे। मुझे विश्वास है कि जो कल्पना हम लोग कर रहे हैं, कल्पना ही नहीं जिस तारे की हम तर्जुमानी करते जा रहे हैं, अमली जामा पहनाने जा रहे हैं, वह तभी सफल हो सकता है जब फूड के तमाम आर्टिकल्स का होल सेल ट्रेड सरकार अपने हाथ में ले। यह भी तब हो सकता है जब सारी प्राइस मंशोनरी उस के पास हो। जो टेक-ओवर के खिलाफ है, जो व्यापारियों की ब्लैक-मार्केट और चोर बाजारी को कायम रखना चाहते हैं, जखीरेबाजी को कायम रखना चाहते हैं, हो सकता है वह सरकार को बदनाम करने के लिए जो अथारिटी हम बनायेंगे उस की मुखालिफत करें। इस लिए फूड कारपोरेशन को सही ढंग से काम करना चाहिए और एन्क्वायरी में जिस के खिलाफ दोष साबित हो उस को सजा मिलनी चाहिए। मुझे जाती झगड़ा न सरदार इकबाल सिंह से है और न मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर से है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एन्क्वायरी जल्दी से जल्दी हो।

दूसरी बात आडि: के बारे में कही गई है। मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ। जब हम 1600 करोड़ रुपए सालाना के बारे में सुन लेते हैं तो तकरीबन बेहोशी की हालत में आ जाते हैं, पता नहीं जो लोग इस पैसे को हैंडल करते हैं उन का दिल कितना बड़ा होगा कि उन का हार्ट फेल नहीं होता है। जो इस काम को करते हैं उन के ऊपर निगाह रखी जानी चाहिए और देखा जाना चाहिए कि कोई नुकसान न हो।

तीसरी चीज जो श्री सतपाल कपूर ने कही मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ। अगर आप देश की हालत को देखें तो पायेंगे कि चीजों के दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। पिछली दफे हमारी वहस के बावजूद आज भी इस शहर में खुले बाजार में चीनी 4 रुपए से कम नहीं है। कानपुर शहर में जहां चीनी की आदत है आज 4 रुपए से कुछ कम हुई है और 3.90 रु० हो गई है।

मान लीजिए मैं एक लीडर का दिल लेकर जाऊं या जिस्म ले कर तो मुमकिन है कि मुझको 3.90 रु० में मिल जायें लेकिन साधारण व्यक्ति को 4 रु० में ही मिलती है। दूसरे सदन में यह वहस हो चुकी थी और श्री गणेश ने वादा भी किया था कि सरकार कोशिश करेगी कि लेवी शुगर के जो दाम बढ़ाये गए हैं उस को वह वापस ले लें। मैं श्री शिन्दे से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जमाने की हालत को देख कर लोगों की बिगड़ती हुई हालत को देख कर, उन की पर्चे-जिंग कर्पसिटी को देख कर अगर वह इस को वापस लें तो सरकार काफी हद तक एक साइकालौजी बनायेगी कि वह इस देश में दामों को गिराने की कोशिश कर रही है, वना लोगों को यह विश्वास होगा कि चीनी के कारखाने के मालिकों का हमारी सरकार के ऊपर इतना जोर है कि चाहे कंज्यूमर को चीनी मिले या नहीं, चाहे अपने वर्तन बेच कर भी उन को अपने बाल-बच्चों के लिए चीनी खरीदनी पड़े, लेकिन सरकार उस के दाम को किसी हालत में भी कम करने नहीं जा रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार इसाफ के तराजू पर एक तरफ 55 करोड़ लोगों को रखे और दूसरी तरफ 140, 150 या 160 शुगर मिलमालिकों को रखे और देखे कि उस का पलड़ा किधर भारी है। इधर है या उधर है, और तब लेवी शुगर के बारे में फैसला करे।

जहां तक राष्ट्रीयकरण के फैसले का सवाल है, मैं जानता हूँ कि शुगर मिलमालिकों

की कोशिश यह है कि हाई कोर्ट का सहारा लें, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का सहारा लें, और वह यह सहारा लेंगे। लेकिन उन की कोशिशों के बावजूद मैं चाहता हूँ कि रिपोर्ट निकलने के बाद, जिस का इंतजार हम कर रहे हैं, शुगर मिल्स का नेशनलाइजेशन किया जाये।

पिछले हफ्ते हम को मौका मिला

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Member is speaking on a different subject....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is not different....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He may mention it by the way. But nationalisation and the working of the Food Corporation of India are different things.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Again, I am coming back to the same subject.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But he is coming to it by a circuitous route.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : मेरा सिर्फ यह कहना है कि चीनी के बारे में मुख्य मंत्री, उत्तर प्रदेश ने खुद कहा है कि वह सारे डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन को अपने हाथ में लेने के लिये तैयार हैं। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट भी चाहती है और सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट भी चाहती है

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him kindly shorten it. Let him now come to the Bill.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : अन्त में मुझे एक ही चीज रखनी है। मैं पी एल 480 के खिलाफ हूँ। अमेरिका से वह न आये। हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि सड़ा हुआ गेहूँ हमारे देश में आये जिस से हमारे घरों में राजनीतिक बेड़ियां पड़े। मैं नहीं चाहता कि लोग उस को खायें और उन की हालत खराब हो।

भी अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अमरीका का गेहूँ रूस में ख़ाया जा रहा है।

श्री एस०एम० बनर्जी वह ख़ाये या न ख़ाये, लेकिन मैं चाहता नहीं कि अमरीका का गेहूँ या रूस का गेहूँ यहाँ आये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में अपना गेहूँ पैदा हो और हम दूसरों को दे सकें। हम गरीब हैं तो भूखे रहे यह अच्छा है, लेकिन हम जो भी गेहूँ ख़ाये वह हिन्दुस्तान का हो। यही हमारा नारा है। इस लिए हम चाहते हैं कि पी० एल० 480 का गेहूँ हमारे यहाँ न आये।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The hon Member is an experienced parliamentarian. Let him tell me whether this falls within the purview of this Bill. It is a different subject.

SHRI S M BANERJEE They are handling food.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The 101 of the Food Corporation of India, not the entire food policy, import of food and all that sort of thing.

SHRI S M BANERJEE Do you think the Food Corporation is not following the food policy?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Kindly understand it. Shorten it and come to the main thing.

श्री एस०एम० बनर्जी मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो जाच मंत्री महोदय ने करवाई है, हमें वह बताया कि उमका क्या हुआ है।

फूड कारपोरेशन ने तय किया है कि फूड पैकेट्स बने दो किलो, तीन किलो के। मुझे सरदार सहाब ने आग्रह में जब मैं गया था तब हैदराबाद में फूड पैकेट्स के बारे में और वहाँ के चीफ मिनिस्टर को भी बताया था। हम इन फूड पैकेट्स को देखना चाहते हैं। किस तरह के पैकेट हैं जो आप डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करना चाहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि

माफ़ मुझसे चावल आदि के पैकेट हों, हम इन फूड पैकेट्स का नज़ाग़ देखना चाहते हैं। पालियामेंट को तो पता चलना चाहिए कि इनके बारे में क्या हो रहा है। हमें पता चलना चाहिए कि वाकई में आग़ वो इन डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करने का इरादा है या नहीं है।

फूड पालिमेंट में सस्ती बनना मक़्त है, ठीक़ आबर तभी सरफ़सपुल हाम। ताज़े जब फूड कारपोरेशन का आग्रह प्रग़्ठी तरह से धोकर माफ़ मुझसे बना दे। बना गइ कायने की बग़्ठी हो जायेगे। इस में जो भा जाएगा काला हो कर हो बापिस आएगा।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Shri C D Gautam

SHRI C D GAUTAM (Baloghath) May I seek your permission to speak sitting?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Yes

श्री सी०डी० गौतम मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। विधेयक में जो यह प्रस्तावित किया गया है कि बाहर भी इसके कार्यालय खुले यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। परन्तु इसके साथ साथ होगा यह भी कहना है कि भारत में इसके जो कार्यालय हैं वे बहुत कम हैं। जो केन्द्रीय स्थान हैं वहाँ पर और भी कार्यालय इसके खोले जायें। साथ ही ख़रीद जो बहुत देर से चालू होती है नवम्बर या दिसम्बर के आख़िर में वह जब फ़मल आने लग जाए उस वक़्त से ही चालू कर दी जाए। ऐसा अगर नहीं होता है तो इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि व्यापारी लोग ख़रीद लेने हैं उसको अपनी। और से, उमका मग़्रह कर लेते हैं और बाद में ख़ाद्य निगम को बेचते हैं। किसान बहुत सस्ते दामों पर फ़मल को व्यापारी के हाथ बेच देता है और व्यापारी मग़्ने भावों पर ख़ाद्य निगम को बेचना है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस और आपका ध्यान जाए

और अक्टूबर या नवम्बर के आरम्भ से ही खरीदी चालू कर दी जाए।

हमारे मित्र ने चीनी के बारे में कहा है। चीनी आज कोई जरूरी चीज नहीं है। यह बहुत जरूरी चीज समझी जाती है। हर आदमी उसका उपयोग करता है। चाय जो हर आदमी पीता है उस में इसका इस्तेमाल होता है। इस वास्ते यह जरूरी हो गया है कि खाद्य निगम द्वारा ही इसका वितरण किया जाए और पूरा इसका सरकारीकरण किया जाए।

जहां जहां उपज जिस चीज की अधिक होती है, जैसे गुजरात में मूंगफली अधिक पैदा होती है, वहां वहां उस चीज की खरीदी निगम द्वारा की जाए और बाद में उसका वितरण किया जाए। यह जो मेरा मुद्दा है इस और भी मैं चाहता हूँ कि आपका ध्यान जाए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का हर प्रकार से समर्थन करता हूँ और आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

*SHRI J MATHA GOWDER (Nalgonda) Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, S.A., on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on the Food Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1972

14.46 hrs

†SHRI SEETHYAN in the Chair

Sir, under clause 4 it is provided that the Food Corporation of India may establish offices or agencies at other places than New Delhi within the country, for which no previous approval of the Central Government is necessary. But, for opening offices or agencies outside India, the FCI should have the previous approval of the Central Government. I can appreciate the opening of any

number of offices or agencies within the country, as there is need for it and the FCI is dealing with foodgrains throughout the length and breadth of the country. But it is inexplicable to me why the FCI should ever think of having an office outside India. The entire import and export trade in foodgrains is handled by the State Trading Corporation of India. There is nothing to do for the FCI outside the country. If the FCI is permitted to open offices or agencies outside the country it will be only wasting public money. Hence I feel that there is no need at all for this provision in this Bill. I would suggest that this provision permitting the FCI to open offices abroad with the previous approval of the Central Government should be deleted.

Under Clause 5 the FCI is enabled to borrow money from the Central Government. I wonder why after a decade or fifteen years of the constitution of the FCI the Government should have thought of incorporating this provision in the Bill. The Government have accepted that the FCI has been borrowing money from them all these years. Does this mean that the Central Government have been giving loans to the FCI without the express legal sanction? If loans had been given all these years without legal support what would happen to those loans? What is the contingency that has arisen now for incorporating this provision in the Bill now? I would request the hon. Minister of Agriculture Shri Shinde, to clarify this point in his reply to the debate.

Under Clause 6 the Comptroller and Auditor-General has been empowered to direct a supplementary or test audit of the accounts of the FCI. I welcome this salutary provision. In view of the allegations of large-scale mismanagement and malpractices in the accounts of the FCI, the Government have done the right thing.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil

in providing for test audit by the Auditor General. The Joint Select Committee submitted its Report on 12th November, 1970 recommending that Auditor General should be entrusted with this duty. After two years this Bill has been brought before this House. You know, Sir, that only during these two years many serious things have happened in the F.C.I. During the last session of Lok Sabha, we had a discussion about the alleged malpractices and mismanagement in the F.C.I. I would request the hon. Minister, Shri Shinde that the Auditor General should be asked to conduct the test audit of the F.C.I.'s past two years' accounts. In other words, the provision empowering the Auditor General to audit the accounts of the F.C.I. should be given retrospective effect, i.e. from the date of submission of the Report of the Joint Select Committee making this recommendation and not from the date of enactment of this Bill. I feel that this House has got the right to expect this from the Government in view of the serious nature of the allegations made against the F.C.I.

Under this clause there is also the provision that where the accounts relate to a State Food Corporation they shall be placed before the Food Corporation of India. I am not able to appreciate this provision. Why should the accounts of a State Food Corporation constituted by a State Government be placed before the Food Corporation of India? The State Food Corporation is responsible to the State Government and not to the F.C.I. If it is provided that the accounts of the Branch Office of the Food Corporation of India should be placed before the F.C.I. then there is some meaning. By providing that the accounts of the State Food Corporation should be placed before the F.C.I., I would say that the Central Government are encroaching upon the sphere of activities of the State Government.

There is no connection at all between a State Food Corporation and the Central Government's Food Corporation of India. I would urge upon the hon. Minister that the proviso "where the accounts relate to a State Food Corporation, also to the Food Corporation of India" should be deleted from this Bill.

Before I conclude, I would refer to one or two important points. I am not saying this as a Member belonging to the Opposition Party in this House. The F.C.I. is entrusted with the transactions in foodgrains amounting to thousands of crores of rupees. The F.C.I. is playing a vital role in the country's economy. I am strongly of the view that the Government of India should not appoint the defeated politicians in the elections as the Chairman of the F.C.I. To whatever political party such political leaders may belong to, whether it is ruling party or any other party, I would suggest that if they happen to get defeated in the elections, they should not be appointed to such high posts like the chairmanship of the F.C.I.

Sir, the Food Corporation of India should not be permitted to resort to direct procurement of foodgrains from the farmers. It should be ensured that all the procurement operations of the F.C.I. are done through the agencies of the State Government. I request that such a directive should be issued to the F.C.I. When the F.C.I. starts the direct procurement from the farmers, this results in many unhealthy trends. That is why I make this suggestion.

I came across a news item the other day that the Government of India are going to import 20 lakh tonnes of wheat. I do not object to this. But it is also fact that huge quantities of foodgrains, sometimes running to 50 lakh tonnes a year, in the F.C.I. godowns are either stolen or damaged by rains and pests. The Public Undertaking Committee in its report

has referred to this colossal loss of foodgrains I am afraid that there is complicity between the traders and the FCI people in regard to this kind of large scale pilferage. If the Central Government take energetic steps to eradicate this huge loss, there will be no need for importing 20 lakh tonnes of foodgrains. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to pay his personal attention to this problem of theft, pilferage, damage through flood, rams, pests and insects and find some permanent solution so that there is no need for importing huge quantities of foodgrains.

With these few words I conclude.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (Nov-gong) Sir I rise to support this Bill. The few clauses that are sought to be incorporated in this Bill are very necessary. Firstly, the extension of this Act to Jammu and Kashmir is not only as recommended by the State Government but also as recommended by the Public Undertakings Committee of Parliament. The supervision of the Comptroller and Auditor General is also very necessary and this has been emphasised by the committee. It is no gainsaying the fact that during the 7 years of its existence, the Food Corporation has fulfilled its objective to a large extent. That is again the finding of the Committee. The committee has pointed out a number of deficiencies in the working of the FCI. Government's attention has been drawn to them and if they are removed, its efficiency will increase. Then I am sure a lot of the allegations, whether real or imaginary, will find no place.

Lastly, may I draw the attention of the Minister to the peculiar position of our area, to which you also, Sir, have the honour to belong. Mere buffer stock is not enough. In its latest Annual Report, FCI claims that it is meant to act as an insurance against adverse weather and other calamities. We suffer annually from

various vagaries, natural and man-made. Therefore, the buffer stocks built by the Corporation should be released in time. Merely having stocks in the godowns is not enough. Because of the lapse of time, the traders are able to thrive at the cost of the consumer. The triple objectives of the FCI are to give support price to the growers so that prices do not go below what is economic for the farmer, the consumer should get a reasonable price and to act as an insurance against calamities. In fulfilling these objectives the FCI has to improve its operation.

As pointed out by the committee, frequent changes in the top management are one of the causes for not keeping the continuity. It requires constant supervision and vigilance. I draw the special attention of the Minister and the Ministry to this and request them to put this large public sector undertaking on proper footing.

14.55 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (खालियर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इस सभाघन विधेयक के द्वारा खाद्य निगम के अधिकार-क्षेत्र में जम्मू-काश्मीर को भी लाया जा रहा है। यह एक सही कदम है, जो देर से उठाया जा रहा है। लेकिन क्या यह प्राश्न्य की बात नहीं है कि एक ओर तो अनेक राज्यों में अपने अलग खाद्य निगम स्थापित करने की चर्चा हो रही है और दूसरी ओर हम इस खाद्य निगम के अधिकार-क्षेत्र को जम्मू-काश्मीर तक बढ़ा रहे हैं। अभी उत्तर प्रदेश बिहार और पश्चिमी बंगाल की राज्य सरकारें इस तरह के विचार प्रकट कर रही हैं कि वर्तमान खाद्य निगम उन की आवश्यकता पूरी नहीं कर सकता, उन का अपना अलग संगठन होना चाहिए। (व्यवधान) अगर राज्यों के खाद्य निगम इस के अस्तित्व हो, तब तो कोई

[श्री घटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

सवाल नहीं है, लेकिन वे अन्तर्गत नहीं चाहते, समानान्तर चाहते हैं।

खाद्य निगम के कार्य-क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत हम जम्मू-काश्मीर को लायें, लेकिन अगर खाद्य निगम सारे देश की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रख कर ठीक तरह से काम नहीं करेगा, तो केवल कानून सारे राज्यों को उस की सीमा में नहीं बांध सकता। अलग-अलग राज्यों से मागे उठेंगे और उन को अस्वीकार करना केन्द्रीय सरकार के लिए कठिन हो जायगा। इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि सारे खाद्य निगम के काम करने के ढंग पर विचार होना चाहिए।

उदाहरण के लिए एक बात इस विधेयक में कही गई है कि फूड कार्पोरेशन का विदेशों में अपने दफ्तर खोलने की इजाजत होनी चाहिए। क्या आवश्यकता है कि फूड कार्पोरेशन विदेशों में अपने दफ्तर खोलें? क्या यह काम स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन नहीं कर सकता है? क्या फूड कार्पोरेशन व्यापार करेगा? क्या व्यापार के लिए एक कार्पोरेशन के लिए अलग अलग मशीनरी होगी, अलग अलग आधिकारिक नियुक्त किए जायेंगे। मुझे मालूम है कि चैयर्समैन साहब ने कहा था—यह सूझा पड़ने में पड़ने की बात है—कि हम विदेशों में मैदा आर बिस्कुट भेजेंगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि फूड कार्पोरेशन अपनी गतिविधियों का देश के भीतर तक सीमित रखे और अगर विदेशों में इस तरह का कोई कार्य किया जाना है, तो इसके सम्बन्ध में निर्णय विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय और स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन, इन सब की सलाह से किया जाना चाहिए।

मन्त्री महोदय कह सकते हैं कि यह एक एनेक्विंग प्राविजन है, अभी हम दफ्तर खोलने नहीं जा रहे हैं। लेकिन एक बार उन को अधिकार दे दिया गया कि वे दफ्तर खोल सकते हैं, तो मेरा निवेदन है कि उस का दुरु-योग होने की आशंका अधिक है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: This provision is already there in the old law. Now, as it is, permission is required from the Central Government even for setting up offices in the country. That was not found to be expedient. That part is being amended now. This provision, to which he is referring is an old provision in the existing law. But the FCI at the moment has no independent offices abroad.

