

Wednesday, May 10, 1972
Vaisakha 20, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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C O N T E N T S

(Fifth Series, Vol. XV, Fourth Session, 1972)

No. 41— Wednesday, May 10, 1972/Vaisakha 20, 1894 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday May 10, 1972 /Vaisakha 20,
1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

EMERGENCY PLAN OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MACHINE TOOLS

*761. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any emergency plan for development of machine tools has been drawn up by the National Committee on Science & Technology; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the progress achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND
MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI
C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The Emergency plan for development of machine tools aims at indigenous development of about 50 types of machine tools, imported at present, so as to achieve self-reliance within a period of 3 to 5 years.

SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY: In the case of attaining self-sufficiency and self-reliance in the matters of machine tools, I find from the hon Minister's statement that only 50 types of machine tools have been taken up for immediate production. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government have any plan to select some more machine tools also which are not being imported now.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I want to make it clear that these fifty types have been taken up for development. That does not necessarily mean that we will go into production of all these types. We will have to make an assessment after development.

As far as other machine tools are concerned which we are not importing to-day but which have been developed in other countries and which are being used, that will form part of a long term plan and perhaps it will form part of the Fifth Plan, if necessary.

SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY: In the report on the Science and Technology Plan it has been said that on an emergent basis a plan has already been selected to manufacture fifty types of machine tools and for that, a few organisations like the Central Machine Tools Institute and the Hindustan Machine Tools have already been asked to go into production. These two institutions are producing concerns and they have asked for finance. The Central Machine Tools Institute wanted Rs. 4.8 crores and HMT wanted Rs. 2.35 crores. Have the Government sanctioned these amounts for immediate production of these imported types of machine tools?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Again, I want to correct the hon. Member. It is not

for production, but it is for the developing of these machine tools, and the CMTI and HMT are the main organizations which will be concerned with this development. But, there are other organisations also, both in the Public sector and in the private sector and we are trying to find out who would be able to do what and on that basis, try to find out what would be the cost of this development and we would provide the cost of development to the various institutions that we select for the developmental purposes.

SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY: Have the funds been sanctioned by the Government?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is under negotiations.

SURRENDER of ARMS by FORMER RULERS

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*762. **SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA:**
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued orders to the former Rulers to surrender their arms; and

(b) if so, the names of such former Rulers who have surrendered their arms State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No, Sir. The State Governments have been requested to ask the former Rulers and the members of their families to furnish a complete inventory of all the arms in their possession categorywise and to advise them that they should not dispose of them by sale, gift or otherwise.

(b) Question does not arise.

SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Have the State Governments informed you that they have received any information from the former rulers ? If so, what are the number of arms that they have got ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Till now only 76 former rulers have given a list of arms that they have,

We have given the State Government the deadline of 10th April, 1972 for furnishing these returns but they have not yet given, except in the case of the 76 former rulers. We are reminding the State Governments to expedite the inventories and send them to us at the earliest.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: These arms were held by the former rulers as part of the princely privileges. I believe no licences were required for them either. Now that those privileges have been done away with, the status of the rulers is no longer different from that of any other ordinary citizen of the country. That being so, I would like to ask the Minister why they are satisfying themselves by just asking for the inventory, knowing that these are all unlicensed arms. Why can't they ask them to surrender their arms as in the case of any other ordinary citizen? It is said in the statement that they have been advised not to dispose of the arms by sale or gift, etc. It is only an advice; there is no check or control. How can they ensure that in the meantime they will not arbitrarily dispose of part of their arms?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The question of surrender of arms does not arise because they might apply for regular licence for all or part of the arms they have. What we have done for the present is this, namely, to ask them to give us a list of the arms that they have and then it will be decided which arms they could retain and what sort of licence they should get and how we should regularise the possession of these arms. As regards sale or gift, as is well-known, they are prohibited from transferring them by sale or gift. They cannot do so because they are covered under the Arms Act. They should take regular licence. The possibility of any large-scale sale without Government coming to know does not therefore exist.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The first part of my question is not answered. He has merely repeated his earlier answer. My specific question was this. So long as they did not apply for or are not possessing licences, those are all unlicensed arms in their possession. And, since he has admitted, the princely privileges no longer exist, why should they not be treated as ordinary

citizens and be asked to surrender their arms?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : They are treated as ordinary citizens. In the meantime we are asking them about the arms that they have. To ask them to straightway surrender their arms would create a lot of difficulties and would not serve any particular purpose. The arms are known to us, and in other cases, it would be known to us when this particular list comes to us and therefore possibility of any clandestine sale or transfer does not arise and we have taken the necessary precautions. That is why we will take up the question of giving regular licences after the inventories are got. Therefore, there is no question of their selling it in a clandestine manner.

SHRI INDRAMIT GUPTA : I seek your protection, Sir Am I to take it from the reply that if any other ordinary citizen has unlicensed arms in his possession he will not be asked to surrender them or are they going to ask for an inventory?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Even Under the Arms Act there is a provision saying that the Central Government can allow a certain class of people to hold arms. Even now they are holding arms and it is known and it is not illegal; it is not as if they are having them in contravention of the Arms Act. So now what we are doing is to ask them to declare that. We will take regular steps on the question of issue of licences and if so to what extent, etc.

SHRI PILOO MODY : They are not satisfied because you have not tortured them.

SHRI TARUN GOGGI : What are the class of people whom Government allows to possess arms without licence?

MR. SPEAKER : That is a separate question.

स्त्री नरसंहार भारतवाच वाहे : क्या मंत्री जी के पास बहुत सी प्रान्तीय सरकारों से इस बात की विज्ञापन आई है कि बहुत से फ्रीमंट रूलस ने आमंत्र सेव किये हैं? यदि हां, तो क्या सूचना आयी है?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a very general question which he has asked.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: The hon. Minister has already replied, and according to his reply, I am asking this question.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I know whether Government have in their possession the total number of arms that are still in the possession of these rajas and maharajas?

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: And Naxalites.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : As regards the total number of arms that are with ex-rulers, we can give the definite information only when inventories from the various States have been received.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : In the meantime, in a clandestine manner they sell it and pass it on to the others. That is being done every day. So, how can it remain with them and how can they be caught?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is not correct to say that it is being done every day. The State Governments are very vigilant, and they have not reported to us any instance where clandestine sale has taken place or there is large-scale evasion.

PATROLLING OF INDO-BANGLADESH BORDER BY B.S.F.

***763. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether the Border Security Force are still patrolling the Indo-Bangladesh border or they have been withdrawn?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT) : The security and policing of the Indo-Bangla Desh border continues to be the responsibility of the B.S.F. They take out patrols whenever necessary for the effective performance of their duties.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: The task of the Border Security Force when

Pakistan was in power in Bangla Desh when it was called East Pakistan was quite different, namely to defend our country. But now the task is quite different since Bangla Desh is a free country. May I know whether it is a fact that certain arms which are being found in the borders, and which were left by the Mukti Bahini or the Indian Army or anybody else during the war are being completely recovered by the Border Security Force or whether they have been deputed to put a check on illegal trade being carried on by anti-social elements here and there on the Indo-Bangla Desh border?

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is within the character of the Border Security Force to control the smuggling of arms and other goods and other illegal activities. That is one of the normal functions of the Border Security Force wherever it is stationed. The Border Security Force has recovered or seized a number of arms on the border, and a number of smugglers have been arrested since the liberation of Bangla Desh.

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र काल्याण : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि सीमा सुरक्षा दल ने कुछ तस्कर व्यापार करने वालों को पकड़ा और कुछ हथियारों को भी पकड़ा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि तस्करी का व्यापार करने वाले लोग भारत के हैं या बंगला देश के हैं और हथियार जिन को पकड़ा है वह किन देशों के हथियार पकड़े हैं और यह कि वह किन देशों के स्मगलर्स के हैं?

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र पन्त : अगर माननीय सदस्य यह जानना चाहते हैं कि किस तरह के हथियार पकड़े गये तो वह 303 रायफल्स, 7.62 रायफल्स, रिवाल्वर्स, पिस्टल्स, एलएमजीज, स्टैनगन्स, बायोनट्स, स्कैबर्ड्स और तरह तरह का ऐम्यूनिशन है।

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र काल्याण : वह किस देश के हैं?

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र पन्त : किस देश के हैं यह इस में नहीं दिया है बाकी जैसा मैंने अभी बताया

303 रायफल्स, 7.62 रायफल्स, स्टैनगन्स बैरह यह टाइप आफ बैचन्स हैं।

अब वह किस देश के स्मगलर्स हैं यह तो इस में दिया नहीं है।

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र काल्याण : उस में दिया नहीं है या आप जानते नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष बहोदय : अब अगर मंत्री जी ने सफाई से बतला दिया है तो इस का मतलब यह तो नहीं है कि माननीय सदस्य उन पर सवार हो जाएं। It was beyond the scope of the main question, but it arises out of the hon. Ministers answer.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: May I know whether these arms were captured from smugglers or from the anti-social elements?

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र पन्त : अब इसका ब्रेकअप तो दिया नहीं है बाकी स्मगलर्स और ऐंटी सोशल एलिमेंट्स में अन्तर क्या है? दरअसल दोनों एक ही बीज हैं। स्मगलर्स भी तो ऐंटी सोशल एलिमेंट्स ही हैं। स्मगलर्स काफ़ी पकड़े गये। तीन महीनों में अर्थात् जनवरी, फरवरी और मार्च में कुल मिला कर कोई 547 स्मगलर्स पकड़े गये।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I know whether the smugglers who have been hauled up by the BSF were found to have been in collusion with political elements who try to possess arms from Bangla Desh? If so, will Government identify those elements?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I have no information of their being in collusion with political elements. They are persons who try to smuggle ordinary items of consumption like mustard oil, kerosene oil, soap, cigarettes, birds etc. They are criminal elements and have to be dealt with firmly.

MEASURES FOR IMPROVEMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY

*764. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have decided recently to implement the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission as a result of which the Prime Minister will meet all Ministers individually or in groups every month to discuss the progress, implementation of policies and programmes and measures for improving administrative efficiency; and

(b) if so, when it would be in force and whether any guidelines have been fixed for such consultations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) Yes, Sir. The recommendation made by the Commission has been accepted in principle.

(b) The Prime Minister meets Members of the Council of Ministers individually and in groups as and when necessary. No guidelines for this purpose are considered necessary.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Is it a fact that some of the important recommendations of the ARC have not been considered by the Cabinet Sub-Committee because of various obstacles put in the way by the bureaucracy?

MR. SPEAKER: It is beyond the scope of the question: he may table the question separately.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: This is regarding administrative service and he is prepared to answer it.

MR. SPEAKER: He may be prepared to answer. But I have also to watch.

RECORD OF EVIDENCE BY NETAJI ENQUIRY COMMISSION

*765. **SHRI AMAR GUHA** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reports of Government of India on alleged plane crash involving Netaji has been or will be placed before Khosla Commission inquiring into the

circumstances relating to the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose; and

(b) whether other official documents in this connection will also be placed before the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) and (b). All records available with the Government which the Commission felt were relevant to the inquiry have already been made available to them.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The patriotic people of India have appreciated the decision of the Prime Minister and Government to hold a second inquiry into Netaji's disappearance. After 26 years of the reported plane crash, examination of documents is more important than examination of witnesses. As such, I want to know whether Government *suo motu* have placed before the Commission, or on request by the Commission will place before them, the following documents for scrutiny by them:

- (1) The Allied Powers' war criminals list to find out if Netaji's name is there;
- (2) Report of the British Government of India on Inquiry about the reported plane crash, particularly Intelligence Bureau's Report (H-D) submitted to the India Government on 19-2-46 with its file No. C-5;
- (3) Top secret letters written by the two British Indian investigating officers, Mr. Young and Mr. Wright, letter No. are-No. SLO/CS/I dated 1-3-45 on CICB to AD(J);
- (4) Combined UK-US Military intelligence report on Netaji and INA, particularly secret Headquarter Main file No. 10 Misc. INA, 237 INA subject : Subhas Chandra Bose;
- (5) UK-US Counter Intelligence Corps's report GHQ AFPAC on Subhas Bose dated 29 Sept, 1945;
- (6) SACSEA Commission Report No. I

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why was he not appointed a member of the

Commission ? He would have been a useful member of it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : (7) Communication between MacArthur and Louis Mountbatten after surrender of Japan which reported that 'Bose has again escaped' ;

(8) Japanese war documents on Netaji and those seized by the UK-US military authority;

(9) Japanese documents on Netaji and INA now laying in the National Archives of India with the Historical Section of the Defence Dept. and another file described as 1945-47/Death of Bose/Home political Section;

Then, (13) -the report of the INTERPRESS, a military magazine published from West Germany which claimed to have documents about Netaji Bose being alive in 1949. (14) The correspondence between Netaji Bose and Jacob, Malik on the issue of giving asylum to in Russia; and then there was the *Pravada* report on Netaji after the reported plane crash, and some other Russian reports about Netaji also after the alleged plane crash.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have already said in my reply that all records available with the Government and which the Commission thinks are relevant to the enquiry have already been made available to them. About this Commission of Inquiry which is going into this matter, under the rules of procedure of the House also, I do not know if I can be asked to give details of the documents witnesses and so on before the Commission. It is for the Commission to consider this matter. If they feel it is necessary for them to obtain the documents, we can help and certainly we will obtain them. As I said, we have already made available to them the documents which they asked us for. If the Commission asks us we shall do what we can to help them for each document.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I know whether one of the main reasons for the second inquiry was that the Shahnawaz Committee failed to inspect the site of the reported plane crash at Taihoku and

examine the documents in the archives of the Formosan Government relating to the reported plane crash and, if so, whether the Government of India have refused permission to the Netaji Commission, headed by Justice Khosla, to visit Formosa for verification of the site of the reported plane crash, examine the documents lying in the archives of the Formosan Government and take evidence of the former Mayor of Taipeh, Mr. Huang, who was present at Taihoku at the time of the reported plane crash ? He knows many things. He is now President of the Ambassador Hotel, and he is still alive. May I know whether the Government is going to give the Commission permission to visit Formosa ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, I do not agree with the preface to the question. I would not say that the Shahnawaz Committee had failed or its findings were rejected in anyway because they did not visit Taiwan. This new Commission was set up because there was a demand for it both inside this House and outside, and that is the reason why it was set up.

Now, as for the Commission visiting Formosa or Taiwan, the difficulty is that we do not recognise that government. It is learnt that the Taiwan Government wants a formal request from us; otherwise they cannot extend the necessary facilities for the Commission. That is not possible as we do not recognise them. That is the main difficulty.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I know whether it is not a fact that Mr Lal of the STC is still there in Formosa ? Officers of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade also recently visited Formosa, as also the Agricultural Research Officer. If that is so—(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : The reply is very clear.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Unless the Commission visits Formosa and makes an inspection of the site, what is the use of Inquiry ? Because there is a serious controversy about the picture that was submitted before the Commission at that place, to the effect that at that place the plane crash could not have occurred. The whole

picture of Taipah was completely different. So, unless the place is visited it will be of no use. The Government should not stand in the way of the Commission visiting it. Already, they are permitting so many officers to visit Formosa. (Interruption)

SHRI K.C. PANT: I would like to set at rest the hon. Member's mind on one point, and that is, the Commission have so far expressed no misgivings of any kind (Interruption), that is inability to visit the site of the crash is coming in their way, in any way, with their work or that without that their enquiry will be incomplete. They have no such misgivings of any kind.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You must give them permission —**

MR. SPEAKER : It will not go on record. He is speaking without my permission. Will you please sit down?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is a most important point.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a debate. You have already availed yourself of the opportunity to put many questions.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह बात स्पष्ट नहीं हुई कि क्या कमिशन ने सरकार को लिखा है कि वह फार्मोसा जाना चाहत है और सरकार उनके जाने का प्रबन्ध करे? दूसरी बात यह कि मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि फार्मोसा के साथ हमारे कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध नहीं हैं, और उसके मान्यता देने का प्रश्न भी इससे जुड़ा हुआ है। लेकिन यदि कोई भारतीय किसी ऐसे देश में, जिसके साथ हमारे कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध नहीं हैं, दुर्घटनाप्रस्त हो जाये तो क्या उस के सम्बन्ध में जांच पड़ताल करना कूटनीतिक मान्यता देना है, और क्या बिना मान्यता दिये हुए नेताजी की दुर्घटना का मामला हमारी

सरकार फार्मोसा सरकार से नहीं उठा सकती?

श्री कुमार चन्द्र पट्ट : जैसा भैं ने कहा, लिखित तो कुछ नहीं आया। उन्होंने कुछ लिखा नहीं, लेकिन बात चीत में इन्फारंगली उन्होंने यह बात पूछी कि वह जा सकते हैं या नहीं। तो अगर उन की जाने की इच्छा है तो हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं। अगर वह जा सकते हैं और वहां की सरकार आने दे तो हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है उन के जाने में। हम उन को जाने देंगे ताकि वह जा कर स्वयम् देख सकें। कठिनाई यह आ रही है कि वह कहते हैं कि फार्मोसा रिक्वेस्ट आये। फार्मोसा रिक्वेस्ट तभी जा सकती है जब वह फार्मोसा रिक्वेस्ट आज़ह हो। जहां तक रिक्विशन का मामला है, यह एक्स्टर्नल अफेयर्स विनिस्ट्री से सम्बन्धित है। एकजैक पोजीशन यह है। इसके बाद कोई बात पूछना चाहें तो पूछ सकते हैं।

श्री शशांकनाथ बिध्वंश : मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक इस कमिशन के जाने की बात है क्या कमिशन फार्मोसा सरकार से पता लगाएगी या भारत सरकार को फार्मोसा सरकार को लिखाना होगा? इसमें कायदा तो यह है कि कि भारत सरकार कमिशन की तरफ से लिखेगी। भैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में लिखाने के लिये तैयार है या नहीं? मंत्री महोदय का यह कहना है कि चूंकि हम ने मान्यता नहीं दी है इस लिये हम नहीं लिख सकते। क्या इस के मानी वह हुए कि कमिशन वहां जा ही नहीं सकती? मंत्री महोदय बतलायें कि इस के सम्बन्ध में वह क्या करना चाहते हैं?

MR. SPEAKER : He made the position clear when Mr. Vajpayee asked him the same question.

श्री शशांकनाथ बिध्वंश : मंत्री महोदय तो यह कहते हैं कि अगर कमिशन वहां जाना

**Not recorded.

चाहता है तो जाये। यह बात बिल्कुल ऐसर्ह मालूम होती है कि कमिशन जा ही नहीं सकता। भारत सरकार को इस में भद्र करनी चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार कि प्रकार भद्र करना चाहती है? For visiting that place, would the Government of India assist them or not?

MR. SPEAKER : He is raising the same point.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISRA : His reply does not satisfy us at all. The question is whether the Government of India is prepared to assist the Commission in visiting that place? He should say: Yes or no,

श्री हुण्ड चन्द्र पन्त : जो कुछ भी मुझे मालूम था, मैं ने बतला दिया। मैं इन बारी-कियों में नहीं जाना चाहता कि अगर किसी स्टेट को रिकर्नाइज न किया जाये तो उस को फार्मल रिक्वेस्ट भेजी जा सकती है या नहीं। मैं इस का जवाब देने के लिये काम्पिटेंट नहीं हूँ। एक्स्टर्नल अफेअर्स मिनिस्ट्री ही कुछ बतला सकती है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह सरकार एक है। एक दुर्घटना हुई है उस की जांच हो रही है। जाने के सम्बन्ध में वह कहते हैं कि एक्स्टर्नल अफेअर्स मिनिस्ट्री से पूछना चाहिये। क्या वह आपस में नहीं पूछ सकते? हमारे पास से एक्स्टर्नल अफेअर्स मिनिस्ट्री दूर है लेकिन मंत्री महोदय के बहुत नजदीक है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री यहाँ भौजूद हैं वह बतलायें कि अगर कमिशन कामोंसा नहीं गया तो क्या इसी बात को ले कर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट कोई महत्व नहीं रखेगी? क्या एक्स्टर्नल अफेअर्स मिनिस्ट्री इस बात पर अड़ी रहेगी कि कामोंसा से हमारे डिप्लोमैटिक रिलेन्स नहीं है? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जांच पूरी होनी चाहिये और कमिशन के कामोंसा जाने का किसी तरह से तरीका निकलना चाहिये।

श्री हुण्ड चन्द्र पन्त : इस बहत में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता। मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ कि कमिशन के काम में कोई अटकल चले। अगर कमिशन किसी नतीजे पर पहुँचता है तो ठीक है लेकिन कमिशन की तरफ से माननीय सदस्य किसी नतीजे पर न पहुँचें।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : आप ऐसी बात न समझिये कि हम कमिशन की तरफ से कुछ कह रहे हैं, हम तो अपनी जिम्मेदारी निभा रहे हैं। आप हम को कोई हितोपदेश न दीजिये।

PAPER MILL AT KUMARGHAT (TRIPURA)

*767. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received any representation from the Government of Tripura for setting up a Paper Mill at Kumarghat in Tripura;

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

(c) the total initial expenditure estimated to be incurred for setting up the Paper-Mill?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. A request was received from the Tripura Administration in August 1963 for the establishment of a 100 tonne per day pulp/paper mill in Tripura in the Public Sector.

(b) According to a study undertaken by the Public financial Institutions with a view to assessing potential industrial projects, there is immediate prospect for starting a paper mill in Tripura, unless it is preceded by a scientific programme of forest regeneration. Further, due to transport bottlenecks, transportation difficulties in regard to chlorine and other chemicals to the Plant and of finished products to markets outside the State will make for high cost of production and little or no return of capital.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : May I know if it is a fact that at one stage it was decided that such a paper mill was to be set up there and some private industrialists have also applied for getting a licence for setting up the paper industry but, ultimately that party has not been given any licence and that mill which was to be set up in Tripura has been shifted elsewhere, perhaps Arunachal Pradesh? If so, what is the reason for that? Firstly, why is it that government are not willing to set up a paper mill? If they do not want to do it, why are they not giving a licence to private industrialists to set up a paper mill?

SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRASAD : It is not a fact that a paper mill, which was originally scheduled to be set up in Tripura has been shifted elsewhere; nor is it a fact that it was decided to set up a paper mill in Tripura. Studies are going on about availability of raw materials and other aspects and after the report of the study is received a decision will be taken.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Bamboo which is the raw material for producing paper, is abundant in Tripura. So, what was the mechanism through which the study was made about the availability of raw material?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : I have not said anything about the availability of raw material. I have only said that after a scientific study of the availability of raw materials final decision in the matter would be taken.

समस्त देश में टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था के लिए योजना

*768. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या व्यापार में प्रगति होने के साथ-साथ टेलीफोनों की मांग बहुत बढ़ गई है,

(ख) क्या प्रायः सब स्थानों पर हजारों आवेदन पत्र विचाराधीन पड़े हैं, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त मांग को पूरा करने के लिये मंत्रालय द्वारा बढ़ाई जा रही योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं।

हृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (ग्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ। टेलीफोनों की मांग देश भर में आम तौर पर विभिन्न कारणों से बढ़ रही है।

(ख) जी हाँ, जहाँ तक बड़े शहरों और महानगरों का संबंध है, यह सही है। किन्तु अन्य स्थानों पर स्थिति इतनी खराब नहीं है। तथापि टेलीफोन के साज-सामान की कमी के कारण सभी स्थानों पर टेलीफोन की सभी मांगें पूरी करना संभव नहीं है।

(ग) केवल और स्विचिंग साज-सामान के कारखानों की आज जितनी उत्पादन क्षमता है वह लगातार बढ़ती हुई मांगें पूरी करने के लिये पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। नीचे के ब्यान से जाहिर होगा कि मांगें पूरी करने के लिए सरकार ने पहले ही इस दिशा में कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी है :

(i) भोजूदा टेलीफोन कारखानों और हिन्दुस्तान केबल्स की उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाई जा रही है।

(ii) हैदराबाद में टेलीफोन केबल का एक और कारखाना लगाने की मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है और इसकी इमारत बन रही है।

(iii) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में स्विचिंग साज-सामान का दूसरा कारखाना लगाना सिद्धान्त रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया गया है।

(iv) विभिन्न जगहों के अन्तर्गत टेलीफोन के साज-सामान और केबल के आयात की भी व्यवस्था की गई है।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : टेलीफोन कारखाने और हिन्दुस्तान केबल्ज़ में जो क्षमता है उसको आप किस अनुप्राप्त से बढ़ा रहे हैं और उससे मांग की पूर्ति किस ओर तक हो सकेगी ?

हैदराबाद में जिम कारखाने की अब इमारत बन रही है उस में उत्पादन आपके हिसाब से कब तक प्रारम्भ हो जायगा ?

प्रौ० शेर सिंह : हिन्दुस्तान केबल्ज़ रूप-नारायणपुर की क्षमता बढ़ रही है। हैदराबाद में जो दूसरा कारखाना लगाया जाना है उसकी इमारत भी बन रही है। काफी प्रगति हो चुकी है। दूसरे जो आपने नीनी के लिए कहा उसमें कुछ काम आरम्भ हो गया है और बहुत जल्दी उसमें प्रोडक्शन मुरू हो जाएगा। चौथी योजना में

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : मैंने यह जानना चाहा था कि कितने पैदा होते हैं और कितने पैदा होने लगेंगे ?

प्रौ० शेर सिंह : इसके लिए मुझे नोटिस चाहिये ।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : जो और साज सामान टेलीफोन का आप छहों के अन्तर्गत मंगा रहे हैं वह किस किस देश से और कितने मूल्य का मंगा रहे हैं ?

प्रौ० शेर सिंह : इसके लिए हमने स्लोबल टैंडर दिए हैं। 35,000 लाइंज़ का क्राप्स बार इक्विपमेंट मंगा रहे हैं और तीस करोड़ रुपये का केबल मंगा रहे हैं कनाडा और बर्लिं बैंक के लोन से।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : किस देश से ?

प्रौ० शेर सिंह : स्लोबल टैंडर दिये हैं। कुछ कनाडा से आएगा और और देशों

से भी आएगा। जहां जहां के टैंडर मंजूर होंगे वहां से मंगायेंगे।

श्री राम सहाय धोड़े : चारों तरफ क्षमता तो बढ़ रही है टेलीफोन देने की लेकिन लोगों को टेलीफोन मिल नहीं रहे हैं। क्षमता बढ़ रही है लेकिन टेलीफोन घट रहे हैं। टेलीफोन आप दे नहीं सकते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस प्रकार की परिकल्पना आप सदन के सामने उपस्थित कर सकते हैं कि किसी न किसी एक दिन या एक वर्ष के अन्दर अन्दर भविष्य में लोगों की टेलीफोन की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सकेंगे। आप ने बताया है कि बड़े नगरों में तकलीफ है लेकिन छोटे छोटे नगरों में मे कुछ कम है। कहीं कम और कहीं ज्यादा है। टेलीफोन एक पब्लिक युटिलिटी की चीज़ है। Under the "Have your own telephone" scheme, Rs. 2,500 is deposited.

यह पब्लिक युटिलिटी कंसर्व है, प्राफिट ओरियेंटेड कंसर्व है। कब तक आप लोगों की मांग को पूरा कर सकेंगे ?

प्रौ० शेर सिंह : चौथी योजना में 846 करोड़ की मांग की गई थी। और कहा गया था कि अगर यह राशि दे दी जाए तो तो 1980-81 तक हम इस अवस्था में पहुंच जाएंगे कि एक साल के अन्दर हम जो टेलीफोन मांगा जाए उसको दे सकें। लेकिन उतना पैसा नहीं मिल सका। 467 करोड़ रुपया मंजूर हुआ जोकि बाद में 485 करोड़ कर दिया गया। साधन और सामान पूरा न होने के कारण इतजार तो करना ही पड़ेगा। यह वश के बाहर की बात है।

श्री रामाबादर शास्त्री : विभिन्न राज्यों में टेलीफोन के लिए जो वरक्खास्तें

विचाराधीन पड़ी हैं, उनकी अलग-अलग संख्या है?

श्री० शेर सिंह : यह बहुत बड़ी संख्या हो जाएगी। सारे देश की में बता सकता हूँ। 1-4-1972 को 3 लाख 40 हजार टेलीफोनों की बैटिंग लिस्ट थी सारे देश में और उस समय वर्किंग कनेक्शन 10 लाख 56 हजार थे।

TRAINING OF DETECTIVES IN INDIA

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

(a) whether Government of India have invited some foreign detectives to impart training to Indian detectives;

(b) if so, whether these detectives have suggested some improvements in the detection system of India; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for holding a conference of world detectives in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : देश में अपराधों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है और उसके तरीके भी बदलते जा रहे हैं। अपराध पकड़ने का जो पुराना तरीका है उसमें सुधार की बहुत आवश्यकता है। ऐसी स्थिति में क्रिमिनल इंटेलीजेंस डिपार्टमेंट को रिआर्नेनाइज करके ऐसी व्यवस्था आप करेंगे जिससे नए साइंटिफिक तरीके से अपराधों को पकड़ने के बारे में कुछ किया जा सके और अविष्य में अपराधों की रोकबाम की जा सके ?

MR. SPEAKER : You asked about foreign detectives and he has said, "No".

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : सवाल सीधा और सिम्पल है। अपराध करने की मनोवृत्ति और उसके तरीके बदलते जा रहे हैं। अपराधियों को पकड़ने के बास्ते भी साइंटिफिक तरीके इस्तेमाल में आने चाहिये। इसलिए यह एक तरह से एक ही सवाल है।

MR. SPEAKER : He asked for information about foreign detectives and the Minister has said, "No". Now he is coming forward with many other suggestions. He can give separate notice about it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : It may be that the Government has not invited foreign detectives to give training to the persons in our Intelligence Department. But is it not a fact that some of the IAS Officers and ICS officers are sent to England to get training in Scotland Yard?

MR. SPEAKER : The main question relates to their coming to our country (Interruption) In this world anything can be related by any logic. It is a wrong thing.

Next Question.

10 PAGE RESTRICTIONS ON NEWSPAPERS

+
*770. SHRI B.S. BHAURA:

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

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

(a) whether the National Union of Journalists in a Resolution adopted by its National Executive has described Governments' action in restricting the number of pages to be published in a newspaper to 10 as unilateral and arbitrary; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI

SATPATHY: (a) Government has seen some press reports to that effect.

(b) Government does not agree with the views of the National Union of Journalists, which has been formed recently. The decision to impose a ceiling of 10 pages was taken after full consideration of the matter with a view to conserving foreign exchange.

श्री भान सिंह भौता : इस यूनियन ने गवर्नमेंट के फैसले को यूनिलेट्रल और आरबिटरेरी बताया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसने दलीलें क्या दी हैं और उन की मांगें क्या हैं।

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I have already said that we do not agree with the views of this Union of Journalists which has been formed recently. We have got the names of the people who are in this Union. It is for the hon. Member to infer to which group they belong.

श्री भान सिंह भौता : क्या किसी और यूनियन ने सरकार को अपना कोई रेजोल्यूशन भेजा है, जिस में गवर्नमेंट के विसिक्षण को सपोर्ट किया गया हो; अगर हाँ, तो उस में क्या कहा गया है?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY: At this moment I do not have the full facts with me, but I can say this much that we have got a number of letters from different Associations—one is the Indian Language Newspaper Association—and also some letters from working journalists and other individuals supporting the stand of the Government.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : In view of the fact that this matter has created a lot of misunderstanding in the country—and some, quite deliberate also—will the Government spell out clearly the basis on which it has come to the conclusion of ten-page ceiling for newspapers, and secondly, may I know whether the ceiling is sufficient for national newspapers?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY: The main purpose of coming to this de-

cision is conservation of foreign exchange, which I have already mentioned. Once there is some material for which we have to have rationing, naturally, any system of rationing must be equitable. So, under these circumstances, we had to formulate this policy.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: Do Government propose to encourage and help small newspapers in the country, and what are the concrete steps taken in this regard?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY: I have already said that the main purpose of this policy is to conserve foreign exchange and then, again, for equitable distribution.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: I wanted to know about small newspapers. No answer has been given to that.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY: Helping small and medium newspapers is the pronounced policy of the Government and, I think, it does not need any repetition.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I know whether it is a fact that the working journalists apprehend reduction of establishment, and, if so, what steps do Government propose to take to prevent that?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY: Some apprehensions were expressed which came to our notice but we think that there is no basis for that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In view of the fact that there is a possibility that some newspaper employers may use this as a pretext to reduce their staff and also in view of the fact that the decision is becoming infructuous by virtue of the fact that some courts have begun to allow individual newspapers to increase the number of pages above ten, what prevents the Government from resorting to the more direct and simpler method which could achieve the same end by imposing a price-page schedule which no longer is legally vulnerable in view of the Constitutional Amendment which has been adopted? Why not they go in for price-page schedule instead of this method?

MR. SPEAKER : A suggestion for action.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Would it not achieve the same end without creating complication ?

MR. SPEAKER : Are you asking for legal opinion or giving some suggestion ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Have they rejected the idea or are they considering it ? What is the difficulty ? I want to know.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY: We have not rejected any idea so far... (Interruptions) We will definitely look into it.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो पृष्ठों पर सीरिंग लगी है, क्या कुछ समाचारपत्रों ने उस का उल्लंघन किया है ; यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है । जैसे दैनिक समाचारपत्रों के लिए दस पृष्ठों की सीरिंग लगाई गई है, क्या सरकार उसी तरह साप्ताहिक और मासिक पत्रों के लिए भी कोई पृष्ठों की सीरिंग लगाने जा रही है ?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is about a resolution adopted by the National Union of Journalists that the Government's action is unilateral. माननीय सदस्य संभाषा में पढ़ गये हैं ।

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Has it come to the notice of the Government that a pull-out has been issued under the Consumers' Service by some big newspapers and, if so, will it not nullify the objective of the ten page ceiling ?

MR. SPEAKER: I could not follow it. Have you followed ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : It has come to the notice of the Government. The average of the ten page will be calculated only at the end of the year and if any action is necessary, we will think about it at that time.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : That was not my question. I asked whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the pull-out issued under the Consumer Service by some big newspapers which nullifies the object of ten page ceiling ?

MR. SPEAKER: I also could not understand the question. Will you please repeat the question ?

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the special pull-outs issued under the guidance of Consumers' Service which will nullify the very object of 10 page schedule and, if so, what does the Government propose to do ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I think I have already replied to the question which the hon. Member has put.

MR. SPEAKER : I think he does not understand, nor do you understand him, nor do I understand.

We pass on to the next question.

COLLABORATION AGREEMENTS BETWEEN EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND PRIVATE SECTOR

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

(a) whether the number of collaboration agreements signed in 1971 between the East European countries and private sector in India were more than that in 1969 and 1970; and

(b) If so, the extent of increase ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The number of foreign collaboration proposals approved between East European countries and private sector parties in India during 1971 was 10 as compared to 4 and 6 during the years 1969 and 1970 respectively.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: May I know the reasons for this steep rise in the number of industrial collaborations between India and East European countries and whether there has been any consequential decline in such collaborations between India and West European countries, particularly, friendly countries like Britain and France?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY: One of the reasons for 1971 rise is because of increase in numbers of letters of intent issued to entrepreneurs. I had given information in the House already in this respect and it will be seen that it is nearly 3 times that of 1969 and about twice that of 1970. On the question whether there will be a decline, I would tell the hon. Member that there is neither appreciable acceleration nor deceleration in this matter in favour of either one.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: My question was not replied to. I asked whether there was any consequential decline in regard to such agreements with certain countries in Europe friendly to India.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY: I have already replied. It was about 3.5 per cent of such collaborations going to East European countries during the period 1961 to 1968. It is now 4.44 to 4.92 per cent. There is a slight increase in favour of the East European countries. To that extent there is a slight decrease of the other countries. This percentage will show that.

SHRI S.N. MISHRA : I want to know whether any knowhow in respect of those collaboration agreements was available in India or whether it was available only outside India.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : Technical collaboration is specially allowed in certain fields only when we are satisfied that such technical know-how is not available in the country.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: In case of collaboration between the east European countries and private sector, does the Government come in at any stage, whether in respect of permitting capital investment

outside India and also in the matter of repatriation of profits?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY: When collaboration agreements are approved all these things are looked into, whether equity participation would be there, whether there would be royalty payment or lumpsum payment etc. All these things are looked into. Government looks into them and then only approves them.

EXPANSION AND LICENSING OF COCA-COLA BOTTLING PLANTS

*772. **SHRI K. S. CHAVDA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Coca-Cola bottling plants licensed, regularised or expanded during the last three years; and

(b) the total repatriation of money by way of dividends, royalties and know-how charges allowed during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY): (a) During the last three years only 2 letters of intent have been issued in this regard. One was for expansion issued on 6th October, 1970 and the other was for a new unit issued on 31st March, 1971.

(b) As all the bottling plants are owned by Indian parties, the question of repatriation of money by way of dividends, royalties, know-how charges etc. by these companies does not arise.

SHRI K.S. CHAVDA : Some years ago Gandhiji's Secretary, Shri Kishorilal Mashruvala requested Government not to allow coca-cola, the habit-forming drink in our country.

MR. SPEAKER : I don't allow this question. You are going into medicinal effects etc.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : The Americans made China opium-addicted. Why should they make our country coca-cola addicted?

MR. SPEAKER : It is not relevant.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : If you do not allow coca-cola there cannot be other stronger drinks.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Why should the country be allowed to become coca-cola addicted, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER : The question must be relevant.

SHRI K.S. CHAVDA : I am relevant, but you are ruling it out. What can I do?

May I know whether Coca-cola powder is allowed to be imported in the name of exports, and if so, may I know whether Government are going to make compulsory their exports through the Kandla free trade zone? Is this question specific or not, Sir ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : So far as this question is concerned, it relates to the bottling plant which is dealt with by my Ministry. So far as the import, replenishment policy in regard to coca-cola is concerned, it is dealt with by the Foreign Trade Ministry. As regards the question whether it will be through Kandla or any other port, the hon. Member is welcome to put that question to that Ministry and they will be able to answer it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the hon. Minister state whether the indigenous drinks and various small traders who produce indigenous drinks are suffering adversely on account of Coca-cola...

MR. SPEAKER : On account of the bottling of it. The main question is about bottling.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : After all, it is the bottling which leads to something else.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : The question is regarding the expansion and licensing of Coca-cola.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : So far as the two cases are concerned which I have given in my reply, in

these two cases, letters of intent were issued. One is the case of the Kanpur Bottling Co., which was given letter of intent for expansion on an application made in October, 1970. I understand that till now they have not got the licence.

MR. SPEAKER : That was not the hon. Member's question.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : The other was the case of Shri K.B. Narasappa, who was given a letter of intent on 24th January, 1970. He has also not been given licence. After that, during the whole of 1971, no other party has been given any letter of intent or licence because such representation had been made to Government.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : He did not answer my question at all. I seek your protection, Sir. Even after you had said that that was not my question, he has not answered my question.

MR. SPEAKER : Let the hon. Member be content with that answer now. We have to do some more questions also.

इन्दौर-बम्बई-अहमदाबाद सूक्ष्मतरंग टेलीफोन सेवा

* 773. श्री कूलचन्द बर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई तथा अहमदाबाद से इन्दौर का सूक्ष्मतरंग (बाइकोवेव टेलीफोन सेवा सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने वाली दो योजनाएं तुरन्त क्रियान्वित होने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) क्या बम्बई-इन्दौर सूक्ष्मतरंग टेलीफोन सेवा भूलिया के मार्ग से आरम्भ की जायेगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ये योजनाएं कब तक क्रियान्वित की जायेंगी और उनकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) These schemes are already under execution Indore-Bombay microwave scheme is expected to be ready by 1974-75 and Indore-Ahmedabad by 1975-76. The main features of the scheme are -

- (i) the links will be of the broad band type with a potential capacity of 1800 channels per radio channel
- (ii) Reliable communications will be provided by direct circuits from Indore to Bombay, Dhulia, Ratlam and Ahmedabad and other centres where traffic justifies

श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बताया कि इन्दौर बम्बई योजना 1974-75 में पूरी होगी और इन्दौर—अहमदाबाद योजना 1975-76 में। इन्दौर मध्य प्रदेश का एक बड़ा औद्योगिक नगर है। वहाँ से भारी तादाद में रोज ट्रक बुक किए जाते हैं बम्बई और अहमदाबाद के लिए। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं जिस से इन्दौर की यह कठिनाई दूर ही जा सके? जब तक माइक्रोवेव मिस्टम चालू नहीं होता तब तक के लिए क्या दूमरी कोई व्यवरथा वहाँ पर करेंगे?

श्रोता शेर सिंह अध्यक्ष महोदय, इतना ज्यादा ट्रैफिक है कि उस के चैनेल्स अगर ज्यादा करे तो उसके लिए बहुत मेरे चैनेल्स बढ़ाने होंगे। इसीलिए माइक्रोवेव सिस्टम हम चालू कर रहे हैं 1972-73 में उस का काम शुरू हो जायेगा और 1974-75 में वह पूरा हो जायेगा।

श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा, इस योजना को कार्यान्वयित करने पर कितनी धनराश खर्च होगी? क्या आप को इस बात की जानकारी भी है कि इन्दौर की ट्रेलीफोन लाइन महीने में 15-20 दिन तक खराब रहती है, 12-12 घण्टे तक काल नहीं भिलती है?

श्रोता शेर सिंह इस पर कुल धनराश 10 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होगी। इन्दौर की लाइन 10-15 दिन खराब रहती है इस की सूचना मुझे नहीं है।

RE-SQ No 765—RECORD OF EVIDENCE
BY NETAJI ENQUIRY COMMISSION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K C PANT) I just wanted to say something about the question regarding the Netaji Inquiry Commission. In one of my replies, I had said that the Commission had informally sounded Government about the possibility of its visiting Formosa. I have just made enquiries and find that prior to this informal sounding the Commission had also sent a letter to the Government.

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

RE-OPENING OF CLOSED UNITS IN CALCUTTA
BY INDUSTRIALISTS

*766 SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that industrialists are willing to re-open closed units and also to start new ventures in Calcutta,

(b) whether Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India has given any financial aid for opening these units, and

(c) if so, the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The total reconstruction assistance sanctioned till 21-4-1972 by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India amounted to Rs. 641.12 lakhs to 43 sick/closed units in West Bengal, out of which an amount of Rs. 185.93 lakhs had actually been disbursed.

मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में डाकुओं के उत्पाद को रोकने के लिये तैनात विशेष पुलिस का वापिस

बुलाया जाना

*774. श्री अनन्दलाल अम्बाकर : क्या पृष्ठ कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ डाकुओं के आत्मसमर्पण के पश्चात् उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में डाकुओं का सफाया हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन क्षेत्रों में डाकुओं के उत्पाद को रोकने के लिये तैनात विशेष पुलिस को वापिस बुला लिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) यह तीन वर्षों में इन सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में डाकुओं की समस्या का सामना करने के लिये किये गये उपायों पर कितना वर्चु हुआ ?

पृष्ठ संवादमय में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री कुल्लम चन्द्र मल्ल) (क) और (ख). जी नहीं।

(ग) वर्चु राज्य सरकारें द्वारा किया जा रहा है। अपेक्षित सूचना उनसे मार्गी गई है और वर्चु उसका इन्तजार है। प्राप्त होने पर सभा पट्ट पर रख दी जायगी।

शांतिपूर्ण प्रयोजनों के लिए अनु शक्ति का प्रयोग

*775. श्री विश्वास विष्णु : क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अनु शक्ति का प्रयोग शान्तिसूर्ण प्रयोजनों के लिए किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या नहरों और सड़कों के निर्माणार्थ चट्टानों तथा भूमि को तोड़ने के लिए अनु शक्ति का प्रयोग करने की कोई योजना है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस बारे में कोई परीक्षण किया गया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रो-निकल मंत्री, गृह मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा नांदी) :

(क) अपेक्षित सूचना परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनों में दी जाती है जिसकी प्रतियां संसद सदस्यों को प्रसारित की जाती हैं तथा संसद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख) परमाणु ऊर्जा आयोग द्वारा उन परिस्थितियों का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है जिनके अन्तर्गत शान्तिमय प्रयोजनों के लिए भूमि के नीचे किये गए परमाणु विस्फोट पर्वावरणीय संकटों को उत्पन्न किये बिना भारत के लिए आर्थिक दृष्टि से सामरप्रद सिद्ध हो सकते हैं।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

PAY AND ALLOWANCE FOR 1968 STRIKE-AFFECTED CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES IN KERALA

*776. SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) whether on the basis of Supreme Court judgment recently, the temporary Central Government employees in Kerala, who participated in 1968 strike, have been paid full pay and allowances; and

(b) if so, whether this is being extended to other temporary Government employees who took part in 1968 strike in other States?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Attention is invited to the reply given by the Minister of State in the Department of personnel to Unstarred Question No. 2623 on 12-4-72. As stated therein, the judgment of the Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 1706 (N) of 1971 dated 18-2-72 has been implemented. Simultaneously the judgments of the Kerala High Court in respect of termination of services of temporary employees are also being implemented. So far as other temporary employees are concerned the matter is being examined further by the Department of Personnel in the light of the discussions at the last Meeting of the National Council set up under the Joint Consultative Machinery which was held on 24-3-1972.

BUILDING OF RESEARCH CENTRES TO HARNESS NUCLEAR POWER FOR AGRICULTURE

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

(a) the number of research centres built in India to harness nuclear power for use in Agriculture; and

(b) the names of places where these have been built?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI IINDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Two centres have been set up—one at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay, and the other at the Nuclear Research Laboratory, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

MANUFACTURE OF CENTRELESS GRINDING MACHINES WITH CZECH COLLABORATION

*778. **SHRI P. GANGADEB:**

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Czech firm of Skoda has agreed to collaborate with Machine Tools Corporation, a Public Sector unit in manufacturing Centreless Grinding Machines; and

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement and when it is likely to be signed?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An agreement for the manufacture of Centreless Grinding Machines (type BB 10) was signed by the Machine Tool Corporation of India with M/s Skodaexport of Czechoslovakia on the 19th January 1972.

A proposal for the collaboration with M/s Skodaexport for the manufacture of Centreless Grinding Machines (type BB J6) submitted by the Machine Tool Corporation of India, Ajmer is under examination.

The terms and conditions of the collaboration are in the nature of Commercial Contracts and it is not considered appropriate to divulge the details thereof.