श्री अन्नासाहेब प. शिंदे: फिर तो मंत्री महोदय यह पाया जाये कि यह अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए।

उस बात को भी ध्यान में रखा होगा कि कार्पोरेशन के हैडक्वार्टर काज कम हों। अनुमान लगाया गया है कि कार्पोरेशन के हैडक्वार्टर काज 26 फीसदी हैं। प्रायः स्वीकार करेंगे कि इस का बाधा जनता के ऊपर पड़ता है। जितना धन आवश्यक है वह तो हमें खर्च करना पड़ेगा। किमान को उस के अराज का उचित मूल्य मिल सके इस के लिए कार्पोरेशन को खरीद करनी पड़ेगी, भंडार बनाना पड़ेगा। आवश्यकता के समय मूल्यों को स्थिर रखने के लिए उस भंडार को बाजार में लाया पड़ेगा। यह आवश्यक काम है और उन कामों को कार्पोरेशन को अग्राम देना पड़ेगा। लेकिन प्रश्न यह होता चाहिए कि हैडक्वार्टर काज कम हों और जहाँ, क्रिया-यत् की गुंजाइश है, मितव्ययिता की गुंजाइश है, उस पर ध्यान दिया जाय।

अभी हमारे मंत्री श्री सतपाल कूर कह रहे थे, वह सदन में नहीं है, कि कुछ लोग फूड कार्पोरेशन के खिलाफ हैं इसलिए उस के खिलाफ प्रचार करते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह फूड कार्पोरेशन उन्हें प्रचार करने का मौका क्या देता है। जब फूड कार्पोरेशन के विरुद्ध आरोप लगाए जाते हैं, उन आरोपों पर सदन में चर्चा होती है, खाद्य मन्त्री महोदय वादा करते हैं कि उन आरोपों की जांच की

जा रही है और फिर उस जांच का कोई परिणाम नहीं निकलता है तो लोगों को फूड कारपोरेशन की प्रतिमा को धूमिल करने का अवसर मिलता है। मैं तो इस मत का था कि फूड कारपोरेशन के चरममें महोदय को स्वयं ही त्यागपत्र दे देना चाहिए। वह एक पब्लिक लीडर हैं। वह चुनाव में हार गए इसलिए उन्हें फूड कारपोरेशन में जाना पड़ा। अन्यथा वह लोक सभा में हमारे सहयोगी होते। मैं पराजित और तिर हृत व्यक्तियों को ऐसे पद पर नियुक्त करने के हक में नहीं हूँ। लेकिन जब इस तरह से उन के विरुद्ध आरोप लग रहे हैं, उस की जांच होगी तो वह तो अपना सार्वजनिक जीवन खराब करेंगे....

श्री साधूराम : अगर गलत आरोप लगा दिए जायें तो.....(व्यवधान).....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. This is outside the scope of the Bill altogether.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सरकार जल्दी देख ले मामले को, लटका क्यों रही है ? आखिर तामिलनाडु की गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ एक मेमोरैण्डम दिया गया और तीन दिन के अंदर प्रधान मंत्री ने उसे तामिलनाडु के चीफ मिनिस्टर को भज दिया और वंसी लाल के खिलाफ जो आरोप लगाए गए उस की अभी तक जांच नहीं हुई। क्या यह इसीलिए कि तामिलनाडु में गैर-कांग्रेसी दल की सरकार है और हरयाना में कांग्रेसी दल की सरकार है ? क्या भ्रष्टाचार को नापने के इस तरह से अलग अलग पैमाने हैं ?..... (व्यवधान).....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Mr. Sadhu Ram, I would request you, by your interruption, not to take the debate outside the scope of the Bill. It was you who interrupted him.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह बात कहना नहीं चाहता था... (व्यवधान).....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस से सहमत नहीं हूँ। क्या फूड कारपोरेशन के चरममें के खिलाफ जो आरोप लगाए गए हैं उन की चर्चा नहीं की जा सकती ? मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि जब तक वह चरममें हैं तब तक फूड कारपोरेशन से संबंधित किसी भी कानून में अमेंडमेंट नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कारपोरेशन की प्रतिमा सुधरे। कारपोरेशन के विरुद्ध जो प्रचार हो रहा है वह गलत साबित हो। लेकिन यह मामले को दबा कर नहीं होगा। जल्दी से जल्दी जांच कर के सारे तथ्यों को प्रकाश में लाकर आप जनता का विश्वास सम्पादन कर सकते हैं।

श्री रामनारायण शर्मा (धनबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह फूड कारपोरेशन अमेंडमेंट बिल जो है इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और इस में जो दो तीन प्राविजन रखे गये हैं वह बहुत ही आवश्यक प्राविजन हैं। ये अधिकार कारपोरेशन के हित में होने चाहिए। जहां तक इस कारपोरेशन की फंक्शनिस का प्रश्न है पिछली बार 4 सितम्बर को तीन घंटे तक इस पर डिबेट हुई थी और उसमें बहुत सी बातें उठाई गई हैं। माननीय सदस्य श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने हमारा पर्टिकुलर अटेंशन उधर ड्रा किया और मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार ने 4 सितम्बर को जो बातें कहीं या जो प्रश्न विभिन्न सदस्यों द्वारा उठाये गये उन प्रश्नों की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान इसलिए जाना चाहिए कि फूड कारपोरेशन जब पब्लिक बाडी है तो वह फूड ऐंड ऐग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री का एक अंग है, इसलिए मिनिस्ट्री को चाहिए कि उस के सम्बन्ध में जो बातें हों उस से सदन को अवगत कराये। मैं इस सिलसिले में

[श्री राध कृष्णराव शर्मा]

दो-तीन सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। आप देखेंगे कि जहाँ 17 सौ करोड़ की हैडलिंग होती है वहाँ लगभग 70 करोड़ रुपये तो फ्लावर मिल्स को सप्लाइ के रूप में चला जाता है क्योंकि फूड कारपोरेशन जिस भाव से गेहूँ खरीदता है, उस का जो खर्च पड़ता है उस से नीचे भाव कर के उस को बेचना पड़ता है और इस तरह से हैडलिंग से 70 करोड़ की सप्लाइ फूड कारपोरेशन को देनी पड़ती है। तो इस हालत में यह प्रति वर्ष जो 70 करोड़ की सप्लाइ इन फ्लावर मिल्स को देनी पड़ती है मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर ये सारी फ्लावर मिल्स सरकार ले ले तो उस की कुल कीमत 35 करोड़ भी नहीं होगी और 35 करोड़ की कीमत भी जहाँ न हो वहाँ 70 करोड़ की सप्लाइ प्रति वर्ष दी जाय यह एक पालिसी डेसीशन की बात है जिमको फूड ऐंड ऐग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री को डिसाइड करना चाहिए कि ऐसा क्यों होता है? फिर उन को जब हम देते हैं तो वह हमारा कोई उन के ऊपर बन्धन नहीं रह जाता कि हम ने जिस दर पर दिया उस के हिसाब से उन के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन को हम कंट्रोल करें। यह नहीं होता और वह मनमाने ढंग से उस को डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करते हैं, मनमाने रेट भी चार्ज करते हैं . . .

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE.
You do not know the facts.

SHRI R N SHARMA You will place
the facts, in that case

तो मैं यह सरकार से जानना चाहूँगा कि इस तरह से जो 70 करोड़ की सप्लाइ दे कर के 35 करोड़ की मिलों का भरण पोषण हो रहा है सरकार को उन मिलों को ले कर के या तो अपने चलाना चाहिए, नहीं तो फूड कारपोरेशन को दे देना चाहिए और उन की मैनेजमेंट कर लेना चाहिए। ऐसा मेरा खिचाव है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER How does the policy of nationalising certain mills come within the scope of this Bill? If you want the Food Corporation to take them over, that is a different question, you may say that

श्री राध कृष्णराव शर्मा दूसरा सुझाव मैं यह देना चाहता हूँ कि अभी चीनी के वितरण का जो प्रश्न आया है वह फूड कारपोरेशन करने जा रहा है। लेकिन जब तक सरकार केवल 70 प्रतिशत लेगी और 30 प्रतिशत मिल मालिकों को वितरण करने के लिए छोड़ देगी तब तक तो यही स्थिति रहेगी। तीस सत्तर हो जाया करता है और सत्तर तीस हो जाया करता है। इस तरह की बातें चलती रहेगी। इसलिए जैसा कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने भी कहा है यह चीनी उद्योग का भी मामला जटिल में जटिलतर होता जा रहा है। तो ऐसी हालत में चीनी उद्योग का भी उसी तरह से लेने की बात सरकार को सोचनी चाहिए।

मैंने पिछली डिबेट के समय यह प्रश्न उठाया था कि फूड कारपोरेशन की बीमारी यह है कि इसके दो-दो अधिकारी हैं—एक मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर और दूसरा चेयरमैन। तो मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर के सम्बन्ध में हमने कहा था कि वह दो नाव पर अभी भी है। आज भी दो नावों पर हैं। प्राइम मिनिस्टर की हिदायत के बावजूद भी अगस्त, 1971 में जो इस्तीफा देना चाहिए था वह दिसम्बर 1971 में दिया गया और दिसम्बर, 1971 के बाद आज नवम्बर 1972 का अवशेष हो रहा है, वह इस्तीफा अभी तक बबुल नहीं हुआ। इसलिए मैं दो नावों पर कहता हूँ कि मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर भी रहना चाहते हैं और साथ-साथ अगर एक्सीशन सेक्रेटरी हो जायें तो हमना डिफ़िनेट उत्तर दे देंगे। तो यह फैसला भी फूड कारपोरेशन के हित में है इसलिए सरकार को इसके ऊपर भी फैसला करना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात जिसकी तरफ मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर के घर पर गजेटेड अफसरों ने, फूड कार्पोरेशन के, धरना दिया और मेरी जानकारी है कि वे गजेटेड आफिसर जो धरना दे रहे थे, ड्यूटी पर भी माने गये हैं। उनको उम सारे पीरियड की तलब मिली है। इस तरह में गजेटेड अफसरों को एमोमिशन के नाम पर धरना देने की छूट दी जाये, वे हफ्तों तक धरना दे और उनको ड्यूटी पर माना जाय, उनका सजा देने की जगह पर तलब देकर रिवाइंड दिया जाये—यह एक नयी परम्परा सरकार कायम करने जा रही है और मेरा अनुमान है कि सारे मंत्रियों के घरों पर सारे डिपार्टमेंटल हेड धरना शुरू कर देंगे, अगर इस तरह का रवैया चलता रहा। मुझे यह भी जानकारी है कि उस एमोमिशन के जो प्रेमीडेंट है वे फुल क्लाम गजेटेड आफिसर हैं। उनका प्राजीक्यूशन आगरा की कोर्ट में दफा 324 में हो रहा है। जब 324 दफा में उनका प्राजीक्यूशन हो रहा है तो डिपार्टमेंट को उनके खिलाफ प्रोसीडिग्स करनी चाहिए थी क्योंकि ऐसी परम्परा है। अब इसमें डिपार्टमेंट की क्या कमजोरी है वह डिपार्टमेंट बतलायेगा।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now these are too many details, about the working of the Food Corporation One or two may be all right, but you are going into everything

श्री राय नारायण शर्मा मैं चाहूंगा सरकार इन बातों का ध्यान करे तो इस मामले में काफी सुधार हो सकता है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री साधू राम (फिन्लोर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ और यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें कुछ किमान भाइयों का भी खयाल करना चाहिये था। इस बात की इसमें कमी भी है। यद्यपि देश भर में चीनी की कीमत पर कोहराम मचा हुआ है गरीब आदमी रो रहे हैं। चार रुपये किलो भी चीनी नहीं मिल रही है। किमान जब अपनी चीज को बेचता है तब वह सस्ते दामों पर निकल जाती है लेकिन जब वही चीज मिल मालिक के पास पहुंच जाती है तो उसके दाम बढ़ जाते हैं। इस बात का ध्यान गवर्नमेंट को जरूर रखना चाहिए। इसी तरह से मैं अजुं कल कि किमान का जो कर्जा मिलता है वह दस परसेंट सूद पर मिलता है लेकिन इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए जो कर्जा मिलता है वह तीन परसेंट के हिसाब से मिलता है। अब यह बेइन्साफी नहीं तो और क्या है? आज चीनी के बारे में 70 फीसदी कन्ट्रोल रेट में और 30 फीसदी आपेन मार्केट में दान की जा गवर्नमेंट ने इजाजत दी उससे यह सारा मामला हो गया क्योंकि उसमें उनके लिए कोई प्रीरियड मुकर्रर नहीं किया गया कि 30 परसेंट आपेन मार्केट में वह जो बेचेगा वह कितने टाइम में बेच सकेगा। उसकी भी कीमत मुकर्रर कर देनी चाहिए थी। वह नहीं हुआ इसीलिए आज देश में कोहराम मचा हुआ है। एक तरफ हम ने गरीबी हटाने का नारा दिया है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ गरीबों को मारने की आशंका हो रही है। तमाम लोग कह रहे हैं कि गरीबों को लूटा जा रहा है। ट्रैक्टर की कीमत बढ़ा दी गई है। खाद की कीमत बढ़ा दी गई है और दूसरी चीजों की

[बी साबू राव]

कीमतें भी बढ़ा दी गई हैं। किसानों पर वेल्वे टैक्स लगाया गया है। पंजाब के किसान आज 173 करोड़ के कर्जदार हो गये हैं। खेत मजदूरों की रोजाना आमदनी का कोई हिसाब नहीं लगाया गया है। यह सारी बातें जो हैं किसानों की भलाई, खेत मजदूरों की भलाई, कीमतों को कंट्रोल में रखना—इन पर ध्यान देना मेरे खयाल में बहुत जरूरी है। मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ लेकिन यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि कन्ट्रोल की जो चीजें हैं उसमें सारा बोझ इस देश के किसानों पर ही न डाला जाये। आपको यह बात सोचनी चाहिए कि अगर किसान की आमदनी घटेगी, इस देश का किसान मरेगा तो देश का सारा ढाँचा खराब हो जायेगा। अमरीका से आप जो अनाज मंगवाना चाहते हैं वही अनाज अगर आपको इस देश में ही मिल जाये तो फिर अमरीका से मंगवाने की जरूरत ही क्या है। लेकिन इसके लिए जरूरी है कि अनाज पैदा करने के जो साधन हैं उनको सरकार किसानों के लिए मोहैया करे। आज पंजाब के किसान इसके मुताबिक आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। मेरे पास उसका लिट्रेचर आया है जोकि मैं फूड ऐंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर को पेश करूंगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि फूड कारपोरेशन के बारे में जो बार-बार बात आती है मैं चाहता हूँ इसको बार बार न छोड़ा जाये। और अगर छोड़ा जाये तो इसकी डिटेल् में जाकर दोनों पार्टीज का जो बर्जस है उसको सुना जा और रिपोर्ट आने पर जो फैसला हुआ उसको देख लिया जायेगा। हम इस

बात के इस तरह से हक में नहीं हैं। जैसा कि शर्मा जी ने बताया कि 70 करोड़ रुपया इस देश का पैसा, शरीरों का पैसा मिल-मालिकों को सन्सीडी के तौर पर दिया जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ मिल मालिकों को आप सन्सीडी देना बन्द करें वह चाहे 70 करोड़ हो या 35 करोड़ हो—मैं उसकी तपसील में जाना नहीं चाहता। उनको यह पैसा क्यों दिया जा रहा है, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई।

तीसरी बात यह है कि अनाज जो खरादश जाता है बोरियों में भरकर मिल मालिकों को दिया जाता है और बोरियों की कीमत उनसे नहीं ली जाती। वह बोरियां करोड़ों रुपये की सम्पत्ति बन जाती है। जो मौजूदा चेयरमैन हैं उन्होंने इस बात की कोशिश की थी कि उनसे बोरियों की कीमत वापिस ली जाये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में जो करप्शन करने वाले अफसर हैं उनकी कोई मदद न की जाये तभी यह देश सही तौर पर अपने ठिकाने खड़ा हो सकेगा। फूड कारपोरेशन की मैंने जो रिपोर्ट देखी है उसमें 22 करोड़ का घाटा पिछले साल गवर्नमेन्ट की तरफ से दिखाया गया है। अब या तो वह रिपोर्ट गलत है या गवर्नमेन्ट गलत है। आखिर यह 22 करोड़ का घाटा क्यों पड़ गया। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस देश में लोग एक तरफ तो शरीब होते जा रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ पत्तोर मिल वाले अरबपति बनते जा रहे हैं। उनको क्यों इतना मुनाफा कमाने दिया जाता है? उनकी मिलों को गेशनलाइज क्यों नहीं किया जाता? अगर गवर्नमेन्ट उनकी नहीं चला सकती

(Amdt.) Bill

है तो कोम्पारेटिव मोनोपेट्रीज और किसान बसेबर क्लास को चलाने के लिए दिया जाये। जब तक यह मानोपेलिस्ट्स खत्म नहीं किये जाते तब तक यह सुधार होने वाला नहीं है। आज जो भी लाइसेन्स दिये जाते हैं वह गरीबों को ही दिये जाते हैं, किसानों और गरीबों को नहीं दिये जाते, कोम्पारेटिव मोनोपेट्रीज को नहीं दिये जाते। आज इस मोनोपली को खत्म करना बहुत जरूरी है। आज गरीबों के मन में यह वहम पैदा करने की कोशिश की जाती है कि गरीबी हटाओ का नारा पूरा नहीं होया।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Have you read the Bill? I am asking whether you have read the Bill

श्री साधू राम इसलिए मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ . . .

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER What I want is whether you have read the Bill. That is all

श्री साधू राम . मैं आपने धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मेरी बात का मुन लिया। आप ने दो बार घटी वजाई, मैं उसका मुन नहीं मचा। मैं इस बिल को हालहाटेडली सपोर्ट करता हूँ।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil. I am glad to support this Bill. The intention of the Bill is to be commended upon and welcomed as the Bill aims at extending the services of the FCI to Jammu and Kashmir which was hitherto not an operational area for the F.C.I. which serves the consumer and the producer.

The Bill will facilitate the FCI to enter into the markets of edible oils and oilseeds also, thus providing ample

(Amdt.) Bill

scope for eliminating the intermediaries, between the producer and the consumer of these commodities.