DECENTRALISATION OF PLANNING

*779. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:**

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the direction of decentralising planning and the time by which it will be completed;

(b) by what time the Backward Areas Development Corporation and special cell to deal with the special problems of hills areas, are likely to start their work; and

(c) the over-all control or check by the Central Government after the decentralisation of planning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Action has been initiated in a few states to set up planning Boards on the lines suggested by the Planning Commission. The process of persuading the remaining States to do the same is continuing. It is proposed to offer financial and other assistance to the States to strengthen their planning machinery on the lines indicated by the Planning Commission, in order that they may be able to participate more fully in the process of Plan formulation. Some progress has been made in the formulation of district plans in selected districts on the basis of guidelines issued in that behalf by the planning Commission. Constant endeavours are being made to expedite the processes mentioned above for bringing about as large a measure of decentralisation in plan formulation as possible. It is hoped that the work will be completed without undue delay but no indication can be given of the time by which it will be finished.

(b) It is not contemplated to set up a Backward Areas Development Corporation. The Special Cell to deal with the problems of hill areas will be set up shortly in the Planning Commission. The work proposed to be entrusted to this Special Cell is, however, already being done under the present arrangements in the Planning Commission.

(c) The proposed decentralisation of plan formulation is not designed to have any effect on the present Centre-State relationships relating to Plan formulation and Plan implementation. However with a view to have better implementation of the projects or programmes, steps are being taken to evolve an efficient system, in consultation with the State Governments.

मरारीकी द्रुतावास के एक अधिकारी द्वारा चुनाव के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश का दौरा करने के बारे में केन्द्रीय जांच व्यूरो से जांच करने की मांग

* 780. श्री रमावतराम शास्त्री :

श्री सेकेन्ड शिंह गरजन :

क्या शृंह मंडी मह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंडी ने अमरीकी द्रुतावास के एक बड़े अधिकारी द्वारा चुनाव के दौरान उस राज्य का दौरा करने के बारे में केन्द्रीय जांच व्यूरो से जांच करवाने की मांग की है; और

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

गृह मंदालय में राज्य मंडी (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) (क) और (ख). इस विषय पर राज्य सरकार के साथ पत्र-व्यवहार हो रहा है। सदन को मालूम है कि केन्द्रीय जांच व्यूरो के बल विशिष्ट अपराधों के बारे में ही जांच-पढ़तालें कर सकता है। सरकार सी०आई०ए० समेत विदेशी आसूचना संगठनों की गतिविधियों पर लगातार नजर रखती है। किन्तु माननीय सदस्य इस बात का अनुमोदन करेंगे कि ऐसी हरकतों का प्रतिकार करने के लिए सरकार क्या करती है, यह प्रकट करना लोक-हित में नहीं होगा।

नेपा भिल के कारण ताप्ती के जल का नुस्खा

5588. श्री गंगाधर दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में दुरहानपुर में, विशेषकर प्रीम झटु में ताप्ती नदी का पानी नेपा भिल के कारण बहुत ज्वराव हो जाता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

औद्योगिक विकास मंदालय में उप मंडी (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) प्रीम झटु में जब नदी का पानी बहुत कम हो जाता है तो नेपा भिल की गल्दी के कारण ताप्ती नदी का पानी कुछ ज्वराव हो जाता है।

(ख) प्रीम झटु में नदी में गल्दी के बहाव को कम करने के लिए भिल सद प्रकार

के प्रयत्न करती है। पीने के पानी का वैकल्पिक प्रबन्ध करने के लिए कम्पनी ने बुरहानपुर नगरपालिका को अब तक 60,000 रु. दे दिये हैं। केन्द्रीय जन-स्वास्थ्य इंजीनियरी अनुसंधान संस्थान द्वारा भी इस समस्या की जाच की जा रही है।

ASSISTANCE RECEIVED BY KERALA AND CALICUT UNIVERSITIES

5589 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the assistance received by the Kerala and Calicut universities from the Ministry of Planning under the financial assistance programme of the Ministry to research schemes during the last three years, and

(b) the assistance, if any, to be given in 1972-73 for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) Grant-in-aid amounting to Rs 12,900/- was given to the University of Kerala for Socio-Economic Research schemes during the last three years

No such financial assistance was given to Calicut University

(b) A grant in-aid of Rs 500/- is likely to be disbursed in 1972-73 to Kerala University for an on-going research scheme

संघ प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड जिले में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की व्यवस्था

5590 श्री गगा चरण दीक्षित क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने वी दृष्टा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड जिले में दो जर्व से अधिक समय से नये टेलीफोन लगाने के लिये कितने आवेदन-पत्र वित्ताराधीन हैं,

(ख) उन आवेदनकर्ताओं को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन न देने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) जिले से दूर सचार व्यवस्था में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

संचार मंडी (श्री हेमवती भन्दम बहुमुण्डा):

(क) और (ख) सात, खड़वा में तीन और बुरहानपुर में चार। खड़वा में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन केबुल उपलब्ध न होने के कारण नहीं दिए जा सके हैं। बुरहानपुर में दो टेलीफोन कनेक्शन लाइन का साज-सामान न होने की वजह से नहीं दिए गए हैं और बाकी के दो कनेक्शन इसलिए नहीं दिए गए हैं क्योंकि आवेदकों ने टेलीफोन सबधी औपचारिकताएँ अभी पूरी नहीं की हैं।

(ग) टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की बकाया मात्र पूरी करने के लिए अतिरिक्त केबुल और लाइन का आवश्यक साज-सामान प्राप्त करने की कार्रवाई की जा रही है। चालू पचवर्षीय योजना में इन्दौर-खड़वा और इन्दौर-बुरहानपुर के शहरों के बीच कैरियर प्रणालियों और टेलीफोन एक्सचेजों के विस्तार करने की भी योजना है।

SHORTAGE OF MOTOR AND TRUCK TYRES

5591 SHRI MARIAND SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state,

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of motor and tractor's tyres in the country, and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to solve this problem particularly for the farmers of the backward areas in the country.

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

(a) and (b). There is no shortage of Motor and Tractor tyres in the country except in some odd sizes. Setting up of Sufficient additional capacity for the manufacture of automobile tyres, inclusive of these types of

tyres, in the different regions of the country, has been approved by Government to meet future demands.

MADHYA PRADESH'S SHARE IN THE ANNUAL PLANS FOR STATES FOR 1972-73

5592. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the total outlay and share of Madhya Pradesh State, District-wise, in the Annual Plans for the States for 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Out of a total approved Annual outlay of Rs. 1601.75 crores for the twenty-one States, the approved outlay for Madhya Pradesh State Annual Plan 1972-73 amounts to Rs 109 crores. According to the information furnished by the State Government, no district-wise allocations of the approved outlay are available.

होशंगाबाद जिले (मध्य प्रदेश) में औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठान

5594 श्री गंगाधर दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार ने होशंगाबाद जिले (मध्य प्रदेश) में औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों की स्थापना और उनके विकास के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है?

बौद्धिगिक विकास भवालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : होशंगाबाद, देश के उन 219 पिछड़े जिलों में से एक है, जो जिले में स्थापित किये जाने वाले उद्योगों के लिये वित्तीय संस्थानों से रियायती दर पर धन पाने के लाल है:—

जिला अधिकारियों व राज्य उद्योग विभाग के सर्वेक्षण कर्मचारियों ने होशंगाबाद जिले का यहां की औद्योगिक संभाव्यताओं का पता लगाने हेतु सर्वेक्षण भी किया है। जहां तक केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक परियोजना का संबंध है, जीवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में होशंगाबाद में एक सिक्योरिटी पेपर मिल स्थापित करने की बात शामिल कर ली गई है।

इसके अलावा, औद्योगिक विकास बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया, इण्डस्ट्रियल फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया, आदि के परामर्श से समूचे मध्य प्रदेश राज्य का सर्वेक्षण करके उद्योगों के संबंधन की संभावनाओं पर एक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है। आशा है कि राज्य के अभिकरण व उद्गामी इन सुविधाओं व रियायतों का लाभ उठावें व होशंगाबाद महित राज्य के विभिन्न भागों में उद्योग स्थापित करेंगे।

मध्य प्रदेश में डाक तथा तार कार्यालय

5595. श्री गंगाधर दीक्षित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चालू वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में नये डाक तथा तार कार्यालय खोलने के प्रस्ताव भरकार के विचाराधीन हैं और यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी होगी;

(ख) नये डाक तथा तार कार्यालय कब तक खोल दिये जायेंगे और वे किन-किन स्थानों पर खोले जायेंगे, और

(ग) नगरों तथा आमीण क्षेत्रों में, अलग-अलग, ऐसे कितने डाक तथा तार घर खोले जायेंगे?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नम्बन बहुगुण) :

(क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में 119 नये डाकघर खोलने और 27 डाकघरों में तार सुविधा देने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त तक वस्तुतः कितने डाकघर और किन-किन स्थानों में खोले जाएंगे, यह उन प्रस्तावों पर निर्भर होगा जिनमें विभाग द्वारा इस संबंध में निर्धारित मानदण्ड पूरे होंगे जैसे-डाक-सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाली जनसंख्या,

प्रस्तावित डाकघर की उसके सब से नजदीकी के मौजूदा डाकघर से दूरी तथा सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित वित्तीय मानदण्ड।

उम्मीद की जाती है कि बालू वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त तक निम्नलिखित डाकघरों में तार सुविधा दे दी जाएगी —

(1) देरतलाई, (2) राहतगांव, (3) केसला, (4) इन्दौर रामबाग, (5) बक्सबाहा (6) खलबा, (7) अरोन, (8) बाकानेर, (9) सिमरोल, (10) शाहगढ़, (11) बाजाग, (12) डबल चौकी, (13) कल्याणपुरा, (14) बोहरीबन्द, (14) राजोड़ी, (16) सापोर सिटी, (17) बेदीपुराहड़ा, (18) उड़ीया पान, (19) चन्देरी, (10) पश्चि क्लेक्टरेट, (21) खड़गपुर, (22) मगलबाड़ा पिपरिया, (23) बसोदा सिटी, (24) आर्मी हैडक्वार्टर, इदीर, (25) भारत एस्ट्रीमीनियम कोरबा, (26) काली तिन्दे, (27) बोदा।

(ग) शहरी इलाके में	देहाती इलाके में
डाकघर	15
डाकघरों में तार की सुविधा देना	21

FILM FINANCE CORPORATION'S FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

5596 SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the names of the producers of films re. Motion Pictures to whom financial assistance has been provided by the Film Finance Corporation during the year 1971-72, and

(b) the broad outlines of terms and conditions of the assistance given in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARM BIR SINHA) (a) and (b) Two Statements containing the information are laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-1998/72]

STATES HAVING LOWEST PER CAPITA INCOME

5597 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the reasons for five States having the lowest *per capita* income in the country and their respective *per capita* income at current prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) The enclosed statement indicates the five States having the lowest *per capita* incomes and their respective *per capita* incomes for the year 1969-70. There are a variety of reasons for the relative backwardness of these States, such as (i) historical factors, (ii) physico-geographical conditions, (iii) poor endowment in natural resources, (iv) very high or very low density of population, (v) lack of infra-structural facilities, (vi) weak institutional structure, etc

STATEMENT

Estimates of State net domestic product at Current prices

States	1969-70 (Rupees)
Nagaland	328
Bihar	402
Rajasthan	478
Madhya Pradesh	495
Uttar Pradesh	497
All India	590

Source Central Statistical Organisation

Note These estimates are comparable in terms of concepts, methodology and source material used.

A R C'S RECOMMENDATION FOR PROMOTION OF SECTION OFFICERS AS UNDER SECRETARIES THROUGH EXAMINATION

5598 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission have recommended that Section Officers should be promoted to the post of Under Secretaries through examination, and

(b) if so, the main features of the recommendation on this subject and the decision taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The administrative Reforms Commission in its Report on Personnel Administration have made the following recommendation:-

"No.42(1): Half of the vacancies available for promotion of Class II officers to Class I including all-India Services may be filled by the existing method and the other half on the basis of an examination. Class II officers may be allowed to sit for this examination, provided that they have put in a prescribed minimum number of years of service, say, five, and have not been graded as 'not yet fit for promotion'.

The Recommendation is under consideration of Government.

SHIFTING OF SATELLITE SYSTEMS DIVISION FROM THUMBA

5599. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government received any representation from the Chief Minister of Kerala and from certain organisations against the shifting of the Satellite Systems Divisions from Thumba;

(b) if so, the names of those organisations and the gist of the representations; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI): (a) and (b), Yes, Sir. In a communication addressed to the Prime Minister, the Chief Minister of Kerala has expressed concern at the possible shifting of the Satellite Systems Division

of the Space Science & Technology Centre to Bangalore or Hyderabad. The Government has not received any representation on the subject from any organisations.

(c) All aspects of the issue will be carefully considered before a decision is taken in this matter.

AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE FOR MANUFACTURING STEEL TUBES FOR INDIAN ATOMIC ENERGY PLANT, HYDERABAD

5600. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Commission has signed an agreement with "Cefilac" a Sub-Division of the "Pachimey Ugine Kublmann" group of France regarding the use of French Process of manufacturing steel tubes for the Indian Atomic Energy Plant at present being built at Hyderabad.

(b) if so, a brief outlines of the conditions of agreement; and

(c) when the plant is expected to be completed?

" THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the agreement, which is tenable initially for a period of ten years, Cefilac will assign to the Department of Atomic Energy the right to use their Process for the hot extrusion of hollow and solid shapes, and tubes in steel and other metals using glass as a lubricant. A lump sum equivalent to US \$ 550,000 is payable to the French firm. They will render assistance to us in acquiring the know-how. Our staff will also receive training at Cefilac's works, all expenses connected with training being borne by us.

(c) The seamless Tube Plant is expected to be completed in 1975.

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATION PRESCRIBED FOR THE POSTS OF RESEARCH OFFICERS AND SENIOR RESEARCH OFFICERS IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

5601. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the academic qualification prescribed for the posts of Research Officers and Senior Research Officers posted in Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, Ministry/Department wise, separately,

(b) whether some relaxation in respect of academic qualification for the post of Senior Research Officer has been granted in the Department of Personnel (Training Division); and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The information is being collected and would be laid on the table of the House.

(b) No sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SETTING UP OF LUBRICANT, PENCILS AND LEAD PLANTS IN ORISSA

5602. SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Graphite is found in an area of approximately 125 kms. in Bolangir, Kalahandi, Dhankanal and Sambalpur Districts of Orissa State; and

(b) whether the Central Government propose to set up Lubricant, Pencils and Lead manufacturing plants in Public sector, in these districts in order to meet the domestic demands of the country and to solve unemployment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) There are a number of

graphite occurrences in the districts of Bolangir, Kalahandi, Dhankanal and Sambalpur, which are now being worked. There is, however, no specific information to the effect that graphite occurrences in these districts are limited to a 125 kilometre area.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Central Government at present. However, it is understood that the State Government have under consideration the setting up of a graphite beneficiation plant.

FARM AND HOME UNIT FOR AIR CUDDAPPAH

5603. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a farm and home unit intended to provide problem-oriented programmes and technical information useful to the farmers, which include assistance to the farm women to improve their standards of living, was sanctioned to be located at Cuddappah, All India Radio Station and expected to start broadcasting before the end of 1971-72;

(b) the reasons for the delay in starting the programme; and

(c) the measures taken to expedite?

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

(b) Delay in recruitment of staff.

(c) Selection of staff is already in progress and will be completed shortly. Farm and Home programmes will be started as soon as the staff is in position.

FIELD PUBLICITY UNITS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

5604. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Districts in Andhra Pradesh where Field Publicity Units were opened;

(b) when every District in Andhra Pradesh is expected to be covered with a Field Publicity Unit; and

(c) the efforts made so far to secure a qualitative and quantitative improvement in their activities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) (1) Cuddapah (2) East Godavari (3) Guntur (4) Hyderabad (5) Kurnool (6) Nalgonda (7) Nizamabad (8) Srikrakulam (9) Visakhapatnam and (10) Warangal.

(b) The 10 Field Publicity Units in Andhra Pradesh between them cover all the 21 districts of the State. Further augmentation of the Field Publicity Units will depend upon availability of resources.

(c) The efforts to secure qualitative improvement are by way of closer liaison with the development departments, including Family Planning, and securing the participation of experts such as agricultural extension officers, doctors, etc. In field programmes to invite and answer questions from the audience. Quantitatively, there has been a significant improvement in the number of film shows held by Field Publicity Units, indicating fuller utilisation of staff and equipment.

DELAY IN TAKING DECISION FOR DAY TIME TRANSMISSION FROM A.I.R., CUDDAPPAH

5605. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3265 on the 19th April, 1972 regarding day-time transmission from A.I.R. Cuddapah and state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in implementing the decision taken a year back to start day-time transmission along with partially originating programmes at Cuddapah, All India Radio Station;

(b) the steps taken so far to expedite the decision; and

(c) the approximate annual expenditure

estimated when the above decision is implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY): (a) and (b). In view of the general ban on the creation of new nonplan posts on account of the present financial stringency, it has not been possible to appoint the staff necessary to implement the decision. The question of relaxing the ban in this instance is under consideration.

(c) Approximately Rs. 1,20,000/-.

INCLUSION OF MONITORS IN C.I.S.

5606. SHRI Z. M. KAHANDOLE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration to include the post of Monitors alongwith the incumbents in Central Information Service; and

(b) if so, criteria taken into consideration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) It has been decided in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission to include posts of Monitor in All India Radio, now designated as Sub-Editor (Monitoring), in Grade IV of the Central Information Service.

(b) The decision was taken after taking into account the duties performed by Sub-Editors (Monitoring) and those attached to posts in Grade IV of the Central Information Service borne on the strength of other offices.

PERSONS WORKING ON AD HOC BASES IN GRADE IV IN C.I.S.

5607. SHRI Z. M. KAHANDOLE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether U.P.S.C. is going to hold an examination in 1972-73 for the purpose of

filling vacancies in the Grade IV of Central Information Service; and

(b) if so, steps being taken to protect the interests of the persons already working against these posts on *ad hoc* basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The matter is under correspondence with Union Public Service Commission.

RELIEF TO FIRE VICTIMS IN ROURKELA

5608. SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of people and children have been displaced and distressed due to their temporary residential sheds and shops which were destroyed by fire at Bisra Chowk, Rourkela (Orissa); and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to give immediate relief to them starving and unrooted unemployed masses and to rehabilitate them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) As intimated by the Government of Orissa, there was no destruction of houses by fire at Bisra Chowk, Rourkela.

(b) Does not arise.

बंगलादेश में रह रहे पटना के मुस्लिम परिवार

5609. श्री रामवतार शास्त्री : क्या बृह मंडी पह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ग) क्या पटना के निवासी मुसलमानों के विशिष्ट परिवारों के बहुत से व्यक्ति बंगलादेश में रह रहे थे ;

(क) यदि हां, तो क्या वहां पर स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन शुरू होने के पश्चात् अनेक मुसलमानों को अज्ञात स्थानों पर भेज दिया गया था और इस बारे में उनके नजदीकी रिस्तेदारों को कोई सूचना नहीं दी गई थी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या एक संसद् सदस्य ने उनको एक सूची भेजी थी जिसमें ऐसे मुसलमानों के नाम दिये गये हैं; और

(क) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने क्या कार्य-वाही की है और इस बारे में बर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंडी (श्री एच. एच. मोहसिन) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमत् ।

(क) और (ग) मार्च, 1971 में बंगलादेश में स्वतन्त्रता के लिए संघर्ष प्रारम्भ होने के पश्चात् सरकार से बंगलादेश में गैर-बंगाली निवासियों का पता ठिकाना तथा उनकी मुरक्का के बारे में अनेक पूछताल की गई। 12 अगस्त, 1971 को संसद् सदस्य श्री राम अवतार शास्त्री ने चिट्ठोंग कारखाने के दस गैर-बंगाली श्रमिकों के पते-ठिकाने के बारे में पूछताल करते हुए, जिनके लिये बताया जाता था कि वे सीमा पार करके असम अथवा तिपुरा में प्रवेश कर गये थे एक याचिका भेजी थी ।

(घ) ऐसे सभी मामलों की हमारे संबंधित सीमावर्ती राज्यों की सरकारों से पूछताल की गई थी। श्री राम अवतार शास्त्री द्वारा भेजी गई याचिका के बारे में असम व तिपुरा की सरकारों से पूछताल की गई थी। तिपुरा की सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि याचिका में उल्लिखित व्यक्ति तिपुरा में देखने में नहीं आये हैं। असम सरकार भी इन व्यक्तियों के पते-ठिकाने के बारे में कोई सुराग प्राप्त करने में असमर्थ रही है ।

REQUEST FOR WITHDRAWAL OF CASES AGAINST NON-BENGALI WOMEN AND CHILDREN DETAINED UNDER FOREIGNERS ACT

5610. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had taken a letter written in Urdu by one baby

Khatoon a prisoner from Balurghat sub-jail in the West Dinajpur District of West Bengal, addressed to a Member of Lok Sabha during the Budget Session of 1971, if so, the action taken thereon;

(b) whether the Prime Minister had assured the M.P. through her letter for sympathetic action on the request for withdrawing cases U/s 14 of the Foreigners Act against non-Bengali women and children prisoners or accused persons from Bangladesh, adult male members from whose families had been killed; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) In June 1971, Prime Minister received such a letter from the Hon'ble Member.

(b) and (c). In July 1971, Prime Minister had received another letter from the Hon. Member suggesting that refugees, particularly women and children, arrested for violation of the provisions of the Foreigners Act should be released. It was understood that the Government of West Bengal had issued instructions for the release, on humanitarian grounds, of the specific individuals whose cases the Hon. Member had brought to Government's notice. His suggestion regarding the withdrawal, on compassionate grounds, of criminal cases pending against them has also been taken up with the Government of West Bengal and is under correspondence with them.

ENQUIRIES FOR FOREIGN EXCHANGE

5611. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Sub-Contracting Exchange has processed 41 enquiries from Government Departments, Railways, Public and Private Sector organisations for meeting their requirements indigenously; and

(b) if so, whether these 41 enquiries include all the enquiries upto this day or there are also enquiries which require foreign exchange and import licence?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Maharashtra Sub-contracting Exchange which brings together large-scale units and small-scale units capable of meeting their requirements has processed, 1,849 enquiries in this manner from its inception in May, 1970 till March, 1972.

The operational process does not envisage analysis of foreign exchange requirements or import licences.

PM'S STATEMENT REGARDING STRICT WATCH ON COMMUNAL BODIES

5612. SHRI M. KALYANA SUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had said on the 24th March, 1972 while addressing a rally at her residence that strict watch was being kept on communal bodies and stern action would be taken against them if they continued their anti-people activities; and

(b) if so, the full text thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). No verbatim record of the Prime Minister's address has been kept. The Prime Minister had clarified the views of the Government on this subject in Parliament from time to time.

PROJECT ALLOWANCE FOR P & T STAFF AT RANCHI

5613. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether D.G., P&T, New Delhi communicated sanction of Project Allowance for the P&T Staff at Ranchi and accordingly the Project Allowance was drawn by the D.E.T., Ranchi and paid to Telegraph Engineering Staff at Ranchi;

(b) whether the Telegraph Engineering Employees who got the payment of said Project Allowance had not applied for

payment of the Project Allowance to D.E.T., Ranchi rather it was paid to them on the authority of D.G., P&T conveyed by Postmaster General, Bihar; and

(c) in case the replies of (a) and (b) are in affirmative, the ground for which recovery has been ordered?

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

(b) The Staff Unions had asked for the allowance.

(c) The recovery is being effected because it was found that Ranchi could not be treated as Project area and therefore the staff were not entitled to Project Allowance.

BURNING HOUSES OF MALAYALEES ON MYSORE-KERALA BORDER

5614. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of burning of houses of Malayalees by the Mysore police on Mysore-Kerala border;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken any steps to stop such incidents in future; and

(d) if so, the steps taken therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (d). Four sheds put up by miscreants engaged in the illicit cutting of trees in the reserve forests of Mysore, were found burnt. Miscreants who illicitly cut down forests set fire to the under-growths which probably resulted in the fire being caught by the 4 sheds also. Mysore Police was not responsible for the same.

INTERNATIONAL GANGS ENGAGED IN STEALING IDOLS FROM PROTECTED MOUNUMENT

5615. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether international gangs are engaged in stealing idols from the protected monuments and temples in the country; and

(b) if so, whether any arrest has been made during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) It has not come to the notice of the Government so far that international gangs are engaged in stealing idols.

(b) Does not arise.

IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES REGARDING REFORMS IN ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

5616. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Department of Personnel is manned only by Indian Administrative service Officers at the level of the posts of Joint Secretaries and above; and

(b) whether Government propose to appoint some technical officers also to the posts of Joint Secretaries and above to assist the Prime Minister in the implementation of her views regarding administrative reforms?

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

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

BOOKING OF DRAMA ARTISTES OF A.I.R.

5617. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a few Drama Artistes in the Drama Division of A.I.R., Delhi are being booked quite often while others have not been given any contract for last many months; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken in this connection in providing equal opportunities to all drama artistes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) and (b). No definite frequency can be fixed for the booking of Drama Artistes as the offer of bookings depends upon the requirements of each script and the availability of roles suitable for the artiste.

मोती नगर, नई विल्सी में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाने के लिए अनुरोध

5618. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार को मैसर्स भुलखराज एण्ड सन्स, सुदर्शन पार्क, मोती नगर नई दिल्ली-15, से कोई जापन प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि इम क्षेत्र में टेलीफोन सुविधा उपलब्ध न होने के कारण लोगों को अनेक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और उन्होंने वहां पर एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाने का अनुरोध किया है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त जापन पर उस क्षेत्र के 50 अन्य व्यक्तियों के हस्ताक्षर थे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने वहां पर लोगों के लाभ हेतु टेलीफोन कनेक्शन लगाने के कोई आवेदन दिये हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुण) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) इस इलाके की जनता की सुविधा के लिए इस बस्ती में उचित जगहों पर तीन सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर पहले ही लगाए जा चुके हैं । इस अर्जी की भी जांच की गई

थी किन्तु उनकी प्रार्थना इम कारण भगूर न की जा सकी क्योंकि प्रस्तावित सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर एक रिहाइशी मकान में लगाने की माग की गई थी । विभागीय नियम प्राइवेट रिहाइशी मकान के अहाते में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाने की अनुमति नहीं देते क्योंकि आम जनता टेलीफोन सुविधा का उपयोग करने के लिए ऐसे मकानों में बिना रोक-टोक के नहीं आ-जा सकती ।

SALE OF FAKE POSTAL STAMPS IN POST OFFICES

5619. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Post Offices in the country have been selling counterfeit postal stamps;

(b) whether some such case have been detected by Government;

(c) the facts thereof; and

(d) what action, if any, has been taken against Government officers who indulged in selling of counterfeit postal stamps?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) No, however, a few cases have come to notice where some Post Office staff, mostly stamp-vendors, have been found with forged stamps obtained by them from outside.

(b) and (c). Attention is invited to the statement made by me in this House on the 6th April, 1972, in response to a Calling Attention Notice on the same subjected. However, it may be stated that on getting information regarding sale of forged postage stamps of 20 paise (Gnat series issued on 16-10-67) from Ansari Road Post Office (Delhi) the P&T Vigilance Organisation raided the said post Office and on checking of stock of postal stationary with the Departmental stamp Vendor working in that office, forged stamps were recovered. He was, therefore, arrested by the police and

on a clue furnished by him the whole racket of printing of forged stamps in Delhi was unearthed on 30/31-3-72

The proprietor of the press where these forged stamps were being printed was arrested by the police. Finished and unfinished postage stamps of the value of Rs. two lakhs were also seized along with the full equipment. From the records seized from the press owner, 23 outsiders were arrested in Delhi and other parts of the country. The total number of persons so far arrested comes to 29, which includes 6 postal officials.

(d) So far one Departmental stamp Vendor and one clerk of Ansari Road Post office (Delhi), Extra Departmental stamp Vendors working in Muzaffar Nagar Mandi (U.P.), Gonda Collectorate (U.P.), and Road Amritsar (Punjab) Post offices have figured in the racket.

All these officials have been arrested by the police. Both the officials of Ansari Road Post Office have been placed under suspension while the remaining four extra-Departmental Stamp Vendors have been put off duty.

Sub-Committee on State-Centre Cooperation

5620. SHRI R. P. ULGANAMBI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the difference of opinion that cropped up among the State Governments about the level of representation on the Sub-committee to be set up to go into the problem of Centre and State Cooperation and co-ordination in the field of information has been reconciled;

(b) whether the Sub-Committee has started functioning; and

(c) when the Sub-Committee is likely to finish its work?

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

(b) and (c). The Sub-Committee has started functioning. No time-limit has been fixed for completion of work of the sub Committee.

P & T EMPLOYEES IN KERALA

5621. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the general relief given to the P & T employees in the 1968 strike has been denied to the P&T Employees of Kerala; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Whatever general relief was contemplated by the orders issued by the Government from time to time has been extended to P&T employees of Kerala. There has been no such general complaint of denial of relief to P&T employees in Kerala.

(b) Does not arise.

REVISION OF NEWSPRINT IMPORT POLICY

5622. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have of late been considering to revise the Newsprint import Policy; and

(b) whether the policy has since been revised and if so, the salient features of the principal changes made in the former Policy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). Reference is presumably to Newsprint Allocation, and not Newsprint Import Policy. The Newsprint Allocation Policy for a fiscal year is normally announced at the beginning of the year, and that for the current year 1972-73 was announced on April 11, 1972. A copy of the Public Notice was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha the same day. The salient features of this Policy are given in

the statement laid in the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1919/72].

BLACK MARKETING IN CONTROLLED ITEMS

5623. SHRI S.N. MISRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the items in which we have not attained self-sufficiency and therefore controls have been introduced;

(b) the time by which it is expected that self-sufficiency will be achieved in respect of each of the items to enable Government to withdraw controls;

(c) whether any study has been made as to how such controlled commodities are available at black prices in abundance; and

(d) the steps taken to control blackmarket of the commodities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Price/Distribution controls have been imposed on a number of essential commodities for various reasons including absence of self-sufficiency. Some controls are statutory such as on vanaspatti, cotton textiles (selected varieties), korosene, drugs and pharmaceuticals. Prices are informally controlled in items such as dry cells for torches, bicycles, automobile tyres and tubes, baby food, soap, paper and stationery.

(b) Every effort is being made to see that the country becomes self-sufficient in essential commodities but it is not possible to indicate a date by which this will be achieved.

(c) Information has been called for from the State Governments and other agencies concerned and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Sufficient powers exist under the Essential Commodities Act to check mal-practices in distribution. Powers under the Act have been delegated to State Governments who have been using them for conducting searches, seizures etc. and also for launching prosecutions,

PROCESS TO DEVELOP IRON POWDER DEVELOPED BY CENTRAL ELECTRO-CHEMICAL INSTITUTE (TAMIL NADU)

5624. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electro-chemical Institute, Karaikudi (Tamil Nadu) has developed a process to produce iron powder; and

(b) if so, the use of this powder in various fields?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Iron Powder has applications in the production of welding electrodes, sintered metal components, for special flame cutting operations and as a reducing agent in the manufacture of chemicals.

भूतपूर्व शासकों द्वारा भूमि सम्पत्ति का बेचा जाना

5625. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूतपूर्व शासकों को किस तारीख से अपनी जमीन जायदाद बेचने का अधिकार नहीं है; और

(ख) उन भूतपूर्व शासकों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है जिन्होंने निर्धारित तिथि के पश्चात् अपनी जमीन जायदाद बेच रहे हैं।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हरप्रसाद धन्देल): (क) और (ख) सरकार ने भूतपूर्व नरेशों की निजी संपत्ति के रूप में वोषित सम्पत्ति के विकल्प अथवा अन्यथा निपटान पर कोई प्रतिक्रिया नहीं लगाया है। किन्तु भूतपूर्व नरेशों की भूमि राज्य विभान मण्डलों द्वारा अधिनियमित कानूनों के अधीन है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के सेवा निवृत्त होने वाले कार्यकारी

5626. श्री मूलचन्द डागा: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि तीसरे बेतन अयोग की नियुक्ति से लेकर 31 मार्च, 1972 तक अधिवर्षता की आयु प्राप्त करने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की श्रेणी बार संख्या क्या है।

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्यालय विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रम निवास मिर्धा): सूचना एकलित की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सदन के पटल पर रखदी जाएगी।

मूल्य सूचकांक तैयार करने का आधार

5627. श्री बूल चन्द डागा: क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) उनका मंत्रालय मूल्य सूचकांक किस आधार पर तैयार करता है;

(ख) मूल्य सूचकांक तैयार करते समय किन-किन वस्तुओं को ध्यान में रखा जाता है;

(ग) क्या मूल्य सूचकांक तैयार करने का बतंमान ढंग वैज्ञानिक है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस ढंग को सुधारने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) और (ख) "ए नीट आन दी इन्डेक्स नम्बर्स आफ होलसेल प्राइसेज इन इण्डिया" शीर्षक प्रकाशन की एक प्रति संसद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है। इसमें निर्माण की नई सिरीज (आधार 1961-62) की पृष्ठ भूमि संबंधी ज्ञानकारी सीमा लेत आधार का चयन,

वस्तु बर्गीकरण और तोलने की प्रणाली आदि के विषय में ज्ञानकारी दी गई है।

(ग) इस उद्देश्य के लिये विषय रूप से गठित कार्यकारी दल द्वारा विवरणों की उपलब्धता सहित अन्य समस्याओं का व्यापक अध्ययन करने के पश्चात् सूचकांक तैयार किया गया था।

(घ) चूंकि सभी सूचकांकों में स्वभाविक तौर पर समय समय पर संशोधन की आवश्यकता होती है अतः प्रचलित सिरीज में संशोधन से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न पहलुओं की जांच करने के लिए एक विशेषज्ञ कार्यकारी दल का गठन किया गया है।

INDIAN INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN AFFAIRS

5628. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news item published on the 20th January, 1972 in Motherland to the effect that an Indian Institute for German Affairs has been formed in Delhi to assess the public opinion on the question of according recognition to G.D.R. and that the Institute will inform the Government of India to its findings by March, 1972; and

(b) if so, who is sponsoring the Institute and whether Government have asked the Institute to take public opinion for the purpose stated above?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Government have seen the news item in the "Motherland" dated 20th January, 1972, regarding formation of an Indian Institute for German Affairs to assess public opinion on the question of according diplomatic recognition to the German Democratic Republic. The Institute is a private, unregistered society. According to the information available with Government, Sarvashri R. Handa and P. Mehdiratta are its President and Secretary, respectively. Government

have not asked the Institute to conduct any public opinion survey, as reported

MANUFACTURE OF TRACTORS BY AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION

5629 SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL PURKAR Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether a scheme for the manufacture of tractors by the Agro-Industries Corporation is under the consideration of Government, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)
 (a) and (b) Presumably the reference is to the Mysore State Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd. Government have received on 1-4-72 an application from M/s Indian Engineering and Commercial Corporation, New Delhi for a licence for setting up a new industrial undertaking at Bangalore in association with the Mysore State Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd., Bangalore for the manufacture of Belarus (50 to 60 HP) agricultural tractors with a capacity of 10,000 Nos. per annum in collaboration with V/O Tractor export, USSR. This application is under consideration

हाम्रे ही में आत्म समर्पण करने वाले डाकुओं के परिवारों के पुनर्वास के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता की व्यवस्था

5632 श्री चालीरव चंद्रः

श्री अंकार लाल देशका

क्षमा गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) चम्बल घाटी में डाकुओं के आत्म समर्पण के बाद डाकुओं के परिवारों के पुनर्वास तथा उक्त क्षेत्र के विकास, सिवाई और शूलि को जीती योग्य बताने के लिए सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रम में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा सहायता का क्या स्वरूप है; और

(ख) उस योजना पर कितनी रकम खर्च की जायेगी, कितना लेक उसमें सम्मिलित किया जायेगा और कितने व्यक्ति उससे लाभ प्राप्त करेंगे?

वृह बंसलक में उप-मंत्री (श्री एक० एच० योहूसिन) (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने चम्बल घाटी में डाकुओं के आत्म समर्पण के पश्चात् उनके परिवारों को फिर से बसाने के लिये सम्बद्ध प्रदेश के सुख्य मवी द्वारा घोषित कार्यक्रम के लिये कोई सहायता प्रदान नहीं की है। उक्त क्षेत्र के विकास के लिये योजनाये तैयार की जा रही है और सरकार को योजनाये प्राप्त होने पर ही केन्द्रीय सहायता के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायगा।

(ख) योजनाओं को अंतिम रूप दिये जाने के बाद ही वह सूचना उपलब्ध होगी।

STREAMLINING OF EXCISE DEPARTMENT, DELHI

5633 SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK
 Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether some steps have been taken to streamline the Excise Department by the Delhi Administration in the wake of a large number of deaths due to liquor poisoning,

(b) if so, the salient features thereof, and

(c) the results expected to be achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) to (c) statement is attached

STATEMENT

Delhi Administration has taken several steps to streamline the administration of excise matters.

The salient features of the steps taken are as follows:

- (f) An Officer on Special Duty has been appointed as an initial steps to strengthen the Excise Department.
- (ii) With a view to preventing smuggling, for more effective supervision over Excise staff, and to exercise proper control over the police at the level of the S.H.Os' the Sub-Divisional Magistrates have been vested with the powers of Excise Officer 1st Grade. The Deputy Commissioner and A.D. Ms. have been requested to exercise particular supervision in regard to excise matters.
- (iii) Samples are now drawn compulsorily from all consignments of country liquor for chemical examination before their sale is allowed with a view to ensure that they do not contain any harmful ingredient.
- (iv) Samples are also drawn from all consignments of spirit, denatured spirit, special denatured spirit for chemical examination before they are opened for sale to ensure the presence of specified denaturants.
- (v) An ad-hoc Committee consisting of Deputy Commissioner, Excise Commissioner and S.P. (Crimes) has been constituted to coordinate the working of the Excise and the Police Departments.
- (vi) A special cell has been established in the Excise Department to attend to the public complaints immediately round the clock.
- (vii) More vehicles have been provided to the Excise Staff to increase their mobility for detention and prevention of excise offences.
- (viii) With a view to ensuring effective coordination, the Chief Secretary is to exercise over-all supervision of the matters relating to the Excise Department and apprise Lt. Governor, Delhi of the Developments from time to time.
- (ix) Necessary instructions have been issued to the Excise Departments

that they should ensure that the permit holders of denatured spirits will maintain accounts of the utilisation of the spirit. The Excise Department have further been directed that no supply should be given to the permit holders unless they have rendered sufficient and adequate proof for the use of the spirit and satisfactory disposal of the products made out of it. It has also been emphasised that there should be regular accounts for the sale of such products. Instructions have also been issued to the Excise Department to the effect that the stock and the record of the retail vends of licensees of denatured spirit should be frequently checked to ensure that the sale of spirit has not been diverted to unlawful channels.

- (x) Inspections by the Excise Commissioner, Collector of Excise and Excise Inspectors have been intensified.

The above steps are likely to result in better and efficient excise administration and strict enforcement of excise rules and regulations.

POLITICAL DETAINEES UNDER CUSTODY IN THE COUNTRY

- 5634. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of political detainees who were under custody in the country on 1st February, 1972, State-wise;

(b) whether few of them have recently been released; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to release those who are still under custody?

- THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P.H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Provisions of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act enable the detention of any person only with a view to prevent him from acting in any

manner prejudicial to the defence of India, relations of India with foreign powers, security of India, security of State or the maintenance of public order or the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community. According to available information, the number of persons with known political affiliations, who were in detention as on 1st February, 1972 is State-wise as follows:—

Name of the State/Union Territory.	No. of persons with known political affiliation in detention as on 1st February, 1972	No. out of them released.
Kerala	14 Naxalites	11
Orissa	3 Naxalites	1
Punjab	56 Naxalites	19
Manipur	1	—
Delhi	1 Naxalite	1
Arunachal Pradesh	2 Extremists	2

The Governments of Punjab and Manipur are reviewing the cases of persons still under detention. No such persons are in detention in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Uttar Pradesh and Union Territory Administrations of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and Pondicherry. Information is being obtained from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Mysore, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, Nagaland, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Meghalaya and Tripura and Union Territory Administration of Mizoram.

RUNNING OF LIQUOR SHOPS IN CAPITAL BY DELHI ADMINISTRATION

5635. SHRI B.K. DAS CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration has decided to run liquor shops in the capital; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN): (a) The Delhi Administration has decided to run for the time being, two country liquor shops situated at Shahdara and Mehrauli departmentally upto the 31st May, 1972.

(b) In view of the liquor tragedy in January, 1972 the Administration is reviewing its excise arrangements. The Bawea Commission which was constituted to look into the causes of the deaths of several persons in Januay 1972 on account of their taking poisonous liquor, has also commented upon some of the existing excise arrangements and has suggested that the price of the liquor should not be higher than the prices prevailing in the adjoining States. The excise arrangements for the whole year are finalised by March before the start of the new financial year. However, as the report of the Bawea Commission was received on the 13th March 1972 and the new Executive Council took over charge on the 18th March, 1972, it was not possible to review the excise arrangements before the start of the new year. Thus pending review, the Executive Council decided that for a period of two months till the 31st May, 1972 the country liquor shops should be allowed to be run by the licensee to whom the contract for retail sale of country liquor was given in they ear 1971-72 on the same tems and conditions and on payment of proportionate fees for two months. However, the contractor put forward certain new conditions which were not acceptable to the Administration. Therefore with effect from the 3rd April, 1972, the Administration took over the retail sale of liquor from the two shops at shahdara and Mehrauli. Another consideration that weighed with the Administration in taking over of the two shops was to have more effective quality control on the liquor sold from these shops.

COLLAPSE OF CHIMNY OF CEMENT FACTORY AT MANDHAR (M.P.)

5636. SHRI B.K. DAS CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

- (a) whether a chimney of CCT's Cement factory at Mandhar (M.P.) has collapsed;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the loss caused to Government;
- (c) whether Government propose to make an enquiry in the matter to fix responsibility; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a) No, Sir.
- (b) to (d). Do not arise.

PROGRESS MADE BY NETAJI ENQUIRY COMMISSION

5637. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Justice G.D. Khosla has been given some other assignments besides the Commission work on Enquiry into Netaji mystery;
- (b) if so, the nature of such additional work entrusted to him; and
- (c) whether such additional works will hamper the work of Netaji Enquiry Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Shri Justice G.D. Khosla is also the chairman of the Reviewing Committee on National Academies and I.C.C.R. and the Film Institute of India Enquiry Committee appointed by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting respectively.

- (c) The Commission has not expressed any such difficulty.

COUNSEL FOR ASSISTING NETAJI ENQUIRY COMMISSION

5638. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

- (a) whether the counsel for assisting the Netaji Enquiry Commission has not been appointed as yet;
- (b) if so, whether the work of the Commission failed to proceed with the investigation work as desired;
- (c) whether many witnesses, including Col. Habibur Rahman, who is now in Pakistan and who claims to be the only eye witness of the alleged plane crash, have not been examined yet; and
- (d) whether the time for completing the work of the Commission will be extended?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN): (a) the Counsel for assisting the Netaji Enquiry Commission has already been appointed?

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) It is for the Commission to decide as to who should be examined as a witness. the Commission has already invited all persons, who might have any information on the subject, to appear before the Commission. It is understood that Col. Habibur Rahman has not been willing to appear before the Commission.
- (d) It is hoped that the Commission would complete its work by the 30th June, 1972 when its term is due to expire.

QUALITY AND PRODUCTION OF PAPER

5639. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT pleased to be state :

- (a) whether, Paper Industry is undergoing deterioration and whether there is low quality production and inadequate distribution of paper in the country ; and

- (b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

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

PRASAD): (a) Although some complaints have been received about the quality of writing and printing paper produced by some mills and also about occasional shortages, the overall position is not unsatisfactory.

(b) Twenty schemes have been approved under the Crash Programme for increasing the production of paper by about 1 lakh tonnes by the end of 1973. Thirtyfive new schemes have also been approved for the establishment of additional capacities to meet the long term needs for writing and printing paper. Complaints about the quality and shortages of paper as and when received are immediately attended to through the Ad-hoc Committee on Paper Industry, which is an informal tripartite body consisting of representatives of Government, industry and consumers. Complaints investigation cells have also been set up by the Industry. The Indian Standards Institution has also recently evolved standards on the common varieties of paper. The quality of certain varieties of paper now produced in some of the mills should improve on their adoption of ISI Standards.

WORKING OF INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

5640. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of the Industrial Estates set up in the various States; and
 (b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Review is undertaken by the Development Commissioner for small Scale Industries from time to time in consultation with the State Governments. The position is indicated below:-

	31-3-1965	31-3-1971
No. of completed Industrial Estates,	235	455
Sheds constructed.	5183	10317
Sheds allotted.	4892	9095
Sheds occupied.	3794	8263
Sheds working.	3134	6338
Persons employed.	46581	106102
Annual production, Rs. 37.8 crores.	Rs. 154 crores.	

सदर बाजार, दिल्ली में 16 अप्रैल, 1972 को आग लगने के कारण

5641. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 16 अप्रैल 1972 को सदर बाजार में आग लगने की घटनाओं के मुख्य कारण क्या थे;

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप अनुमानत कितनी हानि हुई ।

(ग) क्या ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने कोई निदेश जारी किये हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ.एच. भोहर्सिन) : (क) की गई जांच से पता लगा है कि आग आकस्मिक प्रवृत्ति की थी और बिजली के तारों में शार्ट सर्कट के कारण लगी थी ।

(ख) कुल भिलाकर 78 दुकानें जली थीं और अब तक लगभग 20,45,400 रुपये मूल्य के सामान के स्तरिप्रस्त छोड़ना हुई ।

इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रारम्भिक मूल्यांकन के अनुसार दिल्ली बिजुत प्रदाय उपकरण के संयन्त्रों को लगभग 20,000 रुपये की क्षति हुई है ।

(ग) और (घ) ऐसे कोई निवेश नहीं दिए गये हैं। किन्तु सन् 1968 तथा 1969 में दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा नियुक्त किए गये दो जांच (अविन) आयोगों की रिपोर्ट की प्रतियां, जिनमें ऐसी आगों से बचने के संभावित उपायों का सुझाव दिया गया है, प्रक्रिया तथा कार्यान्वयन के लिए दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा दिल्ली बिजुत प्रदाय उपकरण को भेजी गई थीं ।

बिहार राज्य में डाक व तार तार कार्यालय

5642. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चालू वर्ष में बिहार राज्य में नये डाक व तार कार्यालय खोलने का कोई नया प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो कुल कितने डाक व तार कार्यालय खोले जायेंगे तथा वे किन-किन स्थानों पर खोले जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमबतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) और (ब) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में बिहार राज्य में 200 शाखा डाकघर और 24 उप-डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है। इस वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त तक दरअस्ल कितने डाकघर और किन किन स्थानों में खोले जा सकेंगे। यह उन प्रस्तावों पर निर्भर करेगा जिनमें विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित मानदण्ड पूरे होंगे जैसे जनसंख्या जिसे डाक-सुविधा का लाभ मिलेगा, प्रस्तावित डाकघर की उसके सबसे नजदीक के भौजूदा डाकघर से दूरी तथा सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित वित्तीय मानदण्ड।

जहाँ तक तारघरों के खोलने का संबंध है, इसकी सूचना एकदम की जा रही है और वह यथासमय लोक-सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

भारत को रस से तकनी सहायता

5643. श्री शिव कृष्णराजस्वी : क्या श्रीशोधिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रस सरकार ने भारत को किन क्षेत्रों में तकनी की सहायता दी है; और

(ब) सहायता की मुद्रा बातें क्या हैं ?

श्री शिव कृष्णराजस्वी (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ब) :

सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और समाप्ति पर रख दी जायेगी।

RAISING OF UPPER AGE LIMIT FOR ENGINEERING SERVICES EXAMINATIONS

5644. श्री M.S. SIVASAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered to the raising of the upper age limit for the Engineering Services examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission in 1972 from 25 to 30 years; and

(b) whether that age limit would be further relaxed in the case of scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes including Departmental candidates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Necessary provision has been made in the rules for the Engineering Services Examination, 1972, conducted by the Union Public service Commission, raising the upper age limit from 25 to 30 years. The revised age limit will also be applicable to the Engineering Services Examination, 1973.

However, in the case of the Engineering Services (Electronics) Examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission, the enhanced upper age limit would be applicable for the examinations to be held in 1973 and 1974. This concession could not be extended to the Engineering Services (Electronics) Examination, 1972, because the rules for the examination had been notified on 20th November, 1971 and the last date for receipt of applications from candidates (viz. 17-1-1972) was almost over by the time the decision to enhance the age limit was taken.

(b) The upper enhanced age limit of 30 years is relaxable up to 35 years in the case of Government servants of certain specified categories applying for certain specified Services, as prescribed in the rules of the Engineering Services Examination, 1972. The upper age limit is also relaxable up to a maximum of five years if a

candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE A.R.C. FOR PROVIDING ACCOMMODATION TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

5645. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have overlooked the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission for providing Government accommodation to an employee after he puts in five years service; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Government is examining the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission in its Report on Personnel Administration to the effect that "Government should accept, in principle, the need to provide reasonably good accommodation to all its employees".

REFRESHERS COURSE FOR I.A.S. OFFICERS

5646. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of the Government to start refreshers course for the Indian Administrative Service Officers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the categories of Indian Administrative Service Officers who will be exempted from the course; and

(d) whether such a course will have some effect on future promotions of such Officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The National Academy of Administration has been conducting in-service training pro-

grammes for officers of All India, and Class I Central Services. A General Refresher Course for IAS officers of 6-10 years of seniority has been organised since last year.

(b) Refresher Courses are held to improve the professional competence of officers and to prepare them for assuming greater responsibilities specially in the context of changing environment.

(c) The courses are not compulsory and hence the question of exemption does not arise.

(d) There is no direct relationship between the Refresher Courses and the promotion of such officers.

INTRODUCTION OF TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDER BETWEEN INDIA AND BHUTAN

5647. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced Telegraphic money orders system between India and Bhutan; if so, the maximum amount which can be sent at one time;

(b) the manner in which the charges of Money Order are determined, and

(c) the extent to which India is benefited and the extent to which Bhutan will avail of this facility?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The telegraphic money order service with Bhutan has been introduced with effect from 1-4-1972. The maximum amount for which a single money order can be issued is Rs. 1,000.00.

(b) inland rates of money order commission and telegraphic charges are applicable for telegraphic money orders to Bhutan.

(c) since the T.M.O. service has been introduced very recently it is premature to determine the extent of benefit either way. It may be added that in the ordinary M.O. service with Bhutan, the No. and value of M.O.s received from Bhutan is considerably more than the No. and value of M.O.s from India.

दिल्ली में सीमेंट की काली और इसकी काला बाजारी

5648. श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा :
श्री औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि दिल्ली में सीमेंट नियंत्रित मूल्य पर उपलब्ध नहीं है और क्या वह काले बाजार में भारी मात्रा में उपलब्ध है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सीमेंट की काला बाजारी रोकने और उसके नियंत्रित मूल्य पर उपलब्ध होने को सुनिश्चित करने के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उष-पंडी (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) इस वर्ष मार्च, और अप्रैल में कुछ समय के लिए बैगनो की कमी के कारण दिल्ली में सीमेंट उपयुक्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध नहीं था परन्तु अब स्थिति में पर्याप्त सुधार हुआ है।

(ख) संभरण को दूरस्थ कारखानों से अधिक आड़े पर लाकर दिल्ली में संभरण स्थिति में सुधार बनाये रखा है। केन्द्रशासित प्रदेश दिल्ली में सीमेंट की खुदरा कीमत नियंत्रित करने के विचार से दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सीमेंट को दिल्ली विशेष बस्तु (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश 1971 के अन्तर्गत लाने के लिए 28 अप्रैल, 1972 को एक आदेश भी जारी किया है।

आई० टी० आई० के उत्पादों पर हिन्दी में नाम

5649. श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बंगलौर स्थित आई० टी० आई० लिमिटेड के उत्पादों पर हिन्दी में

नाम छापे जाने का प्रस्तावों विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय किये जाने की सम्भावना है।

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नवाज बहुगुण) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में इण्डियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड द्वारा आगामी कुछ महीनों में निर्णय लेने की संभावना है।

ग्राहियर में आक्सीजन गैस संर्याद

स्थापित करना

5650. श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ग्राहियर में आक्सीजन गैस संर्याद लगाने हेतु अपनी स्वीकृति दे दी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो परियोजना का व्यौरा क्या है?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंडी श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : (क) और (ख) जी, हां। ग्राहियर में प्रतिवर्ष 4.5 लाख घन मीटर आक्सीजन गैस और एक लाख घन मीटर एमिटिलीन गैस का उत्पादन करने के लिए कलकत्ता के श्री एच० एल० सोमानी में नाम है एक आशय पत्र सं० 2(52)/71-एल०आई० (1), दिनांक 6 जनवरी 1972 स्वीकृत किया गया है। परियोजना में पूँजीगत बस्तुओं तथा आली गैस सिलेंडरों का आयात करना निहित है और आयातआवेदन पत्र अभी भी प्रतीक्षित है?

आकुलों द्वारा आत्म समर्पण और उनसे हिचियार बराबर होना

5651. श्री अमूलाल बग्गारकर : क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हाल ही में जिन डाकुओं ने आत्म समर्पण किया था उनसे सरकार को किस प्रकार के हथियार मिले हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ऐसा समझती है कि इस क्षेत्र के सभी डाकुओं ने आत्म समर्पण कर दिया है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो कितने डाकू और शेष रह गये हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार यह अनुभव करती है कि इस क्षेत्र के डाकुओं के आत्म समर्पण से डाकू समस्या हल हो गई?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) . (क) डाकुओं द्वारा आत्म समर्पण के समय जो हथियार समर्पित किए गये हैं उनमें .303 राइफले, स्वयं भरी जान वाली राइफले, स्टेनगन, 12 बोर की बन्धूके तथा थोमप्सन मशीन कारबाइन्स (टी० सी० एम०) सम्मिलित हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ग) मोटे तौर पर 208 पंजीकृत डाकू अभी फरार हैं।

(घ) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

इस पैसे के पुराने तिक्कों की कमी और नये तिक्कों के प्रचलन के कारण सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन धरों पर कठिनाइयाँ

5652. श्री चन्द्रशाल चन्द्राकर : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बतलाने की हुपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या दस पैसे के नए सिक्कों के प्रचलन से सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन धरों पर, जहां दस पैसे के दो पुराने तिक्के डालने पड़ते हैं, दस पैसे के पुराने तिक्कों की कमी के कारण लोगों को भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का इन सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनों को बदलने अथवा इनके साथ ऐसे दूसरे सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाने का विचार है जिनमें नए सिक्के डाले जा सकें; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में कब तक आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमकर्णीनन्दन बहुगुणा) :

(क) संभव है कि कुछ लोगों को ऐसी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता हो।

(ख) सरकार का विचार सभी सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनों के सिक्कों के बजेस बदलने का है जिससे कि उनमें 10 पैसे के नये सिक्के डाले जा सकें।

(ग) 10 पैसे के नये सिक्कों का काफी प्रचलन हो जाने पर इस संबंध में आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

मुंग जिले में टेलीफोन की सुविधा

5653. श्री चन्द्रशाल चन्द्राकर : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दुर्दिन जिले के कितने कस्बों में टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था है;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में टेलीफोन विभाग को कितनी आय हुई;

(ग) क्या उनमें से तीन चौथाई टेलीफोन केन्द्रों में टेलीफोन व्यवस्था ठप हो गई है; और

(घ) इस दिशा में सुधार के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमकर्णीनन्दन बहुगुणा) :

(क) 17 कस्बों में। इनमें से 11 में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज और 6 में लम्बी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन थर हैं।

(a) 10,35,857 रुपये।

(g) जी नहीं। 1971-72 में 5 एक्सचेंजों की कमता बढ़ा दी गई है और 1972-73 और 1973-74 में तीन अन्य एक्सचेंजों की कमता बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(h) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES

5654. SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to use Atomic Energy for peaceful purposes in the country;

(b) whether any help in this regard is being sought from countries friendly to India; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) the required information is contained in the Annual Reports of the Department of Atomic Energy which were circulated to the Hon'ble Members.

(b) Collaboration agreements on peaceful uses of atomic energy have been entered into with a number of countries.

(c) Does not arise.

RULES FOR RECOGNITION OF TRADE UNIONS IN PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

5655. SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether no fresh rules have been framed for recognition of Trade Unions in Government Undertakings;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government Employees Organisation will be taken

into confidence before framing such Rules;

(c) whether this is also likely to be discussed in the National Council of J.C.M.; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). Rules for recognition of trade unions exist in the Railways and in the Ministry of Defence installations. The Central Civil Services (Recognition of Service Associations) Rules, 1959 under which Service Associations of Government servants could be recognised became inoperative on account of a Supreme Court judgment in 1962. The question of framing fresh recognition rules is, therefore, under consideration and the principles underlying the proposed rules will be discussed in the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery on which the various Unions/Associations of Government servants recognised for the purposes of the JCM Scheme are represented.

(d) Does not arise.

**PLIGHT OF SHRIMATI RASOOLAN BAI
EXONENT OF THUMRI**

5656. SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether her attention has been invited to the Press news in *Times of India* recently regarding the sad plight of one of the greatest exponents of *Thumri* Songs, Shrimati Rasoolan Bai, who is facing starvation;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide her with pension; and

(c) whether any help has been given to her by the Prime Minister.

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

(b) Smt. Rasoolan Bai has been receiving financial assistance at a rate of Rs. 100/- p.m. since 1-3-1968 under this Ministry's Financial Assistance Scheme. This amount has now been increased with effect from 1-4-1972 to Rs. 150/- p.m. the maximum admissible under the Scheme.

(c) A lumpsum grant of Rs. 5000/- has been given to her by Ministry of Education in response to a representation given by Smt. Rasoolan Bai to the Prime Minister.

DETENTION OF PERSONS UNDER P.D. ACT IN THE COUNTRY

5657. SHRI S.N. MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons held under preventive Detention Act throughout India, State-wise, as on 15th April, 1972; and

(b) the period of their detentions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

Statement

Name of State	No. of persons in detention as on 15-4-72.			Period of detention	
	Under Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971.	Under State Act providing for preventive detention	1		2
Andhra Pradesh	—	5	One year from the date of detention in each case.		
Bihar	10	—	One detenu has been released already on 20-4-72.		
Gujarat	1	—	Information is being obtained regarding the remaining nine detenus.		
Kerala	4	—	Information is being obtained.		
Madhya Pradesh	3	—	Information is being obtained.		
Mysore	28	—	One to three years in the cases of 26 detenus; information in respect of the remaining two is being obtained.		
Maharashtra	3	—	One detenu has been released already. Information is being obtained regarding the remaining two detenus.		
Orissa	1	1	One year from the date of detention in each case.		
Punjab	73	—	Information is being obtained.		
Uttar Pradesh	6	—	Information is being obtained.		
West Bengal	2,695	1,272	One to three years.		
Manipur	1	—	One year from the date of detention.		

'Nil' information has been furnished by the State Governments of Haryana, Tamil Nadu, and Rajasthan and by the U.T. Administrations of Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Goa, Daman and Diu, Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and Mizoram. Information is being obtained from the State Governments of Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Tripura and U.T. Administration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Arunachal Pradesh and Puducherry.

INDIAN FRONTIER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE

5658. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the Existing strength of the Indian Frontier Administrative Service as on the 1st March, 1972;

(b) how many officers of this cadre or Service have been posted in the Border State, and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) : (a) The actual strength of the Indian Frontier Administrative Service as on 1st March, 1972, is 25.

(b) The number of officers posted in border States is as follows:

Assam	2
Manipur	2
Nagaland	4

10 officers are serving in connection with the affairs of the Arunachal Pradesh Administration.

(c) The Indian Frontier Administrative Service was constituted for administration of frontier areas and officers of the Service are expected primarily to serve in the border areas.

ASSIGNMENT RECEIVED FROM LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC BY N.I.D.C. LTD.

5659. SHRI S.A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., New Delhi has got some assignment from the Government of Libyan Arab Republic;

(b) if so, salient features thereof;

(c) the consultancy fee to be charged therefor in the Indian and foreign currency separately;

(d) when those assignments were to be completed and whether the same have been completed in agreed time; and

(e) total amount of expenditure incurred by the Corporation on completing the assignment including pay and allowances, and expenditures on tours etc. of the staff in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., New Delhi, has been assigned a turn-key contract for setting up a plant for steel Scrap Melting and Billet Casting in Libya.

(c) The fee for the assignment is 50,000/- Libyan pounds (approx. 10,5000/- Rs.) to be paid in U.S. Dollars or any other convertible currency. In addition to this, salaries will also be paid to our exports for their services by the Libyan party.

(d) The project is scheduled to be completed in July, 1973 and work is in progress.

(e) The assignment has not yet been completed. The total expenditure incurred by the N.I.D.C. on the assignment will be known on completion of the work.

HIGH PRICES OF TRACTORS

5660. SHRI B.V. NAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the article appearing in the 'Patriot' dated the 11th April, 1972 under the caption 'High Prices of Tractors in India'; and

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

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

(b) Government has not yet formulated its reaction thereto.

DISCRIMINATION BETWEEN IAS OFFICERS AND CENTRAL SECRETARIAT SERVICE OFFICERS IN THE MATTER OF APPOINTMENT AS DEPUTY SECRETARIES

5661. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether I.A.S. and Central Services Class I Officers are appointed to the posts of Deputy Secretaries after a specified period of 9-10 years of service (which includes two years probationary period) and the total period of their service equivalent to Under Secretary's grade is 5-6 years whereas Central Secretariat Service Under Secretaries of equal merit have to wait for 12-13 years to get promotion to Deputy Secretary's grade; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this discrimination against the Central Secretariat Service Officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Eligibility for appointment to posts of Deputy Secretary in the Central Secretariat is determined from time to time on the advice of the Central Establishment Board. At present, IAS and Central Services Class I Officers who have rendered 9 and 11 years service respectively are being considered for appointment on tenure basis to posts of Deputy Secretary.

As regards Grade I Officers of CSS (Under Secretary), their promotion to the Selection Grade (which is equivalent to Deputy Secretary) is regulated under the CSS Rules, 1962. Vacancies in the Selection Grade are filled by promotion of permanent officers of Grade I who have rendered not less than 5 years, approved service in that grade and are included in the Select List of Selection Grade prepared under the CSS (Promotion to Grade I and Selection Grade) Regulations, 1964. The field of selection for CSS officers ordinarily extends to five times the number of officers to be included in the Select List and selections are made on the basis of merit. In the Select List of 35 officers for the Selection Grade

issued in April, 1972 as many as 8 CSS officers with about 6-7 years service in Grade I were included in the Select List for appointment to the posts of Deputy Secretary. In view of this, the question of discrimination against CSS officers hardly arises.

FORMATION OF PANELS FOR PROMOTION TO HIGHER GRADES

5662. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are Government instructions that panels for promotion to higher grades should be prepared normally every year;

(b) if so, whether the promotion panels of Central Secretariat Officers for appointment to the grade of Directors and higher in the Secretariat from 1966 onwards were issued every year; and

(c) if so, the dates on which these select lists were prepared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Orders exist to the effect that Departmental Promotion Committees should normally meet at regular annual intervals for preparing select lists, from which promotions are to be made to higher grades;

(b) and (c). Orders referred to in (a) above apply to posts which are filled by promotion. In the case of Central Secretariat Service Select lists are prepared for promotion to Grade I (Under Secretary) and Selection Grade (Deputy Secretary), as required under the C.S.S. (Promotion) Regulations. Appointments of C.S.S. officers to posts of Director and higher grades in the Secretariat do not constitute appointments to Cadre posts of the Central Secretariat Service. However, members of the C.S.S. are also considered for appointment to such posts. For this purpose suitability lists are drawn up from time to time and names of C.S.S. officers are considered for appointment out of such lists,

**PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINING STRENGTH
CENTRAL SECRETARIAT SERVICE OFFICERS
AND OFFICERS OF OTHER SERVICES FOR
PROMOTION TO HIGHER GRADES**

5663. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure followed in determining the strength of Central Secretariat Service Officers every year for promotion to the grade of Under Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Director and Joint Secretary/Addl. Secretary and officers of other Services for appointment to the above grades; and

(b) the number of posts held by Officers of various Services as on 1st January, 1972?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Senior posts of Under Secretaries and above in the Central Secretariat are not reserved for members of any particular service. They

are filled by drawing upon suitable officers from I.A.S. Central Services Class I, CSS etc. on the advice of the Central Establishment Board/Senior Selection Board, in accordance with the eligibility determined by the Board from time to time. Since there is no reservation for any particular Service in the posts of Under Secretary and above in the Central Secretariat, the question of determining the strength of officers of the various Services to be appointed to these posts during any particular year does not arise. However, in the case of CSS, Grade I Officers are appointed to posts of Under Secretaries, while Selection Grade Officers are appointed to posts of Deputy Secretaries. The procedure for determining the strength of the Select List for Grade I and Selection Grade of the CSS and for the preparation of the Select Lists is laid down in the CSS (Promotion to Grade I to Selection Grade) Regulations issued in 1964. The CSS Rules and Promotion, Regulations made there under do not cover higher posts in the grade of Director, Joint Secretary/Addl. Secretary.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

as on 1-1-172

Service	Under Secretaries	Deputy Secretaries	Director	Joint Secreta- ries	Additional Secro- taries	Secre- taries
ICS/IAS	68	108	34	86	20	30
IA& AS	18	22	8	6	—	1
IDAS	13	11	1	7	3	1
IRS	35	30	6	17	2	—
IRAS	7	7	—	1	1	—
IRTS'	3	4	1	2	—	—
Indian Postal Service	8	7	—	1	—	—
Indian Economic Service	—	2	1	—	—	1
Indian Foreign Service	—	—	1	13	2	4
Central Legal Service	—	—	1	9	—	1
Engineering Service	—	5	1	2	1	1
I.P./I.P.S.	—	1	—	—	—	1
C.S.S.	327	96	11	23	1	—
Others	19	7	7	2	2	5
TOTAL	498	300	72	169	32	45

The above figures do not include Indian Foreign Service officers serving as Under Secretary/Deputy Secretary/Director/in the Ministry of External Affairs and Central Legal Service Officers serving as Under Secretary/Deputy Secretary/Director in the Ministry of Law.

आवश्यक डाक पर विलम्ब शुल्क

5665. श्री औंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डाकतार विभाग, दिल्ली डारा साके चार बजे सायं से साके आठ बजे रात्रि तक आवश्यक डाक पर विलम्ब शुल्क लिया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमचंद्री मन्महन बहुगुणा) :

(क) जी हाँ, अनुमान है कि माननीय सदस्य रात्रि कालीन डाकघरों में शाम के 4.30 बजे के बाद डाक वस्तुएं राजिस्ट्री से बुक करने पर तारीख 15-2-1972 से 15 पैसे की घटी हुई दर से विलम्ब शुल्क बसूल करने के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं।

(ख) जनता को आवश्यक पत्र डाक में डालने की सुविधा देने के लिए रात्रि कालीन डाकघर सामान्य कार्य-समय से अधिक समय तक रोजाना और रविवार और दूसरी डाकघर की छुट्टियों में भी ये डाकघर खुले रहते हैं। किन्तु यह देखा गया कि वे डाक वस्तुएं जो आम तौर पर डाकघर के नियमित काम के घंटों में ही बुक करानी चाहिए थी वे भी इन अतिरिक्त घंटों में बुक कराने के लिए प्रस्तुत की जाने लाई जिससे काम का भार तो बढ़ा ही, इसके निपटाने के लिए अतिरिक्त स्टाफ की आवश्यकता करने में भी भुक्तिकल पैदा हुई। अतएव यह फैसला किया गया कि अतिरिक्त घंटों में जो वस्तुएं बुक कराने के लिए प्रस्तुत की जाएं उन पर कुछ विलम्ब शुल्क भी लगा दिया जाय ताकि इस दौरान सिर्फ ज़रूरी डाक वस्तुओं की ही बुकिंग कराई जाय।

उच्चोंकों के विस्तार के लिए आवेदन-पत्र

5666. श्री औंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या

बौद्धोगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उद्योगों के विस्तार के लिये प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों पर कब तक निर्णय ले लिये जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ख) उद्योगों के विस्तार के लिये कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(ग) किन-किन कम्पनियों ने विस्तार के लिये आवेदन पत्र दिये हैं?

बौद्धोगिक विकास संबंधाय में उपलंब्धी (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) बौद्धोगिक लाइसेंसों के आवेदन पत्रों के विचार विभाग में यह आवश्यक बात भी सम्मिलित है कि प्रस्तावों की विस्तृत समीक्षा करते समय उनके विभिन्न दृष्टिकोणों पर भी विचार कर लिया जाए। ठीक ठीक यह बताना कठिन है कि निलंबित आवेदन पत्र कब तक निबटा दिए जाएंगे। फिर भी, सरकार इस बात की आवश्यकता के संबंध में सचेत है कि लाइसेंसों के सभी आवेदन पत्र शीघ्रता पूर्वक निबटा दिए जाएं तथा यासंबंध ऐसा सुनिश्चित करने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त होने अथवा आवेदन पत्र से पूरी जानकारी प्राप्त होने के तीन महीनों के भीतर निर्णय ले लिया जाता है।

(ख) वर्ष 1971 में बौद्धोगिक उपकरणों के प्रयोग विस्तार संबंधी 465 आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए तथा 1972 में (31 अर्ध, 1972 तक) 95 आवेदनपत्र मिले हैं।

(ग) निलंबित आवेदन पत्रों का व्यापक साधारणतया बताया नहीं जाता है।

कोटा में वरलालु शक्ति केन्द्र में जाग लगाना

5667. श्री औंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वरलालु अर्बा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा में निर्माणाधीन परमाणु शक्ति केन्द्र के 20 लाख रु० की लागत के एक ट्रांसमीटर में आग लग गई;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) इसके लिए उत्तरदायी इंजीनियरों के विश्वेष क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रो-निकी मंत्री, गृह मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :

(क) 30 मार्च, 1972 को जब उच्च अशव-शक्ति बाला एक पंप चालू किया यद्या तब कोटा में लगे हुए 20 मैग्नेटोल्ट एम्पीयर शक्ति के एक स्टेशन मध्यस्थ ट्रांसफार्मर, जिसकी कीमत लगभग 6. 65 लाख रु० है, की गति में दोष आ चका जिससे उसे कुछ हानि पहुँची। तथापि, ट्रांसमीटर में आग नहीं लगी।

(ख) और (ग). जात्र अधिकारी की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो चुकी है। जिस इंजीनियर की लाप्रदायाही से यह घटना घटी है, उससे इस बारे में स्पष्टीकरण मांगा गया है।

नौगंधिया देलीफोन केन्द्र, जिला भागलपुर,
बिहार

5668. श्री आनन्देश्वर प्रसाद यादव: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बिहार के भागलपुर जिले में नौगंधिया देलीफोन केन्द्र में गडबड़ी के कारण देलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं को काफी कठिनाई उठानी पड़ती है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या इस गडबड़ी के कारण नारायण-

पुर के बहूत से टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं ने अपनी टेलीफोन साइने कटब्रा ली हैं; और

(घ) इन दोषों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुण) :

(क) और (ख) : नौगंधिया की स्थानीय टेलीफोन सेवा आम तौर पर सतोषजनक है। तथापि ताके के तारों की व्यापक चोरी के कारण ट्रूक सेवाओं में रुकावट पड़ जाती है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) उपर भाग (ग) के उन्नर को महेनजर रखने हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में संचार साधनों में संचार की योजना

5669. श्री आनन्देश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सुलभ संचार व्यवस्था की कोई योजना सरकार ने तैयार की है और यदि हाँ, तो सरकार कब तक इसे लागू करेगी;

(ख) क्या इस योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक प्रखण्ड में शाखा टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोलकर प्रमुख ग्रामों में टेलीफोन सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ऐसी व्यवस्था की जायेगी; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार बिहार राज्य के भागलपुर जिले में बिहार प्रखण्ड कार्यालय, पुलिस स्टेशन और बिहार प्राम में टेलीफोन सेवा को उपलब्ध कराने का है और यदि हाँ, को कब तक?

संचार मंडी (भी हेमवतीमन्दिन बहुगुणा):

(क) आमतौर पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों और तारबरों के रूप में दूर संचार की सुविधाएं उन्हीं स्थानों में दी जाती हैं जहां ये योजनाएं लाभकर सिद्ध हों। घाटा उठाकर भी ये सुविधा कियाया और गारंटी के आधार पर प्रदान की जाती है बशर्ते कि कोई इच्छुक पार्टी इस बात की गारंटी दे कि इन से जो भी घाटा आएगा, उसकी वह क्षतिपूर्ति कर देगी।

फिर भी पिछड़े इलाकों में, जिनमें देहाती इलाके भी शामिल हैं, टेलीफोन और तार की सुविधाएं देने के लिए विभाग ने एक नीति अपनाई है जिसके अनुसार एक नियन्त्रित सीमा तक घाटा उठा करके भी ऐसे स्थानों में जो प्रशासन की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण हों, जहां जनसंचया पर्याप्त हो और जो सामान्य दूर-संचार जाल से काफी दूर हो, टेलीफोन और तार की सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं। कुछ पर्यटन केन्द्रों, तीर्थ स्थानों, कृषि और सिवाई परियोजना स्थलों और टाउनशिप में भी घाटा उठाकर टेलीफोन और तार की सुविधाएं देने पर विचार किया जाता है। उपर्युक्त नीति के अनुसार उक्त सुविधाएं देने की कार्रवाई की जा रही है और ये सुविधाएं उत्तरोत्तर प्रदान की जा रही हैं।

(ख) प्रमुख गांवों, ब्लाकों, तहसीलों आदि में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज अब भी खोले जा रहे हैं। बशर्ते कि एक्सचेंज खोलने के प्रस्ताव आधिक दृष्टि से अधिक्षियपूर्ण हों और उनके खोलने में कोई तकनीकी कठिनाई न हो। एक्सचेंज खोलने में यह नहीं देखा जाता कि गांव का आकार कितना बड़ा है। अथवा वे राजस्व की दृष्टि से किस वर्ग में आते हैं। टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज केवल उसी स्थान पर खोला जाता है जहां पर टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की काफी भांग होती है और एक्सचेंज खोलने का प्रस्ताव विभाग के लिए आधिक दृष्टि से जाटे का नहीं होता।

(ग) भागलपुर जिले के बिहापुर गांव में एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर पहले से ही काम कर रहा है। चूंकि बिहापुर ब्लाक कार्यालय और पुलिस स्टेशन दोनों एक ही गांव में हैं, इसलिए ये कार्यालय बिहापुर के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर से टेलीफोन सेवा की सुविधा प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

ACQUISITION OF SHARES IN INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS BY GOVERNMENT

5670. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government acquire shares in the Industrial Undertakings owned by big business houses in the country; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Government has already enunciated the concept of joint sector and proposed to apply it in increasing measure in future. Government has also announced that Public Financial Institutions will have the option for conversion of loans given by them into equity. Such option will be applied in past cases also, in the event of default. Studies are also being undertaken from time to time to evolve ways and means to assume greater social control over the big business houses.

PRICES OF TRACTORS

5671. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the prices of indigenous tractors before and after the recent increase allowed by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): A Statement showing selling price of indigenous tractors manufactured in the country is attached.

STATEMENT

Name of the unit and the Make & Model of Tractor	Price so fixed in Rupees				
	As on 3.6.68	As on 1.10.71	11.2.72 (This includes excise duty (@ 10%)	As on 11.2.72 (This includes excise duty (@ 10%)	Excess difference in col. 3&5)
1. M/s. Hindustan Tractors Ltd., Baroda. 50HP	22,350	24,900	32,900	+ 10,550	
35HP	15,710	17,470	24,100	+ 8,390	
2. M/s. Tractors & Farm Equipment Ltd., Madras 35HP.	21,140	24,250	26,300	+ 5,160	
3. M/s. International Tractors Co. of India Ltd., Bombay 35HP	19,570	22,890	25,200	+ 5,630	
4. M/s. Escorts Ltd., Faridabad 34.5 HP	17,910	19,930	25,200	+ 7,290	
5. M/s. Eicher Tractors India Ltd., Faridabad 26 5HP	17,480	19,460	25,200	+ 7,720	

The sale price includes the price of the following accessories attachments which shall be supplied with every tractors:

- (a) Hydraulic Lift
- (b) 3-Point linkage
- (c) Power take-off
- (d) Lighting equipment, consisting of head-light, tail Light and plough light.
- (e) A set of tools; and
- (f) Electric Horn.

CLOSURE OF TEN RURAL POST OFFICES IN
GUJARAT

5672. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have
closed down about ten rural post offices
on the Chhota-Udepur in Gujarat for the
last three months;

(b) if so, the reasons for such closure;
and

(c) whether the Union Minister has been
requested to relax the rules and open the
closed Post Offices?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA): (a) 10 rural post offices whose particulars are furnished below have recently been closed down in Chhota-Udepur Taluka of Gujarat State:-

Name of Post office	Date of opening	Date of closure
Dumali	22-1-62	20-3-72
Mithibore	30-3-61	23-2-72
Bhorda	28-1-61	15-1-72
Sihada	13-3-61	29-2-72
Rodhada	22-3-61	21-1-72
Motichikhali	19-1-61	18-1-72
Navalja	30-3-61	1-3-72
Devalia	21-3-61	25-2-72
Dhandhoda	16-1-61	22-3-72
Saldivasana	18-1-61	13-1-72

(b) The policy adopted for the opening, retention and confirmation of Post Offices is indicated in the Statements laid on the table of the House [Placed in Library see No. LT-2000/72].

All these offices have completed their experimental period and are found to be working beyond the permissible limits of loss. No body came forward to make good the extra loss as a non-returnable contribution even though this was requested for in advance. The Post Offices were, therefore, closed down on the dates mentioned at (a) above.

(c) No. The relaxations permitted are indicated in the policy and these cases do not satisfy these criteria nor were there any other special grounds.

SHORTAGE OF RAW MATERIALS IN PLASTIC INDUSTRY IN GUJARAT

5673. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether small-scale manufacturers of plastics in Gujarat are facing an acute shortage of raw materials;

(b) if so, whether many of the small units could use only 30 to 50 per cent of their production capacity; and

(c) whether Union Government propose to supply raw material to help these small scale industries?

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

(a) Complaints have been received in this regard.

(b) The units concerned are functioning below their capacity.

(c) Actual users have been allowed the import of low density polythene during the current licensing period, that is, 1972-73, to the extent of 25% of their entitlement. Moreover, the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals have asked the State Trading Corporation of India to explore the possibilities for importing 3,000 tonnes of this

material from the Rupee Payment Areas. This is likely to ease the situation.

REACTOR RESEARCH CENTRE AT KALPAKKAM

5674. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state whether the Reactor Research Centre at Kalpakkam has been able to solve the problem of the swelling of materials, especially fuel elements, core-structural materials and associated stainless steel pipes in fast-breeder reactors due to fast neutron bombardment?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): One of the main objective of the Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR), being set up at Kalpakkam, is to serve as an irradiation facility to study the problem of swelling of fuel cladding and other structural materials in a Fast Reactor. In the absence of such a facility, research in this field cannot be fruitful. Construction of the FBTR will commence shortly at the Reactor Research Centre. For the study of the above problem in addition to FBTR, a Radio metallurgy Laboratory and a Materials Development Laboratory are also being set up. These three facilities, when completed in 1967, would provide scope for research in these areas towards the development of economic, commercial Fast Breeders of a large size to meet the growing demands for power in this country.

SELF-RELIANCE IN URANIUM

5675. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been relying on USA for the supply of enriched uranium; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to make the country self-reliant in this respect?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF

ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Enriched uranium is being imported from U.S.A. for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station.

(b) Preliminary studies on the subject have been initiated.

ASSESSMENT OF MANPOWER NEEDS FOR ATOMIC ENERGY PROGRAMME

5676. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made a broad assessment of the man-power needs of atomic energy programme for the current decade; and

(b) if so, whether any study has been made to ascertain whether the available resources of our universities and polytechnics are sufficient to meet the requirements?

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

(b) Facilities available in Universities, Polytechnics, Indian Institute of Technology, Indian Institute of Science, etc. have been studied with a view to meeting the demand for trained personnel. Graduates passing from most of the Universities require orientation in the subjects of interest to the atomic energy programme. For this purpose, an intensive training course for one year is organised at Trombay which consists of six months of basic course and six months of advanced course. In view of the better facilities available and the norms of selections followed by the Indian Institutes of Technology and Indian Institute of Science, we are collaborating, as an experimental measure, with these institutions for recruiting their graduates/post graduates directly to meet the additional man-power needs of the atomic energy programme.

IMPORT OF TECHNICAL KNOW-HOW FROM FRANCE FOR MANUFACTURING ROCKET PROPELLANTS

5677. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state the conditions on which India has obtained the technical know-how of manufacturing rocket-propellants from the French Government with special reference to our obligations to the French Government?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): We have obtained the technical know-how for manufacturing rocket propellants from the French Government under a commercial agreement on payment of a Licence fee and Royalty to be paid on the basis of propellants actually produced. Under the agreement the technical know-how cannot be transferred by us to a third party.

ABSORPTION OF INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE STAFF IN NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION

5678. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether no agreed solution has yet been found, despite prolonged negotiations to the question of terms and conditions for absorption of Indian Statistical Institute Staff in the National Sample Survey Organisation;

(b) whether the staff concerned have been offered "equipment" Government pay scales which are inferior to their existing I.S.I. Scales;

(c) whether those opting to remain on I.S.I. scales will be deprived of compensatory Government allowances to which they were hitherto entitled; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remove those grievances?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF

ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The terms and conditions which would govern the absorption in Government service of the employees of the Indian statistical Institute, Calcutta have been finalised after discussions with the representatives of Indian Statistical Institute Council and Indian Statistical Institute Workers Organisation at a series of meetings. A Government Resolution setting out these terms and conditions was issued on 17th January 1972. As a result of further discussions with those representatives the government Resolution has been amended on 30th April, 1972.

(b) The employees of the Institute are to be taken in Government service initially on the same pay-scales, allowances and benefits as they are getting in the Institute. The equivalent posts under Government for each category of posts held by them in the Institute have been determined from existing Government posts, after taking into account the nature of duties and responsibilities attached to such posts as well as educational qualifications and experience prescribed for recruitment. Each of the employees will be given the option either to come over to the Government scale of pay attached to the equivalent post along with Government allowances and Government retirement benefits, or to continue in the Institute scale of pay along with the allowances and retirement benefits that were applicable to him in the Institute, as a single package.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

विल्सो में अश्लील साहित्य बेचने वाले एक व्यक्ति की गिरफ्तारी

5679. श्री महादीपक तिह शास्य : क्या पूह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 10 अप्रैल, 1972 को पुलिस ने विल्सो में एक ऐसे व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार किया है जो अश्लील साहित्य बेचता था तथा उसका प्रचार करता था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्यालय विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) . जी हां, श्रीमान् । दिल्ली प्रशासन से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार एक व्यक्ति अजमेरी गेट में एक दुकान पर अश्लील पुस्तकें बेचने के आरोप में गिरफ्तार किया गया और कुछ अश्लील पुस्तकें भी उससे बरामद की गईं ।

इस सम्बन्ध में उसके विरुद्ध दर्ज किये गये मामले की जांच की जा रही है ।

प्रामीण क्षेत्रों में तार व्यवस्था आरम्भ करना

5680. श्री महादीपक तिह शास्य : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संचार सेवा केवल शहरों और कस्बों तक ही सीमित है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रामीण क्षेत्रों में तार योजना आरम्भ करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि इस दिशा में कोई उपाय नहीं किए गए हैं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनाथ बहुगुण) :

(क) से (ग) . जी नहीं । संचार सेवा का विस्तार केवल शहरों और कस्बों तक ही नहीं है । फिर भी आमतौर पर तार सेवा ऐसे स्थान पर दे दी जाती है जहां डाक-सुविधा होती है और तार सुविधा देना विभाग के लिए आधिक दृष्टि से लाभकर होता है । किन्तु पिछ्डे इलाकों में जिनमें देहाती इलाके भी शामिल हैं, घाटा उठाकर भी उन स्थानों में तार घर खोले जाते हैं जिनका प्रशासन की दृष्टि से महत्व होता है, जनसंख्या

पर्याप्त होती है और सामान्य दूरसंचार के जाल से काफी दूर होते हैं। कुछ पर्यटन केन्द्रों, तीर्थ स्थानों, हृषि और तिकाई परियोजना स्थलों और टाउनशिप में भी आठा उठा कर तार सुविधा प्रदान करने के प्रयत्न पर विचार किया जाता है।

यह नीति सभी स्थानों पर समान रूप से तार सुविधा देते समय लागू होती है और यह नहीं देखा जाता कि अमुक स्थान शहर है, कस्बा है या देहाती इलाके का कोई स्थान है।

दिल्ली में अनैतिक व्यापार के आरोप में महिलाओं को गिरफ्तार करना

5681. श्री भारतीयक तिहू शास्त्र : क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का व्यान दिनांक 11 अप्रैल, 1972 के दैनिक 'बीर अर्जुन' में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलादा गया है कि दिल्ली में अनेक वेश्यालयों से 87 महिलायें अनैतिक व्यापार के आरोप में गिरफ्तार की गई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें कहां से गिरफ्तार किया गया है और क्या गिरफ्तार की गई महिला दिल्ली की निवासी है अथवा बाहर से आई हुई है?

यह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० लोहसिंह) : (क) जी हां, वर्ष 1970 तथा 1971 की अवधि में 87 महिलायें गिरफ्तार की गईं।

(ख) एक विवरण सभापतल पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रत्यालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—2001/72]

दिल्ली में बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों को भूमि का आवंटन

5682. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली में बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों को उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए भूमि आवंटित करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार को अब तक कितने बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों से प्रार्थना पत्र प्राप्त हो चुके हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने कितने प्रार्थना पत्रों पर अब तक विचार किया है तथा स्वीकार किया है?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिंहेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली प्रशासन को 204 आवेदनपत्र मिले थे। 26 आवेदकों को पहले ही भूमि आवंटित कर दी गई है जबकि अन्य आवेदनों पर शीघ्र ही स्वीकृति दे दी जाएगी। 56 आवेदन रद्द कर दिए गए हैं तथा 67 विचाराधीन हैं।

वाराणसी (उत्तर प्रदेश) में इंजीनियरिंग परियोजना की स्थापना

5683. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वाराणसी (उत्तर प्रदेश) में एक इंजीनियरिंग परियोजना स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर अनुमानित कितना व्यय किया जायगा और उससे कितने व्यक्ति लाभान्वित होंगे; और

(ग) इस परियोजना पर कार्य किस तिथि से आरम्भ होगा?

बौद्धिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपसंचारी (भी सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

BACKWARD AREAS IN MADHYA PRADESH

5684. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of villages and Districts in the State of Madhya Pradesh included in the backward area list of Planning Commission prepared by the Officers, are based on a correct analysis of the situation;

(b) whether most of the chronically dry areas have not been included in that list particularly in the Eastern Region of Rewa and Sidhi district; and

(c) if so, whether Union Government would study the situation in consultation with the concerned Members of Parliament from Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The State Government are competent to identify their backward areas and to take measures for their improvement. They have also got adequate administrative arrangements for the purpose. The planning Commission which obtained information from the various States, including Madhya Pradesh, regarding backward areas in each of the State, did not, therefore have to take up an examination as to the correctness of the lists prepared by the State Governments. To ensure that the State Government took all the relevant factors into account in identifying their backward areas and also in order to have uniform standards in this regard all over the country, the Planning Commission indicated to the State Governments a set of fifteen indices to be followed by them. The question as to whether in the view of the Planning Commission the selection of

backward areas by the State Governments has been done correctly, does not arise.

(b) and (c). The indices used in identifying the backward areas on the basis of levels of development reached by them, are themselves indicative of the effect of the various human, economic and geographical factors which have a bearing on the levels of development reached in the various areas of the country. Proneness to drought or similar other geo-physical factors are necessarily reflected in the state of development indicated by the set of indices referred to earlier. If, therefore, certain areas of Madhya Pradesh are prone to drought and are thereby backward, the economic indices would reflect this position and the areas would be classed as backward. On this basis, the entire districts of Rewa and Sidhi have been classed as backward by the Government of Madhya Pradesh. Government will appreciate and examine any suggestion that Hon. Members of Parliament may make for the inclusion of other areas on the basis of the indices mentioned earlier.

SCHEME FOR PROVIDING ROADS TO BACKWARD ADIVASI REGIONS IN MADHYA PRADESH

5685. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state whether the Central Government have any scheme for providing roads to open up extremely backward Adivasi regions that usually receive no State funds for such facilities in the Eastern Region (Rewa-Sidhi) in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): A programme of construction of five roads for which provision has been made for Rs. 46 lakhs during the Fourth Five Year Plan, has been approved for Sidhi district under the drought-prone area programme of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Central Government does not take up specific schemes for road works in Adivasi regions as such. National highways form part of the Central Plan and are fully financed by the Centre. Roads of inter-State importance are also taken up by the Centre as Centrally sponsored schemes,

When these roads pass through areas predominantly inhabited by Adivasis, those areas benefit therefrom. Otherwise roads for the opening up of Adivasi regions form part of the State Plans; no specific assistance is given for such roads outside the block grants and block loans given as Central assistance for State Plans.

POLICY REGARDING RE-EMPLOYMENT OF RETIRED I.C.S. AND I.A.S. OFFICERS

5686. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of Union Government regarding the re-employment of Indian Civil Service, Indian-Administrative Service Officers after their retirement; and

(b) the number of above mentioned retired officers who were given re-employment during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) It is presumed that the question refers to commercial employment after retirement, and not re-employment under Government.

Retired members of the Indian Administrative Service including those who before becoming such members were members of the Indian Civil Service are not required under the Rules to obtain the permission of Government before accepting commercial employment, unless such employment is within two years from the date of retirement.

The policy governing the grant of permission to pensioners for accepting commercial employment, within two years of retirement, is to examine individual applications, on merits, with reference to the following criteria:-

- Has the officer while in service had any such dealings with the proposed employer as might create the suspicion that he had shown favour to the latter?
- Will his commercial duties be such that his official knowledge and

experience could be used to give the employer an unfair advantage?

(iii) Will his duties be such as might bring him into conflict with Government.

(iv) Is the proposed employment of a thoroughly reputable kind?

(v) Are there any exceptional circumstances which would make the refusal of consent a real hardship?

(b) During the period from the 1st January, 1969 to date fifteen members of the Indian Administrative Service (including former members of the Indian Civil Service) have been granted permission to accept commercial employment within two years of retirement.