The more important part of the Bill is that it take to empower the Comptroller and Auditor-General to audit the accounts of the Food Corporation of India. This would enable the Government to control the financial policy of the Food Corporation and also to control the working of the corporation in a better way. Several allegations and charges have been made against the Food Corporation of India either against the chairman or other persons, I am the least concerned with that, but the general feeling in the country is that there is something wrong with the Food Corporation. The allegations may be right or may be wrong. I do not know. It is for a competent authority to decide. But it is the duty of the Government to see that this suspicion is got rid of from the minds of the people and the inquiry must be expedited and the result of the inquiry must come before the House. Otherwise the suspicion will continue, and every politician may be subjected to this type of criticism and suspicion.

In this connection, I disagree with Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee who suggested that a defeated candidate should not be appointed as chairman or as the head of any public sector undertaking. But I think that he has himself flouted the principle that he wants to lay down. If I remember a right, I am saying this subject to correction, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee himself was a Member of the Rajya Sabha. He was elected to the Rajya Sabha after he had been defeated at the polls for election to the Lok Sabha. After he had been defeated and rejected by the people, I do not know why he had chosen to influence his party and go to Rajya Sabha. I think that there was no principle involved in it, but he really wanted to come to some position of power by way of going to Rajya Sabha as a member. So, there is no question of principle in what he has done. My hon. friend

(Amtdt.) Bill

(Amtdt.) Bill

[SHRI VAYALAR RAVI]

from Tamil Nadu also said the same thing. I hope that my hon friend will not try to defend his own Government of Tamil Nadu at present. I do not want to come forward with any allegations against the chairman of State Sluice Clearance Board in his State. I do not want to level any charges here, because this is not the occasion for it though there are many. There is no question of principle involved in this and I submit that the criticism was all politically motivated. When a Congressman becomes the chairman of a corporation immediately my hon friends start talking that the Congress is misusing power. But now they have themselves repeated the same thing when they are in power, and therefore my hon friend has no moral right to talk on this point.

A suggestion has come also in regard to State Food Corporations. I am coming from a deficit State. The deficit of my State in rice is about 50 per cent. I feel that if the State Food Corporation is given ample powers to procure and in fact the right of monopoly procurement, then it will hamper the interests of my State and my people. We cannot agree to this proposal. I strongly plead that the Food Corporation of India must preserve their right of procurement on a monopoly basis. Already in certain areas the State Food Corporations are trying to compete with the Food Corporation of India. I know and you also would agree that the State Legislatures as well as the Governments and the political authorities and the administrative authorities are influenced by rich peasantry. The rich peasantry will therefore, influence the State Governments and also the administrative authorities. Thus, the rich peasantry will influence the State Food Corporations for more price, and the burden of the prices may fall on the consumer, to which I am totally opposed.

Therefore, I strongly oppose the idea of giving monopoly right of procurement to the State Food Corporation. This right must rest fully with

the Food Corporation of India, and competition must be avoided. We should not give any room for any competition between the State Food Corporation and the Food Corporation of India.

I feel that I must make a brief reference to the problems of the employees also. The functioning of the Food Corporation has been such that it has injured the interests of the employees. There are about 40,000 employees in the Food Corporation of India. There are three types of people there, and there is no uniformity as between these three categories, and every time the management is trying to adopt the policy of divide-and-rule.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE

The hon Member should help us to bring about uniformity.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Definitely, I can. But the personnel department is functioning in a very bad way there. It is a useless department. Therefore, in spite of the good intentions it has been dividing the workers into three categories. It is a fact that there are three categories of employees, namely the Food Department transferees, the deputationists and the direct recruits, and the management always has been trying to divide these three groups. Many employees have already represented, and in fact, I have myself represented but somehow, the personnel department and the management have always been trying to evade the answer, and they want to continue to function in the same way by adopting the policy of divide-and-rule. I do not want to blame the chairman or the managing director. But they have been very clever to introduce the American kind of trade unionism into the Food Corporation of India. I do not want to elaborate on it any further. It is very unfortunate, however, the management is trying to divide the workers and their unity. I do not want to use the word 'purchase' but, in fact, the Union leaders are in that effect.

and this is what would happen if things go on in this way.

The main reason for this is the cadre system that prevail in the Food Corporation of India. Because of the cadre system that prevails there, there cannot be any uniformity among the workers and so, there cannot be any unity among them either or the cordial friendship that should exist between the employees. This friendship between the employees and the co-operation of the employees can be achieved only if this cadre system is abolished. I hope that the management of the Food Corporation of India as well as the Ministry would take care to look into the matter and have negotiations with the unions and the workers in order to see that the present conflict is avoided.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu was very venomous towards the Congress. He heaped all sorts of abuse on the Congress, saying that it is dishonest and so on. I have no doubt that dishonesty is prevalent most in the Communist Party (Marxist) to which Shri Bosu belongs. His party came to power in two States and we know from bitter experience how dishonest and corrupt they were. It was more than in any other State in the country.

He may accuse the Congress of dishonesty. But who stopped the PL 480 imports? Who stopped import of foodgrains from abroad? This is because of our great achievement and our green revolution. Unfortunately nobody can prevent natural calamities from taking place. Drought is beyond human control. Shri Basu knows that all over the world there is scarcity of food now. Even the socialist countries are purchasing foodgrains in the free markets of the world. This has increased the price in the world's market. We are not responsible for that. But our Government stopped import of foodgrains and we faced the American challenge and stopped PL 480 imports. Still he is abusing the Congress and accusing it of dishonesty.

This is because they are dishonest themselves.

I have a doubt about the reference to the opening of offices outside India. I do not think for procuring foodgrains, it is necessary to open offices outside India. It is the function of the Government of India to deal with other governments, other countries for import of foodgrains. I do not think the Food Corporation can play any role in that. It is not necessary. It may lead to waste of funds and other irregular things if this is agreed to. But I want to emphasise that the food corporation must have the monopoly of procurement in the country. I make this plea on behalf of my State.

Then again the procurement must be not with a view to help the millowners. Unfortunately, the Corporation is trying to be more concerned with the millowners than with the interests of the consumers.

Now they are giving rice which I am afraid even cattle refuse to eat. If you permit me, I will produce samples.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER No no

SHRI VAYYALAR RAVI Then I will not. But they must give good rice to everybody.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER There I agree with him.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) Do not agree because then you are also supporting the same argument.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER If they give good rice to everybody, we must agree to that.

श्री एम. रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री शिन्दे को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस बिल में सही किस्म की तरकीबें रखी हैं। जो यहां पर यह कहा जा रहा है कि फ्लोर मिलों का नेशनलाइजेशन किया जाये, उसके बारे में मेरा कहना यह है कि गवर्नमेंट चलाने के

[श्री एन. रामचरण रेड्डी]

बजाय फ्लोर मिल चलाने की राय देना गलत है। अगर अभी से फ्लोर मिल चलाने की बात कही जायेगी तो प्रागे चल कर न जाने क्या क्या करने को कहा जायेगा।

अभी शिकायत की गई है कि गरीबों को शकर नहीं मिलती। मैं कहता हूँ कि गरीब आदमी आज शकर के लिए नहीं रो रहा है, नमक के वास्ते रो रहा है। अगर शकर के लिये कोई रो रहा है तो वह रो रहा है जिसकी कमाई बहुत है। हम लोगों को चीनी राशन-कार्ड पर मिल जाती है, श्रीरो को भी मिल रही है। इस लिये शकर न मिलने की शिकायत नहीं होनी चाहिए। आज जो 70 परसेंट हम मिल मालिक मे ले रहे हैं और 30 परसेंट फ्री मार्केट के लिए छोड़ रहे हैं वह उस लिए नहीं कि मिल-मालिकों को फायदा हो। वह 30 परसेंट हम लिए छोड़ रहे हैं कि मिल-मालिक लोग ज्यादा पैसा कमा कर के ज्यादा पैसा केन-प्रोफ़िट को दे। रवर्नमेंट 60 ₹० मन ले कर के दे रही है। 120 और 130 ₹० मन तो सिर्फ प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए दी जा रही है।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं भी एक फैक्ट्री का चेअरमैन हूँ और मुसलमान आठ साल से हूँ। कभी भी मुझ को ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में इंटरफ़िअर करने का अवसर नहीं मिला। हम लोग पालिसी डिस्जिन लेते हैं और देखते हैं कि काम बराबर ठीक हो रहा है या नहीं। हम लोग जो पब्लिकमेन हैं, पालिटिशियन हैं, अगर किसी कारपोरेशन के चेअरमेन बनते हैं तो अपने को इस हद तक सीमित रखे कि हमें पब्लिक की सेवा करनी है। उसमें इंटरफ़िअर करके, चपरासियों और आफिसर्स के ट्रांसफर करके वहाँ पर घुपबाजी पैदा करना चेअरमेन का काम नहीं होना चाहिए। उसको सब को एक साथ लेकर चलना चाहिए। जिस तरह से फूड कारपोरेशन में इंटरफ़िअर हो रहा है वह ठीक नहीं है।

फूड कारपोरेशन के लासिस के सिलसिले में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। रवर्नमेंट से फूड कारपोरेशन को जो सबसिडी दी जाती है वह बहुत कम है, इस वास्ते नुकसान हो रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि फूड कारपोरेशन एफिशेंटली काम कर रहा है। उसके ट्राजिट लासिस, ड्राएज लासिस, स्टोरेज लासिस सब मिला कर 1.2 परसेंट से अधिक नहीं बैठते हैं। इसके लिए मैं फूड कारपोरेशन के प्रफ़ेसरों और स्टाफ को बढ़ाई देना चाहता हूँ।

श्री नाथ राम मिर्बा (नागौर) फूड कारपोरेशन बिल में जो तीन चार मुद्दों को लेकर सगोधन रखे गये उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। हालात को देखते हुए इन सगोधनों का किया जाना बहुत जरूरी था। कारपोरेशन की मार्फत देश के कुछ खाद्यान्नों के व्यापार पर हम नियंत्रण स्थापित करना चाहते हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि उनके मामले में मेजर कंट्रोल इस कारपोरेशन के पास हो। इसकी व्यवस्था करने के लिए जो सगोधन पेश हुए हैं, वे जायज हैं। जम्मू काश्मीर को इसके क्षेत्र में लाया गया है जो बहुत जरूरी था। वहाँ पर भी हमें प्रोक्यारमेंट की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी और माथ ही डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी। यह जो कदम उठाया गया है यह ठीक है।

फूडस्टफ्स की परिभाषा को साफ करने के लिए नेल और तिलहन के बारे में सफाई करने की जरूरत थी। यह वक्त की मांग थी। आज देश के लोगों के लिए तेल और तिलहन जैसी चीजें भी जरूरी चीजें हैं। इन चीजों पर भी कारपोरेशन का नियंत्रण होना आवश्यक है। तेल और तिलहन खरीद कर इनका स्टॉक बनाया जाये। प्रोड्यूसर को बाजिब दाम मिलें और कन्स्यूमर को उचित दामों पर ये उपलब्ध हो यह बहुत जरूरी था। इस दृष्टिकोण से जो सफाई की जा रही है यह बहुत जरूरी थी। हम सोच रहे हैं कि ज़ाबद इसके लिए प्रोड्यूसर से कारपोरेशन की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ सकती

है। लेकिन अब इसको यहां साफ जो कर दिया गया है और तेल और तिलहन की व्यवस्था भी जो फूड कारपोरेशन के जिम्मे डाल दी गई है या उसके एक सबसिडियरी अग के अधीन कर दी गई है, यह भी एक उपयुक्त सशोधन है।

आडिटर जनरल का कंट्रोल भी इस पर हो, यह भी जो व्यवस्था की गई है यह भी उपयुक्त है। इस कारपोरेशन का काम बहुत बड़ा है और आगे भी बढ़ता जा रहा है। इस मामले उसके फाइनेमिस पर आडिटर जनरल का नियंत्रण होना बहुत जरूरी था। यह जो सशोधन किया गया है, यह भी ठीक ही किया गया है।

अभी यहा चीनी की चर्चा की गई है जोकि बहुत रेलवेट नहीं थी जैसा आपने कहा है। यह कहा गया है कि चीनी नीति गलत है और चीनी मिलो का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाना चाहिए। 70 और 30 परसेंट के हिसाब को जो पकड़ कर रखा गया है, इसकी भी आलोचना हुई है। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार ने बहुत सोच समझ कर इस नीति को अपनाया है। आज किसान को गन्ने की कीमत माटे म्यारह, बारह, माटे बारह और तेरह रुपये क्विंटल मिल रही है। यह धमीलिंग सम्भव हो सका है कि तीस परसेंट चीनी बाजार में खुली बेचने के लिए छोड़ दी गई है। यह इस मामले किया गया है कि कुछ लोग जो ज्यादा भाव चीनी का दे कर भी खाना पसन्द करते हैं, वे ऐसा कर सकें। इससे चीनी के मिल मालिको को कुछ सुविधा है कि वे जो चाटा है उसको यहा में पूरा कर सकें। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार या उत्तर प्रदेश का नाम लेकर राष्ट्रीयकरण किये जा के माग की जाती है। यह जो सिद्धान्त है यह है तो बहुत अच्छा लेकिन आज हमें अपने ग्राहको को भी देखना चाहिए। हमारे पास साधन असीमित नहीं है। इस बातसे किन चीजों के लिए रिसोसिस् की व्यवस्था की जाये, इसको देखना पड़ेगा और

प्रायोरिटीज तय करनी पड़ेगी। मिलो के राष्ट्रीयकरण पर जितना धन खर्च करना पड़ेगा इसको देखते हुए हम को यह तय करना होगा कि इस धन का उपयोग आज देश के दूसरे जरूरी कामो के लिए करना है या इस काम के लिए करना है। क्या पुरानी मिलो का नेशनलाइजेशन उस धन से करना जरूरी है, यह सोचने वाला प्रश्न है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन सब चीजो पर सोच विचार करके हम एक बैलेन्स व्यू ले।

यह ठीक है कि कारपोरेशन का काम बड़ा है। हम जानते हैं कि जो व्यवस्था है इसमें कूटिया है, कमिया हैं। उनको सुधारने की जरूरत है। जो खर्च है उन पर बहुत गवर्नमेंट से जाने की आवश्यकता है और उनको कम करने की आवश्यकता है इसका व्यापार आगे बढ़ने वाला है, कामकाज आगे बढ़ने वाला है। इस मामले कई जगहों पर जो बर्धिया है उनको दूर किया जाना चाहिए।

जिन मुद्दों को लेकर यह सशोधन विधेयक पेश किया गया है वे उचित मुद्दे हैं। इस मामले में इस विधेयक का पूरा पूरा समर्थन करना है।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE) Sir almost 12 honourable members have participated in this brief discussion and I am grateful to all of them. Some of them have made very good suggestions. I hope hon members will not misunderstand me if I say that many of the members were off the mark. Instead of speaking about the provisions of the Bill, they went into generalities. Naturally as politicians you are entitled to make even general criticism.

Mr Vajpavee Mr. Gowda and some other friends thought that we are making a new provision in regard to the opening of offices of FCI outside

[SHRI ANNASAHIB P SHINDE]

India It is not correct, because section 4(2) of the original Act says

"The Corporation may, with the previous approval of the Central Government establish offices or agencies at other places in or outside India"

What is being amended now is limited portion of this section. The activities of the FCI are expanding very fast. Naturally members expect that the Food Corporation should have a commanding position in the foodgrain trade and we are having larger and larger procurement operations in the various States. The Food Corporation is required to open offices at short notice for procurement and every time to come to the Government of India for seeking permission for opening a new office was not a very expedient provision from the point of view of commercial operations. So what is being amended now is the Food Corporation need not go to the Government for opening offices inside the country. As far as outside the country is concerned we have no independent office at the moment. Even if such an occasion arises Government will carefully examine the *pros* and *cons* and give permission only if there are compelling circumstances. This is only an enabling provision and there is nothing before the Government at the moment.

Our DMK friend made another observation about the borrowing provisions. In section 27 of the original Act some specific provisions have been made as to how the Food Corporation of India should get money by borrowing. I do not know what happened at the time of drafting of the original Bill, even then this provision should have been made that under a certain set of circumstances, FCI should be able to borrow money from the Government of India. After all, even the capital of FCI has been subscribed by the Government of India, but there was no specific provision for borrowing from the Government of India. So, a

specific provision is being made. If FCI was borrowing even in the past, as a result of this provision no new policy would come into force. What is being actually practised is being explicitly provided for in the law itself. I hope Mr Godwada's doubt will be removed after this explanation.

He always brings in State autonomy in anything we discuss here. He asked why the accounts of the State Corporation should be submitted to the FCI. The Act provides for setting up a subsidiary of the FCI under section 17. Whether such subsidiaries should be established or not will have to be examined very carefully before coming to any conclusion as rightly pointed out by Mr Ravi. Under the Act we do not contemplate setting up of independent corporations. Only subsidiaries are contemplated under section 17. Even the capital of the subsidiaries would be contributed by the FCI. When a public undertaking contributes the capital of a subsidiary is it not entitled to ask for the balance sheet accounts etc? This is a normal thing. We have the Agro Industries Corporation in Tamil Nadu we have the State Agro Industries Corporation. My Ministry has contributed 49 per cent of the capital. We not only get reports and balance sheets from it but we even place the report on the Table of the House. So what is the objection? In fact this is a very salutary provision and I hope the hon member will withdraw his objection on this score.

I now come to my friend Mr Jyotirmay Bosu. My experience is that many times he is learned, but today he is completely off the mark. He did not refer to a single provision of the Act. He made some observation about what happened to the assurance given by my senior colleague, Mr F. A. Ahmed on the previous occasion about the enquiries against the Chairman and the Food Corporation. In the beginning, he made a very welcome remark that he wants the FCI to expand. He also said that FCI

should go to the extent of taking over the wholesale trade. At least in this field, he will appreciate that the FCI is proceeding in that direction in many of the areas and I hope he will welcome it. About the enquiries, the CBI enquiries are on; we are getting reports from time to time. As Mr. Satpal Kapur said, nothing should be said on the floor of the House which will prejudice the inquiry this way or that way. Government is even otherwise seized of the matter and Government will come to conclusions. Whatever documents are to be laid on the Table. . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU On a point of order, Sir. From the debates, one can easily see that the reply from the Chairman of FCI was received on the 5th August. CBI does not come into the picture at all. The question is whether his reply has been examined by the ministry and if so whether Government is laying the reply and their reaction thereto on the Table. No CBI is involved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER I do not see any point of order. I think what Mr. Bosu had raised was relevant to this extent that before FCI is given additional powers we have to look into its functions. It is in that context that I allowed his remarks.

Now, he has quoted certain things. But this is additional information which the Government is giving to him. What they are saying is, after everything has been completed they will come to a decision. That is all. The Minister has said at a certain time that all these things would be done. In the meanwhile the inquiry by the C.B.I. is there. They will look into it. There is no point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Before the debate took place in this House on 4th September, the Minister had received a detailed reply from the Chairman F.C.I. on 5th August. There was correspondence between the Chairman of the F.C.I. and the

Ministry. The Minister should now tell us what the reply was what they have found in the reply and lay all the papers on the Table of the House. As far as the lapse and corruption charges are concerned, the C.B.I. inquiry is there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER All these are related matters. These are all connected things.