समाचार-पत्र के नाम का अनुमोदन

5687. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किसी समाचारपत्र के (नाम) की स्वीकृति हेतु प्राप्त आवेदन पत्र का निबटारा कितनी अवधि में किया जाता है;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश से प्राप्त ऐसे आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या कितनी है जो एक वर्ष से अधिक अवधि से विचाराधीन हैं; और

(ग) इनमें से हिन्दी समाचारपत्रों के लिए आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या कितनी है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री अमरबीर सिंह) : (क) समाचारपत्रों के नामों की स्वीकृति के सम्बन्ध में जिला मणिस्ट्रेटों से प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्रों के उत्तर सामान्यतया 7 से 10 दिनों के अन्दर भेज दिये जाते हैं।

(ख) और (ग) : कोई नहीं।

राज भवनों पर होने वाले व्यय की जाच करने सम्बन्धी समिति

5688 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय
क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज भवनों पर होने वाले व्यय के स्वरूप की जाच करने हेतु एक समिति गठित की गई है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो समिति के कौन-कौन सदस्य हैं और उक्त समिति के निदेश पद क्या है, और

(ग) समिति ने अब तक किनने राज भवनों के सबध में अपनी जाच पूर्ण करली है?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (धी एक० एक० मोहसिन) (क) जी हाः, श्रीमान।

(ख) समिति में गृह, वित्त, विदेश मन्त्रालयों और नियन्त्रक तथा महा लेखापरीक्षक, प्रत्येक का एक एक प्रतिनिधि है। समिति को राज भवनों में व्यय के वर्तमान प्रतिरूप का अध्ययन करना है और उचित स्तर बनाये रखने के साथ साथ ऐसे व्यय में जो नितान्त आवश्यक नहीं है, कमी करने की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस प्रतिरूप में सुधार करने के लिए उपायों की सिफारिश करना है। समिति राज्यपालों के भत्तों तथा विशेषाधिकारों से सम्बन्धित वर्तमान आदेशों में आवश्यक परिवर्तनों का भी सुझाव देगी।

(ग) समिति सभी राज भवनों के सम्बन्ध में एक समेकित प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करेगी।

अभी तक किसी भी राज भवन के सम्बन्ध में जाच पूरी नहीं हुई है।

रत्नाम जिले की हिन्दी साप्ताहिक पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के नाम की स्वीकृति के लिए आवेदन पत्र

5689 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय
क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के रत्नाम जिले से गत तीन वर्षों में प्रकाशन हेतु हिन्दी साप्ताहिक पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के नाम की स्वीकृति के लिए किनने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं

(ख) किनने आवेदन पत्र स्वीकार किए गए हैं तथा किनने विराचाराधीन हैं, और

(ग) इन आवेदनपत्रों को विचाराधीन रखने के क्या कारण हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (धी धर्म बीर सिंह) (क) और (ख) एक विवरण जिसमें अपेक्षित जानकारी दी गई है, सलग्न है। हिन्दी साप्ताहिक पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के प्रकाशन हेतु नाम की स्वीकृति के लिए रत्नाम जिले से प्राप्त कोई भी आवेदन-पत्र भारत के समाचारपत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार कार्यालय में कार्रवाई के लिए शेष नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

वर्ष	प्राप्त आवेदनपत्रों की संख्या	धोषणा पत्रों की स्वीकृति के लिए सिफारिश किए गए नामों की संख्या	उन आवेदनपत्रों की संख्या जिनमें निहित नामों की स्वीकृति की सिफारिश नहीं की जा सकी
1969	7	2	5
1970	20	12	8
1971	13	7	6

PRICE OF NEWSPRINTS MANUFACTURED IN HIMACHAL FACTORY

5691. SHRI PARTAP SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the price of the newsprint to be produced in the proposed newsprint factory in Himachal Pradesh is to be fixed by the Government of India;

(b) whether due to the delay in fixation of the price, the construction of the factory is being delayed; and

(c) if so, the reasons, therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) There is no price control on newsprint.

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

देश में भूमिगत पाकिस्तानी नागरिक

5692. श्री हुकम चन्द कठबायाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा एकत्रित जानकारी के आधार पर इस समय पूरे देश में अनुमानतः राज्यवार कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिक भूमिगत होकर रह रहे हैं; और

(ख) उनका पता लगाने और उन्हें निकाल बाहर करने के लिए अब तक राज्य सरकारों ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है?

गृहमंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० बोहस्टीन) : (क) अब तक प्राप्त सूचना का एक विवरण संलग्न है। ज्ञेय राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य स्तर प्रशासनों के बारे में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

(ख) तलाश करने के नोटिस जारी करने के अतिरिक्त उनका पता लगाने तथा कानून

के अनुसार उनके संबंध में कार्यवाही करने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

विवरण

राज्य का नाम	31-3-1972 को भूमिगत पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों की संख्या
आनंद प्रदेश	310
गुजरात	133
महाराष्ट्र	598
मैसूर	71
नागालैण्ड	कोई नहीं
तमिलनाडु	22
उत्तर प्रदेश	842
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	कोई नहीं
चंडीगढ़	कोई नहीं
दिल्ली	36
गोआ, दमन और दीव	कोई नहीं
लक्कादीव, मिनीकोय	
और अमिनदीवीद्वीप	कोई नहीं
समूह	

बैध पारपत्रों पर हरियाणा में आये और भूमिगत हो गये पाकिस्तानी नागरिक

5693. श्री हुकम चन्द कठबायाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पहली जनवरी, 1970 से अब तक हरियाणा में कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों ने बैध पारपत्रों पर भारत आकर जिलावार अपने नाम रजिस्टर कराये; और

(ख) इस अवधि में कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों की बीजा-अवधि बढ़ाई गई; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों की सूचना के अनुसार इस समय पूरे राज्य में कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिक भूमिगत हैं और उन्हें दूँड़ कर बापस भेजने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एक० एक० मोहसिन) : (क) 1 जनवरी, 1970 से 31 मार्च, 1972 तक की अवधि में उनकी संख्या इस प्रकार थी :—

हिसार	17
रोहतक	40
गुडगांव	363
करनाल	76
अमृताला	34
जीन्द	13
महेन्द्रगढ़	6
(ख) : 16	
(ग) : कोई नहीं।	

वैध पारपत्रों पर पंजाब में आये पाकिस्तानी नागरिक

5694. श्री हुक्म चन्द कल्पाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पहली जनवरी, 1970 से अब तक पंजाब में कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों ने वैध पारपत्रों पर भारत आकर जिलावार अपने नाम रजिस्टर कराये ;

(ख) इस अवधि में कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों की बीजा अवधि बढ़ाई गई; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सथा राज्य सरकारों की सूचना के अनुसार इस समय पूरे राज्य में कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिक भूमिगत हैं और सरकार ने उन्हें दूँड़ कर बापस भेजने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एक० एक० मोहसिन) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पट्टल पर रख दी जायगी।

राजस्थान के जिला बाड़मेर सहकारी बैंक से भारी रकम लेकर पाकिस्तान भाग जाने वाले व्यक्तियों के बारे में, नवम्बर 1971 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 456 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार से व्येक्षित सूचना इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिथ्या) : (क) और (ख). राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उन्हें बाड़मेर जिला सहकारी बैंक से 2 लाख रुपये की रकम छूट लेने के पश्चात् पाकिस्तान भाग जाने वाले 413 व्यक्तियों के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है। किन्तु 24 सहकारी समितियों के 390 सदस्य जो पाकिस्तान को चले गए थे, के नाम में 38,400/- रुपये का छूट बकाया था। इस रकम में से 19,000/- रुपये जमानतियों से बसूल कर लिये गये हैं और शेष रकम जमानतियों से बसूल करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

पुलिस बल का आधुनिकीकरण करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को छान का आवंटन

5696. श्री हुक्म चन्द कल्पाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पुलिस कर्मचारियों के आवास की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था और पुलिस बल का आधुनिकीकरण करने के लिए राज्यों की वित्तीय सहायता योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1972-73 में मध्य प्रदेश को कितनी राशि आवंटित की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

गृह भवालय में उद्दमंडी (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : वर्ष 1972-73 के लिए पुलिस आवास तथा पुलिस दलों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता की योजनाओं के अधीन धन के आवंटन की अभी जांच की जा रही है। ये आवंटन अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ राज्यों की आवश्यकताओं, उनकी पुलिस की संख्या, इस समय विद्यमान आवास की कमी की मात्रा और कमी को पूरा करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किये गये उपायों को व्यापार में रखकर किये जाते हैं। आधुनिकीकरण योजना के बारे में आवंटनों का नियन्त्रण धन की उपलब्धता, राज्यों की आवश्यकताओं और राज्यों द्वारा प्राप्त आधुनिकीकरण के स्तर आदि द्वारा किया जाता है।

SCHEME OF DECENTRALISATION IN TECHNICAL AND DEVELOPMENT CIRCLE OF P AND T DEPARTMENT

5697. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3316 on the 19th April, 1972 regarding scheme of decentralisation in technical and Development Circle of Post and Telegraph Department and state:

(a) the number of optees for Bihar Circle, and

(b) the annual break-up of the repatriates of Bihar Circle?

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

(b) Three in 1970 and ten in 1971.

REVIEW OF WORKING OF TARAPUR ATOMIC PLANT

5698 SHRI VELKARIA Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had ever reviewed the working and performance of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station; and

(b) if so, what are the causes of its frequent interruption and periodic shut down?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The working and performance of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station are under constant review of the Department.

(b) since the date of commercial operation of the Station, prolonged outages (outages over four days) have occurred as per details below

Sl. No.	Period of outage	Unit	Power drop
1.	14-7-1970 to 29-8-1970	I	210MW }
2.	2-9-1970 to 21-10-1970	II	210MW }
3.	8-4-1971 to 25-7-1971	II	210MW
4.	26-6-1971 to 8-7-1971	I	210MW }
5.	19-11-1971 to 25-11-1971	II	210MW }
6.	17-8-1971 to 26-4-1972	I	210MW
7.	15-2-1972 to 25-2-1972	II	110MW }
8.	23-3-1972 to date.	II	210MW }

The outages at Sr. Nos 1,2,4,5,7 and 8 were planned outages for carrying out maintenance. The Third outage from 8-4-1971 to 25-7-1971 was a major forced outage initiated by a fault in the Maharashtra electrical system which resulted in a complete loss of power to the Station. To

prevent recurrence of such loss of power, the requisite modifications to the protection schemes in the Maharashtra and Gujarat system have been taken up. Unit-I was shut down for refuelling and maintenance on August 17, 1971. After carrying out certain improvements in its guide, tube hol-

ding-down arrangements and on completion of refuelling the unit has been brought back on line on April 27, 1972. Unit II has been shut down for refuelling and maintenance since March 23, 1972.

PROVISION OF FUNDS TO GUJARAT FOR DEVELOPMENT

5699. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the population of Gujarat State during the last 70 years has increased by 192 percent;

(b) whether in terms of rapid urbanisation, Gujarat takes its place among the most progressive States in India; and

(c) if so, in view of the paucity of financial resources and landed properties, whether Central Government propose to provide atleast 25 crores of rupees to Gujarat Government towards initial revolving fund which Government of Gujarat propose for its developing plan on the pattern of Delhi Development Authority?

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

(b) The proportion of urban population in Gujarat in 1971, which is 28.1% of the total population as compared to 19.9% for the country as a whole, is the third highest among the States.

(c) The question would hardly arise as (i) the State's Fourth Plan outlay has increased from Rs. 455 crores to Rs. 500 crores on account of improvement in the State's own resources, (ii) no proposal has been received from the Government of Gujarat for contribution towards initial revolving funds and (iii) the Central Government has to allocate the available funds on the basis of certain norms prescribed by the National Development Council for the whole of the country.

DEFECTIVE TELEPHONE LINES IN GUJARAT

5700. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) whether frequent complaints are being received as to defective working of telephone lines/exchange as well as trunk lines in various semi-urban areas and potential growth centres in various parts of Gujarat;

(b) in view of the above, whether Government propose to set up an committee consisting of senior technical personnel of the Department to investigate into the causes responsible for unsatisfactory working of telephone in Gujarat; and

(c) if not, the remedial measures contemplated ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Complaints regarding Telecommunication services in Gujarat are not frequent. Any complaint received is promptly investigated and remedial action taken.

(b) No.

(c) continuous efforts are being made to keep up the efficiencies of exchanges and trunk lines. Prompt action is taken to investigate any complaint.

PROFITS ETC. REPATRIATED BY FOREIGN TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE INDUSTRIES

5701. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) The profits and dividends of the foreign Companies engaged in tobacco and cigarette industries taken out by them during the last three years and the present value of their total property;

(b) to what extent and in which form the foreign concerns get preference as compared to the Indian interests in this industry and reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Indian concerns are demanding equal treatment in all respects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) information is being col-

lected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The question of foreign companies getting any preference does not arise. On the contrary, Government's policy is that future expansion in this industry should be by Indian owned companies only.

IDLE INDUSTRIAL UNITS IN BIHAR AND WEST BENGAL

5702. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of industrial undertakings lying idle in the whole of India and in Bihar and West Bengal in particular and the number of employees affected thereby; and

(b) the steps being taken to rehabilitate and reactive those industries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The total number of closed units in the country as reported by the State Governments (excluding Maharashtra, for which information is not available) was 306 in March, 1972, involving 71,300 workers excluding the number of workers in the States of Mysore, Maharashtra, J & K and Kerala, for which information is not available). These figures included 205 closed units in West Bengal, involving 26,270 workers and 22 in Bihar affecting 15,800 workers.

(b) The following steps are being taken in this regard:

(i) Granting of loans and other reconstruction assistance by Central and State Governments, National Textile Corporation, Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India and other Central and State financial Institutions to units which are otherwise economically viable,

(ii) Conciliation by State Labour Departments to help resolve industrial disputes.

(iii) Taking over of the management of Industrial units under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, wherever justified by the merits of the case.

(iv) Persuading Managements of closed units to restart them by providing them with incentives and other assistance.

(v) Assisting units to tide over their raw material and other difficulties.

PLANNING BOARDS IN STATES

5703. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PASHAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1046 on 22nd March 1972 regarding Planning Boards at State level and State whether these Boards include representatives from Zila Parishads and other local bodies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): The apex planning bodies of Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan which are in the nature of advisory bodies, include representatives of Zila Parishads. The apex bodies of the other States, some of which are in the nature of planning boards do not include representatives of Zila Parishads and other local bodies.

ANTI-NATIONAL ACTIVITY OF ORISSA RESEARCH PROJECT AT BHUBANESWAR

5704. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of and Organisation functioning in the name of Orissa Research Project at Bhubaneswar, which is sponsored by the universities of Heidelberg and Freiburg in West Germany;

(b) whether it had sought permission and had been given permission for this and if not, when and by whom;

(c) whether Government have come to know that the activities of the aforesaid project and its individual members have been found to be very suspicious, highly prejudicial and anti-national;

(d) whether Government are aware that this Research Project authorities had stolen away the original palmleaf manuscript of Modalapanji of lord Jagannath Temple of Puri and has been caught; and

(e) whether Government would make a thorough enquiry into the activities of this Project immediately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN): (a) to (e). Facts are being ascertained.

DIRECT TRUNK LINES BETWEEN DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS AND STATE CAPITALS

5705. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all District Headquarters in the country are linked with their respective State Capitals by direct (Telephone) trunk lines; and

(b) if not, the period by which it would be done?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Most of the District Headquarters have already been connected to their respective State Capitals but there are a few district Headquarters yet to be connected to their State Capitals.

(b) These will also be connected by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan Period.

A.I.R. PROGRAMMES IN VARIOUS DIALECTS AND LANGUAGES

5706. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of languages and dialects in which the programmes are relayed by the All India Radio; and

(b) the number and names of other dialects and languages requested for inclusion by people of various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY): (a) Names of languages in which programmes (including Home and External Service programmes) are broadcast are given in the attached statement. Information regarding dialects is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Requests for introduction of programmes in other languages or dialects are considered on merits, as and when received.

STATEMENT

List of languages in which Programmes are broadcast by AIR

Languages

(1) Hindi (2) Punjabi (3) Kashmiri, (4) Gujarati, (5) Marathi, (6) Telugu, (7) Tamil, (8) Kannada, (9) Malayalam, (10) Bengali, (11) Oriya, (12) Assamese (13) Sindhi, (14) Urdu, (15) Sanskrit, (16) English, (17) Arabic, (18) Dari, (19) French, (20) Indonesian, (21) Kuoyu (22) Persian, (23) Pushto, (24) Russian, (25) Nepali, (26) Sinhala, (27) Swahili, (28) Thai, (29) Tibetan, (30) Burmese, (31) Cantonese, (32) Bhutanese, (33) Sikkimese.

अधिक भारतीय सेवाओं के अधिकारियों को सेवा में नियमित अवधि तक रहने के बाद उच्चतर बेतनमान

5708. श्री नरेन्द्र रित्तृ विष्ट : क्या प्रश्न मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा और अन्य अधिक भारतीय सेवाओं में अधिकारियों को, जब वे सेवा में उच्च वर्ष की अवधि पूरी कर लेते हैं, स्वतः ही उच्चतर बेतनमान दे दिया जाता है;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो किन-किन सेवाओं में ऐसे अधिकारियों को उच्चतर वेतनमान दे दिये जाते हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार की सेवाओं में कार्य कर रहे डाक्टरों, इंजीनियरों और उच्च अहंताप्राप्त तकनीकी अधिकारियों को भी इसी प्रकार के उच्चतर वेतनमान दिये जाते हैं; यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) ऊपर भाग (ग) में उल्लिखित श्रेणी के अधिकारियों में असन्तोष को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्यिक विभाग में राज्य भंडी (भी राम निवास मिर्धा): (क) जी नहीं श्रीमान।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

(घ) अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ इस बात पर विचार करने और सिफारिशें करने के लिए कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की सेवा-शर्तों और उनके वेतन आदि के ढांचे पर कौन से सिद्धांत लागू हों, और उनमें क्या तबदीलियां संभव तथा वाजिब हैं, तीसरा वेतन आयोग बैठाया गया है।

हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना

5709. श्री भरेन्द्र सिंह विष्ट : क्या गृह भंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने स्टैनोग्राफरों और टाइपिस्टों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है; और हिन्दी में

कार्य करने वाले स्टैनोग्राफरों और टाइपिस्टों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) क्या ऐसी परीक्षाओं में उसीर्ण होने वाले कर्मचारियों को उचित रूप में पुरस्कृत किया जाता है और उन्हें अग्रिम वेतन वृद्धि दी जाती है?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्यिक विभाग में राज्य भंडी (भी राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) उन कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या जिन्होंने अब तक हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अधीन हिन्दी आशुलिपि तथा हिन्दी टाइपराइटिंग की परीक्षाएं पास कर ली हैं, इस प्रकार है :—

हिन्दी आशुलिपि 2978

हिन्दी टाइपराइटिंग 12700

ममस्त देश में प्रति वर्ष बहुत से कर्मचारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की नौकरी में भर्ती किए जाते हैं इनी प्रकार बहुत में कर्मचारी प्रतिवर्ष सेवा निवृत्त होते हैं : अत. उन कर्मचारियों का प्रतिशत निकालना कठिन है जो हिन्दी में कार्य कर रहे हैं। ऐसी सूचना एकत्रित करने में जो थम समय व व्यय होगा वह प्राप्त होने वाले परिणामों के अनुरूप नहीं होगा।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अधीन हिन्दी टाइपराइटिंग और अथवा हिन्दी आशुलिपि परीक्षा पास करने पर निम्नलिखित प्रोत्साहन देय है :—

(1) नकद पुरस्कार :— प्रशासनीय ढंग से हिन्दी टाइपराइटिंग तथा हिन्दी आशुलिपि की परीक्षाएं पास करने के लिए निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों/टाइपिस्टों तथा स्टैनोग्राफरों

को निम्नलिखित स्तर पर नकद पुरस्कार दिये जाते हैं:—

प्रत्येक को 300/- रुपये नकद पुरस्कार

प्रत्येक को 200/-रुपये नकद पुरस्कार

प्रत्येक को 100/- रुपये नकद पुरस्कार

हिन्दी टाइपराइटिंग

97 प्रतिशत अथवा
उससे अधिक अंक
प्राप्त करने के लिए

95 प्रतिशत अथवा

उससे अधिक किन्तु

97 प्रतिशत से कम
अंक प्राप्त करने के
लिए।

95 प्रतिशत अथवा

उससे अधिक किन्तु

95 प्रतिशत से कम
अंक प्राप्त करने के
लिए।

90 प्रतिशत अथवा

उससे अधिक किन्तु

95 प्रतिशत से कम
अंक प्राप्त करने के
लिए।

88 प्रतिशत अथवा

उससे अधिक किन्तु

92 प्रतिशत से कम
अंक प्राप्त करने के
लिए।

हिन्दी आशुलिपि

95 प्रतिशत अथवा
उससे अधिक अंक
प्राप्त करने के लिए

92 प्रतिशत अथवा

उससे अधिक किन्तु

95 प्रतिशत से कम
अंक प्राप्त करने के
लिए।

90 प्रतिशत अथवा

उससे अधिक किन्तु

92 प्रतिशत से कम
अंक प्राप्त करने के
लिए।

(2) निजी बेतन:— हिन्दी टाइपराइटिंग/हिन्दी आशुलिपि की परीक्षा पास करने पर एक बेतन बृद्धि की रकम के बराबर निजी बेतन 12 महीने के लिए स्वीकृति किया जाता है। आशुलिपिकों को, जिनकी मातृभाषा हिन्दी नहीं है, हिन्दी आशुलिपि परीक्षा पास करने पर दो बेतन बृद्धियों की रकम के बराबर निजी बेतन स्वीकृत किया जाता है जो भविष्य में बेतन बृद्धियों में समाविष्ट कर दी जाती है।

(3) एकमुक्त पुरस्कार: उन टाइपिस्टों/स्टेनोग्राफरों को जो उन स्थानों से जहाँ इस कला के प्रशिक्षण के लिए हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अधीन कोई केन्द्र नहीं है, अपने निजी प्रयत्नों द्वारा (गैर-सरकारी प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों अथवा राज्य सरकारी द्वारा बलाती जा रही प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों के माध्यम से) हिन्दी टाइपराइटिंग/हिन्दी आशुलिपि परीक्षाएं पास करते हैं, निम्नलिखित पुरस्कार एक मुक्त दिये जाते हैं:—

हिन्दी टाइपराइटिंग 150 रुपये
हिन्दी आशुलिपि 300 रुपये
ये एकमुक्त पुरस्कार निजी बेतन/नकद पुरस्कारों के अतिरिक्त दिये जाते हैं जिनके लिए कर्मचारी अन्यथा पात्र हों।

BAJORIAS SHARE IN B.I.C.

5710. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the position of share holdings of Bajoras in the British India Corporation, Ltd. at present, after the nationalisation of banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The authorised capital of the British India Corporation Ltd. is Rs. 6.25 crore represented by 65 lakhs ordinary shares of Rs. 5/- each and 2 lakh cumulative preference shares of Rs. 100/- each. The issued and subscribed capital of the corporation amounts to Rs. 4.06 crores represented by 65 lakhs ordinary shares of Rs. 5/- each and 81,000 cumulative preference shares of Rs. 100/- each.

According to the annual return made up to the 26th June, 1971 filed by the Corporation with the Registrar of Companies, Kanpur, members of the Bajoria family and the companies in the Bajoria Group held 1731 and 7,90,018 ordinary shares respectively.

APPOINTMENT OF LABOUR REPRESENTATIVE ON BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF B.I.C.

5711. SHRI R. V. BADE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not appointed a labour representative on the Board of Directors of British India Corporation Ltd. and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether workers general public and share holders made a demand for the appointment of Shri B Maqbool Ahmed Khan, the labour representative, on the Board of Director; and

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

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

(b) and (c). Government can not appoint Directors on the Board of Directors of the B.I.C. it can only nominate persons for co-option by the Board of Directors or propose persons for election as Directors at the Annual General Body Meetings of the shareholders. Government have been receiving proposals for nomination of different persons on the Board of Directors of the B.I.C. The various proposals are considered and suitable persons nominated by Government from time to time, depending on the exigencies of circumstances prevailing.

IMPLEMENTATION OF GOVERNMENT DIRECTIVES BY B.I.C.

5712. SHRI R. V. BADE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the directives dated the 25th July, 1970 issued by his Ministry to the

British India Co. Ltd. Kanpur, have been fully implemented; and

(b) if not, the directives not implemented so far and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b), Out of the nine directives issued to the B.I.C. six have been implemented and the following three are in the process of implementation/consideration:-

(i) Directive No. V regarding appointment of Wool Purchase Officer.

(ii) Directive No. VI regarding appointment of a top executive and a financial executive.

(iii) Directive No. VIII regarding drawing up a comprehensive programme for effecting overall economies to reduce costs.

SALE OF BLANKETS BY B.I.C.

5713. SHRI R. V. BADE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of blankets which were going to be exported to an African country without paying Excise Duty to the Government of India by the British India Corporation (B.I.C.) were seized by Government;

(b) whether the same Blankets were sold to Government at double the rate by the B.I.C. for the use of P.O.W's of Pakistan; and

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

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

(a) The Ministry of Foreign Trade issued orders in January, 1972 under the Defence of India Rules, 1971 with a view to requisitioning woollen blankets belonging to M/s. British India Corporation Limited, Kanpur, for the Director of Inspection (General

Stores), Department of Defence Production. In February, 1972, these orders were withdrawn to the extent they pertained to 50,000 blankets for which a commitment had been made for exports to Sudan.

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

**POST MASTER, TRIVANDRUM BEATEN UP
BY POSTAL EMPLOYEES**

5714. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether a Post Master at Trivandrum, Kerala had been beaten by the Postal employees belonging to the N.F.P.T.U. in March this year;

(b) if so, the action taken against these miscreants: and

(c) the steps taken to check the violent methods adopted by the N.F.P.T.U. workers against the workers of other Unions?

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

(b) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

(c) Any such case coming to notice is dealt with on merits and appropriate action is taken.

मजदूरों और कार्मिकों के लिए आकाशवाणी के विवरण

5715. श्री मूल अन्द डागा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की क्षमा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मजदूरों और कार्मिकों के लिए आकाशवाणी से ऐसे कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किए जाते हैं जिससे मजदूर और कार्मिक तथे श्रम कानून के परिचित रहें: और

(क) यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 1970-71 में इस कार्य के लिए विषय-वार कुल कितना राशि दिया गया?

सूचना और प्रसारण अन्वासन्य में राज्य पंची (शीमती नव्विनी सतपंची) : (क) जी, हाँ, यह आकाशवाणी के औद्योगिक कार्यक्रम में प्रसारित किया जाता है।

(ब) 1970-71 के दौरान 23 केन्द्रों से प्रसारित औद्योगिक कार्यक्रमों की कुल अवधि 3762 घण्टे 4 मिनट थी।

**SUPPLY OF GUNNY BAGS TO CEMENT
CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED**

5716. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the name of suppliers of gunny bags to the Cement Corporation of India Limited, with rates and the terms of contract entered into for the last three years:

(b) whether all suppliers supply the bags according to terms and whether all such contracts with the suppliers were made after going through formal procedure; and

(c) if not, the discrepancies and objections raised by Government audit party?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR
PRASAD): (a) Gunny bags have so far
been supplied by the following to the
Cement Corporation:-

- (1) M/s. Kheruka & Co., Calcutta
- (2) M/s. Kataruka & Co., Paina.
- (3) M/s. Duncan Bros., Calcutta
- (4) M/s. Jardine & Henderson, Calcutta
- (5) M/s. Saraf Agencies (P) Ltd., Calcutta
- (6) M/s. Thisa (I) Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta

Ordinarily the price of the bags for each month's delivery is determined on the basis of average price of standard heavy cess quoted in the Gunny Trade Association daily reports for ready delivery ruling two months prior to the month of delivery, e.g. for March delivery, the average rate ruling during January will apply.

The supply of gunny bags has also to conform to the prescribed specifications and packing requirements, subject to inspection by the Principal of Jute Technology or his authorised representatives.

(b) Yes, Sir, except on a few occasions when the stock position of bags in the cement factory came down to a very low level and bags had to be purchased at fixed rates.

(c) Certain minor discrepancies were initially raised by the Government audit party in respect of the accounts for the period 1970-71 but on their being satisfactorily explained by the Corporation, the objections have been dropped.

राजस्थान में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये लाइसेंस जारी करना

5717. श्री पन्ना लाल बाल्याल : क्या अधिकारिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में राजस्थान में किस-किस प्रकार के उद्योग स्थापित किये गये हैं और वे किन-किन स्थानों पर हैं ?

अधिकारिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : राजस्थान सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार पिछले तीन वर्षों में राज्य में स्थापित किये गये उद्योगों का विवरण निम्न प्रकार है :—

1. मशीन ट्रूस संयंक ; अजमेर
2. पावर केवल प्लान्ट ; कोटा
3. सुगर मिल, केशोराय ; पाटन
4. रोलर फ्लोर मिल ; कोटा
5. सिल्वेटिक प्लान्ट ; कोटा
6. लिंगिको मैग्नीज प्लान्ट ; जयपुर
7. टेक्सटाइल मिल्स ; गुलाबपुरा
8. 3 बनस्पति और 1 आयल संयंक, जयपुर
9. पाली, भवानीयण्डी और सरदार शहर की तीन कपड़ा मिलों का विस्तार।

SURVEY OF LADAKH REGION BY BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

5718. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA : Will

the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Botanical Survey of India has undertaken botanical exploration tour of the Ladakh region in Jammu and Kashmir State; and if so, the outcome thereof;

(b) whether it is proposed to undertake the survey of plants and herbs in the above region; and

(c) whether the Botanical Survey of India propose to set up a herbarium in Ladakh in view of a large variety of herbs and plants grown in the area; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) The Botanical Survey of India took up the project entitled "Botanical Exploration of Chamba Lahul-Spiti and Ladakh" and one collection tour to Ladakh was undertaken during July-September 1970 when about 341 plant specimens and 40 varieties of seeds were collected.

(b) Yes, Sir; the survey work has already been initiated.

(c) There is at present no proposal to set up a Herbarium at Ladakh. The plants collected from Ladakh area are being deposited in the Herbarium of the Northern Circle of the Botanical Survey of India at Dehra Dun, under whose jurisdiction the Ladakh area falls.

BOTANICAL EXPLORATION TOURS CONDUCTED BY THE BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

5719. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of botanical exploration tours conducted by various circles of the Botanical Survey of India during the last three years;

(b) the number and species of plants and herbs collected during the above tours;

(c) the money spent on the tours and collection and preservation of plant specimens;

(d) whether the collection of specimen of plants has been made available to botanists and plant scientists in the country; and

(e) whether the botanical survey in the various parts of the country has any plans for providing assistance to Orchard owners, farm keepers or forest officials?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The total number of botanic exploration tours conducted by the Botanical Survey of India during the last three years is 99.

(b) About 13,498 species and 80,990 specimens were collected during those tours.

(c) Rs. 1,01,257.75.

(d) Botanical specimens are supplied by the Botanical Survey of India to research institutions, universities etc. on demand. The Herbaria of the Survey are also open to scientists and provide facilities for consultation and reference.

(e) Yes Sir. The Indian Botanic Garden of the Botanical Survey of India at Sibpur advises orchard owners and supplies them plant material from its nurseries. The Regional Circles of the Survey also do this on a smaller scale. The Botanical Survey of India also works in collaboration with the Forest Departments, particularly for preservation of rare plant species.

देश में अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्तियों को जिन्हा जला देने और उनके भक्तानों को जलाने की घटनाएँ

5720. श्री अम्बेश : क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत हीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक राज्य में अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों को जिन्हा जलाने, उनके भक्तानों को जलाने, चुनावी

जमीनों पर जबरदस्ती कब्जा करने तथा उन हो अन्य प्रकार से बेहजत करने की पृथक्-पृथक् किसी-किसी घटनाएँ हुईं ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक ऐसी घटना के संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की ?

यह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० ओहसिन) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकारों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है।

SC AND ST EMPLOYEES IN A.I.R. STATIONS

5721. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I, II, III and IV Employees at all the Radio Stations separately in India;

(b) the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees out of the above; and

(c) if the reservation quota for the above communities is not complete, the action propose to be taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the Sabha.

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिद जातियों के व्यक्तियों की पदोन्नति के लिए पृथक् बरीमता सूची

5722. श्री अम्बेश : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्तियों की पदोन्नति के लिए पदों के आवश्यक की व्यवस्था करने के संबंध में दिनांक 11 जुलाई, 1968 के अपने आदेशों का पुनरीकाश करने का है; और

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे नियम बनाने का है जिसके अन्तर्गत ऐसे कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति के लिए अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के कर्मचारियों की एक पृथक वरीयता सूची रखी जायेगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य संघी (श्री राम निवास शिर्डी) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) गृह मंत्रालय के दिनांक 11 जुलाई, 1968 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 1-12-67-स्थापना (ग) के आदेशों में पदोन्नति के लिए आरक्षित रिक्त पदों को भरने की कार्यविधि विस्तृत रूप से दी गई है। श्रेणी-III तथा श्रेणी-IV के आरक्षित रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों की पृथक प्रवर्त्तन-सूचियां बनानी होती हैं। उपरोक्त आदेशों में, अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों की श्रेणी-III से श्रेणी-II में पदोन्नति, श्रेणी-II के भीतर पदोन्नति, तथा श्रेणी-II से श्रेणी-I के प्रथम चरण में पदोन्नति, जिनमें पदोन्नति के लिए आरक्षणों की व्यवस्था नहीं है, की कार्यविधि भी विस्तार से दी गई है। यह कार्यविधि सन्तोषप्रद ढंग से चल रही है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक नहीं जान पड़ता कि दिनांक 11 जुलाई, 1968 के आदेशों को संशोधित किया जाए या ऐसे नियम बनाए जाएं जिनके अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की एक पृथक वरीयता सूची रखी जाए।

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S DIRECTIVE TO GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA TO TREAT RESERVED VACANCY AS UNRESERVED WITHOUT CENTRE'S CONCURRENCE

5723. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have issued any order to the Government of Orissa that reserved vacancy for Scheduled

Caste and Tribe can be declared as unreserved without prior concurrence of the Central Government;

(b) whether the Government of Orissa is following the same; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No, Sir. The reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services under the State Governments are the concern of the respective State Governments under Article 335 read with Articles 16(4) and 12 of the Constitution. Hence, no orders in this regard can be issued by the Government of India to the State Governments.

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

DELHI-RANCHI STD SYSTEM

5724. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start Subscribers Trunk Dialing for Ranchi (Bihar) from Delhi; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the time by which it would be started?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. B AHUGUNA): (a) Not at present.

(b) the Present trunk traffic between Delhi and Ranchi is not sufficiently high to justify a point-to-point Subscriber Trunk Dialling route. The routes having higher traffic are being taken up first. The Ranchi-Delhi route is expected to be put under STD by the end of the Fifth Plan period.

JURISDICTION OF C.B.I. AND OF VIGILANCE COMMISSION

5726. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation and Vigilance Commission are working jointly in co-ordination with each other; and

(b) if not, what are their specific jurisdictions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The Central Bureau of Investigation is an investigating agency of the Central Government responsible for the investigation of certain classes of offences notified under the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act 1946. The Central Vigilance Commission is an advisory body responsible for generally coordinating the work of and advising Ministries/Departments/ Central Government Undertakings in respect of matters pertaining to the maintenance of integrity in administration. The Central Vigilance Commission also entrusts to the Central Bureau of Investigation whenever it considers necessary complaints etc. against public servants for preliminary inquiry or regular investigation.

To ensure coordination between the Central Bureau of Investigation and the Central Vigilance Commission officers of the two organisations hold meetings and discussions at appropriate levels as often as required.

DEPUTATIONISTS IN N.I.D.C. LIMITED

5728. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on deputation in the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited at present;

(b) whether any of such persons have been absorbed or proposed to be absorbed in the Corporation; and

(c) whether the pay-scales and other benefits enjoyed in the Corporation by such persons are more favourable than those they were eligible to in their parent Departments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) There are nine officers now on deputation to NIDC.

(b) Out of these 9, one has given his option for absorption in the NIDC. The others have not been asked to give their options as they have not completed two years.

(c) the deputationists are getting higher emoluments than they were getting in their parent departments, because either the pay-scales are higher or they are getting deputation allowances. Those who are drawing upto Rs. 1600 p.m. are also entitled to bonus.

गृह मंत्रालय में हिन्दी अनुवादकों को स्थायी बनाना

5729. श्री विजय पाल सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी अनुवादकों के अस्थायी पदों में से 80 प्रतिशत पदों को मार्च, 1972 में रेगुलर किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनमें हरिजनों और अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये कितने अनुवादक हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ.एच. मोहरेन) (क) और (ख). हिन्दी अनुवादक प्रेड ii के 13 अस्थायी पद थे। इनमें दो पर अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्ति आसीन हैं। 13 पदों में से 6 पद 3 वर्ष से पहले बनाये गये थे। नियमों के अनुसार इन 6 पदों के 80 प्रतिशत अर्थात् 5 पदों को, स्थायी पदों में परिवर्तित कर दिया गया है। इन पदों पर अभी तक पुष्टीकरण नहीं किया गया है।

SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIALS TO SMALL SCALS INDUSTRIAL UNITS BY PUBLIC SECTOR IMPORTERS

5730. SHRI S.C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small Scale Industrial Units get some of the imported raw material from the public sector importers at more than 100 percent of their landed cost;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the public sector importers of raw material neither supply the material in time nor the material of required category; and

(d) whether Small Scale Industrial Units are charged higher rates than the rates charged for large scale units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

MANUFACTURING PROGRAMME BY MOLINS (INDIA) PVT. LTD.

5731. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what was the manufacturing programme originally submitted by Molins (India) Private Limited to Government at the time of Population for industrial licences;

(b) whether the programme has undergone any change;

(c) if so, what were the changes showing date against each; and

(d) the reasons for allowing the changes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The manufacture of Cigarette making machinery or its components and

space parts is not covered by the First schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. In the proposal submitted by M/s. Molins of India Ltd. in 1963 for the manufacture of Cigarette making machines, packing machine; wrapping machines and Tobacco cutting machines, they had indicated the following phased manufacturing programme :

Item of manu facture	Percentage of imported content		
	1 year	2nd year	3rd year
1. Cigarette making machines	40%	30%	15%
2. Packing ma- chines	30%	25%	15%
3. Wrapping Ma- chines	25%	15%	7½%
4. Tobacco Cut- ting Mehines	45%	30%	15%

(b) The firm has not submitted any changed programme for the consideration of Government.

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

ISSUE OF LICENCES TO MOLINS (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED.

5732. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the Number and value of licences showing currency areas issued to M/s. Molins (India) Private Ltd. for spare parts and CKD machinery during the last three years;

(b) the number of machines showing their type and value which were imported as demonstration units by the Company since its registration;

(c) the names of the parties to whom these machines were disposed off and at what price; and

(d) which are the other manufacturers of cigarette machinery in India and what is the

share of this Company in the industry in terms of production and as well as value?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) During the last three years the following three import licences were issued in favour of M/s. Molins India Limited for the import of components/parts for making cigarette machinery:

year	Source	Value
1969-70	I.D.A.	Rs. 18,00,000
1970-71	I.D.A.	Rs. 7,82,731
1971-72	UK AID	Rs 2,37,027

During this period no licences were issued for import of CKD machinery in favour of this firm.

(b) and (c). One Mark 8 maker with the plug assembly attachment only was imported on C.C.P. basis as a demonstration unit in Oct., 1966.

The same was re-exported by M/s. Molins (India) Limited in March 1968. The question of their disposing of the machines to any other party in the circumstances does not arise.

(d) In the organised sector, M/s. Molins India Private Limited is the only unit which is manufacturing cigarette machinery.

LICENCES FOR NEW COMPANIES IN KERALA

5733. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether licences to set up new Companies in the State of Kerala have granted during the year 1971-72;

(b) if so, the names of the persons whom licences have been granted;

(c) the employment potential of the projects ; and

(d) whether Government have also provided financial assistance to certain companies and if so, the amount of assistance provided?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Statistics are not maintained financial year-wise. However two licences have been granted for the establishment of new industrial undertakings in the State of Kerala during 1972 (upto 31-3-1972), but no licence has been issued during the calendar year 1971.

(b) The details of all the licences/letters of intent issued, showing also the industry to which they relate, are regularly published in the Weekly Bulletin of Industrial licences, Import Licences and export Licences, the Weekly, 'Indian Trade Journal' and the Monthly, 'Journal of Industry and Trade'. Copies of these publications are supplied to Parliament Library.

(c) The combined employment potential of the two projects is expected to be as under:-

1. Managerial	5
2. Supervisory	99
3. Clerical	51
4. Labour	650
TOTAL	805

(d) Government of India does not directly give any financial assistance to industrial concerns.

EXECUTIVE TRAINING TO SECTION OFFICERS OF CENTRAL SECRETARIAT SERVICE IN STATES

5734. **SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Evaluation Report conducted by the Training Division of the Cabinet Secretariat on a scheme for imparting executive training in the States to the Section Officers of the Central Secretariat Service has been submitted to Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made in the report;

(c) whether the grant of an incentive in the form of advance increments or accelerated promotion for officers completing

this training has also been recommended in this report; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to implement the recommendations?

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

(b) to (d). The main recommendations in the Report are:-

1. *Duration of Training* : The existing period of 16 months training is suitable.
2. *Level of Trainees* : Officers with 3 years of service in the grade of Section Officer and within the age group of 30 to 45 should be made eligible for training.
3. *Contents of training* : The emphasis during the executive training should be not merely on the trainees watching the other officers at work but the trainees themselves should hold actual jobs in the field including the District Headquarters in order to enable them to get a deep insight of legal procedures and develop a judicious outlook.
4. *Incentives* : The Officers selected for executive training should be given suitable compensatory allowance in addition to their usual pay and allowances admissible to them in Delhi to enable them to meet the cost of two establishments. Such of the officers who, before deputation for executive training, are in possession of Government accommodation should be allowed to retain the same during the entire period of the training on the usual terms. The fact that a CSS Officer had undergone executive training should be treated as an additional qualification while considering his suitability for promotion. Except in matter of incentives, the other main recommendations have been found acceptable. In the matter of incentives, it is

proposed to examine the matter in detail on the basis of the recommendations which the Third Pay Commission may make in their Report in due course.

SELECT LIST FOR APPOINTMENT AS DEPUTY SECRETARIES C.S.S.

5737. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the conditions of eligibility for inclusion of Under Secretaries of the Central Secretariat Service in the Select List for appointment as Deputy Secretaries as applicable from time to time, commencing from the date following the initial constitution of the Selection grade;

(b) whether it has been accepted that generally not more than 1/5th of persons in the Select List will be selected on the basis of merit and whether this condition has not been observed at any time in the last 5 years; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the target dates fixed for bringing out the select List every year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Selection Grade of the CSS was constituted in October, 1955. Thereafter Select Lists of Grade I Officers of the CSS for promotion to the Selection Grade were prepared on the basis of merit, and the procedure laid down by Government for such merit selections was followed. In October, 1962, the CSS Rules covering *Inter-alia* Grade I and Selection Grade of the Service were made and as required therein Promotion Regulations to Grade I and Selection Grade were also promulgated in November, 1964. At present, Select Lists for the Selection Grade of the CSS are prepared in accordance with these promotion Regulations.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) while no target dates have been fixed for bringing out the Select List, a time

Schedule for preparation and issue of Select Lists without avoidable delay is being followed.

APPLICATIONS FROM PUNJAB AND HARYANA FOR SETTING UP OF INDUSTRIES

5738. SHRI B.S. BHAURA: Will the Minister INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by the Director, Small Scale Industries, for setting up of industries from Punjab and Haryana during the current year; and

(b) how many of the applications for Setting up of industries have been accepted and rejected separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). No permission or licence from Government is generally required for setting up a small scale unit.

सीमेंट की कमी और उसकी ओर बाजारी

5739 श्री के० भालम्ना: क्या ओपोगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि आजकल सीमेंट ओर बाजारी में विक रहा है;

(ख) क्या वर्ष में एक बार सीमेंट की इस प्रकार की कमी हो ही जाती है परन्तु उस समय भी वह ओर बाजारी में मिलता रहता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस कमी को स्पाई रूप से दूर करने का कोई उपाय करने पर विचार कर रही है?

ओपोगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री तिद्देश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) बामतौर पर प्रत्येक वर्ष मई से सितम्बर की अवधि में बाजारों के लाने-लेजाने के लिए रेल के मालदिल्लियों का मार्ग बदलने के कारण

देश के कुछ क्षेत्रों में सीमेंट की स्थानीय कमी उत्पन्न हो जाती है।

(ग) इन भौसमी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय किये जा रहे हैं जैसे मालदिल्लियों की सम्प्ररण स्थिति में सुधार करना, सीमेंट का उत्पादन बढ़ाना, कमी वाले क्षेत्रों में सीमेंट ले जाना, यहां तक कि अधिक भाड़े पर लम्बे मार्गों पर सीमेंट ले जाना, ऐसे क्षेत्रों के निकट सीमेंट के भण्डार बनाना और उसके बाद सीमेंट सड़क और या/रेल आदि से ले जाना। इसके अलावा, विक्रय मूल्य निर्धारित करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को भी अधिकार दिए गए हैं। उदाहरणार्थ, दिल्ली प्रशासन ने संचराज्ञ क्षेत्र दिल्ली में सीमेंट का खुदरा मूल्य निर्धारित करने के लिए सीमेंट को दिल्ली विशिष्ट वस्तु (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1971 के अधिकार क्षेत्र के अधीन लाने के लिए 28 अप्रैल, 1972 को एक आदेश जारी किया है।

पहाड़गंज, नई दिल्ली में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के एक कर्मचारी से नकदी का कवित सूट लिया जाना

5740. श्री के० भालम्ना : क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ दिन पूर्व कुछ लुटेरों ने भी एम० एस० के एक कर्मचारी से दिन-दहाड़े पहाड़गंज में सारा स्पष्टा लूट लिया;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने हवा में गोली भी चलाई थी;

(ग) क्या उन्हें अभी तक पकड़ा नहीं जा सका है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस घटना संबंधी पूर्ण तथ्य क्या है?

यूह भंगालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एक० एक० नौहसिन) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(a) अब तक ये पकड़े नहीं गए हैं।

(b) दिनांक 24-4-1972 को प्रातः दिल्ली दुरुष योजना के बजाएँ थी के० एल० वर्मानी बाहन सं० ३० औ० एल० एल० 1724 में रुपया एकविंत करने की ड्यूटी पर थे। उन्होंने पहाड़गंज क्षेत्र में स्थित विभिन्न स्थानों पर चार दुरुष केन्द्रों से 3629.44 रुपये एकविंत किए और प्रातः लगभग 7 बजकर 15 मिनट पर वे नेहरू बाजार के दुरुष केन्द्र सं० 279 में पहुंचे और उस केन्द्र से उन्होंने 772.38 रुपये की बनराशि प्राप्त की जिससे एकविंत कुल रकम 4401.82 रुपये हो गई। उन्होंने अपना बैग बूथ की बेज पर रखा जिसमें उनके निजी 40 रुपयों समेत समूर्ण बनराशि, कुछ कार्यालयी दस्तावेज तथा शोक्सपियर पर एक पुस्तक थी। जैसे ही वे विक्रय प्राप्ति के विवरण पर हस्ताक्षर करने लगे तो लगभग 22/24 वर्ष का एक युवक दुरुष केन्द्र में प्रविष्ट हुआ और उसने 10/- रुपये की रेजारी मांगी। श्री के० एल० वर्मानी ने देने से इनकार किया और विक्रय प्राप्ति विवरण पर हस्ताक्षर करते रहे। उस जवान लड़के ने रुपयों को टेबल से उठाया और डाक्टर लेन की तरफ भागा। श्री के० एल० वर्मानी ने शोर किया और लड़के का पीछा किया। बाहन कर्मचारी भी पीछा करने में शामिल हुए। दुरुष केन्द्र से करीब 80 गज की दूरी पर लड़के ने बैग को प्रतीक्षा कर रही चाकलेट रंग की ऐम्बेसेडर कार नं० ३०० औ० एल० के० 3902 के पास खड़े उसकी उम्र के दो लड़कों में से एक को दे दिया। जब श्री के० एल० वर्मानी लड़के के पास पहुंचे तो उसने पिस्तौल जैसे एक हथियार से उन्हें डराया धमकाया। तीनों लड़के कार में बसन्त रोड़ की तरफ भाग निकले। भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 392 के अन्तर्गत पहाड़गंज पुस्तिस बाना दिल्ली में प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट सं० 321 दिनांक 24-4-1972 के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज किया गया है। कार नं० ३०० औ० एल० के० 3902 का विवरण मालूम किया गया। यह फियट कार एक लक्खरार श्री राम शर्मा सी-९ निजामुदीन निवासी की है। इस से मालूम होता है कि अभियुक्त जाली नम्बर प्लेट का प्रयोग कर रहे थे। अब तक अभियुक्त नहीं पकड़े गये हैं। जांच की जा रही है।

VISIT OF DACOIT INFESTED AREAS IN MADHYA PRADESH BY THE TASK FORCE

5741. SHRI M. RAJANGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Task Force constituted by the Government of India had visited the dacoit infested areas in Madhya Pradesh on the 22nd and 23rd April, 1972;

(b) if so, the measures suggested by the Task Force to eradicate the dacoity menace; and

(c) the form and extent of Central assistance to be made available in that regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The Team that had been constituted for drawing up plans for eradication of dacoity in the Chambal Valley area had gone to the area to acquaint itself with the problems on the ground, and to hold discussions with the representatives of the state Governments. The Team will formulate its recommendations in due course when the question of Central assistance, if any, will be considered.

EXPANSION OF POST RESTANTE SECTION OF POSTAL DEPARTMENT

5742. SHRI M. RAJANGAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand and adequately staff the Post Restante Section of the Postal Department in all major cities of India so as to make it more popular and useful for the public; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The 'Post-restante' service is working satisfactorily and is meeting adequately the needs of the class of persons, who avail this service. The question of expanding this service or adequately staffing the concerned sections in post offices, does not, therefore, arise.

DOLLARS AND STERLING IN ORDINARY MAIL

5743. SHRI M. RAJANGAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large amount of Cash Dollars and Sterling are received from foreign countries to various addresses in India through ordinary Mail;

(b) if so, the amount involved every month; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No Sir, in as much as the Indian Post Office does not admit such articles in ordinary or registered post.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Any article suspected to contain such articles in breach of Government orders will be tendered to Customs for such action as may be required under the Customs regulations.

STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT OF INDIAN AND EASTERN NEWSPAPERS SOCIETY ON NEWS-PRINT ALLOCATION POLICY

5744. SHRI M. RAJANGAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the Statement of the President of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society that the new newsprint allocation policy would have a disastrous effect on the economy and growth of newspapers; and

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

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

(b) *Prima facie*, there is no reason to believe that the effect on the economy and growth of newspapers will be disastrous. Government would, however, like to await the report of the Fact-finding Committee recently appointed before coming to a final conclusion.

MEDIUM-SCALE INDUSTRIES IN TAMIL NADU

5745. SHRI M. RAJANGAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of medium scale industries in Tamil Nadu and the items manufactured by them;

(b) the total investment in the medium scale industries in the State; and

(c) the number of persons employed therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Separate statistics are not maintained in respect of medium scale industries. Further, there is no separate classification of Industries into large and medium scale.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONE LINES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND MAHAD

5746. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) Number of times the Telegraphs and Telephone lines between Bombay and Mahad remained out of order during the year from 1st April, 1971 to 31st March, 1972;

(b) the causes of both the lines getting out of order and the steps being taken in this regard;

(c) the number of telegrams sent by post during 1st April, 1971 to 31st March, 1972

between the two places where the telephone and telegraphs lines remained out of order; and

(d) whether the money charged for telegrams over and above the money chargeable for postal service was refunded to the senders and if not, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA): (a) 189 times.

(b) Mainly due to thefts of copper wire which will be replaced by galvanised iron wire.

(c) From Bombay to Mahad:	3896
From Mahad to Bombay	6616
<hr/>	
TOTAL	10512

(d) Yes, whenever justification for such refunds existed.

TELEPHONE ADVISORY COMMITTEES FOR RURAL AREAS

5747. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether appointment of Telephone Advisory Committees for rural areas on the lines of similar Committees for cities like Bombay and Poona is contemplated;

(b) If so, when; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b) The question of setting up of Telephone Advisory Committees on Divisional basis, excluding exchanges having their own Advisory Committees, is at present under consideration of Government.

(c) Does not arise.

DEPOSIT OF THREE HUNDRED RUPEES FOR NEW TELEPHONE

5748. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether rupees three hundreds are ordered to be deposited by a subscriber of new telephone at Post Offices besides installation fee and quarterly rent;

(b) whether an interest is earned on the said amount of advance rent; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to pay the interest on such amounts of advance rent to the subscribers at the close of each financial year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA): (a) an advance rental of one year, i.e., Rs. 320/- or Rs. 400/-, within the local area of a telephone exchange system or the annual rental depending upon the actual length of telephone connections beyond the local area is recoverable from all prospective non-OYT telephone subscribers in Measured rate areas only in addition to the quarterly rental and installation fees before a telephone connection is provided.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

UNDER STAFFED TELEPHONE AND POSTAL DIVISIONS OF U.P.

5749. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a general shortage of members of staff of Class III in Telephone and Postal Divisions of Uttar Pradesh Circle;

(b) whether in absence of full staff the desired efficiency is not possible;

(c) number of staff (i) justified and (ii) working; and

(d) the action Government propose to take to bring out the desired efficiency in the above two wings of the Department in Uttar Pradesh Circle?

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

(a) There are temporary shortages in Offices which are made up by new

recruitments and employment on overtime.

(b) The question does not arise, as efforts are made to man the requisite positions and to maintain the desired efficiency.

(c) Justified Staff, Postal—15674, Telephones—6143, Working Staff—Postal—14289, Telephones—5638.

(d) It will be seen that shortage is of the order of 8% and recruitments are being expedited; short duty staff is also being used to ensure better staffing in offices to maintain efficiency.

FACTORY MANUFACTURING FAKE GOLD BISCUITS UNEARTHED IN DELHI

5750. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a factory manufacturing fake gold biscuits was discovered in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the number of arrests made in this regard and the recoveries made; and

(c) the action taken to check such activities?

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

(b) Two persons were arrested. A car, presses, dyes electric motor, chemical battery cells, containers, 41-fake gold biscuits and 9 unpolished biscuits and other appliances were recovered.

(c) Efforts are being made to arrest other persons involved in the case, to trace the source of raw materials used in manufacturing fake gold biscuits, the mode of disposal, and the agents through whom the fake gold biscuits were being disposed of. Investigation in this case is continuing.

EXPORT OF HEAVY WATER

5751. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA

PANDEY: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been exporting heavy water to other countries;

(b) whether Government are making efforts to utilise the heavy water in the country itself; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

PRODUCTION IN INDUSTRIAL SECTORS

5752. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the actual level of production in various key industrial sectors as against the estimated level of production during the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-2002/72.

STRICT CENSORSHIP OF FILMS FOR EXPORT

5753. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether various suggestions have been given from time to time for strict censorship of the films exported to ensure correct presentation of Indian life and culture; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The Estimates Committee (in their Second Report, 1967-68) and the Enquiry Committee on Film Censorship have *inter alia* recommended censorship of films meant for exhibition abroad by the Central Board of Film Censors.

(b) Only those films are allowed to be exported which are either certified by the Central Board of Film Censors, or cleared by the Advisory Board set up by the Ministry of Finance for scrutiny of Indian films sought to be exported for exhibition outside India, which include representatives of the Central Board of Film Censors.

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING OVER A.I.R.

5754. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the earnings through commercial broadcasting likely during 1971-72, and
- (b) further steps being taken for the extension of this service during 1972-73.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY): (a) Gross earnings are of the order of Rs. 4,23,00,000

(b) Commercial Broadcasting Service was not extended to any new centre during 1971-72. But it is proposed to extend this service to ten more stations during next two years.

LOCATION OF RADIO STATIONS IN NEFA

5755. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey for location of five Radio Stations in NEFA has been completed and if so, the decisions thereon;

(b) whether any decision has been taken on the setting up of another high-power

station to cover the Western part of NEFA; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) (a) and (b) NEFA Administration who were asked to conduct a survey reported subsequently that instead of having a large number of radio stations with low power transmitters in the area, they would prefer to have a high power transmitter at Tezpur for Western NEFA to supplement the high power transmitter at Dibrugarh which covers Eastern NEFA. The proposal for a high power transmitter at Tezpur has accordingly been sanctioned.

(c) It is estimated to cost about Rs. 90 lakh and will include the transmitter, studios, staff quarters and receiving facilities.

R M S CLASS III EMPLOYEES UNION MADURAI

5756. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have recently received any representation from All India RMS Employees Union Class III, Madurai Branch,

(b) if so, the gist thereof, and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No representation from All India RMS Employees Union Class III Madurai Branch has been received by the P&T Board recently. In accordance with the prescribed channel of communication between Administration and the Staff, memoranda/representations received from the recognized Central Unions/Associations only are required to be examined at the Board level for taking necessary action. Representations/ memoranda from Branch Unions are required to be examined at the appropriate lower level.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

PENDING APPLICATIONS FOR STORAGE OF ELECTRICAL BOILING SPIRIT FROM KERALA, TAMIL NADU AND MYSORE

5757. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for the storage of Electrical Boiling Spirit by industrial units in the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Mysore, pending for disposal with the Chief Inspector of Explosives, Nagpur as on 31st March, 1972;

(b) whether any complaints from any industries or other sections of the public have been received against this officer; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof, and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) It is presumed that the information is required in respect of applications for storage of "Special Boiling Point Spirit" (also marketed as SBP Spirit, n-Hexane) which is a petroleum product and used as a solvent in many industries. The number of applications pending for disposal with the Chief Inspector of Explosives, Nagpur is as under:

Kerala	2
Tamil Nadu	1
Mysore	1

(b) and (c). Of the 4 cases mentioned in (a) above, a complaint was received only from one party and on his behalf from the Travancore Chamber of Commerce, Alleppey, to the effect that there has been delay in the issue of licence. As soon as this complaint came to the notice of the Chief Inspector of Explosives Nagpur, the proposal was scrutinised and approval communicated in principle. Additional information regarding fee and other relevant documents have been called for from the party for the grant of licence.

SETTING UP OF INDUSTRIES IN KERALA DURING FOURTH PLAN

5758. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industries set up in the State of Kerala in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the District-wise break-up thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). In the Central Sector, the industrial projects set up in the State of Kerala so far are as follows:-

1. Hindustan Insecticides, Alwaye (Distt. Ernakulam).

2. H.M.T, Kalamassay (Distt. Ernakulam).

3. Cochin Refinery, Cochin (Distt. Ernakulam).

4. FACT, Alwaye (Distt. Ernakulam).

5. Cochin Fertilisers, Cochin (Distt. Ernakulam).

6. Ear Earth Factory, Alwaye (Distt. Ernakulam).

In the Fourth Five Year Plan, provision has been included for the setting up/completion of the following Central Industrial Projects:-

1. Second Shipyard, Cochin (Distt. Ernakulam).

2. FACT (IV stage expansion), Alwaye (Distt. Ernakulam).

3. Cochin Fertilizer, Cochin (Distt. Ernakulam).

4. Cochin Refinery (Expansion) Cochin (Distt. Ernakulam).

5. Travancore Titanium (Central Share, Alwaye (Distt. Ernakulam).

6. Plantations (Central Share. (Distt. Ernakulam)

In the Private sector, the number of industrial licensing applications received, licences and letters of intent issued, during the last three years in respect of the State of Kerala, are as given below:-

Year	No. of applications received under Ind. (D & R) Act, 1951.	No. of licences issued	No. of letters of intent issued.
1979	45(21)	(1)	10(3)
1970	46(20)	10(1)	15(8)
1971	45(21)	7(—)	25(10)

Note.— Figures in bracket refer to new industrial undertakings.

In addition to above, the number of small scale industries which sought registration with the State Director of Industries, Kerala during the last three years, is as follows:-

Year	Cumulative as on 31st December	During the year
1969	7873	
1970	10554	2681
1971	12682	2128

The District-wise details of these Small Units are not available.

FUNDS FOR SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES IN KERALA DURING FOURTH PLAN

5759. SHRIMATARGAJ BHVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the fund allotted by Central Government to the State of Kerala for establishing small scale industries during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount utilised so far; and

(c) the details of new industries which are being established and which have started functioning Region-wise;?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) A sum of Rs. 462.00 lakhs was allotted by the Union Government to Kerala for setting up small scale industries, including the establishment of industrial estates, during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) A sum of Rs. 240.21 lakhs was spent up to the end of March, 1972.

(c) The State Government have been requested to furnish the necessary information which will be laid on the Table of the House.

बिहार में बन लेख के निकट कारबाहेर की स्थापना

5760. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में बनों के निकट कोई फैक्टरी लगाने की किसी योजना पर सरकार विचार कर रही है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क). जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

SETTING UP OF A PAPER UNIT BY CENTURY PULP IN U.P.

5761. SHRI A. SHAFEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of Century Pulp (a monopoly house) for a paper unit in Uttar Pradesh is being considered under joint venture scheme; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme and its effect on the licensed unit in the area in respect of allocation of forest produce?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT(SHRI SIDDEHSHWAR PRASAD):

(a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme is based on the raw material available in the Terai area of Nanital District in U.P. and envisages the manufacture of (i) 30,000 tonnes of Chemical Pulp, (ii) 20,000 tonnes of Dissolving Grade Pulp, (iii) 10,000 tonnes of speciality Pulp and (iv) 30,000 tonnes of Writing and Printing Paper, per annum on the basis maximum utilisation of plant and machinery. Establishment of this unit will not affect the availability of raw materials for the other licenced unit in the area.

SETTING UP OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES IN ANDHRA PRADESH DURING FOURTH PLAN

5762. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of small scale industries set up in the backward Districts of Andhra Pradesh in the last three years;

(b) the financial training, power, marketing and other facilities given to them;

(c) the names of small-scale industries proposed to be set up in 1972 and 1973 in the backward districts of the State, district-wise; and

(d) the funds allotted for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The State Government have been requested to furnish the necessary information which will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The total approved outlay for 1972-73 for village and small industries is Rs. 152 lakhs.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT BY ANDHRA PRADESH FOR EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED

5763. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have submitted a scheme for solving problem of unemployment among educated persons and sought financial assistance for this purpose;

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

(c) the amount of money given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The Government of Andhra Pradesh had submitted proposals in 1971 involving an outlay of Rs. 1,65 lakhs during the Fourth Plan period for seven broad categories of schemes viz., Medical & Public Health Engineering (Rs. 35 lakhs), Agro Industries Corporation (Rs. 26 lakhs), Industries Schemes (Rs. 696 lakhs), self-employment for ITI technicians (Rs. 205 lakhs) Civil engineers and others (Rs. 389 lakhs) and printing industrial estate (Rs. 14 lakhs). The State Government had sought central assistance to a corresponding extent. This could not be considered in 1971-72 due to constraint of financial resources. Taking into account the financial resources in 1972-73, the Planning Commission has advised the State Government for formulating suitable special employment programmes for the benefit of job seekers and that additional central assistance up to a ceiling of Rs. 2.13 crores in 1972-73 could be made available to the State Government on the understanding that the State Government would also mobilise additional resources at least to an equal extent to finance such special programmes. The State Government has been accordingly requested to formulate detailed schemes within a ceiling of Rs. 4.26 crores in 1972-73 and furnish the same for consideration in the Planning Commission at an early date.

DISTRIBUTION OF ROYALTY EARNED BY CENTRAL ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING RESEARCH INSTITUTE, PILANI

5764. SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how much Royalty has been earned till 31st March, 1972 on the items released by Central Electronics and Engineering Research Institute CEERI, Pilani (Rajas-

than) and who are the recipients of this amount; and

(b) the basis on which the amount of Royalty has been distributed amongst the recipients?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) Details of amount of royalty/premia received on the Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani processes released through the National Research Development Corporation (N.R.D.C.) as available upto 31st December, 1971 are given below:—

- (i) Total amount received by N.R.D.C. by way of premia and royalty. Rs. 6,17,631.00
- (ii) Amount received by C.S.I.R. from N.R.D.C. in respect of processes in production. Rs. 3,38,192.00
- (iii) Amount transferred by CSIR to CEERI, Pilani Rs. 65,800.00
- (iv) Amount under transfer by CSIR to CEERI, Pilani. Rs. 1,27,442.00
- (v) Amount already distributed by CEERI, Pilani as Investigators' share. Rs. 65,800.00

Names of the recipients of the above amount are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2003/72].

In addition, a sum of Rs. 6,000/- was received directly by CEERI, Pilani on account of direct release of processes which has not yet been distributed.

(b) Amount of premia/royalties accrued out of the processes/products released by the National Laboratories/Institutes is distributed on the following basis as approved by the Governing Body of the CSIR:—

1. Premia and royalties accruing out of the exploitation of patented or other processes released through the NRDC.

(i) Investigator(s) concerned and others on the recommendation of the Director and in consultation with the Executive Council of the Laboratory/Institute 40%

(ii) N.R.D.C. 30%

(iii) C.S.I.R. (Industrial Research Fund) 30%

2. Where the process/patents etc. are released direct by the the CSIR.

(i) Investigator(s) concerned and others on the recommendation of the Director and in consultation with the Executive Council of the Laboratory/Institute 40%

(ii) C.S.I.R. (Industrial Research Fund) 60%

SUSPENSION OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES OF UTTAR PRADESH IN 1970 AND 1971

5765. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Postal Employees suspended during the calendar years 1970 and 1971 for suspected frauds or minor breach of discipline in U.P. Circle;

(b) the number of cases reviewed periodically and number sent to Court of Law for trial;

(c) number of cases in which suspension has gone up for more than a year and action taken in time, regularly to expedite their disposal;

(d) how many cases of (i) 1970 and (ii) 1971 have been finally disposed of both in respect of (i) suspected frauds (ii) minor irregularities; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and action Government propose to take to get such cases expedited?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) : (a). The number of postal employees suspended during the calender years 1970 and 1971 in U.P. Circle were 121 and 115 respectively.

(b) All cases were reviewed periodically. 38 cases were sent to court for trial.

(c) 96. Police authorities were addressed and approached for early finalisation of the cases pending with them for investigation. Divisional postal authorities have also been directed to take action for speedy finalisation of the disciplinary cases or for revoking suspension where found justified.

(d)	1970	1971
Suspected frauds	2	12
Minor irregularities	22	30

(e) The cases are scrutinised every month regularly and Divisional Superintendents are addressed for expediting finalisation of suspension cases.

LEGISLATION TO CURB POLITICAL DEFLECTIONS

5766. SHRIBANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draft legislation to curb political defections has been prepared; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is proposed to be introduced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). Prime Minister, while replying to the debate on the demand for grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs, had indicated the scope of the legislation in this behalf under consideration of Government. Appropriate legislation will be introduced in Parliament as early as possible.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

CURTAILMENT IN OUTLAY ON NAGARJUNA-SAGAR PROJECT

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: (Chittoor): I call the attention of the the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

'The reported drastic curtailment in outlay on the execution of Nagarjuna-sagar Project in Andhra Pradesh resulting in the threatened retirement of thousands of engineers and skilled and unskilled workers.'

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): The outlay for 1972-73 on Nagarjunasagar Project is Rs. 7 crores, about Rs. 3 crores lower than in the past years. The State Government have brought to the notice of the Government of India that retrenchment of 731 Engineers, 1113 technical and clerical staff and 992 class IV staff is being contemplated and have sought some special assistance from the Government of India to enable there deployment of these personnel. The possibilities of providing employment to the extent possible are being examined in consultation with other Central Ministries and the State Government.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: The statement of the Minister is short but not sweet. The problem of massive retrenchment likely to result from the curtailment in the plan outlay is understood by Government; the seriousness of the problem is also understood by them. I hope that Government will in those circumstances come out soon with measures to avert a retrenchment of this magnitude, particularly in view of the fact that the axe is to fall at the end of this month.

While the statement discloses Government's awareness of the problem and its solicitude to the affected persons, I am sure the massive retrenchment likely to arise betrays a lack of interest or

[Shri P. Narasimha Reddy]

difference on the part of Government. Curtailment of outlay inevitably slows down the pace of execution of this important project. It is a matter of regret that in regard to such a project of national importance, Government's attitude has been all along characterised by, I regret to say, indifference and neglect. This Project was commenced several decades ago, back in 1955, completion has been put off from Plan to Plan for lack of adequate outlay. It is well known that curtailment of outlay always leads to curtailment of staff. Government being aware of this will, I am sure, come out and avert such retrenchment.

The other side of the problem is stepping up the outlay and keeping up the pace of execution. This should not be lost sight of. That is why, in this particular statement made by the Minister, I would also like to draw the attention of the Minister to one sentence, namely, "... to enable the redeployment of these personnel." That means the personnel are in danger of retrenchment and are to be re-employed and employed elsewhere. That means it is necessarily cutting down the pace of execution of this important project. I wish the Government would not take such a view to tackle this problem of retrenchment, because, in view of the importance of this project, both aspects of the problem should not be lost sight of. The pace of execution of this project should not be allowed to slow down, as well as the retrenchment aspect which should also be averted.

In this connection, we are aware that the Fourth Plan in regard to Andhra Pradesh has been drastically revised and the axe has fallen primarily on the irrigation and power projects. The percentage of reduction in the revised plan compared to the original plan is as much as 18.5 per cent. This factor has also inevitably contributed to recurrence of a problem of this nature. This has been occurring not only now; it is occurring year after year, and plan after plan. This aspect of the problem also should not be lost sight of by the Minister. Steps should be taken to put an end once and for all to such recurrence of this problem, and it should be seen that retrenchment is avoided primarily to avoid the growth

of unemployment and also to ensure the timely and quick execution of this national project.

In view of these facts, I would like to ask the Minister whether he will give an assurance that the retrenchment would be averted at all costs. Secondly, whether, in view of the importance and national significance of the Nagarjunasagar project, the pace of execution of this project would not be allowed to slow down and that the personnel engaged in the work would be continued to be engaged in the same work without retrenchment.

Lastly, I want to know whether in view of the recurrence of trouble of this nature, which prolongs the completion of this important project, the Central Government would take over the further execution of this project or take over the Srisailam project and thus enable the State Government to deploy the required resources for completing this project at least in time?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : With regard to the observations of the hon. Member, I have got full sympathy with them. But in regard to the question that he has raised, it is not possible for us to say that we can avoid retrenchment altogether. We are trying to do whatever we can, to the extent that the people can be continued in employment. But no assurance can be given. But unfortunately, the staff is there in full strength. Therefore, we are trying to make adjustments.

With regard to the financing of the project itself, I can only submit that in the Fourth Plan assistance was given to the States as block grants or loans. But in so far as the Andhra Pradesh State is concerned, unfortunately they have got very little money in their Plan, and that is why the project has been suffering. I do not think there is any possibility to increase the amount, except by way of non-plan assistance.

With regard to the third question, namely, taking over, that is not possible, because it is not the Government policy and it is so

in all the irrigation sectors, in respect of taking over. At the moment, the present policy, as it stands, is that each State has got to stand on its own.

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH (Tirupathi): Sir, I am happy that the Minister has said, while replying, that the matter is drawing the attention of the Government, but then, the Minister of State has replied that he cannot give any assurance so that they can prevent the total retrenchment of the employees that are employed in the Nagarjunasagar project and in the Srisailam project. The employees concerned are related, both in the Nagarjunasagar project and the Srisailam project. In both the projects, the employees are nearly 3,000, skilled and unskilled workers.

It includes some engineers also. I learn from the State Government that the employees are going to be continued till the end of May, 1972 and after that period, they have no funds to continue them further and so they are likely to be retrenched. If so, it will be large scale retrenchment and it will add to the unemployment problem in the State. The State Government examined other possibilities to find out if they could be employed in other departments like panchayati raj, road and buildings etc. and they came to the conclusion that it was not possible. Because of the drought conditions and the inadequate financial resources, the State is not in a position to continue them further. In these circumstances, they are approaching the Central Government for funds to continue them further so that an acute problem of unemployment is not created.

Will the hon. Minister try to persuade the Central Government to allot some funds for continuing them further, without retrenching them?

Secondly, the hon. Minister is aware that Andhra Pradesh is short of power and a factory in Vijayawada had to close down due to shortage of electricity. Cement is selling at a high price; in addition there is the unemployment problem also which has been created due to its closure. Therefore, there is urgent need for completing the Srisailam project so that more

power could be given to the State. Could the hon. Minister make any promise that he would prevail upon the Central Government to get some funds to complete the Srisailam project so that the power shortage in Andhra Pradesh could be met to some extent and the threatened retrenchment may not take place?

DR. K. L. RAO : What the hon. Member has said is substantially correct. But I cannot give any assurance here. The secretary of our Ministry has gone to Andhra Pradesh a few days ago and is exploring in a detailed manner, ways in which assistance can be given. The main problem is not one of progress of the works as so much of the prevention of the retrenchment of a large number of engineers and other categories of people. He is trying to outline some measures by which it might be possible for us to assist in this direction. We are making all attempts but I cannot give any assurance in regard to how far we can succeed in preventing the retrenchment of personnel from Nagarjunasagar Srisailam.

SHRI PARA NARASIMHA REDDY : I want a clarification about what the hon. Minister said in his statement.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot have a second chance now; do not set a bad precedent. Shri M.R. Gopal Reddy.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): My colleague was happy with the statement of the hon. Minister but I am most unhappy with it. Eminent doctor as the Minister is, he wants to heal wounds by sympathetic and soothing words; these will never heal any wound; only proper medicine should be applied to heal the wound. If he wants to set right things in Andhra Pradesh, he shall have to give some money to that State; there is no other remedy.

Retrenchment is a chronic disease in Andhra Pradesh. Several times previously engineers were retrenched and were made bus conductors. This is an humiliating affair for any Government, State or Central.

The other day one scientist who was allegedly denied by an increment of Rs. 50

[Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy]

committed suicide. Here thousands of people are being retrenched. Suppose any one of them commits suicide. Would there be any moral responsibility on the Government of India and Dr. K.L. Rao? Moreover, Nagarjunasagar project was originally estimated to cost Rs. 90 crores. Now it is crossing the figure of Rs. 180-crore limit. The increase in cost is because of the delay in the completion of the project. If the Government had completed the project in time all this difficulty would not have arisen. Now two circles of Superintending Engineers are being wound up. So, 731 engineers, 1,113 technical and clerical staff and 992 Class IV staff would be retrenched. Besides this, there are thousands of labourers who are working on the project who will also be thrown out of employment. I request that Rs. 3 crores may be sanctioned so that these people can be retained in service. The Minister made a dangerous statement. He said that if only there had been progressive retrenchment all this difficulty would not have arisen. In other words, he wanted the unemployment to be increased progressively. Here is the Planning Minister who has been promising day in and day out that within two years he is going to employ every scientist and every technical man. But, we are seeing the opposite of it. This is bound to create social tensions and *garibi hatao* will remain a dream. So, I would request the Minister to sanction immediately a sum of Rs. 3 crores so that these people can continue in employment. Once a project is completed they should be transferred to some other project so that their skill and experience can be utilized in the interest of the country.

Dr. K.L. Rao is a very good person. He is doing justice to all States except his own State. I do not know why he should feel shy to do justice to his own State. So, I would appeal to the Government, to the Finance Minister and Dr. K.L. Rao to sanction immediately Rs. 2 crores so that we can solve this problem.

DR. K. L. RAO: Now every year out of an allotment of Rs. 7 crores about Rs. 2.7 crores goes towards the cost of the establishment. To that extent, the money actually

utilized for the project is reduced. I am sorry, if I have used the word "retrenchment". We are trying to find out if these affected people could be taken over in other projects. But the establishment cost has to be reduced. Otherwise, there will be no money left at all for the execution of the project. We are trying our best to see whether these retrenched people could be absorbed elsewhere.

12.19 Hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW AND REPORTS OF INDIAN RARE EARTHS LTD., ELECTRONICS CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., AND URANIUM CORPORATION OF INDIA, LTD.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English Versions) under-sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Bombay, for the year 1970-71.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Bombay, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1993/72.]

- (2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1970-71.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1994/72.]

(3) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda, for the year 1970-71.

(ii) Annual Report of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1995/72.]

ANNUAL REPORT ON WORKING OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government for the year 1970-71. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1996/72].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT

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

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

- (1) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 266 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1972.
- (2) The Fifth Amendment of 1972 to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 267 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1972.
- (3) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 493 in Gazette of India dated the 29th April 1972.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1997/72.]

12.20 hrs.

TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

(i) REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 and the Gift-tax Act, 1958.

(ii) EVIDENCE

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the evidence given before the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 and the Gift-tax Act, 1958.

12.21 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN VIETNAM

MR. SPEAKER: Sardar Swaran Singh to make a statement.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Will you allow questions or clarifications on this?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): We had given notices of adjournment motion and calling-attention, both, on the Vietnam situation.

MR. SPEAKER : You had asked me specially to convey it to them to come out with a statement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Now that the Minister is making a statement, we feel that we should have a discussion on this. We want to adopt a resolution in the House condemning this attitude of the US Government.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Paigah) : We want some discussion on this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I think, you should allow a discussion on it today because this is one of the most important matters.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : As the House is aware, President Nixon declared on May 8 that he had ordered the following measures which were already being implemented :

- "(i) All entrances to North Vietnamese ports will be mined to prevent access to these ports and North Vietnamese naval operations from these ports.
- (ii) US forces have been directed to take appropriate measures within the internal and claimed territorial waters of North Vietnam to interdict the delivery of any supplies.
- (iii) Rail and all other communications will be cut off to the maximum extent possible.
- (iv) Air and naval strikes against military targets in North Vietnam will continue."

At the same time, aerial and naval action on a large scale both in North Vietnam and in those areas in South Vietnam which are under the control of the PRG is being taken. Heavy bombardment of Hanoi, Haiphong and a number of other inhabited localities both in North and South Vietnam has been going on for the last several weeks. Hundreds of thousands of human lives are being lost and more are being rendered homeless and destitute. No one sensitive to human suffering can be indifferent to this situation. There can be no justification for this escalation. It will serve neither the cause of peace nor achieve the objectives President Nixon has set out in his statement while ordering the latest military action.

It is a matter of deep regret that the US Government should have unilaterally broken off the peace talks in Paris which had been resumed only recently. What is even more grave is the growing danger of an escalation

of the Vietnam war into a bigger and wider conflict.

I am sure this House will join the Government in condemning this latest escalation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : We should be permitted at some appropriate time to have a discussion on this because it is not only a question of our expressing regret but we, as Chairman of the International Control Commission, have a special responsibility and many new implications arise out of it.

MR. SPEAKER : I have no objection.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : We have special responsibility in the matter. The situation is also serious. Therefore, if there is no discussion and just a statement,

MR. SPEAKER : You can have a discussion any time.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Bogusarai) : Sometimes a discussion becomes a substitute for action on the part of Government. What we want is positive action or initiative on the part of Government in this matter; otherwise, what happens is that we just satisfy ourselves with a discussion in this House.

MR. SPEAKER : The last sentence of the Minister's statement condemns it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We want to discuss it. The entire House wants to pass a resolution condemning American imperialism. Even the attack by Pakistan is a part of the entire game. We are constrained to conclude that their attack is a part of the game.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : The Minister has come forward with a statement and some opportunity should be given to Members to express their concern over it and press for some action also. So, some time should be allotted for it.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have said that the whole House would join the Government in condemning the latest escalation.

SHRI S. M. BENERJEE: Let us pass a resolution.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Is only condemnation enough? Is the Government going to do something?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The House is interested in knowing whether anything is being done by the Government for the relaxation of tension in that area and whether Government is taking any initiative in the matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Yesterday we were told that the Minister would be making a statement. We have given notice of a motion that the Minister's statement should be taken into consideration or that the House should take note of the statement on Vietnam. I would request through you the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs to accept this and give this House an opportunity to condemn the most inhuman and brutal action of American imperialism.

12.25 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

ELEVENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHAUDUR): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Eleventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 9th May, 1972."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Eleventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 9th May, 1972."

The motion was adopted.

12.26 hrs.

DEMAND* FOR GRANTS 1972-73— Contd.

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT— Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The next item is discussion on the Demands for Grants under

the control of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport. Four hours were allotted to it. One hour and 25 minutes have already been taken. The balance left is 2 hours and 35 minutes. We have about 35 minutes till lunch time. But we are not having 'lunch' today. So, we hope to finish it by half past two or by 3 p.m. at the most.

Shri S. L. Peje was on his legs yesterday.

SHRI S.L. PEJE (RATNAGIRI): Yesterday I was referring to the coastal passenger service catered by M/s. Chougule Steam Co. When there was a demand from M/s. Chougule Steam Co. to increase the fare, the Government of Maharashtra appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Shri R.L. Rao. This Committee recommended a 15% increase in the then existing fare. But the Government allowed a 7% increase in the fare to M/s. Chougule Steam Co. In spite of this increase in the fares, the Company failed to maintain their regular schedule of timing on the coast. Later on they discontinued their service to many ports, causing serious inconvenience to the travelling public. For the information of this House I may state here that one-fifth of the total population of the Bombay city comes from the two districts, Ratnagiri and Kolaba, and they are forced to earn their livelihood in the city of Bombay. Coastal passenger traffic is sufficient for a coastal service. As M/s. Chougule Steam Co. is not in position to cater to the needs of the travelling public, Government should seriously consider taking over these coastal operations for the larger good of the community residing in this region. Government have nationalised almost all the means of transport; not only that, but Government is also bearing loss to the tune of 80 per cent of the total loss incurred in running services between the mainland and the islands such as Andaman, Nicobar, etc. Under these circumstances, Government should not hesitate to take over these coastal services. This should be done from the next season, i.e. in the coming September-October season. In the absence of railway communications in Ratnagiri and most of the part of Kolaba district, the travelling public has to depend

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri S. L. Peje]

entirely on State transport and coastal steamer services. Towards the end of May, the steamer service is stopped due to monsoon. If some of the minor ports on this coast are improved with all navigable facilities such as construction of jettys, coastal services can even be operated in the monsoon season.

Due to lack of well planned and developed means of communications such as roads, ports and rails, the Konkan region, particularly Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts, have remained backward in all respects. If we want seriously to develop this region, Government must see that special attention and care is paid to this neglected part by creating infra-structure in this region. Once this is done, new entrepreneurs will be attracted to go and establish industries in this most backward region. What is needed is not isolated planning but integrated planning of this backward region.

With this object in view, I earnestly request the Government to develop Dhabhol port into a major port. This is a natural port having a draft of more than 30 to 35 feet. Big vessels can safely anchor in this port. Neglect of this port has resulted into huge accumulation of sand bars at the mouth of this port. Without the dredging operation to this port, the port of Dhabhol will not give good results. Once Dhabhol is developed into a Major Port, Bombay port will be relieved of the tremendous pressure of trade.

Shri B. S. Soman, Vice-Admiral (retired) has also opined that Dhabhol has all potentialities for development into a Major Port. This Dhabhol harbour and the creek can be developed into a deep water port capable of eventually berthing more than 100 vessels.

Sir, then the development of Mirya Bay works includes sheltered anchorage scheme for the port consisting of the construction of break-water of 1500 ft. construction of one jetty and reclamation of eight acres of land so that there may be maximum anchorage and ocean-going liners and cargo ships can be anchored. The State Government has suggested that the construction of the breakwater of 1500 ft should be extended to 2500 ft so that maximum and better use of the project is made for sheltered anchorage.

This suggestion should receive early and speedy consideration and financial assistance also given to the State.

The Bhagwati Committee has recommended a scheme for development of inland water transport in Kerala, Mysore, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Andhra, UP, Orissa and other States.

MR. SPEAKER: How can you make references to your notes ?

SHRI S. L. PEJE: But, I am sorry, Sir, that there is no mention of Maharashtra State. The Maharashtra State provides ample scope for developing these waterways in Maharashtra. I urge upon the Government to undertake a detailed survey of several creeks and rivers in Maharashtra as water transport is the cheapest mode of transport.

Regarding road transport, I congratulate the Ministry for their decision of upgrading the coastal road. The Maharashtra State has been pressing the need of upgrading this coastal road for a long time and now that the Government have accepted it and sanctioned the same, I hope and urge upon the Central Government to sanction adequate funds to the State Government.

Now, the Government has decided to establish an aluminium factory at Ratnagiri. But the headquarter of Ratnagiri District is separated by two major creeks on both the sides. These creeks have to be bridged. This is not within the reach of the State Government. So, I urge upon the Centre to assist the State by providing adequate finance for bridging these two major creeks, viz., Sakarhar and Bhate creek.

With these words, I support the Demands.

श्री इसहाक सम्बली (अमरोहा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज यहां पर शिर्पिंग और ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री की प्रान्तर पर बहस हो रही है। मैं जानता हूँ कि यह बहुत बड़ा प्रौद्योगिक सेक्टर है जिस के बजाए पर हम यहां पर गैर कर रहे हैं। मैंने इस की रिपोर्ट में एक अच्छी चीज देखी,

और मुझ को बड़ी खुशी हुई कि शिपिंग कारपोरेशन को 6 करोड़ 75 लाख रुपये का फायदा हुआ, जब कि नमाम प्राइवेट शिपिंग कम्पनियां लास में चल रही हैं। और करें हमारे दोस्त श्री पीलू मोदी साहब और कंप्रेस में बैठे उस तरह के साहबान जो रात दिन यह कहा करते हैं कि पब्लिक सेक्टर को खत्म कर के यह काम प्राइवेट सेक्टर को दिया जाये। हालांकि मैं यह भी समझता हूं कि शिपिंग कारपोरेशन में जो यह फायदा हुआ उस से बहुत ज्यादा फायदा हो सकता है। पर हम में जो भी फायदा दिखलाया गया, उसके लिये मिनिस्ट्री को मुदारकवाद देता हूं। लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं कि शिपिंग कारपोरेशन का काम इतना ही नहीं है कि जहाजों को चलाये और दूसरे मुल्कों में जहाज बनवाये या उन का कमिशन एजेंट बने।

दूसरे दुनिया के छोटे-छोटे मुल्क हैं जो अपने यहां समुद्री जहाज बनाते हैं और लाखों का नहीं करोड़ों रुपये वह हासिल करते हैं, लेकिन हमारा इतना बड़ा मुल्क, इतना बड़ा हमारे पास शिपिंग कारपोरेशन, इतना बड़ा हमारे तीन तरफ फैला हुआ समुद्र, फिर भी हमारे लिये यह दुश्वार है कि हमारी सरकार खुद अपने यहां पर जहाज बनायें। मैं आप को हाल ही की एक चीज बतलाता हूं। मोगल लाइन्स का एक जहाज हज कराने के बास्ते जाता है। उस के बाद एक जहाज अकबर तैयार हुआ। पिछला जहाज खराब हुआ, उसके बजाय अकबर जहाज तैयार हुआ। आप को सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि डेनमार्क जैसे छोटे देश ने उस का कंट्रोल लिया और वहां पर वह तैयार हुआ। हमारे शिपिंग कारपोरेशन के और मोगल लाइन्स के तीन अफसर ४ महीने तक डेनमार्क में रहे उस को बनवाने के लिये। मेरी समझ में नहीं

आता है कि क्या वह जहाज यहां नहीं बन सकता था? शिपिंग कारपोरेशन जो इतना बड़ा कंसन्टर है, क्या उस जहाज को नहीं बना सकता? क्या उस के बास्ते डिजाइन पूछकर उस के मुताबिक नहीं बना सकता था? इतनी बड़ी तादाद में पैसा बरबाद करना, अफसरों को वहां भेज कर खाम-खावाह अफसरी राज बनाना, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

आज यहां मुख्तलिफ महकमों के कारपोरेशन बनाये जाते हैं, बहाना यह लगाया जाता है कि इस में सरकार की मदालखत कम से कम हो और वह सरकारी असर से आजाद रहे। इमलिये कारपोरेशन बनाये जाते हैं। ठीक है। हम भी चाहते हैं और सरकार भी चाहती है कि बाहर के किसी भी प्रेशर से वह आजाद रहें। लेकिन इसके नाम पर इन कारपोरेशनों में क्या हो रहा है? जो कारपोरेशन बन रहे हैं उन में आप के ब्यूरोफ्रेंस की एस्टेट्स बन रही है। आप स्टेट एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को देख लें, आप शिपिंग कारपोरेशन को, फार्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन को देख लें, जिनमें भी कारपोरेशन हैं उन सब में यही हो रहा है और यह सरकार इस बारे में बिल्कुल नाकामयाब रही है। अगर वह इन कारपोरेशनों को ब्यूरोफ्रेंस की एस्टेट्स बनने से नहीं रोक सकती है तो फिर हाउस को गौर करना पड़ेगा कि कारपोरेशन इस तरह से यहां पर बने या नहीं, यह रहें या नहीं। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस पर गौर किया जाये और सरकार इस पर गौर कर के कोई ऐसा इन्तजाम करे जिस में ब्यूरोफ्रेसी की मदालखत को कम से कम किया जाये, हल्का किया जाये।

कल ही मैं ने यहां पर सवाल किया था, शायद आप उस बहुत बेखर पर नहीं थे, जब मेरे भाई श्री ओम मेहता बोल रहे थे दिल्ली के डी० टी० सी० के बारे में तब मैंने

[श्री इसहाज सम्प्रभली]

अर्ज किया था कि क्या आप ने मजदूरों को वहां के मैनेजर्मेंट में शारीक किया है। अंग्रेजों को रोकने और अंग्रेजों के बतारे से इन कारपोरेशनों को बचाने का एक ही रास्ता है कि इस में मजदूरों को शारीक किया जाये। इन कारपोरेशनों में अंग्रेजों के अलावा डिफरेट महकमों ने भी अपना राज्य बनाया हुआ है। जहां भी आप देखे वह अपनी एस्टेट्स को राजा महाराजाओं की तरह से चला रहे हैं।

इसका नतीजा यह है कि हर [जगह कारपोरेशन में नुकसान हो रहा है। अकबर जहाज इतना बड़ा बन कर आया लेकिन मालूम नहीं नौ महीने ये वहा जो पड़े रहे, क्या करते रहे और क्या करके आए? जिन लोगों को हज के निए जाने का नजुरा है जिन लोगों को इसका तजुरा है कि हाजियों के बास्ते किस किस्म के जहाज होने चाहिये शायद उन से कोई मशिवरा नहीं किया गया। लेटने के जो बर्थ बनाए गए उनके नीचे का बर्थ इतना नीचा बनाया गया है कि उनके नीचे कोई सामान ही नहीं रखा जा सकता है। रेल के बर्थ के नीचे तो सामान रखा जा सकता है लेकिन अकबर जहाज के नीचे के बर्थ के नीचे कोई सामान नहीं रखा जा सकता है। दूसरे मुल्कों के जो जहाज चलते हैं उन के नीचे के दर्जे में सिर्फ सामान रखा जाता है, आदमियों को नहीं बिठाया जाता है। लेकिन हमारे यहा उनको बिठाया जाता है। इनका बस चले तो ये जहाज के नीचे भी पैसेजर्ज को बिठा दे। यह इनका आलम है। क्या आपने इस पर भी गैर किया है? मुगल लाइन को, शिर्पिंग कारपोरेशन को मुकुंजार होना चाहिये हज कर्मटी का और हज के लिये जाने वालों का कि जितने आप के जहाज जाते हैं आहे उन में पूरी

सवारिया जाएं या न जाएं लेकिन आपको पूरे जहाज का किराया मिलता है। इसके बाबजूद भी उनके साथ यह बरताव किया जाए तो हैरानी होती है। इस बर बहुत बुरी हालत हुई है। खाने के लिए अच्छी गिजा नहीं दी गई। पूरी गिजा नहीं दी गई। नीचे पानी निकलने का कोई इनजाम नहीं था। जो पानी गिरा वह वही पर जमा हो गया। बम्बई आते-आते नीचे का हिस्सा पानी से बिल्कुल भर चुका था और सामान खराब हो चुका था। क्या इस तरह की चीजों को भी कभी देखने की कोशिश की गई है? मुगल लाइन के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर श्री सर्गी और मैनेजर श्री दादरकर भी भी मै ने डस चीज को दिखाया। बाज अफसर तो बहुत अच्छे हैं। मैं नहीं चाहता कि किसी का नाम लूँ। बाज तो बहुत अच्छे अफसर हैं डसमे कोई शक वाली बात नहीं है लेकिन बहुत से बड़े भारी अंग्रेजें भी हैं जो देखना नहीं चाहते हैं कि किसी को कोई तकलीफ होती है या नहीं होती है। उनका काम यह है कि ऊपर के जो फर्स्ट बलास के पैसेजर हैं उनके लिए एयर-कंडिशनिंग बगेरह को देख कर वे चले आए। लेकिन इस बार ऐसा हुआ कि लोगों से दाम बसूल किए गए एयरकंडिशनिंग के लिए लेकिन अकबर जहाज की एयरकंडिशनिंग मशीन ने काम नहीं किया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की जो चीजें हैं इन की तरफ आप देखें और इसको आप सम्भालें।

हज के लिए चार जहाज आया करते थे। अब एक जहाज खत्म हो गया है। जो एक जहाज आया है उसको किराये पर उठा दिया गया है। तीन ही काफी समझे गए हैं। लोगों को कितने दिन वहां पड़े रहना पड़ा, कितनी परेशानी हुई, इसको देखने की ज़रूरत है।

इंडो-नेपाल बोर्डर रोड बनाए जाने की स्कीम हुई। वह सड़क जगह-जगह दूरी पड़ी है।

बरेली से अमीनगंज (असम) तक यह इंडो नेपाल बोर्डर रोड तीवार की गई है। यह जगह-जगह दूटी पड़ी है। कितने दिनों से वह दूटी पड़ी है और कितने दिनों तक इस हालत में पड़ी रहेगी और कितनी परेशानी इसकी बजाह से होती है, इसको देखने की जरूरत है।