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE The Government is seized of the matter. We will come to a conclusion. About the documents, if it is in the public interest, we will lay them on the Table of the House.

As far as the provisions of the Bill are concerned, I am happy to say, everybody has welcomed these provisions. As far as the important provisions of the Bill are concerned, that is to say, the inclusion of Jammu and Kashmir in the area of operation of the Food Corporation of India defining food-stuffs including edible oils and oilseeds, giving powers to borrow money from the Government giving certain powers to the Comptroller and Auditor General to audit the accounts of the F.C.I. in regard to all these provisions, the entire House appears to be unanimous in welcoming the provisions. I am glad that everybody has welcomed these provisions. Therefore, I would not like to take much time of the House since all these provisions have been mostly accepted.

The only point that I would like to make is this. The hon. Members naturally expect the Food Corporation of India to play a more important role. The suggestions have been made for improving the functioning of the F.C.I. I welcome these suggestions. I do not make a claim that there are no weaknesses in the F.C.I. I am not making a claim that nothing needs to be done to rectify, to improve and to strengthen the Food Corporation of India. All these suggestions are engaging our attention. The suggestions made by the hon. Members are very much

(Amdt.) Bill

[SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE]

welcome. We are at the moment seized of those matters as to what should be done so that the FCI is in a position to play a more effective role in the food trade and in the food economy of the country.

I think there is some misunderstanding about one thing. For instance, my hon. friend Shri R. N. Sharma on this side said that Rs. 10 crores subsidy is being given to the roller power mills. I would like to inform Mr. Sharma that the present position is that wheat is given to the roller power mills for crushing and for processing. They have no right to sell these products. All the products are taken over by the public sector agencies.

SHRI R. N. SHARMA Since when?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE Since the last three or four months as a result of the Government of India's decision. Even before that the prices were controlled. The point that I am making is this: Taking into consideration the present shortages and difficult food situation, the Government of India has taken a decision that whatever wheat is processed by the roller power mills should be distributed through public distribution system. There is a complete control on the prices of end-products. Supposing we are giving subsidy we are giving subsidy in the interest of consumers of the country. There are nothing should be misconstrued and no wrong impression should go round in the House.

SHRI R. N. SHARMA The distribution is left to the mill-owners.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE No, he doesn't know. It is only through public distribution system. They have no right to sell wheat products now. The flour mills have no right to sell.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA The 15 per cent moisture content which is being allowed to the flour mills and

(Amdt.) Bill

the element of the price of the gunny bags come to about Rs. 40 crores.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE That is not correct. The price of the bag is also included when the issue price is calculated. It is included in the cost structure. It is not unaccounted for. But we do not take into account the price of the bag when we issue the foodgrains to the State Governments, as far as wheat is concerned.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA It ultimately goes to the consumer.
(Interruption)

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE The main contention is that this element of cost of gunny bag is not taken into consideration and somebody is exploiting it. That impression is not correct. Suppose it is Rs. 2½ or 3, whatever is the price of gunny bag, while working out the price of the end product that is calculated as being received by the flour mills from Government. So that is taken into consideration.

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER What about Clause 6—auditing?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE I do not think you have any objection on this.

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER I have no objection. I want to know whether it will be from this year or for the previous years also.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE I have no objection. The Comptroller and Auditor-General has the powers. They are continuing accounts. Suppose there is anything Government would support this, we have no objection. That is a public body, public funds are involved. The accounts of the Food Corporation are open for scrutiny by anybody, including the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India. We have nothing to conceal as far as accounts are concerned. We

have no objection if the CAG considers it desirable to open the old accounts.

One or two important observations have been made, that is about sugar, PL 480 and all that. Of course, I can only say that only last week when on the day of opening of this Session there was a debate on price rise and some points were made, my senior colleague, Shri F. A. Ahmed, made a very detailed reply on the floor of the House. I would not like to touch the same aspect. Some of the hon. members said that there should be no PL 480. May I repeat this? Even suppose we are likely to have some marginal imports taking into consideration this year's difficult position; our imports would be commercial imports and they will have nothing to do with PL 480 imports as such; we may purchase from USA or Canada or Australia, but that will be purely on commercial terms, and the hon. members need not have any fear on this account. As far as the country's prestige is concerned, as far as our sovereignty is concerned, nothing would be compromised on this issue. As I said, the gap in respect of food is likely to be very marginal and there need not be any fear on this account among the members and also outside.

I would make one last observation. The Government of India has taken a decision that the wholesale trade in wheat and rice has to be taken over. Now some members have expressed some fear. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu asked, when we were going to do that. I cannot give him the date. But may I assure him that, as far as this is concerned, we mean business. We wish to proceed in this direction and we wish to implement our policy decision because it is in the country's interest. Food is a sensitive article, an important commodity. We do not want to allow any element of speculation to come in. We do not want that, from time to time, the price level should be disturbed because of food-grains. Therefore, in the Food Cor-

poration of India and public sector agencies we want to play a very important role....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In September the foodgrain prices recorded a rise of 8.4 per cent in one month at the wholesale base. And you have the courage to say all these things here?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am replying to the point. Why are you not listening to me?

As far as the take-over of the wholesale trade in wheat and rice is concerned, it will have to be phased out and necessary preparations will have to be made....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Because food is such an essential commodity that we cannot allow any dislocation in the food supplies. So, as I said, we wish to proceed in this direction and our effort is to establish a direct contact with the producer. Therefore, our directive to the Food Corporation of India would be, naturally, in consultation and in co-operation with the State Governments, to try to procure as far as possible directly from the producers....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Your effort is to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. We know you very well.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am sorry I cannot convince you. You refuse to be convinced.

The only point I would submit is that when the original Food Corporation Act was enacted, it was envisaged that the Food Corporation should have a commanding role in the food economy of the country and reach the commanding heights in the food economy. The Food Corporation of India, in the years to come, is bound to proceed in this direction and I would seek your co-operation in this great endeavour.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now, the question is

"That the Bill further to amend the Food Corporations Act, 1964, be taken into consideration"

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now we take up clause-by-clause consideration There are no amendments at all I will put all the clauses and the rest of the Bill to the vote of the House

Now the question is

'That clauses 2 to 7, clause 1 the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill'

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 to 7, Clause 1 the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE I move

That the Bill be passed"

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved

"That the Bill be passed"

Mr Ramavater Shastri

श्री राम.वत्सलर शास्त्री (पटना)
भारतीय खाद्य नियम के भंडार या डिपो हर स्टेट में हैं और उसका डिपो बिहार में भी है खास तौर से पटना में सीधा नामक स्थान पर जिसके नजदीक मदाकत आश्रम है। वहां सरकार का बहुत गल्ला भारतीय खाद्य निगम की तरफ से रक्का सता है और वहां से विभिन्न दुकानदारों को राशन की दुकानों में बेचने के लिए दिया जाता है। अभी हाल में बिहार के अन्नबारी के बड़े सड़े मोटे अन्नरो ने यह बात छपी कि वहां अन्नबारी बहुत बड़े

पैमाने पर है। जो दुकानदार अन्नबारी खरीदने जाते हैं राशन की दुकानों में बेचने के लिए, उसमें चाहे वह चावल हो या गेहूँ, सड़ी सीज मिली हुई होती है जो खाने के योग्य नहीं होती। इतना ही नहीं उनके जब दुकानदार तोलने को कहते हैं तो तोला नहीं जाता है और कहा जाता है कि लेना हो तो लीजिये। अगर आप तोलवाये तो वहां जो काम करने वाले हैं वे मजदूर हड़ताल कर दगे (अन्नबारी)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER You are going into the detailed working of the Food Corporation of India not with the Bill under discussion What you are saying you can take it up with the Government

श्री राम.वत्सलर शास्त्री एफ० सी० आई० के बारे में कुछ बात और लोगों ने भी ग्वी हैं ना मुझे भी कहने दीजिये। मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए कि वहां इस तरह की घाघली नहीं हार्नी चाहिए। सही माने में तोल कर लोगों को गल्ला दिया जाय और गूदा गल्ला दिया जाय जो वहां जमा है न कि उसमें कोई मिलावट करके दिया जाय। इस तरह की बात वहां हो रही है। मैं इसी एक प्वाइंट की तरफ उनका ध्यान खींच रहा हूँ। मेरी यह मांग है कि आप इसकी जांच करवाइये और जांच करवाये के बाद जो खेती पछे जायें उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए ताकि लोगों का असुनीय दूर हो सके।

16 00 hrs.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am thankful to the hon Member, we have heard those complaints. I am thankful to him for bringing it again to our notice. I will go into this.

matter. I will find out the position. The guilty persons will be punished.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.01 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1972-73

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) in respect of the Budget (General) for 1972-73.

DEMAND No. 53—INDUSTRIES.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,16,79,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. 63—DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Department of Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 113—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,18,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

DEMAND No. 129—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 48,51,93,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Mines'."

DEMAND No. 131—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,89,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (not met from Revenue)'."

I find that there are some cut motions given notice of by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. I find Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Are you moving them?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Yes, Sir. I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,16,79,000 in respect of Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to run Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal, on a profitable basis(1)].

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,51,93,000 in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Undue favour shown to the British monopoly firm Indian Copper Corporation and payment of compensation amounting to Rs. 7.50 crores (2)].

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,51,93,000 in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Progress of coking coal mines since nationalisation (3)].

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,51,93,000 in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Corruption, favouritism and nepotism prevailing in the Coal Board (4)].

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,89,00,000 in respect of Other Capital of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Working of the Indian Airlines Corporation (5)].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Supplementary Demands and Cut motions are before the House.

MR. SRS.

[**SHRI R. D. BANERJEE** in the chair Chair].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, they have asked for Supplementary Demands for Grants on various items. I will deal with only two or three points. One is the agricultural crash programme, for production of food-grains. Sir, we are aware of the regional imbalances which are created by them. The difficulties which we face are due to their invidious and unplanned action. In regard to Minor Irrigation, what is the position?

The figures for Minor Irrigation show as under. This is the figure for the period 1968-69 to 1970-71 in terms of crores of rupees: UP 39.43; Maharashtra 39.43; Gujarat 19.45; Madras 21.79; Mysore, 25.20; Bihar 20.33; and then comes West Bengal which is still lower, namely, 17.64. This is what was given out to us in reply to a question in the Lok Sabha.

Regarding the benefits of minor irrigation, in terms of hectares covered, what is the position? The position is as under. This is the figure of hectares: U. P. 14.43; Madras 2.73; Maharashtra 3.44; Bihar 3.25; Gujarat 2.36; and then West Bengal, which is at the bottom of the list, where the figure is 1.53.

What is the food outlook? This is what the *Economic Times* says:

The Food Ministry report for 1971-72 said that in view of the marked improvement in the availability of foodgrains in 1971 and in accordance with the decision taken five years ago, concessional import of foodgrains under PL 480 have been stopped from January, 1972.

Then it says—

Speaking later in August, Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed asserted that in view of a buffer stock of 9.5 million tonnes there was no programme for the import of foodgrains. The total output of foodgrains of 1971-72, he went on, was estimated at 106 million tonnes against 107.8 million

in the previous year and the targets for the current season was about 113 million tonnes. But all this has become fanciful. According to the final estimate prepared by the Union Agriculture Ministry, there was a shortfall of 7.32 million tonnes in foodgrain production in 1971-72. The estimates put production at 104.68 million tonnes against the target of 112 million tonnes.

Last year the shortfall was this....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Which Supplementary Demand are you referring to?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Agricultural Crash Programme.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have located it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am very glad to hear it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't reflect on the Chair....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Not at all, I hate it, that is the last thing. I would do or like to do, Sir, especially when you are in the Chair; after all, you are a very respected colleague of ours.

Then, I come to the Government's ineptitude which has resulted in complete dependence on Nature or the rain-God. What is the outcome? Today, you know very well, especially in your own State, and in other States, after drought, scarcity and famine conditions and water scarcity have come to such a height that in fact we have no right to come and stand and speak here because we should have gone there and tried to share the burden with them. The hon. Minister himself has mentioned in his statement that the worst affected States are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan etc. He has also referred to Bihar, U. P., Mysore, West Bengal, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh where the kharif crop may be affected. It is a terrible state.

Then, let us see Government publications about the performance of this Government. I am quoting some figures from the publications entitled *Toward Self-Reliance-Employment Opportunities etc.* There is a crash programme for rural employment. It is a real package programme in which agricultural crash programme is the main feature. For Assam, while the allocation was Rs. 112.50 lakhs, the expenditure did not exceed Rs. 81.49 lakhs. In Bihar, the allocation was Rs. 458 lakhs, but the expenditure did not exceed Rs. 33.5 lakhs. In the case of Gujarat, the allocation was Rs. 237 lakhs, but the expenditure did not exceed Rs. 81.92 lakhs. In the case of Jammu and Kashmir, the allocation was Rs. 125 lakhs, while the expenditure did not exceed Rs. 72.05 lakhs. Similarly, in the case of Madhya Pradesh, the allocation was Rs. 537 lakhs, but the expenditure did not exceed Rs. 149 lakhs. In the case of Maharashtra, the respective figures were Rs. 325 lakhs and Rs. 126 lakhs. In the case of West Bengal, the allocation was Rs. 299 lakhs while the expenditure did not exceed Rs. 152 lakhs. I can give you a lot more examples. The total allocation of funds for this was Rs. 5,000 lakhs, but the expenditure did not exceed Rs. 3270.96 lakhs. You can well imagine who are the people who are responsible for these lapses and failures; they are the people sitting opposite who are taking things lightly.

Then, there is another crash programme given in Table IV. The allocation for Andhra Pradesh under that programme was Rs. 319 lakhs while the expenditure was Rs. 101.29 lakhs; in the case of Bihar, the allocation was Rs. 458 lakhs while the expenditure was Rs. 99.75 lakhs, and it is not even Rs. 100 lakhs. In the case of Gujarat, the allocation was Rs. 237.50 lakhs while the expenditure was Rs. 92.49 lakhs. In the case of Haryana, the allocation was Rs. 87.50 lakhs while the expenditure was Rs. 3.77 lakhs. I think that Shri Bansilal must be making hay. In the case of Hima-

[SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU]

chal Pradesh, the allocation was Rs. 125 lakhs while the expenditure was Rs. 5.25 lakhs. This is how they have been functioning and performing

The most interesting part is given in Table V, which relates to the progress of the drought-prone-areas programme. For Andhra Pradesh, in 1970-71, the allocation was Rs. 284.64 lakhs, while the expenditure was only Rs. 186.63 lakhs. In 1971-72, the allocation was Rs. 422 lakhs, while the expenditure was Rs. 348 lakhs. A similar situation prevailed in Gujarat. The position in Madhya Pradesh was very bad. When the allocation was Rs. 217 lakhs, they had spent only about Rs. 76 lakhs. In the Maharashtra State, when the allocation was Rs. 132 lakhs in 1970-71, the expenditure did not exceed Rs. 90 lakhs. The figures go on like this.

This shows that they have completely neglected this vital sector, thereby causing serious hardship and difficulty and bringing in famine condition in the country. This Government needs to be impeached for this willful neglect of the man at the bottom of the society. All their pious wishes and all their holy words are meant for catching votes, and after that, they are allowed to perish. I have quoted from their own books to show that their utterances have no relation whatsoever with the performance that they have put up.

Then, what about land reforms? It is a vital thing for this crash programme. We know that the land reforms that they are trying to go through are just a gimmick and an attempt at hoodwinking the people. They were pieces of legislation which were full of loopholes and which actually allowed the land-holders to retain more land than they were allowed to do earlier. That is the condition. Their land reforms are the biggest hoax that they have allowed to come before the people, as we have seen it. Then, what is happening today? If you go to a flour mill and ask

the man how much built-in capacity of the flour mill is being used, what is the answer that you get? I have enquired. In many places, it is not more than 20-30 per cent. That is the barometer, that is the indicator, that we are going to face again another serious food crisis.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA (Domaria-ganj): I have come in front to listen to his hoax.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: From West Bengal, they have sent a telegram to the Central Food Minister where they have said that 'if you do not rush food, specially rice, the rationing system in Calcutta will collapse'. This is the condition today and here they are waxing eloquent, about *samajwad*, *garibi hatao* and trying to make the zamin ready for catching another set of votes in the near future. God knows what is going to happen.

The second thing is about the coking coal business. It is another scandal. It says here that currently aggregate coking coal capacity is roughly 27 million tonnes while actual production does not touch even 15 million tonnes. In 1970-71, the Department of Mines and Metals in New Delhi had estimated that the actual requirement of coking coal in 1972-73 would be around 22 million tonnes while it is found that even if 20 million tonnes are produced, the basic national demand including export of BP coke would be met. But the gap between current minimum demand of 20 million tonnes and actual production of 15 million tonnes is wide indeed. This is the position regarding the coking coal business. But they have come forward to seek more money. The House should consider these things.

Then there is the seething corruption that goes on in the coal mines and in the Coal Board. The sand-stowing section is a hotbed of corruption. Such thieving and such stealing of public money is perhaps not done anywhere

else I am quoting some examples I want the hon. Minister to tell us what has happened For the protective works which were undertaken to control the fire in Lodna Bagdiga colliery in Jharia, how much money was required in excess of the estimate of the department? Contract valued at Rs 63,30,000 was given to a man whose background is only as a travel agent running tourist specials, buses and coaches This man has been given a contract worth Rs 63,30,000 involving very highly skilled work in the coal mines

Then there is another scandal with the Coal Board For the F Ropeway which was to cost Rs 6 crores the business was given to an American contractor firm named Inter-State Equipment Corporation Due to inefficiency negligence and conniving and due to non-settlement in time of bills to the tune of Rs 115 crores which was the responsibility of the finance wing specially of the Coal Board and also of the Chairman

MR CHAIRMAN Chairman?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Not the Chairman of the Lok Sabha You are the number one Chairman of the country—there is no question about it

Due to negligence of the finance wing specially of the Coal Board and the Chairman of the Coal Board an opportunity of arbitration in India was allowed to be nullified As a result Government was made to face a claim of Rs 115 crores from that company, out of which 90 per cent was in foreign exchange Three officers of the Coal Board had to go to London twice for consultations and after a lot of struggle, they could arrive at an ad hoc settlement at Rs 36 lakhs payable to the American company, all in foreign exchange You will be surprised Mr Chairman of the Lok Sabha, to know that the solicitors' bill alone in London came to Rs 8 lakhs, wholly payable in foreign exchange

Therefore, I must say with great regret that I have the least confidence in this Government which is nothing but a nest of corruption and inefficiency and I oppose this demand

I now come to Indian Airlines Corporation Dr Sarojini Mahishi is here The amount is Rs 1689 crores Why is it that they have not been able to mobilise on their own the resources? Why is it that they must remain in red all the time? Why is it they have lost Rs 199.79 lakhs in 1970-71? I can well understand why it is happening They have preference for dealing with dishonest people, they are very fond of that That is their class character Here is a beautiful article which reads as follows

What has completely stumped observers is that among the planes being evaluated for purchase in the forthcoming expansion plan of the Indian Airlines is the DC-10 airliner This plane is manufactured by the Douglas Company (which is also known as the Donnell-Douglas Company) whose personnel is currently in Delhi for discussions with the Indian Airlines The DC-10 aircraft came to India this August and was demonstrated before the officials of the Aviation Ministry and the Airlines in Delhi and Bombay

Officials are puzzled about what happened to the assurance given by Dr Karan Singh to Parliament that Douglas Company aircrafts will not be considered for purchase by the Government because of the criminal proceedings under way against the company's representative in India The case against Mr Kozarek is still proceeding In the earlier stages of the case Mr Kozarek was defended by the celebrated lawyer Mr H L Anand, who had also appeared on behalf of the Prime Minister's son and who has now become a judge in the High Court.