डी० टी० सी० के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। इसको आपने अपने हाथ में लिया, बहुत अच्छा किया। मैं आपका शुक्रनुजार हूँ। जन संघ एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने डी० टी० य०० को बरबाद किया था और प्राइवेट बस बालों से पैसा लेकर शहरियों को तकलीफ पहुँचाई थी। मैं आपको मुबारिकबाद देता हूँ कि आपने डी० टी० सी० बना कर उसको काफी मुशारा है, उसको काफी बेहतर बनाया है। लेकिन इतना ही काफी नहीं है। आज भी बसों के लिए लोगों को एक-एक बंटा हंतजार करना पड़ता है। पहले बसों के आगे और पीछे लिखा होता था कि कहाँ आ रही है और किम हट की है। अब यह चीज गायब हो गई है। आपने दिल्ली के वास्ते जितना वादा किया है उससे ज्यादा आप बसों की तादाद को बढ़ाएं और लोगों को सहलियतें फराहम करें। आपने एक दो बस स्टाप पर टाइम टेबल लिख कर लगाए हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जितने स्टाप हैं, जहाँ से कई जगह के लिए बसें जाती हैं, वैसे हर बस स्टाप पर आप टाइम टेबल लिख कर लगायें। यह और इस तरह के दूसरे सुधार आप करें और जब आप इस में कामयाब हो जाएंगे तो आप यह कह सकेंगे कि हम पश्चिम अंडरट्रैकिंग को एक मिसाली हैंसियत देना चाहते हैं।

خوشی ہوئی کہ شہلگ کارپوڑیشن کو ۴ کروڑ ۵ لاکھ روپیہ کافائیدہ ہوا جیکے تمام پروائیویٹ شہلگ کمہلیاں لس میں چل دھی ہیں - خود کوئی ہمارے دوست شری پہلو مودی صاحب اود کانگریس میں بہتھے اس طرح کہ صاحبائیں چوداٹ دن یہ کہا کرتے ہیں کہ پہلک سیکنٹر کو ختم کر کے یہ کام پروائیویٹ سہکٹر کو دیا جائے - حالانکہ میں یہ بھی سمجھتا ہو کہ شہلگ کارپوڑیشن میں جو یہ فائیڈہ ہوا اس سے بھی بہت زیادہ فائیڈہ ہو سکتا ہے - پر اس میں جو بھی فائیڈہ دکھلایا گیا اس کے لئے مدرسی کو مہار کھا دیتا ہوں - لہکن ساتھ ہی ساتھ یہ توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ شہلگ کارپوڑیشن کا کام اتنا ہی نہیں ہے کہ جہاڑوں کو چلائے اور دوسرے ملکوں میں جہاڑوں کو بدوائے - یا ان کا کمیشن ایجاد کرنے -

دوسرے دنہا کے چھوٹے چھوٹے ملک
عین اپنے بہاں سلسلہ کی جہاڑ بدلائے
عین اود لاکھوں کا نہیں کرواؤں دوپتھے
حاصل کرتو ہیں - لیکن ہمارا اتنا
ہو! ملک۔ اتنا بڑا ہمارے پاس شہلگ
کا پیو! یعنی اتنا بڑا ہمارے پاس طرف
ہو! سلسلہ کے ہمارے سرکار خود اپنے بہاں
پور جہاڑ بدلائے - عین آپکو حال کی ہی
اپک چیز بتلاتا ہوں - موگل لائن کا
ایک جہاڑ حیچ کوئی کہ واسطے جاتا ہے۔
اس کے بعد ایک جہاڑ اکھر تباہ ہوا۔
پیچھا جہاڑ خراب ہوا۔ اس کے بھائی
اکھر جہاڑ تباہ ہوا۔ آپ کو سن کر
تعجب ہوا۔ کہ تباہ کوئی نہیں کرتا
دیہیں نے اس کا کوئی نہیں کرتا۔ اور
وہاں پر یہ تباہ ہوا۔ ہمارے شہلگ
کا پیو! یعنی کہ اود مغل لالہنگ کے تین
السو آٹھ نو مہینے تک قنساری میں
وہ۔ اس کو پہنچا کر لئے۔ سلسلہ
سچھے میں یہ نہیں آتا ہے کہ کہا وہ

[شروع اسحاق سمیعی]

جہاز جہاں نہیں بن سکتا تھا۔ شہلک کارپوریشن جو اتنا بڑا کنسوں ہے کہا اس جہاز کو نہیں بنا سکتا۔ کہا اس کے واسطے تمہاری پوچھ کر اس کے مطابق نہیں بنا سکتی تو۔ اتنی بڑی تعداد میں پہلے برباد کرنا افسوس کو وہاں بھیج کر خواہ مٹھوا افسوس دا ج بلوانا یہ مہمی سمجھ میں نہیں آتا۔

آج مختلف مسکونیوں کے کارپوریشن بلائے جاتے ہیں۔ بہانہ یہ لکھا جاتا ہے۔ کہ اس میں سرکار کی مداخلت کم سے کم ہو اور وہ سوکاری اثر سے آزاد رہے۔ اس لئے کارپوریشن بلائے جاتے ہیں تو یہ ہے۔ ہم بھی چاہتے ہیں اور سرکار بھی چاہتی ہے۔ کہ باہر کے کسی پریشر سے وہ آزاد رہیں۔ لیکن اس کے نام پر ان کارپوریشنوں میں کہا ہو رہا ہے۔ جو کارپوریشن میں دھی ہیں ان میں آپکے بیووو کریٹس کی استیقانہ ہی دھی ہیں۔ آپ ستیہ الیکٹریسٹی بورڈ کو دیکھ لیں۔ آپ شہلک کارپوریشن کو فریلمانڈ کارپوریشن کو دیکھ لیں۔ جتنے بھی کارپوریشن ہیں ان سب میں یہی ہو رہا ہے۔ اور یہ سرکار اپنے باوے میں بالکل ناکامیاب رہی ہے۔ اگر وہ ان کارپوریشنوں کو بیووو کریٹس کی استیقانہ میں دو، سو، سو سکتی ہے تو پورا ہاؤس کو فرو کرنا پوچھتا۔ اس طرح یہ بہاں پوچھنے یا نہیں۔ یہ دعیں یا نہیں۔ میں چاہوں کہ اس پر غور کیا جائے اور سرکار اس پر غور کر کے کوئی ایسا انتظام کرے جس میں بیووو کریٹس کی مداخلت کو کم سے کم کیا جائے۔ ہلکا کہا جائے۔

کل ہی میں نے بھاں پر سوال کیا تھا شاید آپ اس وقت چھٹپر پر نہیں تھے جس سب مہرے بھائی شویں اور مفتکہ بول دے تو۔ دلی کہ قی قی سی

تھا۔ کہ کہا آپ نے میڈووں کو وہاں کے میلچھمیت میں شریک کیا ہے۔ بیووو کریٹس کو دوکھے اور بیووو کریٹس کے خطرے سے ان کارپوریشنوں کے بچانے کے ایک ہی واسطے ہے کہ اس میں میڈووں کو شریک کیا جائے۔ ان کارپوریشنوں میں بیووو کریٹس کے علاوہ ذفرت مسکونیوں نے بھی اپنا دامہ بنا دیا ہوا۔ جہاں بھی آپ دیکھیں وہ اپنی ستیقانہ کو دامہ مہادا جوں کی طرح سے چلا دھی ہیں۔ اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہے کہ ہر جگہ کارپوریشن میں نقصان ہو دھا ہے۔ اگر جہاز اتنا بڑا ہے کہ آپیا۔ لیکن معلوم نہیں ۹ مہینے سے یہ وہاں جو پڑے دھی کہا کوتھے دھی اور کہا کرکے آئے۔ جن لوگوں کو حجج کے لئے جانے کا تجربہ ہے۔ جن لوگوں کو اس کا تجربہ ہے جاہجوں کے واسطے کس قسم کا جہاز ہونا چاہیئے شاید ان سے کوئی مشوہدہ نہیں کیا گیا۔ لیکن کہ جو برتہ پلائے گئے ہیں اُن کے نیچے کا برتہ اتنا نیچا بنا دیا گیا ہے کہ اسکے نیچے کوئی سامان ہی نہیں دکھا جا سکتا ہے۔ دلی کہ برتہ کے نیچے تو سامان دکھا جا سکتا ہے۔ لیکن اگر جہاز کے نیچے کے برتہ کے نیچے کوئی سامان ہی نہیں دکھا جا سکتا ہے۔ دوسرے ملنکوں کے جہاز چلتے ہیں ان کے نیچے کے درجے میں صرف سامان دکھا جاتا ہے اُن میں کو نہیں پٹھایا جاتا ہے۔ لیکن ہمارے بہاں ان کو پٹھایا جاتا ہے۔ ان لا بس چلتے تو یہ جہاز کے نیچے بھی پسندیدہ کو پٹھایا دیں۔ یہ اُن کا عالم ہے۔ کہا آپ نے اس پر بھی غور کیا ہے۔ مغل لٹلر کو شہلک کارپوریشن کا شکرگزار ہونا چاہیئے۔ حجج کمیتی کا اور حجج کے لئے جانے والوں کو جتنے آپکے جہاز جاتے ہیں جاہیں ان میں یووو سواہیل جاہیں یا نے جاہیں لیکن آپکو پوچھے جہاز کا کوایہ ملتا ہے۔

اسکے باوجود یہو اُنکے ساتھ یہ برتاؤ کیا جائے تو حیرانی ہوگی - اُس بار بہت بڑی حالت ہوئی ہے - کہاں کے لئے اچھی فدا نہیں دی گئی - پوری فدا نہیں دی گئی - نہیں ہے پرانی نکلی کا کوئی انتظام نہیں تھا - جو پرانی کروڑ وہیں پر جمع ہو گئا - بہتی آتے آتے نیچتے کا حصہ پانی سے باکل بہر چکا تھا - اور سامان خراب ہو چکا تھا - کہا اس طرح کی چھڑوں کی ہی کسی دیکھلے کی کوشش کی گئی ہے مغل لشکر کے میلیوں گذاز ایکٹر شری سنی اور میلیجہ شری دادکرو کو بھی میں نے اس چھڑ کو دکھایا - بعض افسر تو یہ اچھے ہیں - میں نہیں چاہتا کہ کسی کا نام لوں - بعض تو بہت اچھے افسر ہیں اس میں کوئی شک والی بات نہیں - لیکن بہت یہ بڑے بھادی بہود کریتھے ہیں - جو دیکھلنا نہیں چاہتے ہیں کہ کسی کو کوئی تکلیف ہوتی ہے یا یہیں ہوتی ہے - ان کا کام یہ ہے کہ اپنے کے چونوں کا لس کے پسنجھ ہیں اُنکے لئے ایکٹر لکنڈیشلک وغیرہ کو وہ دیکھ کر کوڑا چلتے آئیں - لیکن اسہار ایساوا کہ لوگوں سے دام وصول کئے گئے ایکٹر لکنڈیشلک کے لئے لیکن اکبر چہاڑ کی ایکٹر لکنڈیشلک میں نے کام ہی نہیں کیا - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اس طرح کی چھڑوں ہیں ان کی طرف آپ دھوکھیں - اور اس کو آپ سنیں ہیں - حی کے لئے چار چہاڑ جایا کرتے ہیں - آپ ایک چہاڑ ہی کیا ہے - جو ایک چہاڑ آپ آیا - اس کو کرانے پر اُنہاں دیا گیا ہے - تین ہی کالپی سمجھتے ہیں - اور جو کو کتنے دن وہاں ہے گھٹا پڑا - کتنی پریشانی ہوئی - اس کو دیکھلے کی ضرورت ہے -

اندو چاپان بادو روہا مٹانے چانے کی سکھ ہوئی - وہ سوچ چکے چکے تو قی

ہوئی ہے - بڑیلی سے اصلیکلیج (آسام) تک یہ اندو نہیں اور تیار کی گئی ہے - یہ چکے چکے سے تو قی ہوئی ہے - کتنے دنوں سے وہ تو قی ہے - اور کتنے دنوں تک وہ اس حالت میں ہے - اور کتنی پریشانی اس کی وجہ سے ہوئی ہے - اس کو بھی دیکھتے کی ضرورت ہے -

قی تی سی کے بارے میں میں ایک بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں - اس کو آپ نے اپنے ہاتھ میں لہا - بہت اچھا کیا - میں آپ کا شکریزار ہوں - جن سلکو نے قی تی یو کو برباد کیا تھا - اور پرانویں بسن والوں سے پھر سے لے کو شہریوں کو تکلیف پہنچائی تھی - میں آپ کے مہارکھاں دیتا ہوں کہ آپ نے قی تی سی بنا کر اسکو کالی سدھارا ہے - اس کو کالی بہتر بدلایا ہے لیکن اتنا ہی کالی نہیں ہے - آج بھی بسون کے لئے لوگوں کو ایک ایک گولتہ انتظار کرنا پڑتا ہے - پہلے بسون کے آگے پہنچتے لکھا ہوتا تھا کہ کہاں جا دھی ہے - اور کس دوڑ کی ہے - اب یہ چھڑ فائیب ہو گئی ہے - آپ کے واسطے جتنا وہہ کہا ہے - اس سے زیادہ آپ بسون کی تعداد کو بڑائیں اور لوگوں کو سہولت فراہم کویں - آپنے ایک دو بس سٹاپ پر قائم تھیں لکھ کر لکائی ہوئی ہیں - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ جتنا سٹاپ ہوں جہاں سے کئی چکے کے لئے بسیں جاتی ہیں - وہیں ہر بس سٹاپ پر آپ قائم تھیں لکھ کر لکائیں - یہ اور اس طرح کے دوسرے سدھار آپ کویں - اور جب آپ اس میں کہیاں تو آپ ہے جائیں تو آپ یہ کہ سکھلکے کہ ہم پہلک انقرتھلک کو ایک مثالی ہوتیں نہیں جاہتیں ہوں -]

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA (Mysore): Yesterday, while intervening in the debate, Shri Om Mehta told the House that the foundation stone of the Second Howrah

[**Shri Subodh Hansda]**

bridge had been laid by the Prime Minister. I may remind him that it is not so and it is expected to be laid this month.

The traffic problem of Calcutta is well-known. Undoubtedly, the construction of the second Howrah Bridge will remove the traffic congestion faced by people in the city. But simply laying the foundation stone of the second Howrah Bridge will not do. I would urge upon the Minister to start construction immediately so that it is completed in a few years. This will not only solve the traffic problem to a great extent but will create employment potential and give employment to a large number of people.

Coming to the Central Road Transport Corporation, Calcutta, this has played an important role in the past, particularly during the Indo-Pak war. It helped to transfer back the Bangla Desh refugees and also foodgrains from various parts of the country. This organisation was set up during the India-China war of 1962 to carry men and materials from one part of the country to the other. No doubt, this organisation did a splendid job. But from its very inception, it has been running at a loss. I do not know whether the attention of the Minister has been drawn to this. If so, he should have taken proper steps to rectify this state of affairs. The PU Committee examined this organisation very recently and they were of opinion that since it has been running at a loss for so many years, it should be wound up. I do not want this sort of organisation to be wound up, but since it is running at a loss, I do not think that public money should be wasted either.

Then there is the Inter-State Transport Commission. It has failed to bring about uniformity in the payment of motor vehicles tax in respect of vehicles operating on inter-State routes on permits. This has created a bottleneck for free flow of distant traffic on inter-State routes. The minimum period for payment of this tax was 6 months; I think this should be brought down to 15 days. This has also been suggested by the Transport Development Council. I think the payment should be uniform throughout the country and not on a zonal or State basis.

The road communication system must be improved. Such communication is very poor in undeveloped districts throughout the States, particularly in tribal areas. The Naxalite movement in my State started in those areas where there was no road communication system at all. Police or other government officials are reluctant to go to such places. Even development work could not be proceeded with because of this desideratum. For the industrial and economic development of these areas, a proper communication system is a must. Therefore, I urge upon the Minister that particularly in the backward and tribal areas, first priority should be given to connect them with road communication. Then we should get on with economic and other development programmes. I hope the Minister will set apart a sum for this purpose.

There are two projects in West Bengal, the Howrah-Amra Railway and the Purulia Khotsila railway line. These have remained closed for a long time. There is a persistent demand for reopening them. These two projects are under the Transport Ministry, though these are also with the State Government.

But during the election time, when the Prime Minister visited West Bengal, there was a demand to the Prime Minister that this line should be opened up, namely, the Howrah-Amra line. She said that this would be opened up, but the point is that the finances of the West Bengal Government are so poor and so it is very difficult for the State Government to reopen this line. So, I want to impress upon the Minister that the Government should set apart some money or give financial assistance to the State, so that this line can be opened.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):
Railway line?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Yes; that is the public undertaking in the Transport Ministry; that comes under the transport ministry in West Bengal.

Then, the Minister is well aware of the fact that a large number of people were

ejected or displaced while acquiring land for Haldia project. This project is under construction, and I think the first phase of construction is going to be completed. One oil jetty has been completed and six other berths are in an advanced stage of construction, and they are likely to be completed in 1973. But a large number of people are going to be appointed in this project. The Minister visited this project sometime ago, and he gave a word that the local people will get employment, particularly the displaced people or the people who had been uprooted from that place would get the first preference. But I am surprised to see that people from outside are recruited to this project and those who are uprooted from that place are not getting any chance. The local people who should get first preference are not getting any chance at all. I hope the Minister will take note of this and that he will also see that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people, particularly, get a chance of employment in these projects.

Then there is the problem of the Calcutta port, which is well known to the Minister. Because of heavy silting, the deep drafted ships could not go inside the port; though there are dredging arrangements, I think the arrangement is not quite satisfactory. Now the Haldia port is coming up, but even there, the depth is very low, and the big ships also find it difficult to go inside the port. There is no dredging arrangement for the Haldia port, and the Government should see that there is arrangement made for dredging the channel from the Haldia port to the river Bhagirathi.

Then, I would like to say a few words about the training arrangements. The Haldia port project is a very composite project, a large number of projects are coming up there; it is not only the Haldia port; there is a refinery project; a fertiliser project is also coming up. There should be a technical school for training arrangements for various kinds of jobs. There is one IIT which is only for trade training, and this can accommodate only a few boys. I want that there should be an elaborate arrangement for giving training for various jobs and the Transport Minister should take the initiative and make a start to see that a

large number of people get training in these projects.

There is also ample opportunity for a ship-building project at Haldia. Government has already started a project at Visakhapatnam and there is a project at Cochin now. But there is also facility for a ship building yard and I think that the yards which we have already at Visakhapatnam and Cochin will not solve the problem entirely. So, I feel we require another ship-building project, and that ship-building yard should be located at Haldia. Though there is no provision in the fourth five year Plan, I do believe and I would also impress upon the Minister that this ship-building project should be included in the fifth Plan itself.

Since you have rung the bell, I am not going to take up more time. I want to say a few words about the Shipping Corporation of India. This Shipping Corporation is undoubtedly doing a very splendid job and since its inception I am really glad to see that this Corporation is running on a profit. It has made a profit of more than Rs. 6 crores. This Shipping Corporation has got a number of ships—a fleet of 79 ships. I think 31 more are proposed to be added. The volume of work of this Corporation is gradually growing.

The number of ships is also gradually increasing. It is very difficult for this Corporation to handle such a big fleet. Already the Public Undertakings Committee of Parliament has gone into the details and has recommended that it should be split into two parts and one office should be set up at Calcutta and another at Bombay. The hon. Minister should look into these things. With these words, I support the demand.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): In the brief time at my disposal it may not be possible to dilate on all the aspects of the Ministry and I shall confine my remarks to some vital problems of my State. Orissa has a coastline of nearly 300 miles, with a glorious maritime past, it carried the culture of this country to South-east Asia and the Far East but it got a raw deal at the hands of the British because it was the last to submit to the British rule. We never expected that justice would be denied

[Shri P. K. Deo]

to Orissa even in independent India. We have become independent 25 years ago but the position has not changed.

Can you imagine that Paradip port is the deepest seaport in this country? On the 27th of last month, a 68,000 tonner with a length of 235 metres and a breadth of 33 metres berthed there and took iron ore of 50,000 tonnes in a single shift. It is the largest ship that has ever come to any port in our country, and it is the maximum load ever taken by one ship.

Nature has endowed our country, and Orissa especially, with such a magnificent port; yet there is hardly any railway communication or national highway connecting that port. It is a pity that this vast hinterland with immense deposits of iron ore and manganese is so ill-served by communications. The Banspani-Jakpura railway line should be taken up and implemented, to provide for the hinterland in Paradip. Techno-economic feasibility survey team had given their clearance. No provision has been made so far in the budget, nor in the Fourth Plan. The Cuttack-Paradip railway line taken up is an apology for a railway connection because it will hardly cater to the needs of the Paradip port.

Secondly, I should like to point out a deliberate injustice done by vested interests in the Government of India. They want all the iron ore of Orissa to be routed through Haldia port and that Paradip should be denied its rightful place in the development of the country. In this regard, with all the emphasis at my command I should like to point out that Orissa is not going to swallow this bitter pill. The youth of Orissa are not going to lie low in the face of this injustice, if the railway line connecting the vast hinterland with Paradip is denied. Even though the Finance Ministry has given clearance to connect the national highway with Paradip port through Haridaspur as early as June 1971, nothing has been done in this regard by the Ministry of Transport. This Ministry has been lying low and has taken no steps. I am grateful to Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao who gave a categorical assurance that early steps would be taken in this regard. Paradip Port Should be

developed to handle 10 million tons of iron ore and other cargoes.

Coming to Gopalpur, this was a functioning port and when Mr. Sukhirani who was chairman of a committee went there, a suggestion was made that this port could be developed as a minor port and a provision of Rs. 2.75 crores was recommended to be made in the Fourth Plan so that two lakhs of tonnes could be handled at this port. Now it has been found that it has got a vast scope. The Indian Rare Earths Ltd., a Government of India undertaking under the Department of Atomic Energy, had found large deposits of limenite and silmenite there and they have decided to set up a mineral-sand separation plant. They envisage that this port will handle an additional three lakh tonnes. From this plant itself, about three lakh tonnes of goods should be handled by this port.

Taking into consideration this aspect, I must respectfully submit that the new site suggested by the Government of Orissa for the development of the Gopalpur port should be looked into by the Government. Brigadier Narula, Development Adviser on ports had inspected the site and given his clearance. So, the construction of this port should be taken in right earnest.

Chandbali is a minor port but it is defunct now. It was carrying on regular trade with Calcutta but, as I said, it is not functioning now, because the mouth of Dhamra river is silted. Most respectfully I submit that the mouth of Dhamra should be dredged and Chandbali port should be brought into operation. It will relieve flood congestion in the chronically flood affected area and also open up the hinterland of Orissa.

In the last Lok Sabha Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao gave an assurance that the Raipur-Berhampur road would be taken up as a national highway. This proposal was mooted by the Government of Orissa in 1968. The existing P. W. roads of various categories have to be upgraded. The crest should be improved; unbridged rivers should be bridged and weak bridges have to be dismantled and a regular national highway to connect Highways 5 and 6 should be taken up. Nothing has been done in this regard,

My last point is this. A bridge over Mahanadi at Baudh should be constructed. It will connect South Orissa with North Orissa. There is a bridge over Mahanadi at Sambalpur and one at Cuttack i.e., at two extreme ends. But as the bridge at Baudh will bring both the parts of the State together, it should be given the highest priority.

13 hrs.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR (Pollachi): Speaking on the demands of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping, I should like to bring to the notice of the House a few important points. Under Demand No. 70, Roads, the saving of Rs. 28.29 lakhs in 1971-72 had been explained as 'lesser transfer to the Central Road Development Fund'. Under Demand No. 126, capital outlay on roads, the saving of Rs. 3,45,20,000 in 1971-72 is due to the placement of GREF unit under the Army's control during the recent conflict. I am unable to understand this explanation for this huge saving.

The roads are essential in view of the inability of railways to carry all the basic offerings. I would also like to know what "other charges" meant as huge sums are being shown as spent under this head.

The Management Consultancy Service of the Home Ministry made a detailed study of the working of the road wing during 1970-71. One of their main recommendations was the giving of enhanced powers for the construction and maintenance of national highways to the State Governments. Now the State Governments have to get the permission of the Central Government if they want to take up any work connecting the two sides of national highways. For example, there may be a canal or a huge water pipe which may have to be taken cutting across the national highway. Each time a proposal is sent to the Centre there is inordinate delay in sanctioning these minor works across the national highways, causing great inconvenience to goods traffic and also to the local people. I would request the hon. Minister to ensure that such delays do not take place in the case of at least small matters.

The study of reorganisation of shipping and transport must have been finalised by

now. Has any action been taken for implementing the recommendations contained in that report? I would also like to know whether the recommendations made in the study of the traffic department of the Kandla Port Trust have been implemented.

The setting up of a National Motor Transport Finance Corporation should be expedited. An all India time-table of bus services is very essential. There is widespread use of forged permits in the country by the transport operators. Steps should be taken to put a check on this.

A sum of Rs. 4.5 crores is in arrears from the transport industry to the commercial banks. Now that the banks are nationalised, what steps are being taken to collect these arrears from the defaulters.

There should be an Inland Water Transport Finance Corporation for assisting the efforts of State Governments to develop inland water transport facilities in the country. For example, in Madras we have the Buckingham Canal. The State Government is spending quite a lot of money for improving this Canal for inland water transport especially because it connects Tamilnadu with Andhra.

Another important project, of which the hon. Minister is aware, and to which I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is the Sethusamudram Project. It is nearly about a century old and as many as nine proposals have been prepared concerning this project but none of these proposals has materialised. The most important point about this project is to provide a shortcut for ships going from the west coast of India to the east coast and vice versa. Realising the future importance of this project, the Government of India appointed a high level committee in the year 1964 to have a reliable project estimate. This committee recommended the Rameswaram Crossing for undertaking this project at a cost of Rs. 37.50 crores, as compared to the Mandapam Crossing at a cost of Rs. 55.60 crores.

The report highlights, among other things, certain important factors influencing the economics of the coastal coal movement, which commands a respectable 4 per cent

[Shri Mohanraj Kalingarayar]

on the distribution of ocean carriage of main commodities. Ships going from the east to the west coast have to make an unnecessary detour round Ceylon since the passage between the gulf of Mannar and the Palk Bay was not navigable with the result that they have to journey 600 nautical miles extra.

Secondly, the present traffic position and projections for the future growth of Tuticorin Port will have an intimate bearing on the value and utility of the Sethusamudram Project. It has been recognised right from the beginning that the development of Tuticorin and Sethusamudram must go hand in hand to their mutual benefit.

Thirdly, the Sethusamudram Project is economically viable.

Fourthly, about 80 per cent of the gross earnings from the Sethusamudram Project canal would be in foreign exchange.

Fifthly, it reduces the distance from off the Cape Comorin, a common point for all traffic from the west to Madras, Visakhapatnam and Calcutta by 353, 295 and 259 nautical miles respectively. An additional 81 miles will be saved for ships touching Tuticorin Port *en route*.

Sixthly, the canal will save an average of 360 nautical miles by way of distance and one day's voyage or two days on round voyage. The advantages and benefits arising out of the saving of time and distance will be in addition to a yield of Rs 2.4 crores by way of income-tax to the Government of India.

Seventhly, the scheme will give a big boost to the Port of Tuticorin, which will, now, lie in the direct route of the canal.

Eighthly, the development of the Tuticorin Port and the Sethusamudram Canal Projects will stimulate the industrial potential of the Tuticorin-cum-Sethusamudram hinterland by providing for economical movement and easy export facilities leading to competitive rates in trade, greater profits and prosperity, with special reference to the most backward, eastern portion of Ramanathapuram District.

Ninthly, the canal will provide for a sheltered waterway for both the Merchant Marine and the Navy and save them from quicker wear and tear.

Tenthly, the two banks of the Sethusamudram land canal will become an international tourist attraction yielding handsome income.

Eleventhly, to sum up, the project is financially justified, technically sound, commercially worthwhile and politically expedient.

Finally, with all these points, I would request the Minister of Shipping and Transport to make a trip to the South and visit this place and I wish he would.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I was there only last July or August.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR : Well, Sir, then you would not have forgotten all the points I have mentioned.

With this I conclude my speech.

श्री शिव अष्टिका (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मिनिस्ट्री आफ शिपिंग तथा ट्रांसपोर्ट की डिमाण्ड्स पर आज जो बहस चल रही है, मैं उन डिमाण्ड्स का मर्मान करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मिनिस्ट्री का बजट तथा परकोर्मेंस रिपोर्ट पढ़ने से यह पता चलता है कि मिनिस्ट्री ने इस साल सभी तरफ अच्छा विकास दिखलाया है—शिप-बिल्डिंग, रोड-डब्ल्यूपमेन्ट में काफी अच्छा काम हुआ है। यह भी खुशी की बात है कि आज देश की प्रगति के लिये जितनी आवश्यकताएं हैं, यह मिनिस्ट्री उन के प्रति जागरूक है।

दिल्ली ट्रांसपोर्ट कारपोरेशन का गठन भी समयानुकूल हुआ है। नागरिकों को यातायात की सुविधाएं अधिक से अधिक प्राप्त हों—यह लक्ष्य कारपोरेशन का होना चाहिये। लोगों को कम समय में एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जाने का मौका मिले, इस बात का ध्यान रखते

हुए बम चलाने का इन्तजाम होना चाहिये । रिपोर्ट के पढ़ने से यह भी पता चलता है कि मिनिस्ट्री ने यह चेष्टा की है कि उन की कार-पोरेशन और उनके इण्डस्ट्रीयल यूनिट में इण्डस्ट्रीयल रिलेशन सुन्दर रखा जाय और इस दिशा में कई एक वैलफेर मेजर्ज इन्होंने अपनाये हैं और यह बहुत अच्छा काम है ।

आज जब तक मजदूर-मालिकों का सम्बन्ध अच्छा नहीं रहेगा, तब तक उन्यादत जमीं भी बढ़ नहीं सकता है । इस दृष्टि से मिनिस्ट्री ने जो लोकल-डिमाण्ड्स कमेटी का इण्डस्ट्रीयल रिलेशन बनाये रखने के लिये गठन किया है, यह एक सराहनीय कदम है । आज जिस तरह से यूनियन राइवलरीज चल रही है, उन हालात में लोकल-डिमाण्ड्स कमेटी या ग्रीयेन्सेज-सेल का गठन होना बहुत ज़रूरी है । अगर यह कमेटी अच्छी तरह से काम करे तो मजदूरों की डेंटुडे ग्रीवेन्सेज बहुत कम हो जायेगी और उद्योगों में शान्ति रहेगी, प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं उस क्षेत्र की सङ्कों की ओर आप के द्वारा माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आता हूँ—वह क्षेत्र है—बांका लोक सभा क्षेत्र ।

भारत सरकार ने विहार में भागलपुर जिले को सबसे बैकवर्ड जिला घोषित किया है । इसी भागलपुर जिले का बांका एक सबडिवीजन है । बांका और संथाल परगना के देवघर सब-डिवीजन में यातायात का कोई सुन्दर प्रबन्ध नहीं है । जो सङ्कें वहाँ हैं—40 साल पहले जिस हालत में थीं, आज भी जे सङ्कें उसी हालत में हैं । इन के चलते जनता को वहाँ न रेलों की सुविधा प्राप्त हो पाई है और न रसों की सुविधा प्राप्त हो रही है । अभी भी यह क्षेत्र साइकल युग से गुजर रहा है, पिछले 25 सालों की आजादी के बाद भी

स्वराज्य का किसी भी तरह का कोई फायदा हम अपने गांवों तक नहीं पहुँचा पाये हैं । मेरा मिनिस्टर साहब से इतना ही नम्र निवेदन है कि इस क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में वे अपनी कृपा दृष्टि दिखायें और इन सङ्कों को पक्की बनवाने के लिये बिहार सरकार को पूरा अनुदान दे ।

जैसे सोनाहुला धौरैया, पुनसिया, अंग्रेजी बाजार, शंभूगंज से असरगंज सङ्क को आल बेदर, अर्थात् पक्की सङ्क बनवा दें जिस से विहार के सथाल परगना, भागलपुर, मुगेर तीन ज़िलों का आपस में संबंध स्थापित हो जाय । राष्ट्र के हित में इस सङ्क का बनना भी बहुत ज़रूरी है ।

गिलानी रोड जो सोलह मील का टुकड़ा है और तारापुर, खंसर, गुलनी, कसाहा, चलका, महसिला, भलुआ और राजा पोखर की ओर हो कर जाती है इस को भी पक्की बनवा दें । यह बहुत ज़रूरी है क्योंकि यह मेशनल हाईवेर्ज का एप्रोच रोड है । इस रास्ते से लाखों यात्री हर साल बाबा वैद्यनाथ के मन्दिर में जल चढ़ाने के लिये जाते हैं । आज अच्छी सङ्क न होने के कारण उन्हे बहुत परेशानी होती है ।

अमरपुर से भागलपुर जो पुरानी सङ्क बनी हुई है इस को पक्की करा दिया जाय ताकि यातायात ही सके । न जाने क्यों आज 10, 15 साल से उस सङ्क को उपेक्षित रखा गया है जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि अमरपुर से भागलपुर जाने में, सङ्क के रहते हुए भी बड़ी परेशानी रहती है और काफी धूम कर जाना पड़ता है । अतः मेरा निवेदन है कि इस सङ्क की भी जल्दी से जल्दी मरम्मत कराने की चेष्टा की जाय ।

बांका से जाजपुर, मोहनपुर, देवघर, रोहिणी, कोहरीडीह से गिरीडीह तक आल बेदर सङ्क बननी चाहिए क्योंकि इस सङ्क के

[भी सिव अधिका]

बनने से भागलपुर से राखी जाने वालों के माइलेज में काफ़ी कमी हो जायगी । यह सड़क जाने वाल कर के नेशनल हाईवे में मिलती है, भगवर कमी वह आल बैंदर रोड नहीं है जिस से लोगों को कठिनाई है ।

सुधाया बाजार से सिमुलतला और सिमुलतला से चकाई एकी सड़क बननी चाहिए । यह लोक संयास एरिया में है और संयासियों के विकास के लिये इस सड़क का भी बनना बहुत जरूरी है । यों तो इन लोगों में सभी ऐप्रोब रोड्स को पक्की हो जाना चाहिये ।

आज अनेमप्लायमेंट के युग में सड़कों के निर्माण से गांवों के लोगों को रोजी, रोटी मिल पायेगी और इसलिये सरकार को इस दिशा में ठोस कदम जल्द उठाना चाहिये ।

भागलपुर में गंगा के ऊपर एक पुल का होका अस्तवास्थक है क्योंकि अगर यह पुल बन जाता है तो भागलपुर से आसाम का रास्ता बहुत नजदीक हो जाता है, और जो यातायात भागलपुर से आसाम और आसाम से भागलपुर आता जाता है वह भी काफ़ी जल्दी से हो सकेगा । बांगला देश के बन जाने से व्यापार में काफ़ी सुविधा होगी । पहले जितना कपड़ा और अन्य साधान आसाम से आता था, वह पुराने पाकिस्तान में से, जो कि पहले हमारे देश का ही एक हिस्सा था, जो कि बंगला था, वहां से भागलपुर हो कर आता था । लेकिन पाकिस्तान बन जाने के बाद वह रास्ता बहुत कम चालू रहा । लेकिन अब बांगला देश बन जाने से और जैसे हमारे डस देश से निकलपूर्ण संबंध है उस को देखते हुए अगर गंगा के ऊपर एक पुल बन जाये तो नेता जाकात है कि भागलपुर जहां कोई उद्धोग नहीं है, वहां कोई बंधा नहीं है, वहां काफ़ी कोग बैकार है, बेरोजगार है, उनको काम मिल सकता है । और भागलपुर किर से, जो टसर और सिल्क बस्तों को बनाने में मज़बूर है और जिसका माल बाज भी

अमरीका जा रहा है, अपना गौरवपूर्ण स्थान प्राप्त कर सकेगा ।

बोर्डर रोड कांस्ट्रक्शन का काम तो बैसे ही अच्छा हो रहा है । भगवर जहां तक हमें जानकारी है वहां पर जो प्रेड 'ए' के सिवीलियन अफसर है या और दूसरे अधिकारी वही तनब्बाह पाने वाले हैं उन के साथ मिलिट्री अफसरों का बराबर ठीक नहीं हो रहा है । सिवीलियन अफसरों को भी उचित तरह से सुविधायें मिलनी चाहियें और उन के साथ भी सर्वध्यवहार होना चाहिये, ऐसा में चाहता हूँ ।

मैं और अधिक न कह कर मिनिस्टर साहब से यही कहूँगा कि कम से कम आजादी के 25 साल के बाद सड़कें तो बननी चाहियें । और अगर ये सड़कें नहीं बन पाती हैं तो कम से कम हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी भी कच्ची सड़के हैं उन पर जितने नाले आदि पड़ते हैं उन पर कल्पट बनवा दें जिस से आवागमन साल भर हो सके । यदि तुरन्त नई सड़कें नहीं बन सकें तो भारत भर में कम से कम जितने नाले हैं उन पर कल्पटेस बना दी जायें ताकि देश के आजादी के 25 साल बाद भी देहात के लोग समझ सकें कि उन को भी आजादी का कुछ लाभ हुआ है ।

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY
(Kendrapara): The activities of the Ministry under review shows a promising picture for which the Minister really deserves our congratulations. As on 31st December 1971 we had a tonnage of 24,99,695 GRT and 55,124 GRT was added during April-December 1971. The Hindustan Shipyard has improved its operation. As against small ships of 14,000 DWT it now undertakes to construct ships of 24,000 DWT. The ship repairing facilities have also improved.

The Cochin Shipyard is certainly a landmark in the history of Indian ship-building and when completed, will be able to build ships of 85,000 DWT. All these are very promising features for which our thanks are really due to the hon. Minister.

But, he has to explain why with all these improvements in the Indian shipping, the Indian flag carries only 45% of India's trade and why in the bulk cargoes the proportion is only 20%. I feel that there is much scope for improvement in this respect and the hon. Minister while replying to the debate, will perhaps enlighten us on the aspect of the matter.

13.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The road development programme is not lagging. Another 4890 km of road has been added to the National Highways though the best of the Ministry in this regard has to be bettered.

Within the little time at my disposal, I wish to confine my remarks only to Paradeep, one of the deepest sea ports not only of India but, if I may say so, of South East Asia. Its strategic importance has been well proved from the defence point of view as no other port could accommodate INS *Vikrant* during the Indo-Pakistan war but which could be possible only in Paradeep. Every Oriya has an emotional attachment to this port. It is well-known that it was not included in any Five Year Plan but it came into existence through the strong will and determination of the people of Orissa blessed by the great statesman, the great Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. But after this port had been built by the State Government and was commissioned, its management had been handed over to the Government of India—and I venture to think the hon. Minister due to his preoccupations has not been able to pay enough attention to Paradeep that it deserves—its affairs are going from bad to worse and are deteriorating day by day. One criteria that I would like to lay down in this matter is to assess as to has been the annual allocation for 1970-71 for Paradeep port and how much of it has been sent. The Report shows that the approved plan for Paradip port for 1970-71 was Rs. 3 crores. But the total expenditure incurred in 1970-71 was of the order of Rs. 1.34 crores only. You may compare this with the figures for Haldia. In Haldia, the approved plan was Rs. 10 crores. The total expenditure was Rs. 10.07 crores. In

Calcutta, the approved plan was Rs. 1.54 crores. The total expenditure incurred during the period was Rs. 1.52 crore. The Minister will be able to find out, if he cares to verify the facts that in cases like Paradip this situation was due to the slack in efficient administration. The administration I should say, lacks both in efficiency as well as capacity and its activities are rather on the dwindling side.

The other day I gave notice of a question and it was replied to, about the quantum of unlicensed capacity of the various plants and equipments in the Paradip port. The hon. Minister's reply will bear out my grievance, that ore-handling plants dredger *Konarak* and the shore based sand pump in Paradip are all working under capacity. While there may be some justification for ore-handling plant not working upto installed capacity due to low convergence of iron ore in the port and to some extent due to Indo-Pakistan war, there should be no reason whatsoever for the shorebased sand pump and the dredger *Konarak* not working according to the installed capacity. The maximum utilisation of plants and equipments is a 'must'. I hope the hon. Minister will insist on the authorities of Paradip port to see that its capacities are not lying unutilised while the revenue of Paradip port is going in reds.

I hardly use such kinds of expressions—the Administration of Paradip Port is a nest of corruption. No man with any consideration, compunction or conscience will allow such state of affairs to continue. I would invite that attention of the hon. Minister to the Audit Report of Paradip Port for 1970-71 which reveals the complete story.

The time at my disposal is very short and I possibly cannot go into the details. But I wish to invite the attention of the House to some of the salient features in this regard.

It is an unbelievable story that amount exceeding about Rs. 2.50 crores should have been shown as advances and without being accounted for, for all these years.

The Audit Report mentions that the scrutiny of accounts in the F.A. & G.A.O's Office as well as Divisions reveals that the

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

accounts were not being maintained or maintained irregularly. The accounts which ought to be maintained according to the CPWD code were not maintained. The Audit Report has given the examples. I need not go into it.

The port authorities entered into an agreement with Messrs. East Bengal River Steam Services, Limited, for two numbers of tugs and till 1971 as amount of Rs. 92.8 lakhs had been paid. As against 2 tugs, only one tug had been received. It had been stipulated that the tugs had to be delivered within 18 months from the date of the first payment. But, the second tug, according to my information, is yet to arrive. Instead of imposing the maximum penalty according to the clauses of the contract now, the East Bengal River Steam Services Ltd., a private sector company is insisting on receiving from the Port Trust Rs. 6.3 lakhs more. I venture to think that there is a kind of abetment, concealed abetment between this company and the persons concerned. Otherwise, these things could not have happened in such a flagrant manner.

I shall give another instance to show how when the port is declaring loss, its officers are behaving. Even though the officers of the Port Trust have vehicles at their disposal, given by the Port Trust unauthorised free transport from residence to the place of work or duty and back is costing the Port Trust Rs. 48,000 per year. This is an instance to show how while the port is getting silted up, its potentiality is not being developed and its revenue is dwindling, its operation is shrinking, its officers are indulging wasteful expenditures.

The labour relations in Paradip leave much to be desired and the authorities there are setting one union against the other so that this kind of corruption can go on unchallenged.

While I have great regard for this Ministry for the many good works done by it, I only venture to think that due to its peculiar location in a particular State to which I think the hon. Minister has some allergy, it is not receiving the attention that it deserves, as a result of which one of the deepest seaports not only of India but of

the entire South-East Asia is languishing away and is going from bad to worse. I hope the hon. Minister will kindly pay some attention to these matters.

श्री शुभ्र चन्द्र पाण्डे (शास्त्रीलालाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ। इसके साथ ही मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी का ध्यान खास तौर से उस गरीब और पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ जोकि हमारे देश का सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है।

मान्यवर, उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने सन् 1971 में यहां के मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन किया था कि उत्तर प्रदेश के नवनिर्माण के लिए आवश्यक है कि वह उस को 50 करोड़ की अतिरिक्त धनराशि दें जिसमें कि इस प्रदेश की दूटी फृटी सड़कों को मरम्मत करके ठीक किया जा सके और बीहड़ नदियों पर पुल बनाये जा सकें। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि मंत्री महोदय इस ओर अवश्य ध्यान देंगे।

मुझे एक निवेदन और करना है। सरयू नदी एक भयंकर नदी है और जब उस में बाढ़ आती है तो बस्ती जनपथ की 16, 12, 229 जनता बाढ़ से बिलकुल घिर जाती है। आज राष्ट्र को मजबूत बनाने के लिए इस मंत्रालय की बहुत किम्बदारी हो चली है। मैंने अभी मंत्री जी से एक निवेदन किया था जिसका कि मुझे उत्तर भी मिला। सरयू नदी में बिड़हरचाट पर अगर एक पुल का निर्माण करा दिया जाय तो यह राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से एक बहुत ही मजबूत कदम होगा।

इलाहाबाद से काठमंडू तक पहुँचने के लिये हमें दस घंटे ही लगेंगे और आज जो पीकिंग की सरकार इस बढ़ते हुए मुर्का की ओर अपनी निगाह ढाल रही है उस को रोकने के लिये यह पुल बहुत बड़ा योगदान दिल्ली होगा।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उस बिड्हर घाट की ओर से जाना चाहता हूं जो बस्ती जनपद में स्थित है। इलाहाबाद से फैजाबाद आजमगढ़ होते हुए बाराणसी को सड़क जाती है। बीच में जहांगीरगंज होते हुए सड़क बिड्हर घाट तक जाती है। उसके उत्तर में मुख्लिसपुर रोड है। वह सड़क बिड्हर घाट से दो भील दक्षिण तक रह गई है। वह सड़क मुख्लिसपुर रोड, कोकहरवा होते हुए काठमाडू तक जाती है और यह सड़क मैहदाबाल फरेंदा होते हुए काठमाडू तक जायेगी। मैं सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि अगर यह सड़क बना दी जाय तो बड़ी ही लाभकारी सिद्ध होगी।

आज देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये सड़कों का बड़ा ही महत्व हो चला है। जब तक यातायात के साधन नहीं रहेंगे, देश उन्नत नहीं हो सकता। आवागमन के साधन ही इस देश की रीढ़ सिद्ध होंगे। नैशनल हाईवे दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। इसलिये मैं अपने मंत्री महोदय को हार्दिक बधाई देता हूं। हमारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में एक नैशनल हाईवे बन रहा है, परन्तु उस का निर्माण कार्य इतना सुस्त है कि आज चार साल से चल रहा है किर भी वह पूरा नहीं हो सका है। हर साल किसानों की फसल काटी जाती है।

भी राज बहातुर : कौन सी सड़क है ?

भी हुल्ला बल्ला पाड़े : लैटरल रोड बस्ती गोडा में है। इस बस्ती, गोडा, बहराइच लैटरल रोड को हम लोग बाँड़र रोड कहते हैं। यह चार साल से बन रही है, लेकिन निर्माण कार्य इतना सुस्त है कि जब किसान फसल बो देता है, तब उस की खुदाई हुक हो जाती है। अभी तक यह निश्चित नहीं हो सका है कि इस सड़क का निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा। किसानों की फसल दिन प्रति दिन काटी जा रही है परन्तु उस को उस का कम्पेन्सेशन अभी तक नहीं दिया गया है, दिया ही नहीं जा रहा है। किसान लोग हमारे बस्ती जनपद के लिकाधीश

से मिले, प्रान्तीय सरकार को लिखा परन्तु वहां के अधिकारियों का कहना है कि यह नैशनल हाईवे है और उस का सम्बन्ध केंद्रीय सरकार से है। जब तक वहां से इसके लिये पैसा नहीं मिलता, तब तक हम पैसा नहीं दे सकते।

दिल्ली में जो बसें चल रही हैं उन को देख कर बड़ा ही तरस आता है। अगर आदमी पैदल चले या स्कूर में बैठ कर जा रहा हो और १० कम गुजर जाय तो तबियत तो खराब ही हो जायेगी, और न जाने क्या हाल हो जाये। इतना धुआ उन बसों में है। उन में सुधार करने के लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूँगा। आज यहां पर जो लोटी बसें चल रही हैं, जिनको आप मिनी बस कहते हैं, उनके टिकटों के दाम इनने ज्यादा है कि वह साधा रण लोगों के बस के बाहर की चीज़ है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अपील करूँगा कि वह इन टिकटों की दरों को कम करने की सोचें।

जो बिड्हरघाट का पुल है उसके लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के दृष्टिकोण को सामने रखते हुए अगर यह सड़क बना दी जाय तो यह एक बहुत ही मजबूत कदम होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूं।

भी भाषीरथ मंबर (शाब्दिक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय की मांगों पर चर्चा हो रही है। आज के युग में जो पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं उनके विकास के लिये सड़कों का बड़ा महत्व है और जहां सड़कें नहीं हैं, जहां आवागमन के साधन नहीं हैं वे क्षेत्र आज भी पिछड़े हुए हैं। वहां बरसात के दिनों में लोग आ जा नहीं सकते। मैं चाहता हूं केंद्रीय शासन और मंत्री महोदय से कि जितनी भी सड़कों का निर्माण हो, उस का निर्माण विशेषकर ऐसे क्षेत्रों में किया जाय जो पिछड़े हुए हैं, जहां पर किसी

[श्री भागीरथ भंवर]

भी तरह के साधन उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, रेलें नहीं हैं? हवाई जहाज नहीं हैं या नौवहन की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है वहां पर सड़कें ही एक मात्र यातायात की साधन होती है। उन्हीं के जरिये वहां के लोगों का और उन क्षेत्रों का विकास होता है।

राष्ट्रीय राजपथ जितने वने हुए हैं उन की हालत बहुत खराब है। कई राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग ऐसे हैं जो कहलाते तो राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग हैं लेकिन उन की हालत इनी खराब है कि बारिश के दिनों में बसें घंटों फंसी रही रहती हैं। कीचड़ में और ट्रैफिक रुक जाता है, जिस से लोगों को काफी तकलीफ होती है और उस से नुकसान भी काफी होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो मार्ग राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पहले से घोषित हो चुके हैं और आज राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के नाम से चल रहे हैं, उन का सुधार किया जाये, उन की जो दयनीय दशा आज है उस में सुधार किया जाये।

यदि केन्द्रीय शासन इन राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर बसों की व्यवस्था कर सके तो बहुत ही अच्छा होगा। आज राज्यों में जो बसों की व्यवस्था है, या जो दिल्ली की बस व्यवस्था है, उन के बारे में कई माननीय सदस्यों ने चर्चा की। उन्होंने बतलाया कि बसों की कैसी दयनीय हालत है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो राष्ट्रीय राज मार्ग हैं उन पर केन्द्रीय शासन अपनी बसें चलाये। इससे वहां की जनता की बड़ी सेवा होगी।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं कुछ मार्गों के बारे में बतलाना चाहूँगा। बम्बई-आगरा का जो राष्ट्रीय राजपथ है मह बहुत ही पुराना राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग है। लेकिन आज भी उसके बीच में आने वाले पुलों की हालत बहुत खराब है। नमंदा नदी पर कलाषट का पुल है जहां बारिश के दिनों में चार छः दिनों तक ट्रैफिक बन्द हो जाता है। पानी पुल पर आ जाता है और रास्ता बन्द हो जाता है। इस पुल का निर्माण

होना बहुत जरूरी है साथ ही इस मार्ग का चौड़ा किया जाना भी बहुत जरूरी है। यह मार्ग बम्बई आगरा राष्ट्रीय राज पथ के नाम से प्रचलित है। इस मार्ग को यदि बम्बई दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजपथ घोषित कर दिया जाये तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही अच्छा होगा। मैं एक दो और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहूँगा। खंडवा, इन्दौर, रतलाम, नीमच, नसीराबाद और अजमेर तक का जो मार्ग है इस को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित किया जाये। इसका एक कारण मैं बतलाना चाहूँगा। भूम में हमारी फौजी छावनी है, नीमच में फौज की छावनी है, नसीराबाद में फौज की छावनी है। इस का आप लोगों के हित के साथ साथ हमारे देश की सुरक्षा से भी सम्बन्ध आता है। इसलिये इस मार्ग को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित किया जाये।

भोपाल से इन्दौर-अहमदाबाद को शायद राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित कर दिया गया और इसकी शायद योजना चल भी रही है। यदि ऐसा कर दिया जाता है तो एक प्रान्त से दूसरे प्रान्त राज्य की राजधानी में आने जाने में आम लोगों को काफी आसानी हो जाएगी और इससे लाभ भी काफी होगा।

अब मैं नौवहन के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इस में वैसे तो काफी प्रगति हुई है। देश में बड़ी-बड़ी नदियां तो हैं हीं छोटी-छोटी भी बहुत सी नदियां हैं। नमंदा नदी भी उन में से एक है। इसकी योजना काफी लम्बे अंते से बन रही है और चालू है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको जल्दी से पूरा किया जाए यहां भी अगर नौवहन की व्यवस्था कर दी जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उस क्षेत्र के लोगों की काफी भलाई होगी और जो बेकारी मिटाने वाली बात है वह भी कुछ हृद तक सिद्ध सार्थक हो सकेगी उसका भी इससे सीधा सम्बन्ध है। इस बास्ते में चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना को शीघ्रता से कार्यान्वयित किया जाए।

श्री शिंगिंग कारपोरेशन (बिलिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस मंत्रालय की जो मार्गें हैं उनका बहुत ही जोरदार शब्दों में समर्थन करता हूं यह मंत्रालय कारेन एक्सचेंज कमाने का भी एक साधन है शिंगिंग कारपोरेशन ही शायद सरकार का ऐसा एक पब्लिक सेक्टर का अंडरटेकिंग है जिससे आमदनी होती है। इसी तरह से जयन्ती शिंगिंग, मुगल लाइंज भी कारेन एक्सचेंज आपको कमा कर दे रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो ये कम्पनियां हैं, सिंधिया है, प्रेट ईंस्टर्न है, डैम्पो है, इंडिया स्टीम शिप है, चोगले है, इनको भी आप अपने हाथ में ले कर इनका एक कारपोरेशन बना दें। चोगले देश का सब से द्रग्नी व्यक्ति माना गया है। अस्ती परसेंट, तक आप इन कम्पनियों को लोन भी देते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इन सब को मिला कर आपने जैसे शिंगिंग कारपोरेशन बनाया है, उसी तरह से इनका अलग से कारपोरेशन बना दें। ये जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर की कम्पनियां हैं ये धाटे दिखा रही हैं इनको अगर आपने पब्लिक सेक्टर में ले लिया और इनका कारपोरेशन बना दिया तो ये शिंगिंग कारपोरेशन की तरह नके में चलने लग जाएंगी।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि देश के बे भाग जोकि समृद्ध के किनारे हैं वहां के लड़कों को नेत्री की ट्रेनिंग देने की व्यवस्था की जाए और उनको लेने के मामले में प्राथमिकता दी जाए। विशेषकर पिछड़े हुए जो भेज हैं वहां के रहने वालों को फ्रेंसें दिया जाए। वे सड़के—ट्रेनिंग पा कर विश्व को देख सकेंगे और अपनी जीविका कमा सकेंगे। इस ओर आपको विशेष व्यान जाना चाहिये।

यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि देश के बे भाग जहां पर जल मार्गों के अलावा यातायात के और कोई साधन नहीं हैं, वहां के लिए आप योजनायें बना रहे हैं। हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने कल शायद में कहा था कि इलाहाबाद से ले कर कलकत्ता तक के लिए आप का मंत्रालय

योजनायें बना रहा है और इस मामले में देश आगे बढ़ रहा है। यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है हमारे दोनों मंत्री बहुत प्रगतिशील विचारों के हैं और देश को वे विकसित देखना चाहते हैं। लेकिन अन्तर्राजीय जल परिवहन की स्थिति को आप देखें। आप यह चाहते हैं कि देश के बे भाग जो अविकसित हैं और पिछड़े हुए हैं और जहां बेरोजगारी और बेकारी है वे आगे आएं। ये बे भाग हैं जहां पर देश की अस्ती प्रतिनिधित्व आत्मा बसती है। भारतीय संस्कृति और देवात्मा के स्थान हैं आपको दर्शन करने हों तो यही ही सकते हैं। जो लोग नदियों के किनारे रहते हैं उनके विकास के बास्ते एक गोखले कमेटी बनाई गई थी। उस कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट दी वह ज्यों की त्यों पड़ी रह गई। उसके बाद भगवती कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई और वह भी ज्यों की त्यों पड़ी रह जाएगी अगर आपने उसको ठीक तरह से लागू नहीं किया और प्रयत्न उस दिशा में नहीं किया। इसकी बजह वह है कि आप के पास कोई टैक्नीकल आर्गेनाइजेशन नहीं है। जब तक यह नहीं बनेगा तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकेगा। इसका सबूत भी मैं पेश करना चाहता हूं। भगवती कमेटी ने सिफारिश की थी कि चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में बिहार को आठ लाख और उत्तर प्रदेश को दस लाख और पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए पवास लाख बिहार को और पच्चीस लाख उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए रखा जाए। लेकिन 5.67 करोड़ जो आपने स्वीकार किया है, इस में ये दोनों नहीं आ सके हैं। आप 1971-72 की रिपोर्ट के पेज 100 को देखें तो आपको मालूम हो जाएगा कि वहां पर बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के नाम तक नहीं हैं। यह सबूत है, इस बात का कि टैक्नीकल आर्गेनाइजेशन अगर होती जिसका मुख्य काम है प्लानिंग करना और हाइड्रोग्राफिक सर्वे करना और इस आर्गेनाइजेशन के न होने की बजह से यह जीव नहीं हो पाई और इन दोनों प्रान्तों के नाम भी छूट गए। जी ज्योतिर्भव बस्तु जी के एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया गया था कि भगवती

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

कमेटी ने 274 लाख रुपया रिकोर्ड में किया था और उस में छः योजनायें थीं लेकिन केवल एक योजना को स्वीकृति दी गई और उसके लिए 1.10 लाख रुपया ही रखा गया। आई डब्ल्यू टी डायरेक्टोरेट के अन्दर टैक्नीकल आर्गेनेनाइजेशन नहीं था और न ही बंगाल की प्रान्तीय सरकार में ही कोई टैक्नीकल आर्गेनेनाइजेशन था। अगर यह होता तो ये सारी योजनायें जो 274 लाख रुपये की थीं ये शामिल हो गई होती और इनको शायद स्वीकृति भी मिल गई होती। उत्तर में वह भी कहा गया था कि प्रदेशों को टैक्नीकल आर्गेनेनाइजेशन को ठीक से बढ़ावा देना चाहिये। लेकिन आप देखे कि इस मंत्रालय के अन्दर ही आई डब्ल्यू टी डायरेक्टोरेट में ही कोई टैक्नीकल आर्गेनेनाइजेशन नहीं है। भारत सरकार के मंत्री तो अन्तर्राजीय जल परिवहन को बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं ताकि देश विकास के पथ पर अग्रसर हो सके लेकिन इस मंत्रालय और आई डब्ल्यू० टी० डायरेक्टोरेट में जंग लगा हुआ है और वे सारी चीज़ को प्रदेश पर छोड़ देते हैं। यह उचित नहीं है।

देश के विकास के लिए अन्तर्राजीय जल परिवहन, एयरवेज, रोडवेज रेल आदि को महत्वपूर्ण योगदान करना है। जहां देश की आत्मा बसती है उन इलाकों को पराधीनता के ज़माने में अंग्रेज़ोंने कुचला और कोशिश की कि वे उठ न पाएं। वे नहीं चाहते थे कि जल मार्ग विकसित हों। पञ्चीस बरम की आजादी के बाद भी क्या आप यह उचित नहीं समझते हैं कि टैक्नीकल आर्गेनेनाइजेशन होना चाहिये? मैं समझता हूं कि इसके अभाव में देश आगे नहीं बढ़ पा रहा है।

हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने पटना से गाजीपुर के लिए जहाज चला दिया। उसमें सेंट्रल गवर्नर-मेंट की तरफ से 1.66 करोड़ रुपया बजट में रखा गया। अगर यह जहाज न चला होता तो यह भी छूट जाता। लेकिन विवश हो कर

इसको आपको सेंट्रल बजट में रखना पड़ा है। इसका जिक्र बजट परकार्मेंस के पृष्ठ 34 पर है।

इसी तरह से भगवती कमेटी ने रिवलगंज से दोहरीधाट तक बाष्ठरा नदी में बतौर सर्वेक्षण जहाज चलाने की सिफारिश की थी। पटना से गाजीपुर तक तो इसको चलाया गया लेकिन यह चालू नहीं किया गया। इसका मुख्य कारण आई डब्ल्यू० टी० डायरेक्टोरेट की लापरवाही है और वह आज तक सोता रहा है। सर्वे भी इसका नहीं करवाया गया है जबकि सर्वे करने की आवश्यकता भी नहीं है। भगवती कमेटी ने दोहरीधाट से आगे फैजाबाद तक सर्वे करने की बात कही थी। रिवलगंज से दोहरीधाट तक हमेशा पानी बीस फुट के करीब रहता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री जी शीघ्र आदेश दे कर रिवलगंज से दोहरीधाट के बीच माल ढोने के जहाज चलाने की कृपा करें। अगर उन्होंने स्वयं ऐसा न किया तो ये कभी नहीं चल पाएंगे।

पटना से बनारस के बीच गंगा नदी में एक ड्रेजर था जिस का नाम था ड्रेजर बक्सर। यह टग के साथ रहता था। लेकिन उसको कलकत्ता भेज दिया गया है जबकि यह खेत सदैव बाढ़ से परेशान रहता है और इसके चैनल में हमेशा मिट्टी भर जाती है; चैनल बनाने के लिए ड्रेजर की बहुत आवश्यकता है। अभी गाजीपुर से मिर्जापुर तक माल ढोने वाले जहाज को ले जाने के लिए मांग की गई है। लेकिन ड्रेजर न होने के कारण शायद इसमें रुकावट पड़ जाए और चैनल न बन सके। मैं मांग करता हूं कि इस ड्रेजर को शीघ्र ही बहां से यहां लाया जाए।

देश के जो पिछड़े हुए भाग हैं उनकी ओर आपका ज्ञान व्यापार आना चाहिये। विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश का बुन्देलखण्डी हिस्सा मध्य प्रदेश से लगा हुआ है, उसका पूर्वी हिस्सा बिहार से

लगा हुआ है, जो हिल्ली एरिया है, पहाड़ी क्षेत्र है वह देश के अन्य भागों से लगा हुआ है। यहां पर इंटर स्टेट सड़कें और पुल बनने चाहिये। विशेष कर माजीपुर में आज कई बरस से पुल की मांग हो रही है लेकिन वह बन नहीं सका है। यह बनाया जाए।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में पटेल कमेटी ने वहां की बेकारी और बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए बैलमरा बाजार से भागलपुर को जोड़ने के लिए धावरा पर पुल बनाने की सिफारिश की थी जिस के बन जाने से सीधा लिंक देवरिया, गोरखपुर होते हुए बिहार तक बन सकता था और यह क्षेत्र विकास के पथ पर आ जाता। इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। आपको इधर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये।

दोहरीघाट में प्रधान मंत्री जी गई थीं और हमारे ओम मेहता जी भी उनके साथ थे। उन्होंने पुल का उद्घाटन किया था। लेकिन दोहरीघाट से ले कर रिवलगंज तक, यानी बिहार की सरहद तक कई हजार वर्ग मील का भू-भाग है वहां पर धावरा पर कई पुलों की मांग की गई है ताकि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार एक दूसरे के नजदीक आ जाते। लेकिन आज तक उनकी ओर ध्यान नहीं गया है। मैं विशेषकर सिकन्दरापुर, मनियर से, दरोलीघाट और गोपालनगर से तिसवन घाट का जिक करना चाहिये। इससे उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार मिल सकते हैं आपस में। इसी तरह जयप्रकाशनगर जोकि जयप्रकाश बादू का निवास स्थान है वहां पर बिदेशी लोग हमेशा आते रहते हैं। इस स्थान को सिन्धाघाट से जोड़ने के लिए जो आरा बिहार में है, गंगा पर पुल बनाया जाना बहुत जरूरी है।

भगवती कमेटी ने गंगा, धावरा, ब्रह्मपुर, मांडवी, जुड़ारी, कम्बुजा, गोदावरी, नमंदा आदि को नैशनल बाटरवेज घोषित करने की सिफारिश की थी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको

शीघ्र नैशनल बाटरवेज घोषित किया जाए। मैं फिर निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम देश में जिन योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करना चाहते हैं, बिना टेक्निकल आर्गनाइजेशन के वे नहीं चल पायेंगी।

मैं इन भागों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

14 hrs.

श्री शंकर देव (बीबर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने पर वास्तव में मुझे बहुत खुशी हुई है और मैं दिल से इन फ़िमांज़ का समर्थन करता हूँ। चूंकि समय थोड़ा है, इसलिए मैं कुछ पायंट्स ही रख सकता हूँ।

मैसूर स्टेट में जो मंगलोर हार्बर प्राजेक्ट लिया गया है, उसका काम बहुत धीमा है और उसके लिए फ़ॅड्ज़ समय पर रिलीज़ नहीं होते हैं। मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि उस काम को आगे बढ़ाया जाये और उस के लिए फ़ॅड्ज़ को समय पर रिलीज़ किया जाये। उस हार्बर का ड्राफ्ट केवल 29 फीट रखा गया है, जो बिल्कुल अपर्याप्त है। वह कम से कम 40, 45 फीट तो ज़हर होना चाहिये, ताकि लेटेस्ट मार्डन केरियर्ज़ वहां पहुँच सकें।

बेस्ट कोस्ट—पश्चिमी तट—माइनर पोर्ट्स के लिए बहुत ही उपयुक्त है, जहां मछलियां पकड़ने का काम बहुत अच्छी तरह हो सकता है। वैसे मैं मछलियां पकड़ने के फ़ेवर में नहीं हूँ, लेकिन जो लोग खाते हैं, उनके लिए प्रबन्ध तो करना पड़ता है। यह वह अफ़सोस की बात है कि गांधीजी के देश में मछलियों का करोड़ों रुपयों का व्यापार होता है और लोग खाते हैं। जब हम अनाज का उत्पादन बहुतायत से कर रहे हैं, तो किर मछलियों को खाने की क्यों ज़हरत पड़ रही है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

शिपविल्डिंग यार्ड स्टार्ट करने के लिए कारबार एक बहुत ही उपयुक्त स्थान है, जैसा

कि विश्वासापत्तनम में बनाया गया है। इससे बहुत कायदा होगा और उस लेन के लोगों को काम प्री भिन्नेगा।

रोड बिल्डिंग डिपार्टमेंट में उन्हीं लोगों को कन्ट्रैक्ट मिलते हैं, जिनका एपरोच होता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि ऐसे इन्स्ट्रक्शन्ज दे दिये जायें कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज और बैकवर्ड क्लासिज के लोगों के लिए कन्ट्रैक्ट्स के सम्बन्ध में कुछ परसेटेज या रिजर्वेशन निश्चित कर दिया जाये।

देश के रोड्ज वास्तव में उन्नति के पथ है। अगर राष्ट्र को उन्नति के पथ पर चलना है, तो रोड्ज बनाने होंगे। इस लिए रोड्ज का डेवेलपमेंट करना बहुत आवश्यक है।

मुझे यह रिपोर्ट देख कर आश्चर्य हुआ है कि मिनिस्टर साहब पार्लियामेंटरी एफेयर्ज में बिजी रहने के बावजूद शिपिंग और ट्रासपोर्ट की ओर काफ़ी ध्यान देते हैं। इसके लिए मैं उन को बधाई देता हूँ और इस मंत्रालय की डिमांड्ज का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Arvind Netam ..Absent. Shri Indrajit GuptaAbsent. The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am extremely grateful to hon. Members who have participated in this debate.

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु (डायमंड हार्बर) : कोरम तो है न ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I think, my hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, will spare me if I make a grievance that he has not cared to intervene in this debate and yet he is raising a question which is not quite relevant.

I would begin with shipping because the opening speaker in this debate, Shri Gadar-dhar Saha, referred to it and his grievance was that we in this country have not been able to build up our shipping. He also said that we were depending on foreign technology, that we were still placing orders for construction of new ships abroad and were depending upon foreign shipyards. I would not be harsh, but we have to realise that, so far as our national shipping tonnage is concerned, this was, during the days of foreign domination, reduced to a negligible quantity. At the dawn of independence we started with a mere scratch to be called 1.92 lakh GRT, and we know that, in these 25 years, we have increased the tonnage to 2.53 million GRT. This has not been a small effort and had required all the resources of planning and of investment in building up this tonnage. We have followed a consistent policy to build it up. I would just state two or three facts about it in order to demonstrate and underline the point which I want to make.

First of all, I would say that, by the setting up of the Shipping Development Fund institution, we helped shipping in a considerable way. Secondly, by setting up public sector organisations, corporations, for shipping, we again took a major step. I am happy to say that the public sector shipping corporations have done well, both the Shipping Corporation of India and the Moghul Lines. May I say that in these years, since the Shipping Development Fund came into existence, we have sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 442.38 crores to the various shipping companies.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): In how many years ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : The Shipping Development Fund was established—I am speaking from memory—after 1958 or 1969. Out of that, the amount advanced was Rs. 169.77 crores; the major share, of course, has gone to our public sector shipping corporation...

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): How much to Ratnaker of Birjals ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I cannot say that. Ratnakar is one of the so many shipping companies. We have not yet taken a decision to nationalise. There are so many-Scindia, India Steam, Great Eastern.

Please do not take my time in that. However, I would say that this is the time when we can say with some degree of satisfaction that our shipping has literally increased 12 times whereas the world shipping has increased by three times. Today in the matter of shipping our country is second only to Japan so far as shipping tonnage is concerned, amongst the Asian nations or the developing nations. I may also say that we have established a very good record so far as public sector management of shipping is concerned. May I just point out how on a capital of Rs. 23.45 crores, paid-up, our Shipping Corporation was able to make a profit, a net profit, of Rs. 6.91 crores last year, i.e., 1970-71, and this profit has risen this year to Rs. 7.25 crores; it is about 33 per cent return on investment which is a very good figure. Again if we take into account the increase in the tonnage of the public sector shipping corporation especially—I have great pleasure in saying that about 50 per cent of our total tonnage today is operated under the public sector—the shipping corporation tonnage amounted to 13.80 lakh DWT on 31 March, 1972. On the basis of the orders already placed, the gross tonnage is expected to exceed 2 million DWT by the end of 1974. Foreign exchange earned during 1970-71 amounted to about Rs. 32 crores out of a total gross earnings of about Rs. 64 crores which is about 50% of the gross earnings. Since its inception i.e. 1960-61 it has earned a profit of Rs. 34.74 crores and this is about 11 crores more than the total paid-up capital which is Rs. 23.45 crores. I am stating all these facts because it was contended by some hon. Members that perhaps the Shipping Corporation could have done better. Reserves that it has built up over the years amount to Rs. 30.95 crores. The figure relates to 31st March, 1971. It had an outlay of Rs. 36.01 crores when it started in 1961-62. But now, out of the total outlay of Rs. 175.19 crores, the Shipping Corporation generated resources to the extent of Rs. 65.42 crores. This is the record with which the Shipping Corporation comes before you and I

think the House will join me in giving our best compliments and appreciation to the workers, officers and the management of this public sector shipping. May I also say that this is necessary because public sector shipping is often decried and tried to be maligned that it is not functioning efficiently. The record of the Shipping Corporation compares very favourably with any other shipping company in the country. May I also say that I do not want to be harsh to the private sector shipping and fair to the public sector. They have also done very well and our shipping tonnage would not have grown and developed to the extent that it has done without their co-operation.

Coming to the ship-building, my friend, Mr Saha, again mentioned that we have done nothing, and some other hon. Members are also critical about it. May I just remind them that ship-building is a highly sophisticated industry. We have just to imagine the number of parts, the ancillaries that it requires and we have just to imagine also that the technological skills and the technological know-how are not easily obtainable. Every nation is jealous of its own technological skills and know-hows and does not want to share. Even so, we have established a shipyard which is doing well and I think the performance last year and during this year the Hindustan Shipyard has set before us is quite satisfactory. Last year, it built two cargo vessels, one training ship and another smaller vessel. The target for 1972-73 is three cargo ships totalling about 40,200 DWT besides one dredger for Visakhapatnam Port Trust. The Shipyard is dependent on subsidies directly. There is a basis evolved now and under the new pricing formula that we have evolved by which the shipyard in course of time, say, in the next 7-8 years, is expected to do without subsidies. The new pricing policy as hon. Members might remember is that we make the ship-owners place orders on the Shipyard by paying 5% more on the international parity price, another 5% is paid by the Government, but this will be diminished by 1% every two years so that by 1st April, 1981, all this subsidy will go.

Apart from that, the differential between the indigenous price and the lowest international price of six specified major items of

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machinery-equipment subject to a ceiling of 10% of the international parity price is also offered. This means that there is a very scientific and rationalised policy of pricing, and I am happy this has found favour with our shipping industry also. The shipyard has orders on hand, as many as 14 of them, and by the time these orders are fulfilled, all efforts are being made to have more orders.

Another point was made about Major Ports Commission's recommendations. There was some hint that we have not been able to apply our mind to this particular report. I am happy to say that out of 160 recommendations or conclusions that are contained in this report on practically all aspects of working of the ports, we have already accepted as many as 45 of them. The number of recommendations on which final view has been taken by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport and the concurrence of sister ministries is awaited is 38. The number of recommendations at advanced stage of examination is 57. The number of recommendations still requiring detailed examination is only 20.

A reference was made about Akbar. Since the hon. Member made certain sweeping observations, I think it is necessary to say a few words about this. Akbar was built in Denmark at the Helsingør shipyard. It was delivered to Moghul Lines on 13th November, 1971.

Just after the construction was commenced, the Superintending Engineer of the Moghul Lines was deputed there to supervise the construction. This is the normal practice followed by each and every shipping line. It is more so in the case of a passenger ship. They have to be quite sure that the ship that is built is according to their specifications and requirements and needs, and according to the orders, and therefore there is nothing unusual about it. He had to be there till the ship was under construction. The Managing Director was there only to take delivery for 3 or 4 days. There was some snag in the air-conditioning equipment and the Hon'ble Member was rightly informed, but the passengers were never charged the charges for air-conditioning, and so far as the bunker class accommodation is concerned, it is not

air-conditioned and this does not cause any inconvenience to the bunker class people.

I would now take up the question of minor ports. References were made to Ratnagiri port and the demand was made that we should finance it further. I can only say that we have already helped it and a Committee was set up by the Department of Mines under the Ministry of Steel with a representative of the Maharashtra Government, Bombay Port Trust, Ministry of Shipping and Transport and the Shipping Companies, to go into all the aspects and to make recommendations. Measures for augmenting the Central loan assistance during the Fourth Plan would be decided upon after receiving that port.

So far as Dabhol port is concerned, this is again a matter for Maharashtra Government to decide. It is a minor port. The executive responsibility in regard to its development rests wholly and squarely upon the Government of Maharashtra. We can certainly assist it by means of loans. We have not yet received any proposal from the Maharashtra Government for our assistance as such or for developing Dabhol as a major port. I would not go further into this question except to say that I deeply appreciate the sentiments that have inspired our friend to take up this point.

So far as major ports are concerned, I would like to say that the figure was an all-time high of 59.29 million tonnes, as against 55.64 million tonnes in 1970-71 breaking the record achievement of 55.19 million tonnes in 1968-69. This record in the handling of cargo was achieved in the year 1971-72.

During the eleven-year period from 1960-61 to 1971-72, the total port traffic in India has increased at an average annual rate of about 4.5 per cent. I hope and trust that this answers the requirements of our foreign trade, export and import. The major port traffic in 1971-72 was also a record figure namely 59.2 million tonnes as against 55.6 million tonnes in 1970-71. Minor ports also showed an upward incline in their graph so far as the traffic handling was concerned. From 6.7 million tonnes in 1970-71 they handled as much as 7 million tonnes in 1971-72. The average daily delay per ship at major ports was less than one day.

I would like to congratulate the labour and the management of these ports for all this. Accumulation of cargo, of course, has been experienced at certain ports, but this is due to certain transport bottle-necks with which we are always grappling.

I would like to say a few words about the shortfall in the expenditure or outlay on development programme for Bombay, because a reference was made to that also. The Bombay port is doing very well, as we know, and this shortfall is easily accounted for by delay in the availability of certain essential raw materials like steel and also the placement of orders for the suction dredgers for which the type has yet to be decided by technical experts.

Land acquisition proceedings also in the satellite port of Navashava could not proceed as expected because of the delay in receipt of the Master Plan.

About Calcutta port, a point was made that it was a sick port and it was losing heavily, to the tune of nearly Rs. 6 crores last year. May I say that Calcutta used to be the port which handled the largest quantity and volume of traffic, as far back as 1960-61, and at one time, it touched a high of over 11 million tonnes? Unfortunately or fortunately, we were no longer dependent upon import of foodgrains as also of heavy machinery which was being imported for steel plants and other heavy industries in that area. When that task was completed, it was no more coming to this port. The result was that in 1970-71 it came down to a low figure of 6.01 million tonnes as against 11 million tonnes before. If the traffic dwindles, the expenditure incurred on the establishment of the port does not diminish. It remains at the same level. The port charges, stevedoring charges etc. happen to be the highest in Calcutta. The slowing down of the economy on account of industrial unrest and recession in engineering industries and decline in export of coal or gunnies was another factor which brought down the traffic from 11 to 6.01 million tonnes. As I have said already, even when the traffic falls, there is no proportionate reduction in port expenditure. Implementation of the Wage Board award with effect from 1st January, 1969 involved an extra expenditure of about Rs. 3.5 crores per annum; out of Rs. 6 crores, therefore, Rs. 3.5 crores was spent in that way. Arrears even in regard

to the Wage Board recommendations had to be paid with effect from 1st January, 1969, and they were paid in 1970-71.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : But that was so in all the ports and not only in Calcutta.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I am not disputing that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Then, what is the point in saying all this ?

SHRI RAJ BHADUR : But this is extra heavy :

Overtime payments and increased wages were also there; whereas the income of the port which was Rs. 6.55 crores in 1947-48 increased to Rs. 26.56 crores in 1970-71, the expenditure also went up from Rs. 6.12 crores to Rs. 32.65 crores, leaving a gap of over Rs. 6 crores. I am happy to say, however, that because of developmental activities, the traffic figures have shown an upward incline and in 1971-72 it has gone up from 6.01 million tonnes to 7.37 million tonnes.

I would say a word about the Sethusamudram Canal before I go over to Paradip to which Shri Mohanty and Shri P. K. Deo referred. We have been working at the Sethusamudram Canal for a long time, but the fact remains that this project can be taken up only in accordance with the priorities the Planning Commission is prepared to give it. It may be useful, but the question is whether there is not, relatively speaking, something more useful which needs our attention urgently. The result is that we remain where we are. Apart from this, there are some other questions also to be settled about this matter. One is, what should be the alignment, and how far it would be acceptable not only from the point of view of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping but also other concerned Ministries.

About the Paradip Port, so much has been said. First of all, let me assure my friend, after all the compliments he paid me, for which I am grateful, that there is no allergy in the Ministry or on my part to Paradip. I have visited it—he knows it—soon after the unfortunate cyclone. The port is being developed to handle 4 million tonnes of

[*Shri Raj Bahadur*]

ore as against the present 2 to 2.5 million tonnes. Further, development in the Fifth Plan will take into account the Malentola deposits also. A study team with the Adviser to the Planning Commission as Chairman is already engaged in this matter. Let me assure him that so far as the export of iron ore is concerned, Government would not be unfair to this port. But members will also have to appreciate that in the larger interests of the national economy, we shall not take, what may be called, a very charitable or generous view as other ports are also vying with one another to get ore traffic and increase their traffic. Naturally when Haldia comes into being, if I say it will be deprived of iron ore which will be given exclusively to Paradip, I will be wrong; if state the opposite proposition, I will be equally wrong. This has to be decided on the basis of scientific, systematic studies in a calm and quiet manner taking into account the economics involved in the whole question.

So far as rail connection is concerned, the Cuttack-Paradip line is being laid by the Indian Railways. Simultaneously, the port railway system is also under way. A railway linking new mine areas is under consideration by the Railway Ministry. Gopalpur is already selected for improvement with central assistance of Rs. 4.22 lakhs for survey and preliminary works. After traffic data required by the Planning Commission are obtained, the scheme would be taken up for sanction.

Shri Mohanty had also some complaints about corruption. My information is that the port authorities and the Ministry are already seized of the matter. I am told the question is about the purchase of two tugs. Two tugs were ordered by the Orissa Government in 1964-65 from the East Bengal Engineering Works. Inordinate delay occurred in fitments of foreign exchange and due to difficulties experienced by the yard. One tug was delivered recently with quite some defects. The company is being pressed to expedite repairs, and delivery of the second tug. All payments to the yard have been made by the port with government approval. As I said earlier, whatever complaints about corruption or accounting are there, we shall see they are attended to expeditiously.

About the Haldia project, let me say that the matter has always been before us, and we are doing all that we can to expedite its completion. The oil jetty was commissioned in August, 1968; the dock system is expected to be completed by the end of 1973. I will not go into the details as to why there has been a certain delayed action in regard to certain matters, but suffice it to say that the matter is receiving our best attention, and we shall see to it that the target date for the completion of the Haldia dock system, that is, by the end of the 1973, will be maintained as best as we can.

In regard to Farakka barrage, I would only say that an expenditure of about Rs. 105.88 crores was incurred on the project up to the end of February, 1972. It is a multi-purpose project for ensuring a perennial water supply to the Bhagirathi-Hooghly system so as to enable the maintenance of a draught of at least 26 feet in the port of Calcutta and to reduce the salinity of water in the river Hooghly. The project has been substantially completed and I hope we shall reap the benefit from his project as best as we can.

About roads, let me take up the road system which was referred to by many a Member in this House. I would take up the lateral road. My colleague, Shri Om Mehta, yesterday said something about the general development of the road system in the country. I will not go into the details, nor would I repeat those figures, but about lateral road, may I say that the total length of the lateral road is 873 miles. I will not go further and say how much is in Uttar Pradesh and how much in the other States, but the progress on the road works is approximately 96 per cent at present. What remains to be completed is 70 miles out of 398 miles in Uttar Pradesh; 17 out of 328 miles in Bihar in scattered reaches, which I think both the States would take care of. To the observations of my friend Shri K.C. Pandey, I would say—he referred to the needs of Basti and Gonda—that we shall attend to the requirements pointed out by him, as best as we can.

In West Bengal, out of 89 miles, 15 miles have to be taken care of. In Assam, 36 miles out of 58 miles. In all, 138 miles have to be taken care of out of a total

length of 873 miles. I am also happy to report about the progress in respect of bridges.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA (Cachar): How much remains in respect of the Silchar-Manipur road?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: That is a different road. I am now talking about the lateral road. We shall get the information on what exactly is required by you. I shall be grateful to you if you could also write to me.

Now, on this also, it may not be possible for me to refer to each and every stage up to which progress has been made.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You cannot drive on all the roads.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Not driving, but I will try to deal with all these roads, and see that they are properly maintained.

The major bridges on this road are 23 in number. I am very happy to say that as many as 21 have been completed. The one at Ronkai and the other at Gandak remain to be completed. (*Interruption*) Then, out of about 128 medium bridges, we have already completed as many as 116, and out of 151 minor bridges, as many as 149 have been completed. I am not going into details. I am just saying that enough progress has been maintained on this.

The only bottleneck remains to be the Forbesganj-Darbhanga road. This has remained a bottleneck because of engineering difficulties in locating the proper site for the Kosi bridge. Fortunately that has been now fixed, and I hope this bottleneck will also be got over.

Then, reference was made to the Ganga bridge at Patna. I would only say that this bridge falls in the State system of roads. Even so, we have given an assurance that we shall try our level best to find out the necessary finances to the extent possible.

श्री रामबत्तार शास्त्री (पटना) : 25 करोड़ में से आप टोटल कितना देंगे ?

श्री राज बहादुर : साढ़े चार करोड़ रुपया

दे रहे हैं चौथी प्लान के लिये इस के बाद कितना देंगे, इसके लिये आप कुछ इंतजार कीजिये ।

There was a complaint that the special roads in Rajasthan had not been taken care of..... (*Interruptions*) As regards 1972-73 and the period thereafter, the Ministry of Defence discussed this matter at an inter-departmental meeting and I can only say that we have provided, even recently, quite a good amount of money for the repair and maintenance of these roads.

SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : What about the Indo-Nepal roads—Bareilly-Aminganj-Assam road ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : That is the lateral road about which I have spoken. So many bridges have been constructed. I knew that many members had been waxing eloquent about this lateral road; now let us come to the central road. So far as the west coast is concerned, they have declared the national highway and we shall take care to see that it is properly maintained.

About the Hooghly bridge, it will be completed in five years' time after commencement of the work. Tenders have already been accepted and the contract had been given and we shall try to assist it financially as best as we can.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar) : What about the coastal highway? How many missing links are there still?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : The West Coast road is more or less complete.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Coastal highway from Calcutta to Okha covering both the east and the west coast.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Calcutta-Madras is served by a national highway, . . . (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER : That road is not complete.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : May be certain bridges are missing; I am not quite sure. But there is a national highway No. 5, if my memory is right.

SHRI P.M. MEHTA : How many missing links have you built during the Fourth Plan ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I think on that national highway, there are no missing links. Once I travelled on that road from Madras to Vizag (Interruptions.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : These are details which can be taken up separately with the Minister. If each road is to be discussed in detail, there will be no time.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : The Harni-daspur-Paradip port road has been declared a national highway in July 1971 as No. 5-A. Shri P. K. Doo's grievance should be there no more; it has been redressed.

About inland water transport, my friend has dealt with it. Let me say that Patna-Ghasipur service has been started with effect from 10 November, 1971; with the co-operation of the State Government of Bihar. The extension of the service towards Mirzapur on the upstream side and Farraka on the downstream side will be considered in the light of the results of this service. My first information is that the service has proved good; I will not say very much more at this stage.

So far as the recommendations of the Bhagwati Committee are concerned, let me assure my friend Mr. Chandrika Prasad that it has not rusted nor is the Ministry unkind to the recommendations of this report. It is giving its best attention to it and as many as 19 schemes costing as much as Rs. 566.60 lakhs have been sanctioned for the implementation during the Fourth Five Year Plan limiting actually the expenditure to the plan provision to Rs. 4 crores. Till 1971-72 an amount of Rs. 66.32 lakhs has already been released to the State Government as loan assistance and a provision of Rs. 116.75 lakhs has been provided in the budget estimate for 1972-73.

I have gone into these details in order to convince Mr. Chandrika Prasad that there is no rusting in this Ministry or any other Ministry. Regarding the resumption of service from Calcutta to Assam,

the position is that, as you know, trade agreement was signed by Mr. L.N. Mishra. Under that agreement, the position is that commerce between the two countries i.e. India and Bangla Desh, is being taken care of. So far as transport is concerned and also the passage of goods and traffic between two points from one country through the territories of other are concerned, they have also been covered. A Protocol has been drafted and it is receiving the attention at the proper level by both the Governments, and I hope ere long these services for which we are awaiting for a long time will be opened and resumed. May I say that this accounts for the fact that we kept the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation going although it incurred losses—no doubt about that. But the fact of the matter was, could we throw out of employment hundreds of people who are working on the river services. We could not have done that and naturally, we thought that some day, there will be peace, and when the peace came and a new country emerged, which we all hail, we hope that this service will be resumed and it will become a source of employment to the people in these areas.

May I just say a word about the employment potential to which reference was made from the Benches opposite? The argument was that although road and road transport and other activities that fall within the jurisdiction of this Ministry provide so much of employment, we have not done enough. I would say we have to bring our actions and our programmes and schemes and plans in any particular Ministry in a pattern which is accepted on the national level and the Planning Commission decides about it. Even so, I would say that while it is true that road transport and road services provide a sizeable chunk of revenue both to the Centre and the States a good lot is being spent also on them, although it is not possible for us to accept in principle that all that they earn, all that they bring, can really be brought and can be spent on roads. Whatever we can do, is being done.

I am happy to say that roads as such have been declared to have an employment potential: Of one crore of outlay on road development, 10,000 man-years of employment are generated. On this basis, at the

end of the Third Plan, the level of employment was 3.9 million man-years. When I say million man-years, I would also like to emphasise the point that since these outlays continued from year to year, the employment in the very nature of things becomes somewhat permanent—that means employment opportunities. So this was 3.9 million man-years at the end of the Third Plan. The additional employment created or likely to be created by the end of the Fourth Plan is of the order of 4.23 million man-years taking the total to 8.13 million man-years. Now, this is something which is substantial. We have already achieved this if I may say, so, in the three years of the plan and the fourth year is coming. In these four years, we shall be having an increase in the number of Engineers or technical staff employed on the various roads and road sectors. So far as central roads are concerned, we will require an additional force of 2,600 Engineers. In the States' roads, we shall require 2,000 Engineers. So, the additional potential of Engineers and technical staff is of the order of 4,600 Engineers and technical staff which would be created by the end of 1972-73. If you take with it also the potential for employment of Engineering and Technical staff on investigation of such works, another 2,000 Engineers will find employment on investigation. Lastly, advance action on the fifth plan will also generate a further employment potential of 370 plus 1050 engineers. This brings the total additional employment potential for engineers to 8570 engineers on road-building alone. Apart from that, if we take into account the fifth plan, it is expected that if the outlay is doubled in the fifth plan for roads, an additional employment potential of 5 million man-years will be created in addition to what has been created in the fourth plan.

Coming to Road transport, the average employment per vehicle is 11 persons. On that basis, on 1-4-69, at the beginning of the fourth plan, the employment potential in the public sector was 363,000 persons and in the private sector 572,000. As a result of the additional number of buses that will be put on the roads in the fourth plan, there will be a further employment potential of 330,000. This will bring the total work force on road transport, besides the work force employed on road and road main-

nance, will be of the order of 1,265,000. There are also other wings of my ministry which provide employment to hundreds of thousands of our fellow countrymen in ports as seamen, in ships, in shore establishments and light-houses. Let us not forget light-houses, because they are also important. We are all apt to forget them, but I never forget them. In every budget, I have been referring to them. I appreciate the services they render in far off corners under very difficult conditions. Our tributes are due to them and also to the seamen and our brothers employed in the ports and other places.

May I just say a few words about the DTC, because Mr Sambali again referred to it? I would thank him for welcoming the step taken by us. So far as the improvements that have been effected are concerned, my colleague has already dealt with it yesterday. I will just place some basic facts before the House. The average number of trips scheduled daily when this was being run by the Corporation before 3-11-71 was 15,104. Today it is 16,026. Whereas in the pre-takeover days out of the 15,000 scheduled trips only 10,738 i.e. only two-thirds were actually performed, today the situation is much better. Out of 16,000, we perform as many as 13,192 trips. This shows the difference. The average daily number of buses on roads has also increased from 1089 in a fleet of 1576 in pre-takeover days to 1222. The income per bus has increased from Rs. 192 to Rs. 213. Let me refer to the number of accidents also because this has been a very useful study, as we have provided for the first time incentives. On 10,000 KM the number of break-downs has come down from 16.22 in pre-takeover days to 10.76 now. Regarding accidents, per 1 lakh KM the average was 2.32. Now it is 1.59. I congratulate the workers, conductors, drivers, engineers and others who have been able to achieve these results. When we took over the undertaking we did not promise that we will work miracles. In fact, we were modest enough to say that we have no magic wand with us. We humbly claim that something has been achieved for us by our workers, by our engineers and the management of the DTC. Let us give them a pat on the back and let us hope they will do better.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) Now you should give them better facilities, they deserve them

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR We are doing it I have positive information with me But I have no time to go into it because I will have to rummage the papers We are not neglecting that, we shall not Whether it concerns our labour in ports, or in the Shipping Corporation or on the Mughal Lines or the DTC, we are trying to function, as far as possible, as ideal employers Because, if their satisfaction lies the satisfactory operation and functioning of these organisations, and in their satisfaction lies our reward The reward that we expect is that they may be happy and they may give their best In that respect we also agree in principle that we should associate the workers' representative with the management of the DTC as best as we can

With these words, I make only a modest claim that the various wings and sections and activities of this Ministry of Shipping and Transport I have been doing fairly well and I can only promise that we shall try to see that they do better I am very grateful to the House for the consideration shown to the Ministry

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to ask one or two brief questions They are all connected with the same point The Minister when explaining just now the reasons for the decline in traffic in Calcutta port mentioned certain factors But he did not mention as a contributory factor the declining state of the river, that is the navigable depth in the river I would like to know from him firstly, although I know he is not directly concerned with the Farraka Barrage but he is concerned directly with the saving of the Calcutta port

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR We are the indirect beneficiaries

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA . . . whether he is in a position to assure the House that the original purpose for which the Farraka Barrage has been designed, namely, the permitting of the discharge of 40,000 cusecs of water to flush the Hooghly channel so that

the Calcutta port may survive, that purpose still stands Could he assure the House that position is not going to be affected in any way? Because, a number of reports are circulating to the effect that ultimately only 20,000 to 25,000 cusecs of water would be available, which means the port would die out

Secondly, is he aware of the fact that another big crisis is building up in the Calcutta Port? Because, as he knows, for most of the river channels the navigation of a ship has to depend on trained pilots At present, there are 30 vacancies of pilots lying there which cannot be filled up because nobody is answering the advertisements There is no response because people with Master Marine certificates, who are always employed as pilots, are not coming forward to take up the appointments for the simple reason that they have been paid much higher salaries by the shipping companies, both Indian and foreign Does he know that recently the Calcutta Port Commissioners have been racking their brains to find out how to get people to fill up those vacancies because nobody is available? Would he consider the sanctioning of a rise in the salaries of these pilots so that people can be attracted, new people can be attracted, to this service? Otherwise, another big crisis will come pilots will not be available and these ships cannot navigate these rivers at all

While we share with him our pride at the fact that the Indian merchant marine is growing, is it not a fact that most of these big tankers and bulk carriers, which are being purchased by these companies out of the shipping development fund loans and so on, cannot enter Indian ports because there are no berthing facilities for them? On the one hand, ships are being allowed to be purchased and the tonnage is growing, on the other, the Indian ports have not got the berthing facilities to allow these ships to come into the ports So, what is he going to do to overcome quickly this contradiction in terms?