Though the case against Mr. Kozarek has not been withdrawn by the Government it has, nevertheless,

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU]

less, given him a government contract for crop dusting, and reported to have purchased from him over 50 Lycoming engines for installation in the Indian built Pushpak aircraft. Simultaneously, the Government continues to prosecute Mr. Kozarek for alleged bribery."

This political donation is going to kill the country and the politics

The Public Accounts Committee had come very heavily on the Indian Airlines. Why should they have such a love for dishonesty? For dishonest people? On page 2 of its thirty-second report it says the Committee are unhappy that the department of Civil Aviation is not able to instal even a single radar procured at such a heavy cost within the normal warranty period. They are also not satisfied with the way the period of warranty was extended by the firm as a gesture of co-operation. It says here

"In the opinion of the Committee a purchase of this magnitude involving Rs 3.90 crores of which Rs 2.83 crores were in foreign exchange should not have been considered without obtaining adequate comparative data on all aspects of the purchase from available sources"

Why the IAC is wedded to dishonesty I do not understand. The hon Minister Dr Mahishi should tell us what has happened to the sale of sky-masters, how much money was fixed and how much they will get, why the party has defaulted, why they have not seized the planes and have allowed them to make money and compete with their airlines

In one restaurant in Dum Dum airport the contractor has defaulted for ten years, he has not paid due rent. Those are very special favourites of some highups in Delhi, or they are making very generous political contributions to a particular political party. We must understand these things

MR CHAIRMAN. Is it your inference?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I am not mentioning any names. This contractor had paid a contribution of Rs 50,000 so that he was allowed to default the exchequer for ten years. Otherwise, what can be the explanation? I do not want to talk about the performance of the IAC, in one word, it is Never in Time.

There are imbalances in different regions, there is neglect of some regions particularly the eastern region, Assam Manipur Tripura and Cachar, and the Dum Dum airport also. They do not deserve a penny, they should have mobilised their own resources. If you give them money they will swallow it or give it to some thieves and misappropriate it. I oppose these supplementary demands and I say you throw it as a piece of rag

श्री ज्योतिर्मोय प्रसाद (बलिया) देश को
प्राजाद हुए पच्चीस साल हो गये हैं लेकिन
फिर भी देश के जो पिछड़े हुए भाग हैं, जो
उपेक्षित भाग हैं, वहां पर गरीबी और भी
बढ़ी है और जो देश के विकसित भाग हैं,
वहां धनदानी बढ़ी है, वे और विकसित
हो गये हैं। श्री ज्योतिर्मोय बहुत धनी कह
रहे थे कि बंगाल में हालत खराब है। लेकिन
मैं कहना चाहता हू कि पिछले दो बरस में
प्रधान मंत्री ने वहां पर जितना काम किया है
उसका नतीजा यह निकला है कि वहां पर
की पी एम समाप्त हो गई है। वहां गरीबी
हूर करने के लिए सैदा लगाया गया है। साथ
बहुत साहब और पैसे की मांग कर रहे थे और
कह रहे थे कि बहुत सख्ता चाहिए। मैं बहुत
की जानकारी के लिए कहना चाहता हू कि
पिछले डेढ़ दो बरस में प्रधान मंत्री ने इसका

काम कर दिया है जितना पिछले 23 बरस में देश के अन्दर नहीं हुआ है। जहाँ यह सही है वहाँ यह भी सही है कि उत्तर भारत में और विशेषकर बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान में आज भी गरीबी व्याप्त है और भुखमरी अपना ताण्डव नृत्य कर रही है। बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश रा मैटीरियल्स और मिनरल्स के हिसाब से भरे पूरे हैं। वहाँ कारखाने भी लगे हुए हैं। फिर भी मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कारण क्या है कि वहाँ की गरीबी जा नहीं रही है और बढ़ती जा रही है? मैं समझता हूँ कि कारण यह है कि देश का वह भाग उपेक्षित रहा है, वहाँ का समाज असंगठित रहा है, वह बोकल नहीं है, बोलने वाला नहीं है, सीधा है, मूक है। उसको घाघा कहा गया है, उसको दबाया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक उपेक्षित भाग नहीं उठेंगे, वहाँ के गांव नहीं उठेंगे, किसान नहीं उठेंगे, तब तक देश मजबूत नहीं होगा। वहाँ पर सारे रिसोर्सिस् होते हुए भी, कारखाने होते हुए भी, गरीबी जो अधिक बढ़ती जा रही है इसका कारण यह है कि वहाँ सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है, बिजली का प्रबन्ध गांवों में नहीं किया गया है, सड़को का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है, खाद आदि का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी भाग जो बिहार से लगते हैं वहाँ सड़कों तक की व्यवस्था नहीं, यथायात के साधन नहीं। अस्त्रियों से कहा जाता है कि आप बहा का दौरा करें तो वे भी अपनी मजबूरी दिखा देते हैं कि वहाँ पर जाने का कोई रास्ता नहीं है, ट्रांसपोर्ट नहीं है और जाने से पहले वे दस बार सोचते हैं। जहाँ पर हवाई जहाज जा सकते हैं,

जहाँ पर ट्रांसपोर्ट की सुविधायें हैं, जहाँ पर मोटरें दौड़ सकती हैं वहाँ तो वे चले जाते हैं लेकिन यहाँ जाना उनके लिए भी मुश्किल होता है। इसके लिए मैं उनको दोष देना नहीं चाहता हूँ। वहाँ न रेलवे लाइन है, न रोड है और न हवाई जहाज के झुंटे हैं। मंत्री जो शासन कर रहे हैं जब वे ही नहीं जा सकते हैं उन इलाकों में, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश आदि में, तो उस भाग का कब भाग्य चमकेगा, यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। इस वास्ते आपको इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। देश के उपेक्षित और पिछड़े भागों के लिए, वहाँ के असंगठित मजदूरों के लिए, उनको उठाने के लिए आप उत्तर प्रदेश आदि को, बिहार मध्य प्रदेश आदि को जो धन दे तो उसके खर्च के वास्ते कुछ गाइडलाइज भी आपको देनी चाहिए और उनको बताना चाहिए कि कितना परसेंट उस धन का इन इलाकों में खर्च हो।

हमारे जिले सूखा और बाढ़ से प्रति वर्ष पीड़ित होते हैं। हमें न तो सूखाग्रस्त एरिया डिक्लेयर किया गया है और न ही बाढ़ ग्रस्त एरिया डिक्लेयर किया गया है। यही हालत अन्य भागों की भी है। हमारे लड़के जो सूखाग्रस्त या बाढ़ ग्रस्त या नैचुरल कैलैमिटीज से प्रभावित हैं, उनके वास्ते सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट पचास परसेंट हिस्सा देती है। लेकिन वृंकि इनको ऐसे इलाके घोषित नहीं किया गया है इस वास्ते इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि हमारे लड़के फीस नहीं दे पा रहे हैं और उनके नाम फाट

[श्री चण्डिका प्रसाद]

दिये गये हैं, वे परीक्षाओं में शामिल नहीं हो पा रहे हैं।

चव्हाण साहब अभी हाल में वहाँ गये थे। उन्होंने वहाँ के हालात को देखा है। वहाँ की बोर गरीबी और बेकारी को देखा है। उनको वहाँ पर आपन दिया गया था लेकिन आज तक उस आपन पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है। हमारे एरिया में राष्ट्रीयजन बैंको ने माडल फार्मिंग स्कीम इंट्रोड्यूस की हुई है। लेकिन बैंको से कर्जा लेने में तरह तरह की कठिनाइयों का वहाँ लोगो को सामना करना पड़ता है। एक हजार रुपया कर्जा मिलता है तो डेढ़ या सौ रुपया उनका कट जाता है। जो मालदार है उनको उनकी जमानत पर हो नोन दे दिया जाता है लेकिन गरीब किसान की ईमानदारी पर झुबहा किया जाता है। उसकी जमीन रहन रखी जाती है, उसका गारेटर देना पड़ता है उसको इन्श्योरेंस प्रीमियम देना पड़ता है। इस सब में और जमीन की रजिस्ट्री आदि करान में उसका दो ट्राई सौ रुपया बाया हो जाता है जबकि मिलता उसको केवल एक हजार रुपया है। यह जो कमी है, इस कमी के ऊपर लीगल एक्सपर्ट्स का सोचना चाहिये। किसान को इस तरह से धाप बरबाद न करे। उनको अपनी ही जमानत पर रुपया मिल जाना चाहिये।

इसी तरह से रिक्शा वालों की, छोटे छोटे हूकानेदारों की राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको से रुपया उधार मिलना चाहिये। इन बैंको से बीकर बैंकनाथ को ज्यादा काबजा मिलना चाहिये। इलाहाबाद बैंक उत्तर प्रदेश का

बैंक है। लेकिन इसका लाभ उत्तर प्रदेश को न हो कर ज्यादा तर लाभ बम्बई कलकत्ता आदि को होता है। रुपया हमारे किसानों का, हमारे लोगो का लगा हुआ है लेकिन उनको लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश में इसकी पचास से अधिक ब्रांचिज है लेकिन इसका हैडक्वार्टर बम्बई में है। हिल एरियाज में बन्देलखण्ड में इसका कोई हैडक्वार्टर नहीं है। इस वास्ते ये जो इलाके हैं ये इससे फायदा नहीं उठा पाते हैं। मारे जो फाइनेंसिम्स हैं जो रिसोर्सिम्स हैं और जो हमारे लगे हुए हैं वे भी अगर हमें मिल जाए तो वे हमारे किसानों के सिचाई व काम में आ सकते हैं दूसरे कामों में आ सकते हैं। इस और भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

मैं सना और चाबरा के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। चाबरा के ऊपर दोहरी पर पुल बना है। लेकिन दोहरी में छारा के बीच में कोई पुल नहीं है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि बलिया, देवरिया, आजमगढ़ गोरखपुर को बूम कर जाना पड़ता है और इस में चौबीस घंटे लग जाते हैं? इस वास्ते अगर इस पुल को बना दिया जाए तो चार घंटे में जाया जा सकता है और इस क्षेत्र के विकास में सहायता मिल सकती है। य क्षेत्र आइलैंड बनने हुए है, टापू बने हुए हैं और पानी से घिरे रहते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस और आप ध्यान दें और इस पुल को बनाएँ। बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार उत्तम नहीं कर पाती हैं जितना आप कर सकते हैं। इस वास्ते आपको इस और विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये।

गाजीपुर में पुन बन रहा है। भारत सरकार को उसके लिए पंचार परसेन्ट रूना चाहिये और इस पुल को बनाना चाहिये। दोहारी घाट और छपरा के बीच में दो तीन पुन कम से कम और बाधरा पर बनने चाहिये ताकि इन पूर्वी जिलों को आपस में मिलाया जा सके। इसकी मांग बहुत की जा चुकी है लेकिन सरकार के काना पर जू तक नहीं रेगती। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार व साधन सीमित हैं। ये जो टापू है जड़ा जाने के लिए कार्ड ट्रांसपोर्ट के साधन नहीं है बल्कि जब तक पुलो के साधन नहीं हो पाएंगे, हमारा विकास नहीं हो सकेगा। जो प्रकृति ने हमें रिमोमिम दिए हैं भगवान ने जो रिमोमिम दिए हैं उनका उपयोग करने के लिए हमारे पास पैसे नहीं है साधन नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि आप इस काम में हमारी सहायता करें।

बाधरा पर एक और पुन माझी और बकुला के बीच में बनाना चाहिये ताकि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार को मिलाया जा सके। गंगा पर सिन्हा घाट और त्रय प्रकाश नगर पर पुल बनेगा तो यह भी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार, आगरा और बलिया आदि को मिलाएगा। प्रदेश सरकार के पास साधन नहीं है कि वह इनको बना सके, इस वारते इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

अब मैं इनलैंड वाटरवेज के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। पटना से माल डोने बासा जहाज चलता है जो गाजीपुर तक जाता है। इसको इलाहाबाद तक बढ़ाने के लिए अब कहा जाता है तो कहा जाता है कि

यह प्रदेश सरकार का काम है और जब प्रदेश सरकार को कहा जाता है तो वह कहती है कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। इस मामले में आगरा आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये।

बाधरा में पटना से फैजाबाद तक माल होने वाला जहाज चलाया जाना चाहिये। इस मामले में बंगाल में व्यापार हुआ करता था। अब बंगला देश बन गया है। इसको अग्रज चलाया जाए तो पूर्वी जिला का विकास होने में सहायता मिल सकती है। बनारस से पटना और फैजाबाद में पटना जाने वाला जहाज भी तेज चलने वाला चलाया जाना चाहिये। इससे विदेशी पर्यटक भी गंगा का किनारा और दर्शनीय स्थान दर्शन की ओर आकर्षित हो सकेंगे और आपकी नाम होगा।

बंगाली रिफाइनरी हमारी बगल में है। इस रिफाइनरी से मलमल छोटे छोटे उद्योग हैंमिल उद्योग हमारे यहाँ लग सकते हैं। इसकी छानबीन नहीं हो रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पूर्वी जिलों में इसके सर्वसिडियरी उद्योग लगाने की कोशिश होनी चाहिये। जब तक ये उद्योग नहीं लगेंगे हमारे पूर्वी जिला का विकास होना सम्भव नहीं है।

भारत सरकार ने हमारे यहाँ पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में इंडस्ट्रियल लैंडर डिवेलपमेंट गुड्ज का सर्वे करवाया था और टीमें भेजी थी। उत्तर प्रदेश और आपकी टीमें गई थी। उसने रिपोर्ट किया था कि टैनरी बलिया में बोन मिल तथा पब्लिक सैक्टर में, जूते बनाने

[श्री चन्निका प्रसाद]

का करखाना, चमड़े के बक्से बनाने के करखाने आदि कहा बन सकते हैं। वहाँ इन सब के बास्ते पर्याप्त मात्रा में रा मटीरियल उपलब्ध है। जब तक इस तरह के करखाने वहाँ नहीं लगाए जाएंगे लोगो को एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं मिलेगा। लेकिन ये सब सिफारिशें रट्टी की टोकरी में पड़ी हुई हैं। पटेल आयोग ने जो अपनी रिपोर्टमें ज्ञ दी थी उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन भी नहीं हो सका है। एक आध जिले में कर दिया गया है, बाकी किसी में नहीं किया गया है।

श्री उपोद्घोषित बलु काशेम श्रोड
दे।

श्री चन्निका प्रसाद कुछ भना हो सकता है तो कांग्रेस में श्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में ही हो सकता है। इसके अलावा और कोई रास्ता नहीं है।

बेकारी दूर करने के लिए कैंश प्रोग्राम का मुद्दा दिया गया था। हर प्रदेश को बराबर इसके लिए पैसा दिया गया है। क्षेत्रों के लिए भी उतना ही खर्चा दिया गया है जितना की और जगह दिया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश को कम से कम बुनियादी खर्चा दिया जाना चाहिये, जो दिया जाता है इसको डबल किया जाना चाहिये ताकि वहाँ की बेकारी दूर करने में सहायता मिल सके।

कजयुधर बुद्ध बनने पर सरकार पाच छ सौ रुपये खर्च करती है। इस में से अग्रा कम से कम पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों को प्रिया जाना चाहिये।

बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश आदि को सर्विस में इनकी प्रशासी के हिसाब से नीकरिया मिलना चाहिये। कई बरस से हम वह माग करते आ रहे हैं लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं हो रही है। हम गरीबी, और भुखमरी के निगर हैं। इसको देखते हुए हमें प्रशासी के हिसाब से सर्विस में रिप्रिजेंटेशन मिलना चाहिये।

श्री ओमेश झा (बनमर) सभापति महोदय, जो अनुपूरक मांगें हमारे सामने हैं, उन में सब से बड़ी रकम रुपये के लिए 150 करोड़ रुपये की है, जिस के अन्तर्गत कैंश प्रोग्राम, सूबा और बाड से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए सहायता और फौरन उपज बढ़ाने के कार्यक्रम हैं।

बिहार कास्तकारी कानून के मुताबिक जो जोतता है, जमीन पर उस का कानूनी हक है। लेकिन जमीन का मालिक झूठ बोल कर उस कानून का उल्लंघन करता आया है। आज अगर बटाईदार मांग करता है, तो उस को सिंचाई करने के लिए रुपया नहीं मिलेगा। मालिक उस में रुचि नहीं लेता है, जब तक कि वह बटाईदार को लाठी से या पुलिस की सहायता से हटा न दे। इस लिए इस सम्बन्ध में जो पैसा खर्च किया जा रहा है, उस के कानूनी हक की हत्या कर के, बिहार कास्तकारी कानून का उल्लंघन कर के बड़े भूस्वामियों के हित में किया जा रहा है। यह कार्य बड़े पैमाने पर हो रहा है। इस स्थिति में जमीन खोसने वाले अपनी जमीन की रक्षा के लिए आगे हो रहे हैं। हजारों घर भूस्वामियों

चल रहे हैं। कुछ गोली से मारे गये हैं और
सैकड़ों जेल में बन्द हैं।

आज तौर से चुनाव के समय, और बाद
में भी, कृषि के सुधार के नाम पर जमीन
की हद बन्दी कम करने की आशा दिल्वाई गई
थी। बाद में हदबन्दी कानून की भूमिका
यहां पर तैयार की गई। इस सम्बन्ध में
भाल-बंझिया कांग्रेस कमेटी के पैनल और
लैंड रिफार्म्स कमीशन के स्टडी ग्रुप ने जो
रिपोर्ट्स दीं, उन को भी खत्म कर दिया गया।
इस मंत्रिमंडल में जो मंत्री बड़े बड़े भूस्वामी
हैं, उन्होंने अपनी जमीन बचाने के लिए यह
सुझाव दिया कि हर बालिग बच्चे को एक परिवार
माना जायेगा। मंत्री महोदय बतायें
कि इस सुझाव के अनुसार कितने मत्रियों
की फ़ाजिल जमीन बच जाती है।

हमारे कृषि मंत्री, श्री फखरुद्दीन अहमद,
आसाम में 1400 एकड़ जमीन के मालिक
हैं। उन्होंने आसाम के पुराने हदबन्दी
कानून के मुताबिक यह रिटर्न दी कि हम
सात भाई-बहन हैं और सब का चूल्हा अलग
अलग है और सब में बांटने के बाद नहीं के
बराबर फ़ाजिल जमीन रह गई है। आसाम
की ऐसेम्बली ने यहां के राजस्व मंत्री की
अध्यक्षता में पिछले साल एक कमेटी बनाई।
उस कमेटी ने श्री अहमद को यह नोटिस
दिया कि वह इस बारे में जवाब दें कि उन्होंने
हदबन्दी का उल्लंघन किया है, रिटर्न देने
में गलती की है और जमीन बचाई है।
उस के बाद उस समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन
दे दिया। जब मैंने यह सवाल यहां उठाना
चाहा, अध्यक्ष महोदय ने मुझे अनुमति

न दी। उन्होंने मुझ से लिखित विवरण
मांग कर इस विषय में कृषि मंत्री से जवाब
मांगा। कृषि मंत्री की ओर से जवाब
आया। उस में कहा गया कि समिति ने ग्रांट
महीने इन्तज़ार किया, ज्यादा इन्तज़ार
नहीं किया और इस लिए मुझे जवाब देने
का मौका नहीं मिला; फिर भी जो
200 एकड़ जमीन फ़ाजिल हो जाती है,
अगर आसाम सरकार चाहती है, तो मैं उस
को दे दूंगा। श्री अहमद उस समय आसाम
सरकार के मिनिस्टर थे और उसी हैमियत से
उन्होंने वह रिटर्न दी थी। उन्होंने लिखित
रूप से यह कन्फेशन किया है, कबूल किया
है कि उन्होंने वह 200 एकड़ जमीन चुरा-
ली। वही कृषि मंत्री आज देश में भूमि
सुधार के मालिक हैं। लेकिन इस के बावजूद
वह इस्तीफा देने की बात नहीं सोचेंगे और
न ही शासक दल उन से इस्तीफा मांगेगा।
इस उदाहरण से प्रकट है कि यह सरकार बड़े
भूस्वामियों और जमीन के कानून तोड़ने
वालों के रक्षक के रूप में काम कर रही है।

बिहार का किस्सा आप जानते हैं।
बिहार विधान सभा में टाटा जमींदारी को
एबालिश करने का कानून पास किया गया,
लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से उस को
रोक रखा गया, क्योंकि टाटा ज्यादा शक्ति-
शाली था।

बिहार सरकार पर जमींदारों का प्रभुत्व
आज भी पहले से कम नहीं है। कांग्रेस
के सब से बुरे दिनों में बिहार कांग्रेस पर बड़े
भूस्वामियों और जमींदारों का जो दबदबा
था, वह आज भी कम नहीं हुआ है। वहां

[श्री भागीन्द्र झा]

नये कानून में तीसरी किस्म की लैंड, ड्राई लैंड, की हद 30 एकड़ रखी गई। यहां से उस को यह शर्त लगा कर वापिस कर दिया गया कि 30 एकड़ से बढ़ा कर 27 एकड़ कर दिया जाये। एक साल का विलम्ब किया गया और अब वहां यह किया जा रहा है कि 30 एकड़ को चौथी किस्म में रख दिया जाये और तीसरी किस्म में एक नई किस्म पैदा कर रहे हैं, जिस को 25 एकड़ दे देगे। इस का परिणाम यह होगा कि बिहार में अस्सी फीसदी जमीन हदबन्दी में नहीं जायेगी। इस तरह भूमि-मुद्दा के वास्तविक उद्देश्य और आधार को ही खत्म किया जा रहा है और मैं समझना हूँ कि यह देश के मतदाताओं, अन्न-उत्पादकों और अन्न-बाताओं के साथ बड़ा विश्वासघात है और इस में केन्द्रीय सरकार की भी जिम्मेदारी है।

सरकार 150 करोड़ रुपये देने जा रही है और जैसा कि श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने कहा है, कितना कम खर्च हुआ है। अब वर्ष का आखिरी समय आ रहा है और जनवरी, फरवरी और मार्च में जल्दी रुपया खर्च करने पर जोर दिया जायेगा। जिन इलाकों में बेहतर तरीके से खर्च हो रहा है, वहां आधा रुपया भफसर और कन्ट्रेक्टर आदि आ जाते हैं। मुझे कुछ कांग्रेसी एम० पी० ने बताया है कि जिस इलाके में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी अजबूत है, वहां तो वह घेराव आदि कर के रिक्की का कुछ काम करवा लेती है, लेकिन दूसरे इलाकों में रिक्की का सामान गांवों में नहीं पहुंच पाता है और आक-अफसर तथा कांग्रेसी कार्यकर्ता आदि उस

को ऊपर ही ऊपर आ लेते हैं। बिहार के राजनैतिक जीवन में जो कूड़ा-कंकड़बा, वह सब यहां कांग्रेस पार्टी में चला आया है। जनवरी, फरवरी और मार्च में किसी तरह की भुगतान करने में इतनी बड़ी रकम के बहुत बड़े हिस्से की बर्बादी हो होगी।

जहां तक पश्चिमी कोसी नेहरू का प्रश्न है, तीन बार उसका उद्घाटन हो चुका है। एक बार बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने, दूसरी बार स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने और तीसरी बार श्री जगजीवन राम ने उसका उद्घाटन किया। तीन तीन बार उद्घाटन होने के बावजूद वहां आज मिट्टी के काम की शुरुआत नहीं हुई और उसके लिए भारत में एक इंच जमीन भी नहीं खरीदी गई। पहले नेपाल का वहाना किया जाता था। अब नेपाल सरकार ने समझौता करके अपने यहां जमीन दे दी है। अब भारत सरकार कहती है कि बिहार के पास खम्बा नहीं है। क्या सरकार इस रकम को उस खम्बे के लिए नहीं दे सकती है, जिसमें बेईमानी होने पर भी टिकाऊ काम हो जायेगा, बेकारों को काम मिलेगा और मिर्चार्ड का स्थायी इन्तजाम होगा? वह काम ऐसा नहीं होया कि रुपया तो खर्च कर दिया गया और बाद में खोजने पर भी काम न मिले। खोजने की जरूरत भी नहीं है। बरसात में खत्म हो गया। तो इस तरह से हल्के काम के जरिये पैसा गायब हो जाता है। क्या उससे टिकाऊ काम नहीं हो सकता है? गंडक योजना कम से लटकी हुई है और पैसे के अभाव में

बहुत ही धीमी रफ्तार में काम हो रहा है। राजस्थान नहर जिसके चलने राजस्थान का नकशा बदल जायेगा बल्कि देश में अन्न के अभाव का ही नकशा बदल जायेगा अन्न की कमी नहीं होगी वन राजस्थान नहर भी पैसों की कमी के कारण बहुत ही मंद गति में चल रही है, बहुत ही धीमी रफ्तार में उस नहर का काम चल रहा है। तो क्या इस रकम को हम उस काम में नहीं लगा सकते हैं जहाँ बेकारी का इलाज भी हो सकता है और सिंचाई का काम भी हो सकता है। गंडक में जितने कदम हम बढ़ने हैं, काम शुरू हो रहा है, राजस्थान में जितने कदम हम बढ़ने हैं, सिंचाई का काम अब शुरू हो रहा है। तो सिंचाई का काम भी है और बेकारी को काम देने का काम भी है और टिकाऊ आधार पर देश को अन्न व सामान से क्या लब्धी बनाने का काम भी है उसके लिए पैसों की कमी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या पैसों को खर्च करने का यही आधार है कि उस को हम लुटा दें या उस को हम तरह से खर्च करें कि टिकाऊ आधार पर देश को स्वावलंबी बनाने में वह मददगार हो सके।

इसी तरह से जो इंडियन कापर कार्पोरेशन को लिया गया वह स्वागत की बात है लेकिन उस के लिए भी अंग्रेज पूँजीपतियों को मुआवजा देने की बात है। हम सभी जानते हैं कि एक पैसा बिलायत से लेकर उन्होंने नहीं लगाया है और जो हमारे देश से लेकर उन्होंने लगाया उसका सैकड़ों गुना वह लूट कर विदेश ले गये। अब धातु की हालत में उन को सड़क सात करोड़ रुपये फिर मुआवजा दे रहे हैं। संविधान का संशोधन हुआ, लोक सभा पहले बंग की गई, बनाव

म पड़न हम नाग गए और जनता का विश्वास प्राप्त कर यहाँ संविधान का संशोधन हुआ कि मुआवजे के मवाल पर कोई दखल नहीं दिया और उस के बाद फिर मांगें माल करोड़ उन को मुआवजा दिया जा रहा है। साढ़े 16 कराड़ होयल के मालिका को देने जा रहे हैं। तो इतने बड़े पैमाने पर यह मुआवजा दोगी और तिसरी पूँजीपतियों को देकर कर-दानाया पर इतना बड़ा बाँझ डालना क्या यह जरूरी है? क्या यह उचित भी है, वास्तविक भी है जबकि दण्ड मकदम में गुजर रहा है? बगना देश के चलने और दूसरे मामला के चलने हम पर मुनीबन आई। सूखे के चलने मुनीबने आई लेकिन इन सब के चलते पूँजीपतियों का पैसा देन में कोई दिक्कत का सवाल नहीं उठेगा? क्या इस पैस में हम कोई कमी नहीं कर सकते हैं? मैं समझता हूँ कि इस समय मुआवजा देना सरकार की पूँजीप्रणति को दर्शाता है।

यूगाडा का मामला है। यह एक मानवीय मामला है, हमें दो राय नहीं हो सकती है कि जो हमारे यहाँ आ गए हैं या मजबूरी में आ जाते हैं उनके बारे में यथासम्भव हमें कुछ करना है। लेकिन मैं इसमें राजनीतिक सवाल पेश करना चाहता हूँ। अब केनिया में यह सवाल उठ रहा है। अफ्रीका के अन्य मुल्कों में भी यह सवाल उठने वाला है। हो सकता है मलेशिया बैंगरह में भी यह सवाल उठ जाये। क्या भारत सरकार के बारे में यह शक किया जा सकता है या नहीं कि यूगाडा में जो भारतीय लोग हैं, जो पूर्वी अफ्रीका या दक्षिणी अफ्रीका में हैं उन को आपने क्या राय दी थी? क्या

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जाय ने यह राय दी थी कि तुम अपने को ब्रिटिश नागरिक के रूप में दर्ज कराओ ? क्या जाय ने यह राय दी थी कि तुम वहाँ के यूनाइटेड के या और देशों के नागरिक के रूप में अपने को दर्ज न कराओ ? और नहीं तो क्या अभी भी यह प्रयास हो रहा है कि वहाँ जो भारतीय लोग बसे हैं वह उस जमीन को अपनी जन्म भूमि समझें ? उस जमीन के साथ बफादारी बरतें और जो उसको लूटने वाले हों, चाहे वह ब्रिटिश हों या दूसरे रहे हों उनके खिलाफ वहाँ के लोगों का साथ दें नहीं तो यह मसला बार बार हमारे सामने आयेगा । इसलिए वह केवल मानवीय मसला नहीं है, यह राजनीतिक मसला है । इतने भारतीय लोग जो वहाँ हैं वह उस भूमि की तरक्की के लिए, उस भूमि के संरक्षण के लिए वहाँ के लोगों का समर्थन करें । अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवादियों ने हमें भी लूटा है और उन्हें भी लूटा है, उससे वह लड़ने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं तो हम उनका साथ दें और उनसे खोस्ती के साथ रहें । नहीं तो आज भारत में यह हवा बन रही है कि वह अमीन खराब है और अंग्रेज बड़े अच्छे हैं भारत के पूँजीपति अच्छे हैं, वहाँ के भारतीय लोग चाहे वह कुछ सूखबोरी और ब्लैक व्हाइट कर करते हों वह बड़े अच्छे हैं । यह बिल जायेगा तो हमारे देश का नक्का धूमिल हो जायेगा ।

एक प्राथमिक मूल और बहुत बड़ा बाधा है कि एकाइन्ट कमरल के दफ्तर के बारे में हममें बताया है कि उन्होंने कर्जास्तियों को लेकर कोर्टों से मतलब के मतलब सब खर्च देना पड़ रहा है, और काँसा, उसने फिर हमारे बड़े के मांग

की जा रही है अनुदान के रूप में । एक और मामला है केरल के डी एकाउन्टन्ट कमरल के दफ्तर के विरुद्ध नाम के एक अफसर को ब्रिडमिस् कर दिया कल और राष्ट्रपति की और से संविधान की 311 धारा के मुतद्रिक डिवमिस् कर दिया गया, वह भी कोर्ट में गया, क्या यह उचित है कि राष्ट्रपति के कियोवाचिकार को लेकर एक व्यक्ति को बर्बास्त करने के काम में उसे सामा जाये और किसी सुनवाई के ? मैं समझता हूँ इस तरह की कार्यवाही बन्द होनी चाहिए, कि एक व्यक्ति या एक कर्मचारी के लिए राष्ट्रपति की शक्ति का दुरुपयोग किया जाये और तब फिर बाद में हमें खर्चा देना पड़े ।

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): While supporting the Supplementary Demands for Grants, 1972-73, I want to make two observations, particularly, about the development of industries in our country.

While granting the licence or letter of intent, simply they are passing on the order only to the institutions or to the co-operative societies, but there is no co-ordination between the Finance Department, the Ministry of Steel and the Industries Department. I will quote one instance with which I am closely associated since the last two or three years.

The Ministry of Industries, on the recommendation of the Food Ministry, has granted a licence to my co-operative society in the sugar industry. After one year the FCI granted me a loan of Rs. 1 crore on the guarantee of the Government of India and the State Government. Without any grant of iron and steel how can we complete this project within time, Sir? I have paid nearly Rs. 40,000 in one year as commitment charges, besides Rs. 14

lakhs in the form of interest. I approached the Ministry of Iron and Steel. They have said that this is the fifth category or the sixth category. They said: You will have to wait and take your own chance. On my personal effort, I could get only 50 per cent of my requirements for the sugar factory. Even though the Food and Agriculture Ministry recommended this, due to the non-coordination of the various departments concerned with this industry, the industries are not being developed. There is no inter-linked machinery with the various concerned Ministries.

Sir, simply granting the money and granting the licence alone will not do. By that alone industries will not be developed as we wish them to develop. You are abusing only the mercantile community. In my opinion, lack of proper distribution system in our policies and programmes is responsible for all the difficulties and for the so-called price rise.

There is the Agro Industries Corporation in my State (Andhra Pradesh). The farmers will need half a tonne, quarter tonne, etc. of zinc sheets and other materials for construction of say, cattle shed or pump shed, etc. Now, in this regard, to help the farmers, the Government of India, Steel Ministry, has given about 600 or 700 tonnes of zinc sheets to the above-mentioned Agro Industries Corporation. The Government's cost price is only Rs. 1200 per tonne. But do you know what they do? They are charging, I am told, Rs. 1900 per tonne to the small farmers. That means what? That means 58 per cent over and above the Government's original cost of the product.

Sir, we are heckled by the other parties only on account of the misdeeds of these organisations. The Finance Ministry and other Ministries should examine and see as to how best they can function so as to give satisfaction to the interests of

the consumers and the small cooperative industries. The FCI has charged the society Rs. 12,000 as legal fees alone, without any necessity there for any legal assistance.

MR. CHAIRMAN Kindly confine your speech to the Supplementary Demands alone.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Supplementary Demands involve everything, Industrial Development, Finance so many other things. Sir, three Ministers are here; they are in charge of Industrial Development, Finance and Agriculture. So, I want to bring this to the notice of the Ministers who are here.

I will now come to the pressing problem particularly in my State, that is, the Mulki rules. Sir, the movement has not been started by anybody. It is only spontaneous, due to the pressing circumstances. The students and the NGOs have taken the lead; they are being directly affected and they have taken the lead. They are directly affected on account of the Mulki rules in Andhra area.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request you to confine yourself to the Supplementary Demands which alone are before the House. You are taking up now a new issue, which is, the Mulki issue. It has nothing to do with the Supplementary Demands.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Home Ministry is also involved in these Supplementary Demands, Finance Ministry is also involved. While supporting the Demands on all the subjects which have been listed here, I would like to point out that there are Demands relating to the Ministries of Home, Steel and Finance. Therefore, I may be permitted to make my observations on these very relevant subjects. It is very rarely that I get an opportunity to speak, and, therefore, I want to express my views to the hon. Ministers so that they may rectify these

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[SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:] things at the Government's level. I have no other purpose in expressing these things.

Lastly, in regard to the mulki rules, I would submit....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him not touch that point.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: I would just say one sentence. Government have now taken the matter up in their hands. The other day, unfortunately, my hon. friend Shri Gupta had made some remarks; I do not know whether they were unparliamentary or not; he had said something about the landlords and the Khamma community. I would like to mention the facts to the House. Please ask him to appoint a committee to go into the matter; let them examine the position. The leader of their party in my State is not here, but he is outside the House. But he is also a landlord's son. Let a committee examine how much property he has acquired, and how much property was his father's. He may be preaching these things for Northern India, but his father's property and his property come to a 100-acre village there. This is how their leaders are misrepresenting and misguiding the people. My hon. friend Shri Gupta is not here. I am very sorry for him. Let him appoint a committee. In his own party, let him appoint a committee. I am prepared to give a challenge to him on this point.

In regard to the Khamma community I would like to point out that they had sacrificed for the country. In Andhra Pradesh, the people belonging to this community have sacrificed for the country from 1921 up to this date. The Khammas and the Brahmins had started the non-co-operation movement in 1921. In fact, my own brother had resigned from the British raj. I could not prosecute my studies myself, because from 1921 I had given up my studies. I learnt my lessons only in

the jails. Yet, their leaders are speaking like this. Shri Rajeshwar Rao speaks soberly always. But unfortunately, I do not know how this kind of information has been given to my hon. friend. He has told us that their leader has given all this information. Their leaders had approached our Ministers also. The non-Khammas had instigated them, and all this propaganda has started.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member has explained the position. He should conclude now.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: The Andhra Pradesh Government have now taken the right steps. We are expecting a result which would be acceptable to all the regions. As the hon. Prime Minister has said, the least unsatisfactory solution will be found out for this issue within the next two or three days, so that all the present *golmal* may be stopped.

Once again, I would like to tell my hon. friend let him be prepared to have an inquiry into how much property the communists have acquired in the national movement.

In conclusion, I would like to mention one other thing in regard to the communists. It is said that we have exploited the situation. But I would like to point out that it was the communists who had exploited the movement in Telengana before the formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1956, when the communists had all gone underground.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The communists are not under debate now.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: I want to avail of this platform to point out the actual facts....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The communists are not under the Supplementary Demands. So, let the hon. Member kindly conclude now.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: But facts must be put forward here.

SHRI BHOGENERA JHA: The hon. Member should be ashamed of criticising the role of the communists in 1946-47-48. I would like to mention that the communists were the leading force in fighting the Nizam's Government and the Razakars; they had liberated that State while the Congressmen had fled away from that State.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: But peace has to be maintained. My hon. friend had brought in the question of land reforms. I would like to submit that land reform is just a slogan only. I would like this to be examined as to how many communists had acquired land before the integrated State of Andhra Pradesh was formed, and how many hundreds of acres the communists had acquired. So, they are the exploiters. I can challenge my hon. friend on this. Let there be an inquiry into this matter. Let him please appoint a committee from his own communist party itself and find out how many communists are landlords and how many communists from Krishna district had got lands in Telengana. So, it is not we who have exploited the Telengana area. We have only developed the Andhra capital, and that is why we want a share along with others.

***SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I would like to say a few words on the Supplementary Demands for Grants, 1972-73.

Under Demand No. 53, a sum of Rs. 216.79 lakhs has been asked for as subsidy to be given to the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal. As on 31st March, 1972 the total cash losses suffered by this public undertaking amounted to Rs. 31.36 crores.

This factory went into operation in early 1961 and even after 11 years this unit has not reached the break-even point. I wonder whether this unit will ever come to a stage of making a nominal profit. All these years the Government have been giving loans to this undertaking. In this year's Supplementary Demands, the capital structure of the company is sought to be reorganised. I do not know for how long the Government will be giving loans and such other financial assistance to this company. I would urge upon the hon. Minister that every effort should be made to gear up the production in this factory so that this factory reaches early the break-even stage.

17.00 hrs.

Demand No. 129 makes financial provision for the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation. Sir, at present the metal scrap as also the steel scrap available in the three Steel Plants, in the Avadi Tank Factory and also in the Heavy Engineering Corporation is being auctioned. I have come across serious allegations of malpractice in this system of auctioning the scrap. I would suggest that all kinds of metal and steel scrap available in the country should be handled by the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation and the system of auctioning should be done with.

Under this demand there is also reference to the Salem Steel Plant. The Salem Steel Limited has been set up. It is stated that the project will be completed by 1977. Phase I of the first stage is expected to be completed in three years, the phase II in 1½ years and the second stage—the production of silicon steel sheets, etc.—in about 6 years. By reading this one gets the impression that the project may take 10 years for completion. But, today, in answer to Question No. 1145 the

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

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Minister of Steel stated that the project will be completed by 1979. He also said that the railway yard, water and power supply are under preparation. If such a categorical statement has been incorporated in the Supplementary Demands, the people reading it would not get confused. I would request the Government there should be no delay in the completion of the 'Dream Child' of four crores of Tamil people. I would plead with the hon. Minister that all the efforts needed for completing the project by 1979 should be expedited.

Sir, under Demand No 136, at a cost of Rs 28 lakhs two buildings having 60 flats are being purchased from private people for giving residential accommodation to the P & T staff in Bombay. The total number of P & T staff in Bombay is 27911 and if the target of 25 per cent satisfaction so far as the provision of residential accommodation to the staff is to be achieved, then there should be 7000 flats. At present there are only 1971 flats and even in this 842 flats are under construction. I do not approve of the system of purchasing buildings from the private people for this purpose. It would be better that the Government undertake massive construction programme to achieve this aim. Here I would also urge that the Urban Property Ceiling should be introduced quickly. If that is done, both the State and the Central Government will be able to get the surplus private building at moderately cheap price. Anyhow, I would suggest that the idea of purchasing private buildings should not be encouraged.

In these Supplementary Demands, there is the provision of Rs 150 crores for agricultural crash production programmes. When I read this, I was reminded of the provision of Rs 100 crores last year for Crash Employment Programmes. You know, Sir, that this Programme has not met with success. A major portion of this allocation remains unutilised. The

main reason for this is that constructive programmes had not been formulated and the moneys were not disbursed to the State Governments at the appropriate time. I would not like that this provision of Rs 150 crores for agricultural crash production programmes should meet with the same fate of crash employment programmes. It should be ensured that this provision is allocated to the States at the appropriate time and that worthwhile and meaningful schemes for augmenting agricultural production should be drawn up quickly. If the agricultural crash production programmes do not succeed, then we may have to go through an unprecedented crisis in the country in view of the drought and famine conditions prevailing in different parts of the country. There should be better coordination between the States and the Central Government so far as the agricultural crash production programmes are concerned.

Under Demand No 131 a sum of Rs 6.89 crores has been provided for the IAC. It is stated that a major portion of this provision will go to meet the increased wages and salaries of IAC employees. If this is the position, I am afraid that there is no meaning in thinking about taking away four major trunk routes from the IAC and handing them over to the Air India. A Committee has been appointed to go into the question of full utilisation of planes available with Air India and it is reported that the Government are awaiting the recommendations of this Committee to implement this proposal. If four major trunk inland routes are given to the Air India, then the IAC will incur more losses and the Government will have to make increased provision to meet this loss. As it is, both the IAC and the Air India are incurring losses. Air India has got more planes than the traffic offering and the IAC has less planes to cope with the increasing traffic offering within the country. Both are Central Government undertakings and it should not

be difficult for the Government to bring about proper co-ordination between the I.A.C. and the Air India and ensure that both the undertakings work profitably. I would request the Government to give their serious consideration to this suggestion.

Before I conclude, I would refer to only one point. The main reason for the prevailing drought conditions in many parts of the country is non-availability of adequate power supply. I am sorry to say that no provision has been made in these Supplementary Demands for either expanding or for undertaking approved power projects in the drought afflicted and floods ravaged parts of the country. If more power is not generated in the quickest possible time, the country is in for a severe crisis. I would appeal that adequate attention should be paid by the Government to this problem of adequate supply of power throughout the country.

With these words, I concluded.

SHRI S. A. KADER (Bombay-Central-South): Although it is the supplementary demands that are before the House, it gives us an opportunity to discuss various matters arising from that and also bring to the notice of the Government if there are any serious lapses committed by the departments under the Finance Minister. An article or some news appeared in one of the Bombay papers regarding some kind of a transaction I would not call it misappropriation which does not fit in with our method of working.

It was reported in Blitz dated the 4th November, 1972 and I do not know whether the Government has been seized of the matter. If not, I would like to put it before Government for their consideration. The custodian of a bank retired. Banks have been nationalised and Finance Ministry has control over them. After his retirement, the Board of Directors met after one month. The first and foremost thing is that he is allowed four months leave preparatory to retirement. That

may be absolutely legal. The resolution passed by the Board of Directors was like this. He was given away the car of the bank at 6 paise. The gift packet contained over 30 items. They were given away at what is called written down value, i.e. book value. It is an incredible formula. Can you imagine a retiring custodian walking away with the car he has been using for just 6 paise? That was the written down value of the Plymouth car on June 20, 1972! He was allowed to stay in the bank house. It is said that he has two houses in Delhi. But as he could not get possession, he was allowed to stay in the bank house at the rate of Rs. 400 or 500, but the bank will have to pay not less than Rs. 3000 or 4000. This gentleman has been allowed to stay for 2 years. I wonder if a chaprasi or a clerk were in that position, the same consideration would have been shown to him as was shown to this custodian who was only receiving a meagre sum of Rs. 4000 or 5000 a month. Three air-conditioners worth Rs. 10,000 were sold for Rs. 2,292. That may be again the back value, quite legal. The bank did not need it and it was sold. Possibly the bank will go in for new air-conditioners. Six carpets valued at Rs. 12,912.99 were given away for Rs. 2602.30. Admirals worth Rs. 1,835 were given away for Rs. 237.34. Book cases worth Rs. 755 were given away for 30 paise. There are many other things which I hope the Government will look into. The question is, is this story which has appeared in the press correct or not? This paper does bring out sensational stories, but many a time it is true. This paper has given details about the number of the resolution by which all these things have been passed. So, it is a legal transaction; nothing illegal. The custodian retires and the Board of Directors passes this resolution. There must be a Government nominee on the Board. Was he a party to this resolution? Because if he was a party to this resolution, then I think something is definitely wrong somewhere and the nationalised banks are not working

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in the interests of the people but, possibly, in the interests of the officials and the Custodian himself.

AN HON. MEMBER: He must also have got something.

SHRI S. A. KADER: Possibly; we do not know that. I would like to pose the following questions to the Finance Minister. Are they seized of this matter? If it is true, are they investigating it and, if so, what is the result of it? If it is untrue, if it is a wrong news, then they should take action against the paper for having published such a wrong news item. They should not try to hoodwink us, because this involves the fundamental question whether our nationalised agencies are working in the right direction. If they are not working in the right direction, where are we going? All the public enterprises, or at least most of them, are running at a loss. Day before yesterday we discussed the rags scandal on the floor of the House. Today I have read out from the paper another instance. This is a malpractice which has been perpetrated by the resolution of the Board of Directors of the Punjab National Bank.

I would, therefore, say that it is time to sit up and look at the things that are going round. With the rags scandal on the one side, this on the other side if it is proved true, and with many other things which are going on everywhere, is it not time to look at the administration and decide for ourselves who is ruling this country? Is Parliament ruling this country or the administration is ruling this country? This is a very fundamental question that we will have to decide. If Parliament is not running this country it is time that Parliament should see that the administration is brought completely under the control of Parliament. Otherwise, we have no right to be the representatives of the people as we claim to be. It is the sovereign right of the people, the vote of the people, the sovereignty of the people that must reflect in every administra-

tive action of the government instead of the officials ruling this country and the sovereignty vesting just amongst ourselves and our abusing or pulling up the Ministers while those who are responsible sit quiet in the easy chair and enjoy our circus without paying any entertainment fees. This is the submission which I would like to place before the Finance Minister.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL (Moradabad): Mr. Chairman, my colleagues on this side have streamlined the scandalous and corrupt practices that are being pursued by the various Ministries when they spoke on the supplementary demands, while our Congress friends have largely focussed their attention on local problems or individual cases. While speaking on the supplementary demands for an additional expenditure of Rs. 309.77 crores, which are being discussed now, I would like to present the impact of the additional expenditure on the economy and, secondly, whether it would really serve the national objectives.

What are the national objectives? They are growth, stability and social justice. But what we see them result in? At the moment, while we talk in terms of growth, it actually results in economic stagnation. While we talk of stability, it actually results in spiralling prices. While we talk of social justice, we find large unemployment in our country. This is really the picture before us.

The national leadership is very fond of talking in terms of ideology, policies and principles. But when we see in terms of results, we find that at the moment the present government have got no ideology whatsoever, no policy and no principles. They have got only one ideology and that is to retain power at any cost.

The present leadership is known for blowing hot and cold at the same time. The Prime Minister just a little while ago had claimed that economy has

turned the corner and prefers to be misguided by the World Bank reports. Then, all of a sudden, she realised that the situation is not that good and that it is going to be extremely difficult.

Similarly, the Finance Minister has always been found in search of some alibies. Sometimes he talks in terms of weather; sometimes he talks about refugee influx or Indo-Pak war of 1971. He has obviously shown a great deal of complacency while handling the economic situation in the country though, I know, he has repeatedly denied that the Government suffered from a sense of complacency. Then, all of a sudden, he started seeing the signs of recovery and said that the Government has taken a series of measures for economic recovery. But we find, in this House, while replying to the debate on rise in prices, that he spoke of a deepening economic crisis and he laid emphasis on the need for importing foodgrains to the extent of 1.5 million tonnes.

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These contradictory statements which are being made by the national leadership in this country do give an impression to the common man that the national leadership refuses to learn from the past experiences. At the moment, it is true, there is a whispering campaign going on that Mr. Chavan has failed as the Finance Minister and that he is wholly incapable to deal with the critical situation prevailing in the country. I will say, it is not only the Finance Minister but the entire Government that has failed.

The economic policies of the Government have failed to deliver the goods and the common man today feels that the Government has got an image of helplessness and that they cannot really deliver the goods. The common man has begun wondering as to what is to be done at the moment. The common man is greatly disappointed. The myth has been exploded; the Government leaders have been exposed.

If the economic policies are not radically amended today, I can tell you that the national objective, that is, the price stability, will never be achieved and that the prices, with these Supplementary Demands, will rise at least by 10 per cent within a period of six months, by middle of 1973. This is what I predict. Let the Government note that the promises and hopes that were expressed from time to time will all go in vain.

I know, at the time of the Budget, the Finance Minister told us that additional Central excise will not increase the prices. But we know that it has resulted in 11 per cent price rise during the last six or seven months. This is the situation prevailing in the country. Therefore, these Supplementary Demands cannot be supported unless and until the Government really gives an assurance that it will actually not lead to additional deficit financing.

At the time of the Budget, the Finance Minister had budgeted for Rs. 252 crores as deficit financing for the current year. But we are now told that it has already gone beyond Rs. 450 crores. I feel that the Government has really muddled with the whole concept of deficit financing. What is deficit financing exactly? Does it not include net bank credit? This is a question I ask the Government because I know the Reserve Bank's definition that the net bank credit is included in the definition of deficit financing. If you see the net bank credit figures, they were Rs. 1,288 crores for 12 months ending October, 1972 as against Rs. 995 crores during the preceding 12 months. These net bank credits should necessarily give an impression or an idea of exactly as to what effect the deficit financing has got.

Last year we were told that deficit financing had gone only to the extent of Rs. 710 crores. But, in actual practice, it has gone beyond Rs. 1,100 crores and the money supply expand-

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[Shri Virendra Agarwal] ed during the 12 months ending October 1971 by Rs. 745 crores and during the next 12 months the money supply expanded by Rs. 825 crores. The massive deficit of the government sector during the latest 12 months has been of the order of Rs. 1,300 crores. You can very well visualise the impact of deficit financing on prices. We are told by the Government that the direct tax collection figures have crossed Rs. 1,000 crores mark and we have also been told by the Government that the government loans have gone up from Rs. 215 crores to Rs. 423 crores. The Bangladesh refugee fund is still going on. With all these collections, the deficit financing today has gone beyond Rs. 1,300 crores during the last 12 months. That is why I say that the fiscal policy is the main culprit for the present economic stagnation prevailing in the country, and so long as the economic policies and the fiscal policies are not tuned to the needs, I am afraid, the economy can never recover, whatever efforts we may make on different fronts.

It has been suggested several times that, if we really want the economy to improve, we must take bold measures. The Finance Minister should spell out these bold measures to reduce the money supply in the market. Whenever any suggestion is made to the Government we know how indifferent the Government is to it. We have suggested that at least for a period of one year there should be no deficit financing whatsoever, deficit financing should be reduced to zero.....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Not possible.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL: Secondly, we have suggested that there should be a reduction in excise duties on all essential items of consumption. Thirdly, we have suggested that incentives should be given for accelerating the growth of production in the fields of both agriculture and industry. We have also suggested that stern measures be taken to curb black money in the country, and we

must do something to improve the faulty distribution system. Finally we have said that unproductive and non-Plan expenditure be cut down at least by ten per cent. These are the suggestions that we have made. I know that the Finance Ministry has recently suggested that a five per cent cut in non-Plan expenditure will be made. I am not satisfied with these figures because I know, on an earlier occasion when the Finance Minister made similar promises, they have all gone wrong. We would like to know exactly what amount of expenditure has been reduced in the non-Plan or unproductive expenditure. In any case, we want the Government to present some sort of a White Paper to the House, so that the nation is convinced that the Government really means business so far as the question of cutting unproductive and non-Plan expenditure is concerned. This is the only way for curbing inflationary pressures; the deficit can be cut only in this way. Either the Government expenditure should be slashed in a big way or non-inflationary finance should be found to finance the gap between the government revenue and government expenditure. If this is not achieved, I am afraid, the present economic policies will never deliver the goods and the present mood of the nation—disappointment and annoyance—may turn into nationwide violence. The economic policies need to be given a fresh look and need to be changed to meet the needs of the people. If the Government is really determined to meet the aspirations which they have aroused, then they should do something, and something radical, at the early stage. The whole democratic process is in danger today. If the common man loses his faith and confidence in the entire government and its economic policies, I am sure even the democratic functioning may get jeopardised. The Government today is responsible for holding the price line; the earlier it does that, the better it is; otherwise, all these political commitments will have little meaning and the country will go to the dogs.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे (खलीलाबाद) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं इन अनुपूरक मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और इसके साथ साथ मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान देश के उन अंचलों की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ, जो आज तक उपेक्षित रहे हैं और जिनकी कमी पूछ नहीं हुई है। वे क्षेत्र हैं, जहाँ गरीब बसता है, देश का मजदूर बसता है और वह बसता है, जो सरकार बनाता और बिगाड़ता है। सरकार और वित्त मंत्री जी को उनकी ओर ध्यान देना आवश्यक है।

जब मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र और उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी अंचल की ओर जाता हूँ, तो मालूम होता है कि स्वतंत्रता के पच्चीस वर्षों में हमारे यहाँ कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है। वहाँ एक भी सड़क नहीं बनी है और एक भी औद्योगिक संस्थान नहीं खोला गया है। वहाँ सिर्फ चार पुरानी और टूटी-फूटी गन्ना मिलें बरकरार हैं। मैंने माननीय उद्योग मंत्री से यह मांग की थी कि इसी सदन के द्वारा जो पटेल आयोग बिठाया गया था, उसकी सिफारिशों को स्वीकार किया जाये और उत्तर प्रदेश के इन पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास किया जाये। लेकिन आज तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है।

आज के जमाने में अगर वित्त मंत्री जनता की समस्याओं की ओर ध्यान नहीं देंगे, तो बहुत बड़ी गड़बड़ी हो सकती है। भारत एक कृषि-प्रधान देश है, लेकिन यहाँ हमेशा सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध नहीं होते हैं। हर बरस सूखे की आशंका रहती है। इस बरस सूखे के कारण धान की फसल नहीं हुई है। बस्ती जिले के तीन तहसीलों में एक भी दाना धान का नहीं हुआ है और

वहाँ भुखमरी पड़ गई है। अभी तक वहाँ कोई राहत-कार्य शुरू नहीं हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय बस्ती जिले और उन क्षेत्रों की तत्पर ध्यान दें, जहाँ सूखा पड़ा है।

आज उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की बहुत बड़ी कमी हो गई है। इस का एकमात्र कारण यह है कि उसके पाम पैसा नहीं है, जिससे बिजली के नये नये कारखाने लगाये जा सकें। मैं देखता हूँ कि देश में सदियों से जो बड़ा आदमी रहा है, वह आज भी बड़ा बनता जा रहा है और जो गरीब रहा है, वह और गरीब होता जा रहा है। लेकिन आज वह जमाना आ गया है, जब गरीबों की ओर ध्यान देना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि गरीब यह बर्दास्त करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है कि वे गरीब बने रहें और अमीर अधिक अमीर होते जायें।

आज जो लैंड सीलिंग आ रही है, उसमें किस का जमीन निकल रही है? कुते और बिल्ली के नाम जमीन करा दी गई है। मेरे जिले में सिर्फ तीन चार आदमियों की जमीन निकल रही है। और वह भी कहाँ निकल रही है—अपने रिश्तेदारों, अपने हलबाहे और चरवाहे के नाम कराई जा रही है। जब तक वित्त मंत्री विशेष ध्यान नहीं देंगे, तब तक गरीबों को कोई राहत नहीं मिलने वाली है।

बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया, बहुत ही ठीक किया गया। होना चाहिये था, हुआ। लेकिन उस राष्ट्रीयकरण से क्या लाभ हुआ? अभी जो हमारे मित्र बोले हैं उन्होंने क्लिष्ट का उदाहरण दिया। डाक-

[श्री कृष्ण चन्द पांडे]

रेक्टर महोदय ने 6 नये पैसे में कार खरीद ली, यह तो एक घटना है। मैं चाहता हूँ माननीय मंत्री जी गरीब अंचलों की ओर चले गरीबों की ओर निगाह डालें नहीं तो अब जमाना बहुत खराब आ रहा है। केवल आश्वासन में काम चलने वाला नहीं है। जनता चाहती है उसकी गरीबी दूर की जाये। केवल थोड़े प्रोग्राम में कोई काम नहीं होगा।

मैं एक निवेदन अपने गरीब जिनके लिए करदू, वह है बिड़रघाट का पुल जो बस्ती, फौजाबाद आज़मगढ़ जिला को जोड़ने वाला है। अगर वह पुल बन जायेगा इस कृषि प्रोग्राम में तो उस क्षेत्र के लिए बड़ा काम हो जायेगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि कुछ धनराशि उन्होंने दी है किसानों और मजदूरों के लिए इस कृषि प्रोग्राम में लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि कृषि प्रोग्राम की जिम्मेदारी केवल अफसर-शास्त्री के ऊपर न सौंपी जाये, और लोगों में भी इसकी जिम्मेदारी बाँटी जाये। इस देश में स्वतंत्रता के बाद अगर कोई प्रागे बढ़ा है तो वह है अफसर। अफसरों के कहने पर मंत्री लोग फल उठाते हैं और जो रिपोर्ट आती है उसी पर दस्तखत करवा जाता है। किस चीज पर दस्तखत कर रहे हैं मालूम नहीं।

माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, मैं एक निवेदन कर दूँ कि जो देश का गन्ना उत्पन्न है उसमें कोई बहुत बड़ा पैसा नहीं किया है, उसने इस देश को प्रागे बढ़ाने में सहयोग दिया है। यहाँ से गन्ने का मूल्य 8 रुपये निर्धारित किया जा रहा है। सारे मुख्य मंत्री परेशान हैं कि करें क्या? मैंने

उत्तर प्रदेश को देखा तो हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश को तीन अंचलों में बाँट दिया गया है। हमारे सामने अभी आंध्र प्रदेश का उदाहरण है। मैं वह उदाहरण उत्तर प्रदेश में नहीं ले जाना चाहता। उत्तर प्रदेश की एकता बरकरार रहनी चाहिए लेकिन अगर माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी तीन भागों में तीन मूल्य बाँट देगे उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर तो उत्तर प्रदेश में भी यह प्राण मूल्य पकनी है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ जो गन्ने का मूल्य है चीनी के मूल्य से गन्ने के मूल्य का वार्ड मतलब नहीं है 85 नये पैसे में मोलैसिम खरीदा जाता है और 15 रुपया क्वीटल में बाजार में बेचा जाता है। खोई का दाम डार्ड रुपए क्वीटल है। ता इसमें गन्ने के मूल्य पर असर नहीं पड़ने वाला है। बड़ा बड़ा होता जा रहा है, गरीब गरीब होता जा रहा है इस पर विशेष ध्यान आपको देना होगा। गरीबों, मजदूरों को और जब तक ध्यान नहीं दिया जायेगा तब तक देश का बल्ल्याण होने वाला नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ गांव गांव में ट्रैक्टर लगाये जायें और उन क्षेत्रों में जलर लगाए जायें जहाँ पर सिंचाई के साधनों की बहुत कमी है। उसका प्राण अगर उदाहरण देखें तो उत्तर प्रदेश का बस्ती जिला है गोरखपुर, देवरिया, आज़मगढ़, बालिया, जौनपुर गाज़ीपुर ये जिले हैं। वहाँ के लिए एन एच आयोग बैठा था जिसके बारे में चर्चा बाबू ने बताया। वहाँ के किसानों पर विचार हुआ लेकिन सिर्फ एक कारखाना अभी स्टील का गया है बलिया में, लगेगा कि नहीं लगेगा इसपर अभी ध्यानका हो रही है जनता में। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो भी प्रोग्राम के अन्दर धनराशि अगर

वितरित करे उसको गरीबों तक पहुँचाने की कृपा करे। जब तक वह गरीबों तक नदी जायेगी तब तक जैसे यह राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक का उदाहरण अभी हमारे पक्ष चलाने दिया है वही होगा रहेगा और वह गारंटी माना जा रहा है।

मेरा जो क्षेत्र है उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी अंचल काबस्ती जिला वहाँ जुलाहे अधिकांश वसते हैं। जुलाहों को चाहिए अपने छोटे छोटे करघों को चलाने के लिए कुछ पैसे की मदद लेकिन जब वह बैंकों में जाते हैं तो उनको चाहिए जमानतदार/जमानतदार भी प्रगणना, बड़ी शिक्षण से किसी को वह गरीब खोज करके ले गया कि बावू चलाए ता उसके बाद भी दो दो तीन तीन महीने तक उनका लाटन में लगना पड़ रहा है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी में निवेदन करूँगा कि जरा उन गरीबों की ओर ध्यान ले जायें। एक निवेदन और करूँगा उन जुलाहों के लिए जो हमारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की रीढ़ है, बार बार मैं आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ एक यार्न की मिल लगवा दी जाए जिसमें उनको मूल मिलता रहे और वे अपना उद्योग चलाते रहें। यही निवेदन है, यही प्रार्थना है और आपके माध्यम से फिर निवेदन करता हूँ कि गरीबों की तरफ ध्यान दी जाए।

श्री जनशङ्कर प्रधान (गढ़डोल) कृषि उत्पादकों के आज विश्व के समस्त देशों में भारत विकास के एक नाजुक दौर में गुजर रहा है। विश्व-आर्थिक अस्थिरता के कारण उत्पादन में होने वाली भारी हानि एवं

जन जीवन में बार बार घाने वाली अन्तर्विधायी को सहन नहीं कर सकता है। यह अनुभव करते हुए कि यह समस्या कितनी कठिन है माननीय सदस्यों ने आर्थिक अस्थिरता के कारणों पर प्रकाश डाला है। इसका आर्थिक राजनीतिक कारण है कि भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन वहाँ के राजनीतिक दलों की बाहुओं के समान है, अतः भारत की यूनियनों ने आर्थिक के प्रति केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों की सहानुभूति का बहुत अधिक लाभ उठाया है। ऐसे श्रम दिना की संख्या 1971 में पचास लाख रही। बिजली पानी और छोटी छोटी मिर्चाई की व्यवस्था गांवों में चाहिए जो छोट छोट किसानों के लिए उपयोगी हो सकती है। ट्रैक्टर हार्वेस्टर ट्रैक्टर तथा छिड़काव की मशीनों के उपयोग को सीमित नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। छोटे किसान वर्ग तथा खेतीकर भजदूरी को उपलब्ध होने वाली सुविधाओं में लचीलापन तथा विस्तार लाने की आवश्यकता है। सिंचाई सुविधाओं में अधिक में अधिक विस्तार किया जाए नदियों द्वारा उपलब्ध सिंचाई योजना के लिए पाच दम किलोमीटर के अन्तर पर बिजली के पंचम हाई पावर के स्टेशन लगाए जाए। जहाँ नदियाँ नहीं हो वहाँ छोटे छोटे बांधों और नालों का बांध कर पानी रोकने की व्यवस्था की जाए। बड़ी मिर्चाई योजना जैसे बाणमाधुर योजना जो इस दशक के लिए तथा उस दशक के लिए बहुत उपयोगी होगी, सूखी की जानी चाहिए। भारत के जो सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र हैं

[श्री धनशाह प्रधान]

वहाँ हर जिले में पचास पच्चीस ट्यूबवैल्व की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय, मामूदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय कृषि विभाग के विशेष कार्यक्रमों में सहायक बने। औद्योगिक विकास को किस प्रकार शीघ्रतापूर्वक सम्पन्न किया जा सकता है इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। विनीय सहायता, ऋण सुविधायें और कच्चा माल तथा बाजार की सुविधा जिस में कोटि नियंत्रण भी शामिल हैं उपलब्ध की जानी चाहिए। कच्चे माल की कमी, कोयले की कमी और रेल के डिब्बों की कमी को दूर किया जाए। बिजली की कमी जहाँ है उसकी पूर्ति की जाए। मदस्यों ने अनुपूरक बजट के सम्बन्ध में विशेष चर्चाएँ की हैं। मैं अपने क्षेत्र की थोड़ी सी चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ जो अनमूचित और जन जाति का क्षेत्र है। मध्य प्रदेश के उस क्षेत्र में सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। वहाँ जो ऋण या तकावी लोगों ने ली है या बैंकों से जो कर्ज लिया है उसे माफ किया जाए। जो उनकी कुर्की इत्यादि हुई हैं वह वापिस कराई जाए। श्रमिकों में जो असन्तुष्टि है उसे दूर किया जाए।

8.33 प्रतिशत बोनस को लेकर सारे देश में श्रमिक असन्तुष्टि फैली है। वह उन्हें दिया जाए। अंत में मैं एक निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारे यहाँ की बाणसागर योजना है जो उस क्षेत्र के लिए तथा सारे देश के लिए बड़ी उपयोगी सिद्ध होगी, उस योजना को पूरा किया जाए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप से निवेदन करता हूँ कि इन तमाम बातों पर विशेष विचार करते हुए विकास के कार्यक्रम में सहयोग दें।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, while speaking on the supplementary demands, referred to the working of the Indian Airlines. In spite of the tight position of the fleet, IA has been operating and extending its service in the last few years to far-off corners also. In the last five years, the services have been extended and there is also some improvement in the services.

Shri Bosu said that there was imbalance in development in the eastern region. I do not know what exactly he meant by that, whether IA has not been able to cater to the eastern region in the field of aviation or he was referring to development in other aspects. In the eastern region, not only in those places where other modes of transport are not available, but also where other modes of transport are available, IA has extended its services—in Khowai, Kailashahar, Kamalpur and the hopping service in Agartala, Lilabare and Mohanbari. In Agartala the air field is being extended, the runway is being strengthened and lengthened also for facilitating 737 service. Also the 737 is touching Gauhati. IA is proposing to touch all the State capitals within a short period with the Boeing 737 service. Therefore, it is not correct to say that the eastern region has not been developed.

If there is a rise of 100 per cent in the air fare in parts other than the eastern region in the country, there is hardly a rise of 50 per cent of that in the eastern region.

Looking to the modes of transport available, looking also to the facilities that should be extended to backward areas, these facilities are being extended. In Barapani in Meghalaya and also in Aizal in Mizoram, the airports will be commissioned in the first half of 1973. Therefore, we can say

that the eastern region is being catered to.

Then he said that the Calcutta Airport is being neglected. Calcutta airport is an international airport. This complaint is often made by many of the members from West Bengal. I do not know why they say this. More than Rs. 3 crores have been spent on the construction of the terminal building and also other facilities, navigational aids and a number of other things including staff quarters; the domestic terminal building has also been improved. More than 100 scheduled international flights take off every week from Calcutta Airport. From 1967 onwards we find there is a slight improvement in the traffic position also. We hope more and more improvement will be seen in due course in the Calcutta region also. No efforts are spared on behalf of IA and the International Airport Authority which has taken over from the Dept. of Civil Aviation to provide all facilities and to bring about increase of air traffic in the eastern region.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): Why only Calcutta? Why not Bhagalpur also in the eastern region?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: I am speaking about the whole of the eastern region. With Calcutta as the centre, the air services are being extended to other areas.

Then he said that one Shri Kothari has not paid his arrears at Dum Dum since ten years. This is wrong. Arrears are due only from 1st January 1972. It is to the tune of Rs. 9 lakhs and it is being recovered from him. So it is not correct to say that arrears are pending since ten years.

He referred to the 32nd report of the PAC which says that the imported radars were not installed at the right time on account of delay and they could not be used properly. It is a navigation of service to be put up by the Department of Civil Aviation. For

the installation of precise and surveillance radars which were imported the State Governments are required to give land and the CPWD has to build the whole thing. As a result there was delay. I am not defending the delay in the installation. Radars should be installed as early as possible. But there are other navigational aids, such as VOR and ADF 200 and others. Yet it is necessary that all the international airports should be equipped with precision radars and surveillance radars. I do hope that the department has taken steps to instal the radars....(Interruptions).

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharaganj) What about Gorakhpur?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu referred to the case of Mr. Kozarek and asked why 50 spraying machines were purchased from him. The case of Kozarek was referred to CBI and is pending in the High Court. I am not going to make any remarks about that particular case. The spray engines were purchased by the Ministry of Agriculture DC-10s are one of the planes in the list; it does not mean that it is being purchased.

SHRI RHOGENDRA JHA: Does it mean that when a person is being prosecuted by one Ministry for some criminal action, another Ministry can deal with him?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: He referred to the sale of skymasters. There skymasters were sold and the payment of instalments has been according to schedule. He wanted to know why instalments were not paid, how much is due, when it is going to be recovered. Two more instalments of Rs. 1,20,000 are due; one on 30-11-1972 and another on 28-2-1973. We hope they will be paid according to the schedule.

These were mainly the points made by him. I may say that the IAC has been doing well; it has been trying to extend its services to new airports.

for

1972-73

(Dr Sarojini Mahishi)

In the last December war, the pilots, engineers and the staff of the IAC all rose to the occasion and they did commendable service. Constructive suggestions from the hon. Members are welcome and the IAC and we here are all to implement the constructive suggestions given to us by Members and to serve the nation.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd.)

When a carabelle plane from Calcutta was about to land at Palam the lights went off it was on the verge of crash and the ingenuity of the pilot who immediately went up should be appreciated. Will the Government do something about it?

DR SAROJINI MAHISHI I am sorry there have been power breakdowns in Palam airport many times about sixty times in September 40 times in October and nearly 20 times in November. We have appealed to the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. Apart from that, within ten seconds the emergency services at the airport are switched on. The hon. Member is referring to the flight on the 18th perhaps and when pilot Mr Bakshi took the plane up with presence of mind. I commend his services and his presence of mind. Within a short time he took a round also and landed after sometime. Within a period of ten seconds, the emergency lights were switched on. I am not defending the breakdown. There should not be breakdown. But in case there is a breakdown, emergency power is being switched on within as short a time as 10 seconds.

About Gorakhpur, we are going to have a Gorakhpur service in the early part of 1973.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD The hon. minister said that the eastern region is being developed and a few crops are being spent on Calcutta. But that is not the only eastern region. Indian Airlines has linked many divisional towns like Ranchi,

Muzaffarpur, etc., but why this step-motherly treatment for Bhagalpur which is one of the oldest divisional towns of that State? There is already an all weather airport there.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA Before they introduced the Hyderabad-Calcutta direct service, people could leave Delhi and reach Vijayawada the same day. But now it is not possible. I want to know whether the Government is considering re-arranging it and have a service by which people leaving Delhi may be able to reach Vijayawada the same day?

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER May I know whether any Indian Airlines routes will be given to Air India?

श्री हुकूम चन्द कज्जाली (कुरैमा):

जब कभी हवाई जहाज में रिजर्वेशन को कैसल कराया जाता है तब उस का 50 परसेंट काट जाता है अगर कोई टिकट लेने के बाद प्लेन में जगह न मिलने के कारण टिकट को वापस करना चाहे तो उस के लिए 25 परसेंट काटे जाते हैं। प्लेन से जो सप्ताचाद-पत्र पढ़ने को मिलते हैं उन में हिन्दी के सप्ताचाद-पत्र नहीं होते। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो 50 परसेंट और 25 परसेंट काटा जाता है उस को कम करने के लिए और प्लेन में हिन्दी के सप्ताचाद-पत्र पढ़ने के लिए दिया जाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कच्चा चाहती है ?

श्री रत्नचन्दर कास्बी (पटना)

मैं पटना हवाई अड्डे के विकास के बारे में सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। वह मुंबई की राजधानी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पटना हवाई अड्डे के विकास की कोई योजना सरकार के सामने है या नहीं, क्योंकि वहाँ की जड़ सड़क को स्थिति है उसको सही नहीं रख जानती है।

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: An hon. member referred to Bhagalpur. In Bihar we are having services to Patna, Ranchi and Muzaffarpur. Patna is being served by a 737 Boeing Service. Another hon. Member referred to the Patna terminal building. At present it is undergoing change. Of course, it is being expanded. You will find that within the next three or four months, or at the most six months it will be ready. It will be ready by the first half of 1973. Of course, I am not referring to the new terminal building. Then there will be quite a few changes and the whole terminal building is going to be expanded. A decision has been taken in this respect.

As the hon. Member knows, there was difficulty on account of the Neelgar. So, now fencing has been completed and it is ready for Boeing Service. The terminal building would be undergoing immediate change and it will be expanded.

So far as Bhagalpur is concerned, IAC could not extend the service on account of the tight position of the fleet. Also, on account of other difficulties, priorities to certain other areas of the country are being attended to. The hon. Member's suggestion will be kept in view.

Shri Suryanarayana referred to Vijawada. It is now being touched by Avio. He wants another service, or a change in the present service. If he writes to me, I shall certainly look into it.

Another hon. Member referred to the cut of 50 per cent and 25 per cent for cancellation. If there is no cut at all, the passengers will cancel the tickets at any moment. I am not suggesting that a cut or reduction is a nice thing. But there is no other way. It becomes difficult to make reservations otherwise. The passengers who travel should take care to see that they cancel well in advance. In fact, in the case of emergencies IAC have been very liberal in the percentage of reduction.

As regards Hindi papers, a decision has been taken to keep the Hindi papers, and it shall be implemented.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं ने पूछा था कि जो यात्री टिकट खरीदते हैं और उन को प्लेन में जगह नहीं मिलती है तब टिकट को वापिस करते हैं तो उन ने 25 परसेंट काटा जाता है, उन को कम करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या करने के लिए तैयार है। साथ ही मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि जो हिन्दी के समाचार-पत्र पढ़ने को नहीं मिलते उस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय क्या कर रही है ? उन्होंने कहा कि निर्णय हो गया है, लेकिन वह मिलने नहीं है।

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: In reply to Shri Gowder's question, there is no such proposal under consideration. Of course, as a part of their international service, Air India is operating Bombay-Calcutta and Bombay-Delhi routes. There is no question of Air India getting a route from IAC. Of course, IAC has taken Boeing 707 from Air India for their services.

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : महाशय, माननीय सदस्य श्री गोडर ने हमें एरिन्डिया के भोपाल के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रश्न उठाया है उस के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने जानना चाहा है कि इस कारणाने में मुताफा काब होना और उसकी व्यवस्था में सत्रार के लिए क्या काम उठाये गए हैं। उस कारणाने की प्रवन्ध व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए कौन सी बातें लाये गए हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN The hon. Minister may continue his speech tomorrow.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, November 24, 1972 (Agrahayana 3, 1894 (Saka)).