SHRI VASANT SATHE While congratulating the Minister for the excellent work that the Ministry is doing, may I ask whether the Ministry will consider the

question of adopting a rational policy on octroi on the national basis to make road transport more efficient?

बौद्धीय रामसेवक (जालौन) : राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग नम्बर 25 पर कालपी नामक स्थान पर यमुना नदी पर एक पुल बनाये जाने की योजना सन् 1954 से सरकार के विचाराधीन है, और यह कहा जाता है कि यह पुल टाप प्रायार्दटी पर लिखा हुआ है। यह पुल सन् 1954 से ही टाप प्रायार्दटी पर चला आ रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस को बनाना चाहती है, यदि बनाना चाहती है तो कब तक काम शुरू करनेवाली है और उस पर कुल कितना खर्च आयेगा।

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Members tend to go into the details of everything and want information from the Minister. If I allow too many Members to ask questions, it becomes another debate. Therefore, I will put the limit at three—Shri Bade, Shri Shastri and Shri Jharkhande Rai. That is all.

SHRI R.V. BADE (Khargone): For the last so many years the question of making Delhi a dry port is pending. What has the Government decided; is Delhi becoming a dry port or not?

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur): With the emergence of Bangla Desh, the Minister has assured that inland water transport services will be resumed from Calcutta to Assam. But there is a press report in Assam that the freight will be double of what is charged by the railways. In that case, how will it operate as a commercial concern?

श्री सारदार राय (बोसी) : लेटरल रोड प्रोजेक्ट को बनाते हुए बरसों हो गये। उस काम के लिये पश्चा हुआ काफी सामान बोरी चला जाता है और इस से बहुत नुकसान होता है। क्या सरकार के दिमाग में कोई समय निष्पर्फित है जब तक यह सड़क जरूर बन जायेगी?

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I had already said that I would put a limit. We have reached that limit. Now, the hon. Minister.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I never knew that my Ministry was so popular. I am grateful to hon. Members for the questions they have put.

First of all, a question has been put, which is of a highly technical nature, by my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta. In all fairness, the question should have been addressed to my hon. friend, Dr. K.L. Rao. But I would say that Dr. K.L. Rao as a distinguished Minister and engineer, will certainly bear in mind the requirements of Calcutta Port for which Farakka Barrage was established. Whatever the technological requirements would be, I am sure, he is going to bear that in mind. At least, I have no apprehension and I should not have any apprehension about that.

About trained pilots, I will certainly look into the problem and suggestions. How we can attract them and what is the position, I will have it inquired into and, if necessary, write to him about it.

About the big tankers, let me assure him that the development that we are undertaking in respect of the ports of Vizag, Madras and Mormugao will enable us to entertain bulk carriers and tankers at least up to 100,000 DWT.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : When?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Very shortly; by the time they come. We hope that in course of time ports like Haldia and Paradip will at least entertain up to 50,000 or 40,000 tonnes if not 100,000 tonnes. Haldia will go up to 50,000 tonnes or so. But we are taking care of that. After the development schemes are completed, Vizag outer harbour is expected to entertain up to 200,000 tonnes. But that is far off.

15.00 hrs.

So far as Shri Sathe's point is concerned, it is closest and dearest to my heart. I

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

wish, we could, by a magic wand, abolish the system of charging octroi. It is really a peripitous system, if I may say so and I have no hesitation in saying that. But we have got to find alternative resources and make up the ways and means position of the concerned municipalities, local bodies and others.

The Transport Development Council has been more or less unanimous in recommending it. I understand that Maharashtra Government has already taken some step in this direction and I would congratulate the Maharashtra Government if they have done so with all my heart; I wish the example they have set will be followed by others also.

So far as Mr. Ram Sewak's point is concerned, may I say that we have sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 156 lakhs for the construction of a bridge at a site 804.8 metres up-stream of the railway bridge at Kalpi. The total length of the bridge is 767 metres and will provide a 7.5 metres clear roadway to serve two lanes of traffic with two footpaths of 1.5 metre each. Tenders were invited and have been received by the Government and they are being evaluated. I think he should be happy to know that.

So far as Mr. Bade is concerned, let him know that I am in-charge of sea-ports and not dry-ports and I would not like to say much on this. This concerns the Home Ministry or the Ministry of Foreign Trade. If it concerns me, I will certainly ask my colleagues, but I do not think it concerns me.

Mr. Shastri has spoken about the resumption of IWT services through Bangla Desh. I think for some time we may have to put up with higher freights. But when the traffic picks up and when it really comes into its own, it might be able to withstand the competition that is offered to it by the road or railway. I think we should not be pessimistic about it. In any case, this is a very convenient mode of transport and at that, if properly organised, also the cheapest. But that depends on so many ifs and buts and conditions. (Interruptions). We shall keep a vigilant eye.

Mr. Jharkhande Rai, my good friend, whom I know from my Nepal days, has spoken about his scepticism of lateral road. At least for 5 minutes, I have spoken about this and he was not present at that time. (Interruptions). I think my hope that all these works will be completed by the end of 1973 or 1974 will be fulfilled.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are a number of cut motions moved by Shri Gadadhar Saha, Shri Bhogendra Jha and Shri B. S. Chowhan. I will put all of them together to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negative.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 69 to 74, 126, 127 and 128 relating to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport."

The motion was adopted.

[*The Motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below-Ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 69: MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,44,14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Ministry of Shipping and Transport'."

DEMAND NO. 70: ROADS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,14,95,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Roads'."

DEMAND No. 71: SHIPPING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,58,36,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Shipping'."

DEMAND No. 72 : LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,09,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships'."

DEMAND No. 73: PORTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,44,14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Ports'."

DEMAND No. 74 : ROAD AND INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Road and Inland Water Transport'."

DEMAND NO. 126: CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,35,88,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

DEMAND NO. 127: CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,50,08,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray

the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

DEMAND No 128: OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,66,93,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport'."

15.05 hrs.

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 82 to 84 and 132 to 134 relating to the Ministry of Works and Housing for which 2 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND No. 82 : MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,54,80,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Ministry of Works and Housing'."

DEMAND NO. 83 : PUBLIC WORKS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,72,37,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND No 84 STATIONERY AND PRINTING

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved .

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,96,75,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing' "

DEMAND No 132 CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 10,45,21,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works' "

DEMAND No 133 DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved .

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 6,02,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay "

DEMAND No 134 OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,26,31,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works and Housing' "

*DR SARADISH ROY (Bolpur) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with your permission I want to speak in Bengali.

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

This Government have given a slogan for "Garibi Hatao" and they also profess for socialism Against this back drop, we find that while arrangements have been made for providing the Ministers and the big wigs of Government with spacious bungalows and to furnish them with costly furniture, practically nothing has been done for the poorer sections of the community and the landless people of the rural areas The Report of the Ministry only says that the Government propose to allot land to the rural population for their accommodation but the report does not specify the quantum of land that is proposed to be allotted or has actually been allotted and it also does not say anything as to whether this has been done in any place in the country. This only explains how very sincere the Government are about their slogan for socialism and this also reveals the true image of socialism which is being professed so much The report also says that the Government have taken decision and responsibility for providing accommodation to plantation labourers but we find that against the provision for construction of 7900 houses, only 1800 houses have been constructed so far We also find that the Central Government employees who are entitled to Government accommodation have been waiting for long for allotment of such quarters being made to them and the number of such employees is considerable Even a large number of Government employees who have put in 20 years of service have not been provided quarters in Type III and Type IV and I very much doubt if they would at all be able to get the allotment before they retire from service

As regards the CPWD, we find that the All India Radio has set up an Engineering Department of its own to look after its needs I would like to know whether this has been permitted only because of the fact that the Prime Minister is holding Charge of the Ministry I also feel that if emulating this example, all other Departments of the Government of India start setting up their own engineering units than the CPWD will soon become redundant

15 07 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

I also find from the report that the CPWD is having 17,933 work-charged employees. I may remind this House that while replying to the debate on discussion on the demands of this Ministry last year, the hon. Minister had stated. "So far 11200 permanent posts have been created which include 17500 work-charged staff which works out approximately to 70%." But surprisingly even in this year's report the number of work-charged staff with CPWD has been shown as 17933. Therefore, I feel that the statement about the creation of permanent posts *vis-a-vis* the work-charged staff was not correct as otherwise the figure could not have remained the same during the last two years. In this connection I feel, Sir, that in this era of socialism, which is being spoken of so loudly, there is no justification for keeping work-charged employees on the pay roll indefinitely and I would urge upon the Government that all such employees should be made permanent immediately.

I also find, Sir, that the number of labourers employed by the CPWD contractors out number those recruited by Government. However, the labourers recruited by the contractors do not have any fixity of tenure, they are not entitled to leave or bonus and other amenities as other labourers in the organised sector get. I will therefore request the Government to ensure that these workers (recruited by the CPWD contractors) also get regular leave and some stability is created with regard to their service, wages and other benefits.

I will now say something about the Government presses. There are 15 Government presses in the country. The report says that these Government presses are not functioning well and one of the reasons for the mal functioning has been attributed to shortage of paper. But I will ask the Government why is it so? Last year against an indent for 36,000 tonnes of paper, an allocation was made for 11,000 tonnes and the backlog was 15,000 tonnes. The Ministry purchase the paper through the agency of DGS&D and as a result of this, I feel, the crisis has been aggravated further. But on the other hand, while we look at the operation of the private press in the country, we find that their working has not been hampered for the shortage of the paper. The shortage of paper has greatly affected the working of the Government press,

I would also like to point out that the report says that second shift has been started in the Coimbatore Government press but from my personal information I can say it has not been started yet and it continues to be a proposal on paper only. I also understand, Sir, that 52 employees of this press have been subjected to harassment and their salaries have been withheld. Moreover, the Secretary of the Employees Union have been suspended twice in one month for no adequate reason and as a result of these occurrences a great discontentment is prevailing among the employees of the press.

I would now say a few words about CMDA and DDA. There is an acute shortage of drinking water in Calcutta. No satisfactory arrangements have been made for removing the garbage from the streets and it has become difficult to keep the streets clean and to maintain sanitary conditions in the city.

Coming to DDA, I would like to point that the houses constructed in the Gole Market area are indeed in a very bad state. There is no adequate supply of drinking water and even there is not enough water to flush the drains and that is the state of affairs prevailing there. Corruption is rampant in the functioning of the DDA and its construction work. The cement is being sold in black market. The Court building which has been constructed by DDA has already developed cracks and it is because cement is not being used in right proportion for the construction work. The story is the same with regard to the other Government buildings and quarters that have been constructed by the DDA. The flats allotted by DDA are also being illegally transferred and this is being done with the willing connivance of the Government employees and before the very eyes of the Government. With these words, Sir, I conclude my speech.

सभापति महोदय : श्री टी० सोहन लाल ।

श्री सरदू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि अभी हम सब मेंबरों के पास तार आया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के चालीस लाख बुनकरों ने 25 तारीख से

[श्री सरूप पाडे]

सत्याग्रह करने का फैसला किया है, इसलिए मन्त्री महोदय, जो सदन में बैठे हुए हैं, इस बारे में वक्तव्य दे ।

सभापति महोदय इन बातों के लिए टाइम मुकर्रं है। आप उस वक्त इस बात को उठाये। इस मिनिस्ट्री की डिमाड्ज के लिए दो घटे का वक्त दिया गया है। अगर आप इस तरह वक्त ले लेंगे, तो कई सदस्यों को बोलने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा। इस लिए मेहरबानी कर के इस वक्त इस सवाल को न उठाये। आप इस को कल क्वेस्चन आवर के बाद उठा सकते हैं।

श्री टी० सोहन लाल ।

श्री टी० सोहन लाल (करोलबाग) : सभापति महोदय, मैं वक्त एड हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

मेरे क्षेत्र में झुग्गी-झोपड़िया और स्लम्ज काफी है। इस वक्त स्लम्ज से सम्बन्धित काम दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कार्पोरेशन के जिम्मे हैं। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि अगर वह इस को अपने अधिकार में ले ले, तो अच्छा होगा।

मैं समझता हूँ कि सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० का स्टाफ जिस काम के लिए रखा हुआ है, या तो वह जान-बूझ कर उस में गड़बड़ी करता है और या वह उस के योग्य नहीं है। गोल मार्केट में जो फ्लैट बनाये गये हैं, समझ में नहीं आता कि उन की प्लानिंग किस तरह की गई है। प्लानिंग के वक्त यह नहीं देखा गया कि वे सड़क से कितना नीचे हैं। जहाँ तक लेवलिंग का सवाल है, फ्लैट या दूसरी बिल्डिंग सड़क से डेढ़ या दो फीट ऊचाई पर होनी चाहिये, ताकि बरसात का पानी उन में न जाये।

मेरे क्षेत्र में सुभद्रा कालोनी सड़क से साढ़े चार फीट ऊचाई पर बनाई गई है। जब

बारिश होती है, तो वहाँ प्राउड फ्लोर में छ. सात फीट पानी हो जाता है, जिस से बड़ा नुकसान होता है और लोगों को बड़ी परेशानी होती है। सैं नहीं समझ पाता हूँ कि जब इतने बड़े बड़े इंजीनियर और टैक्नीकल आदमी भौजूद हैं, तो प्लानिंग में इस तरह की बड़ी गलतिया क्यों की जाती है। इस से जाहिर होता है कि जनता का पैसा किम तरह से खर्च किया जाता है, इस तरफ बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है।

कन्कीट की बिल्डिंगों की मियाद सौ साल की होनी चाहिये। लेकिन उन में सरिया, भीमेट बगैर हमेटीरियल जान-बूझ कर इतना कम लगाया जाता है कि अगर वे पच्चीस, तीन साल तक भी रह जायें, तो शुक्र की बात होती। इस वक्त जो बिल्डिंग बन रही है, उन की हालत ऐसी ही है। कन्कीट के बारे में कायदा यह है कि अगर चार हिस्से रोड़ी और दो हिस्से बदरपुर के हैं, तो एक हिस्सा सीमेट का डाला जाता है। लेकिन यह देखा गया है कि अगर दस हिस्से रोड़ी और पाच हिस्से बदरपुर के हैं, तो भी मिफ़ एक हिस्सा सीमेट डाला जाता है। इस तरह सीमेट को बचा कर उस को ब्लैक मार्केट में बेचा जाना है। कोई इस को देखने वाला नहीं है।

मेरा सम्बोधन है कि अगर किसी बिल्डिंग में ऐसी खारबी पाई जाए, तो जिस ओवररियर या एस० डी० ओ० के चार्ज में वह बनाई गई है, उस को फौरन डिसमिस कर दिया जाये। ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ जिस तरीके से कानूनी कार्यवाही चलती है, उस में उन को साफ बचा दिया जाता है। ठेकेदार को पूरा पैसा दे दिया जाता है और उस के बाद एनक्वायरी होती है। ठेकेदार को बिल की पेमेंट करने और सिक्युरिटी लौटाने से पहले कायदे के अनुसार चीफ़ इंजीनियर या एक्सीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर जैसे बड़े अफसर या टेक्नीकल हैं के द्वारा जांच होनी चाहिये।

लेकिन होता यह है कि इफ्टर में बैठ कर फ़ाइल में जांच कर दी जाती है और मौके पर जा कर कभी नहीं देखा जाता है कि कंस्ट्रक्शन कैसा हुआ है।

एस्टीमेट में ठेकेदार के लिए 10 परसेंट मार्जिन रखा जाता है, लेकिन जब ठेकेदार 16 से 20 परसेंट तक स्टाफ को दे दे, तो वह 10 के बजाये 20 परसेंट मार्जिन रखेगा। इस का मतलब यह है कि 36 परसेंट ऊपर ही ऊपर चला गया। तो फिर मैटीरियल कितना लगेगा? मंत्री महोदय दिल्ली में रहने वाले हैं। उन को काफ़ी जानकारी और अनुभव है। अगर वह कोई कमेटी बना कर वकर्स एण्ड हाउर्सिंग मिनिस्ट्री के ज़रिये बनाये गये पलैट्स और बिल्डरज की जांच करायें, तो 99 परसेंट बिल्डरज में ज़रूर कमियां पाई जायेंगी।

आप के सामने इनकम टैक्स आफिस है। बड़ी अजीब बात है कि इनकम टैक्स आफिस जब बना तो शुरू में ही बरसाती पानी उस के अंदर घुस गया और पता नहीं कितने रेकार्ड उसके पानी की बजह से खराब हो गए। भगव ऐसी जो बिल्डरें आज से 15-20 साल पहले बनी उन के बनाने से अभी तक यह तजुर्बा हासिल नहीं किया कि अब जो बिल्डरें बनाई जाएं उनमें इस का एहतियात रखा जाय जैसा मैंने बताया कि गोल मार्केट के अन्दर जो बिल्डरज बनाई गई हैं उन का सबै कराया जाय तो वह सड़क से फुट दो फुट नीचे मिलेंगी। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता, पुराने जमाने के अन्दर जब कि इतने टेक्निकल आदमी भी नहीं होते थे, बादशाही जमाने के अन्दर जितनी इमारतें बनीं वह सड़क से काफ़ी ऊंचाई पर बनीं और उसका मकान यहीं होता था कि पानी और दूसरी चीजों से उनका बचाव हो। भगव इन की ओर आज ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता।

स्लम्स का जहां तक सवाल है, 20 साल तक दिल्ली के अंदर इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट रहा, उस बीस साल के अंदर उस ने यह किया कि उस के

चपरासी भी लखपति बन गए, बड़े-बड़े अधिकारियों की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए। दिल्ली में जितनी जगह थी वह सब बेच कर खा गए। कुछ सोसाइटियों को दे दी मिली जुली भगत से। और वही हालत अब है, जब दिल्ली इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट को तोड़ कर डी० डी० ए० बनाई गई तो आज यह होता है कि जिस जगह से किसी को खाली कराया जाता है, उसको उसके लिए जमीन दी जाती है, उसी जगह को दोबारा दो दो लाख रुपये में बेच कर दूसरों को उस पर काबिज कर देते हैं और पुरानी रसीदें फैमेजेज की बना दी जाती हैं। अभी मोतियाखान के अन्दर फुटपाथ के ऊपर जबरदस्ती कुछ लोगों ने कब्जा कर लिया तीन लाख रुपये में उस दूकानों को जिन की जगह फुटपाथ पर कर के, लोहा मंडी के लोहे के दूकानदारों को वह जगह दे दी। तीन लाख रुपया लिया एक आदमी ने और इस चीज के अंदर मिली भगत थी अपने डी० डी० ए० के अफसरों की। एक जगह जहां से फैक्ट्री हटाई गई, उस पर बाकायदा रुपया दिया गया और पुराने फैमेजेज की रसीदें बनी और आज भी उस जगह दूकानें खोली हुई हैं। जिस फैक्ट्री को हटाया गया उसको अलग प्लाट दे दिया गया। तो ऐसी हालत होते हुए क्या दिल्ली का डेवलपमेंट आप कर सकते हैं? मैं समझता हूँ कि 20 साल यहां इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट रहा, अगर इसी तरीके से जैसे कि आज चल रहा है 50 साल भी डी० डी० ए० रहे तो दिल्ली का विकास कुछ नहीं हो सकेगा। दिल्ली के विकास के लिए यह ज़रूरी है कि जिस इलाके को आप खाली कराना चाहते हैं। वहां का प्लान पहले बनना चाहिए और खाली कराते ही वहां पर बिल्डिंग या जो भी आपके प्लान के मुताबिक चीज हो वह बननी शुरू हो जाय तो दूसरे लोग उसको नहीं धेर सकते हैं। आप समय नहीं दे रहे हैं नहीं तो मैं दिल्ली के बारे में बतलाता कि क्या यहां हो रहा है और

[श्री टी० सोहन लाल]

क्या नहीं हो रहा है और कितना गोलमाल आज खुले आम यहा हो रहा है ? छोटी झुगियों के ऊपर तो निगाह चली जाती है लेकिन बड़ी-बड़ी फैक्ट्रीज बनी हुई हैं, मेरे इलाके के अदर रामजस सोसाइटी की जमीन के अदर बड़ी-बड़ी फैक्ट्रीज बनी हुई हैं, मेरे इलाके के अदर पुलिस वाला पैदा नहीं हुआ । क्योंकि छोटी-छोटी झुगियों के ऊपर तो फोरन निगाह चली जाती है उस बो तोड़ने के लिए पुलिस वाला भी जा सकता है, कारपोरेशन भी जा सकता है, डी० डी० ए० भी जा सकता है, लेकिन बड़ी बड़ी फैक्ट्रीजों को पता नहीं कैसे बिजली मिल जाती है, कैसे उन बो लाइसेस मिल जाता है और कोई भी उस को देखने वाला नहीं है । आज भी इतनी फैक्ट्रीया चल रही है, मेरे इलाके के अन्दर पूरे का पूरा इलाका जो है फैक्ट्री का रोहतक रोड के ऊपर वह अनेकों इजड है । (व्यबधान)

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मती महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि जो चीजे मैंने सामने रखी हैं उन पर वह ज़रूर ध्यान देंगे और आप तो दिल्ली के हैं, दिल्ली की समस्याओं को समझते हैं, इसलिए आप जल्दी उम पर काबू पा लेंगे ।

श्री ज्ञारखण्डे राय (जोसी) मान्यवर, इन्सान की दूसरी सब से बड़ी ज़रूरत भोजन के बाद मकान की होती है । इसीलिए प्रार्थित-हासिक काल से आदिम मानव ने भी सर्व प्रथम पेड़ों की छाया के नीचे प्रकृति की मार से अपने को बचाने की कोशिश की थी । आज हमारे देश में पाचा प्रकार के आवास बर्तमान हैं । आदिम मानव की तरह पेड़ों के नीचे भी हजारों लाखों आदमी देश के अदर पीढ़ी पर पीढ़ी से जीवन बिता रहे हैं । कन्दराओं और गुफाओं में रहने वाले तो करीब-करीब समाप्त हो गए हैं । साथू महात्मा भी बड़े-बड़े शहरों में पहुँच गए हैं, धूर्तराज महेश योगी से लेकर मामूली सड़क पर

चलने वाले साथू भी । लेकिन झोपड़ियों में रहने वाले हमारे देश में गुलामी के जमाने में जितने बे उस में बहुत धोड़ी कमी हुई है । खपरैल के मकान पूरे देश के अन्दर बनाने और उन में रहने का तरीका चला आ रहा है । पक्के घरों की मुरुआत अभी मुश्किल से हुई है । हर स्टेज के आवास में रहने वाले इन्मान हमारे देश में पाये जाते हैं और मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि 25 साल की स्वतन्त्रता के बाद भी, इन में, पहली स्टेज से भी, हमारे देश के इन्सान की सुरक्षा नहीं हुई । आवास के क्षेत्र जो प्रगति हुई है स्वतन्त्रता के बाद, यह बात नहीं है कि हुई नहीं है, लेकिन ज़रूरत को देखते हुए बहुत कम हुई है । यह प्रश्न शहर और देहात दोनों में बराबर है, जहा तक मुझे मालूम है शहरों में 60 लाख से लेकर 70 लाख तक ऐसे आदमी हैं जो फुट-पाथ पर सोते हैं, जिन के ऊपर आसमान और नीचे धरती होती है और वह यह गाना गाया करते हैं कि—

धरती मा आकाश पिता है, हम सब बेटी बेटे
फिर क्यों एक फुटपाथ पर रहता,
एक महलों में लेटे ।

यही गाते-नाते उनकी पीढ़िया बीतती चली जाती है । शहरों की आबादी बढ़ रही है और वह बढ़ती चली जा रही है । सड़कों के किनारे नई-नई आबादिया देखते-देखते खड़ी होती चली जा रही है । देहात उजड रहे हैं । शहर और कस्बे बस रहे हैं । ऐसी स्थिति में शहरों में मकानों की समस्या बहुत भयकर है और मैं चाहूँगा कि इस की ओर देश की सरकार प्रान्तीय सरकारों के सहयोग से सक्षम कदम उठाए ।

शहरों की गन्दी बस्तिया स्वतन्त्र भारत के लिए कलक है । पड़ित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने एक बार कानपुर में कहा था, लेकिन उनको मरे हुए भी काफी समय बीत गया, हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री भी वह रह चुके हैं 15 साल तक

और शायद 1956 में उन्होंने यह कहा था, लेकिन तब से अब तक कानपुर से ही वह कलंक नहीं मिटा, दिल्ली और दूसरे बड़े शहरों की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए। शहरों में जो दूसरे गरीब मुहल्ले में उन की स्थिति भी बहुत अच्छी नहीं है। बड़े गले बदबूदार मकान जिन में में कोई भी अच्छा इन्सान नहीं रह सकता अगर उस के पास कोई दूसरा विकल्प हो। तीमरे दर्जे या चन्द्रय श्रेणी के जो कर्मचारी हैं उन के पास मकानात या नो हैं नहीं या हैं तो इतनी दूर वह बसे हुए है कि वहां से अपने कार्यस्थल तक आना जाना असंभव हो जाता है और वह बने इतने रही है कि उनमें रहने वाला ही जानता है कि क्या उन की दुर्गति है।

मान्यवर, लखनऊ में ऐसा बाग में एक कालोनी है डिपार्टमेंट आफ इंडस्ट्री की। उस में बहुत से कर्मचारी दस-दस बारह-बारह माल से रह रहे हैं। लेकिन रोजाना उन के सिर पर तलवार लटक रही है निकाले जाने की। उसके ऊपर यहां सबाल पूछा गया, माननीय बैनर्जी माहबू ने पूछा तो माननीय मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया और आश्वासन दिया कि उन के धरों से निकाला नहीं जायगा। मैं ने एक चिट्ठी भी लिखी……

श्री एस० एम० बैनर्जी (कानपुर) : कानपुर के लिए

श्री शारदांडे राय : कानपुर और लखनऊ दोनों के लिए। मैं ने चिट्ठी लिखी तो माननीय मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया कि कार्यवाही हो रही है। लेकिन अब तक, कल तक की बात है कि रोजाना उन के निकाले जाने की संभावना है और वह और उन के बच्चे इस चिन्ता में लगे रहते हैं कि पता नहीं कब उन को निकाल दिया जायगा। यह स्थिति है उन कर्मचारियों की जो केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों में काम करते हैं।

मान्यवर, यह स्थिति केवल शहरों में ही नहीं है, आप स्वयं देहात के रहने वाले हैं, वहा-

भी मही हालत है। करोड़ों हरिजन, खेत मजदूर, जिन अवस्थाओं में अपने घर बनाते हैं, वह दुर्दशा कहने योग्य नहीं है। फूम के मकान, खपरैल के मकान, ताजबूब तो यह है कि 25 साल की आजादी के बाद वे हरिजन, आदिवासी या गरीब-निर्धन खेत मजदूर, अपनी उस जमीन का मालिक भी नहीं बन सका है, जिस पर उस ने अपनी झोपड़ी खड़ी कर रखी है। इससे ज्यादा शर्म की बात इस स्वतन्त्र भारत की सरकार के लिये नहीं हो सकती, धिक्कार है ऐसी नीति को, ऐसी सरकारी कार्यवाहियों को। आज भी पुराने जमीदार, बाबू लोग, जमीदार वर्ग जब चाहे उस को वहां से निकाल सकता है। अगर नहीं निकालेगा तो दरवाजे पर कांटा रख देंगे, जिस से कि बाहर निकाल नहीं पायेगा, उस के बालबच्चे उसी घर के जेलखाने में बन्द हो जायेंगे। यह हालत आज देश के कोने-कोने में, हरिजन आबादियों के अन्दर है।

समय चूंकि कम है, इसलिये मैं अब कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। 1. सारे देश में खेत-मजदूरों, भूमिहीन किसानों और हरिजनों के मकान जिस जमीन पर बने हुए हैं, पूरे देश के अन्दर आर्डेन्स के जरिये उन को उस जमीन का मौखिक हक दिलवाया जाय, उन को उस जमीन से कोई भी बेदखल नहीं कर सके, ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाय। केरल की सरकार ने इस दिशा में बहुत सक्रिय कदम उठाया है और उसमें उस को सफलता भी मिली है, जिस के लिये मैं उस को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

2. दूसरी बात नेशनल स्कीम के मात्रात शहरों की गली बस्तियों को स्वास्थ्यप्रद आवासों में बदला जाय। दिल्ली में उन को उजाड़ने के लिए एक मुरी-झोपड़ी स्कीम चली, कुछ उजड़ गये, लेकिन उन की जगह दुगने नये बन गये। एक तरफ तो आप तीस-तीस मिन्डले महल खड़े कर रहे हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ ये मुरी-झोपड़ियां रोब-नर्क बन कर रहे हैं।

[श्री शारखडे राय]

गई है, केन्द्रीय सरकार की नाक के नीचे, उस की आख के सामने सारी कार्यवाही हो रही है, लेकिन दिल्ली तक मेरे इस विषय में अपेक्षित कोई सुधार नहीं हो रहा है।

3 बडे पैमाने पर मिडिल और लोअर इन्कम ग्रुप के जो कर्मचारी हैं या जो दूसरे कर्मचारी हैं, उनसे लिए आवास की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। इस दृष्टि से मैं आप को कहा उपाय बतलाता हूँ — राजेन्महाराजे या ताल्लुकेदारों के जिनने बड़े-बड़े महल हैं, उनमें भी महलों को ले लिया जाय ।

समाप्ति महोदय आप ले लीजिए, लेकिन मरम्मत के लिये पैसा नहीं है।

श्री शारखडे राय 24 घण्टे के अन्दर सब को ले लीजिये, कोई बजह नहीं है कि किसी महारानी या महाराजा के पास 300-300 कमरे का मकान रहे, उस में कबूतर और उल्लू बोलते रहे, अब वहां आदमी बोलने चाहिये। पूँजीपतियों और सेठों की जो कोठियां हैं, उनको ले लेना चाहिये, इस तरह से आवास समस्या का कुछ हद तक समाधान किया जा सकता है।

आखरी बात—दिल्ली, लखनऊ और हिन्दुस्तान की अन्य राजधानियों में भी ऐसा होता है, जिनने बड़े-बड़े अफसर हैं वे मकान बनवाते हैं और उन्हे किराये पर उठा देते हैं। मैं 16 माल लखनऊ में विधायक की हैसियत से रहा हूँ और मैंने देखा है कि पवासों अफसरों ने मकान बनवाये हैं और किराये पर उठा दिये हैं, खुद दिल्ली आ गये हैं, सरकारी मकान में रहते हैं या जो वहां पर है वे भी सरकारी मकान में रहते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो अपना मकान बनवाये वह स्वयं परिवार सहित उसमें रहे।

ठेकेदारी प्रथा समाप्त होनी चाहिये। आज पी० डब्ल्य० डी० के मायने हैं—प्रधान

विद्याउट डेव्हर—खूब लूटो, निश्चित हो कर, बिना भय के। मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय स्तर पर या राज्य सरकार के स्तर पर एक राष्ट्रीय परियोजना के मात्रत अनुर्वास समस्या का समाधान किया जाय।

श्री बसन्त साठे (अकोला) मान्यवर, मैं इस भवालय की मागों का समर्थन करते हुए कुछ गुनियादी बातों की ओर इमारे ममी जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

सब से पहली तो यह बात है कि अपने देश में गरीबी हटाओ का जो आन्दोलन हम खड़ा करता चाहते हैं, उस में गृह-निर्माण एक अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण अंग है, क्योंकि जीवन की ज़रूरी चीजों में खाना, कपड़ा और मकान आते हैं, इमलिये मकान का बहुत बड़ा स्थान है। यदि हम गरीबी के खिलाफ इस लडाई को जीतना चाहते हैं तो इस क्षेत्र में हम कहा तक कामयाब होगे, उस पर ही हमारी जीत अवलम्बित रहेगी।

अब यह प्रश्न पैदा होता है कि हम किस वर्ग के लिये मकान बनाने की बात सोचें। सब से जो गरीब वर्ग है—इस देश में—एक तो देहातों में रहने वाले लोग हैं और दूसरे शहरों में रहनेवाले गरीब भजदूर हैं—सबसे पहले तो इन वे लिये सोचना चाहिये, इन के बाद फिर दरमियाने दर्जे के लोग आते हैं, उन के बारे में सोचना चाहिये, लेकिन इन के बाद जो बाकी के लोग हैं, हमारी मकान बनाने की कल्पना में वे प्राथमिकता में नहीं आते। जो मकान हम गावों में बनाने वाले हैं, क्या यह जरूरी है कि उन के बारे में हमारी सरकार की विचार करने की जो पढ़ती है, जो पी० डब्ल्य० डी० की विचार-पढ़ति है, वैसी ही हो? आप की रिपोर्ट में आप ने कहा है कि गांव में आप दीन हजार रुपये तक लोन देंगे और उसमें 80 टका उस का होना चाहिये। इस तरह से इस देश में याद एक करोड़

लोग मकान बनाना चाहें तो सरकार को तीन हजार करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी—इतना रुपया कहां से आयेगा। इस लिये सरकार की सोचने की जो पद्धति है, उम में परिवर्तन करना होगा। परम्परागत पीढ़ियों से हमारे लोग देहातों के जिन मकानों में रह रहे हैं, वे मकान मिट्टी के होते हैं, जिनको थेचैड-हट्स कह मकाने हैं। उनमें यदि कोई लूटि है तो केवल यह कि उन में उजाला काफी नहीं होता, खिड़कियां अच्छी नहीं होती या गांवों के अन्दर डेनेज-पद्धति या जो दूसरी सुविधायें हैं, रास्ते वर्गेरह की, वे ठीक नहीं होती। अब यदि नई पद्धति के अनुसार ये मुक्तियाँ हम गांवों को दे सकें, वहां डेनेज की व्यवस्था हो जाय, सड़कों की व्यवस्था हो जाय और जहां तक मकान बनाने का मम्बन्ध है—इट भी मिट्टी से बनती है, कवेलू भी मिट्टी से बनता है, दीवार वर्गेरह भी मिट्टी से बनती है, यदि वे लोग उसी आधार पर अपने मकान बनवा सके तों फिर क्या ज़रूरत है कि उन के अन्दर सीमेंट और लोहा लगाया जाय। इस आधार पर हम को मकान बनाने के बारे में विचार करना चाहिये।

शहरों में स्लम्ज क्यों बढ़ते हैं? यदि इस समस्या पर थोड़ा सा इस तरह से सोचा गया होता कि हयूमन इन्वेस्टमेंट भी बहुत महत्व की चीज़ है, एक उद्योगपति जमीनरी में पैसा इन्वेस्ट करता है, अगर उस के दाम बढ़ भी जाते हैं तो भी वह उस पर खर्च करता है, उसी दृष्टिकोण से हमें मानव के लिये मकान की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। हम इस की व्यवस्था इस तरह से भी कर सकते हैं—मान लीजिये कोई इण्डस्ट्री खुलनी है, तो उस के साथ-साथ वहां के कामगारों के लिये मकान की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिये। शहरों में तीस मन्जिला इमारत बनानी है तो उस को बनाने के लिये जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं, उन के लिये पहले मकान बनाना चाहिये—जब तक इस प्रकार का इन्वेस्टमेंट उस का एक हिस्सा नहीं

समझा जायगा, तब तक स्लम्ज की समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती, बल्कि बढ़ती ही जायगी।

मंत्री महोदय को याद होगा, पिछले दिनों मैंने उन से एक सवाल पूछा था—आप किसी भी शहर को देखिये, वहां जो सिविल लाइन एरिया होता है, जहां दफ्तर वर्गेरह होते हैं, उन दफ्तरों के इर्द-गिर्द पांच-पांच एकड़ और दस-दस एकड़ जमीन में बंगले बने होते हैं, जिन में अफसर लोग रहते हैं। अगर जमीनों पर मध्यम श्रेणी या निम्न श्रेणी के लोगों के लिये फ्लैट्स बना दिये जायें तो क्या उस से उस शहर की शोभा या खूबसूरती कम हो जायगी।

इन लोगों को आप 10 मील दूर जाने को कहते हैं जिन के पास साइकिल नहीं है और जिन को पैदल जाना पड़ता है। और जिन के पास मोटर गाड़ियाँ हों उन को आप यहीं के यहीं नजदीक बड़े-बड़े बंगलों में रहने को जगह देते हैं, यह कहां तक समाजवाद के अनुरूप और अनुकूल है। ऐसी बात जब कही जाती है तो लोग कहते हैं कि यह तो आप राम लीला मैदान की बात कर रहे हैं। हम राम लीला मैदान में अगर लोगों के सामने जायें तो एक बात कहें और इस सदन में हमें वही बात नहीं कही चाहिये क्यों कि वह राम लीला मैदान की बात हो गई, इसका मुझे बड़ा दुख है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि एक नया दृष्टिकोण, एक टास्क फोर्स सारे देश में मकानों के सिलसिले में हमें खड़ा करना चाहिये यदि हम इस सवाल को हल करना चाहते हैं।

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I would like to make a few suggestions on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Works and Housing.

Under demand No. 82—Works and Housing Ministry—during 1971-72 there has been a saving of Rs. 7.42 lakhs. A

*The original speech was delivered in

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

sum of Rs. 4.49 crores has been spent excess during 1971-72 under Demand No. 83-Public Works. The explanation given for this excess expenditure is that the prices of building material had gone up during this year. When this is the position, I do not understand why a sum of Rs. 7.20 crores has been provided less under this Demand for the year 1972-73. I would request the hon. Minister to clarify the contradictory position. Again, under Demand No. 84, in 1971-72 there is a saving of Rs. 90.37 lakhs.

In the Fourth Plan the provision for Dock labour housing is Rs. 2.5 crores. But during the first three-year period of the Fourth Plan, only a sum of Rs. 55 lakhs has been spent for constructing houses to dock labour. What is the reason for this heavy shortfall in this item?

The Housing and Urban Development Corporation was set up in 1971-72. This Corporation was entrusted with the duty of creating a revolving fund of Rs. 200 crores. But, so far this Corporation has not succeeded in its effort to create this revolving fund of Rs. 200 crores. Unless there is this fund, how can the Corporation be expected to extend financial assistance to the State Governments and other institutions for constructing houses?

I regret to point out that only 6% of the funds allocated for constructing houses in rural areas of the country has been utilised so far. I do not know for how long this negligence towards the rural needs will continue.

In a seminar recently held at Ootacamund, our Planning Minister, Shri C. Subramaniam, has stated that though our national laboratories have formulated new methods of construction, yet the building agencies of the Government have not adopted them. I would like to know the reasons for not doing this, which will go a long way in expediting construction work.

I would refer to the Central Public Works Department in brief. On account of the lapses on the part of C.P.W.D. in the matter of constructing shell-type godowns in Bombay the Government have incurred

heavy losses. The award of the Arbitrator went against the Government. The existing rule is that within 30 days from the date of receipt of the Arbitrator's award, the Government should file the appeal petition, if they prefer to do so. Since the C.P.W.D. did not follow this rule and filed the appeal petition after this prescribed period, the High Court rejected the petition, resulting in heavy loss to the Government. In such important issues, the C.P.W.D. does not pay adequate attention. The general public have nicknamed the C.P.W.D. as Corruption Prevailing Woeful Department and I think that it is not far from truth.

The Planning Commission has commended the work of the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board. The Slum Clearance Board has formulated a 7-Year plan at a cost of Rs. 40 crores for the removal of slums and for providing alternative accommodation by constructing multi-storied houses. In Madras city alone there are 1202 slums and I am sure that you will appreciate the gigantic task that this Board has undertaken.

There is a similar Central Slum Clearance Board which seems to be interested in perpetuating the slums, because this Board is attempting to lay roads, to provide electricity and water and also to give other civic amenities in the existing slums. This Board does not seem to be interested in creating alternative accommodation to the slum dwellers.

For the first time in the country, the Tamil Nadu Government have created this Slum Clearance Board, which has been entrusted with the duty of eradicating slum areas from the city of Madras in a period of 7 years and a sum of Rs. 40 crores has been provided for this purpose. Many Ministers of other States have visited Tamil Nadu and have studied the working of this Board. They were all in great appreciation of the work of this Board. Only four days back, a Minister from Andhra Pradesh had a personal discussion with the Tamil Nadu Minister in charge of this work and he paid glowing tributes to the excellent work being done by this Board. But, so far, the Central Government have not given any financial assistance to this Board, neither grants nor loans.

During the five years of administration, the D.M.K. Government has achieved in this field more than what has been done during the past twenty years. You will agree with me that such fruitful efforts should be given financial assistance from the Centre. In 1971-72, the L.I.C. allotted Rs. 1.50 lakhs for this work. To meet the demand of the entire country for doing this work, a sum of Rs. 882 lakhs is required. I would appeal to the hon. Minister that he should use his offices for getting increased financial assistance from the L.I.C. for this work. I would also request the hon. Minister to let me know the total financial assistance so far given by the L.I.C. and also I would like to have State-wise break-up of this assistance from the L.I.C. If the house construction work is undertaken on a large scale, it will also help in relieving to some extent the impact of unemployment on the economy of the country.

In Madras city, the residential houses required by the Central Government employees number about 9902 and so far only 210 houses have been constructed by the Government. I would like to know whether at least by the end of this century they can entertain the hope of getting Government accommodation.

According to the survey conducted in April-May 1970 the number of squatters on public lands in Delhi was 20072. As the Public Premises Eviction Act was declared *ultra vires* of the constitution, no action could be taken under this Act for evicting these squatters. But, this House has recently amended the Public Premises Eviction Act. Under this Act, action has been taken by the Government against 40 business people. I do not know how long the Government will take to remove these thousands of squatters on public land.

The arrears of rent in the Branch Offices of the Directorate of Estates at Calcutta, Bombay, Nagpur, Faridabad and Madras have mounted to Rs. 22.86 lakhs. I would like to know the steps taken by the Government in collecting the huge arrears of rent.

Sir, you are aware that the workers in the Government Presses are greatly discontented. In the Coimbatore Press, the legitimate grievances and the genuine demands of

the workers have not been met. On the ground that there is acute shortage of papers, the second and third shifts have not been started in the Government Presses. But, the Central Ministries and the Public Undertakings get their printing work worth crores of rupees done through private presses. I would like to know how the private presses are able to get sufficient quantity of papers for doing all this work. If these quantities of paper are made available to the Government Presses, naturally all the printing work of the Ministries and the Public Undertakings can be got done through Government Presses and without difficulty the second and third shifts also can be started, which will create greater employment opportunities in the country. If necessary, new presses also can be started to cope with the increased load of work which at present is being done by the private presses.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): I beg to move:

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to construct speedily scooter garages for all Types III and IV quarters in Lodi Colony, New Delhi. (1)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to provide wash-basins in Type III quarters in Lodi Colony. (2)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to maintain grassy lawns in front of Government quarters in Lodi Colony, New Delhi. (3)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to replace worn out water drain pipes in Government quarters, Lodi Colony, New Delhi. (4)]

[Dr Laxminarain Pandeya]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs 100

[Inordinate delay in providing power connections in Government quarters, Nauroji Nagar (30)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs 100.

[Need to expedite the processing of applications from Government servants for providing power connection in Government quarters, Nauroji Nagar. (31)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs 100

[Need to simplify the procedure for dealing with requests for providing power connections in Government quarters (32)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to provide Government accommodation to the Central Government employees working at various places in the country (33)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to improve slum areas in big cities in the country and to provide suitable and clean accommodation there. (34)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs 100.

[Delay in introducing the house building programme for low-income group at regional level (35)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs 100.

[Indifference of the Government towards providing residential accommodation and office accommodation for Government employees (36)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to provide residential accommodation to the retired Government servants (37)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs 100

[Need to stop immediately forcible eviction of retired Government servants from Government quarters (38)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to consider the question of providing residential accommodation to the retired Government servants on humanitarian grounds (39)]

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) I beg to move

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs 100

[Need to provide housing facilities to Class II and III employees of the Central Government (11)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs 100

[Need to ban construction of big bungalows for the Ministers and high officers in Delhi and other places (12)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs 100

[Need to reduce the supply of costly furniture at the residences of Ministers and high officers of the Central Government. (13)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to restrict the construction of costly and palatial buildings as departmental guest houses in the cooperative sectors of the Public Undertakings. (14)]

That the demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide to all categories of employees the facilities of the guest houses managed by the different Public Undertaking Corporations in the different cities. (15)]

SIHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna):
I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Irregular water supply in four storeyed Government quarters on Mandir Marg, near Gole Market, New Delhi, (16)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Sub-standard construction of four-storeyed Government quarters on Mandir Marg, near Gole Market, New Delhi (17)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide lifts in the four-storeyed Government quarters in D.I.Z. areas, New Delhi (18)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to construct speedily types III and IV quarters in Gole Market area for Government employees (19)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide out-of-turn accommodation to Government servants who have to sit late in office (20)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide Government accommodation to Government employees who have put in more than fifteen years of service (21)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to make out-of-turn allotment of sufficient quarters to Government employees who have to sit late hours in offices in connection with Parliamentary work, near their offices (22)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to make available housing accommodation at reasonable rates to the retiring employees of the Central Government (23)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to permit Government servants at the Centro to retain their quarters after retirement on nominal charge (24)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to earmark a pool of few quarters in Government colonies for making them available to needy residents on nominal rents for the purpose of marriages of their children (25)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Shri Ramavtar Shastri]

[Failure to improve supply of drinking water in the upper flats at Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi. (26)]

That the Demand under the Head Delhi Capital Outlay be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to maintain grassy lawns in front of Type III Government quarters in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi. (27)]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : I beg to move:

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to provide houses and land for residential purposes to all the landless people in urban and rural areas (28).]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to provide houses for class III and class IV Government employees (29).]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Cut Motions are also before the House.

श्री दिलीप सिंह (वाल्य दिल्ली) : सभापति जी, मैं वर्क्स और हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री की ग्रान्ट्स को सोपोर्ट करने के लिये बड़ा हुआ हूँ, और कुछ बातें मंत्री जी के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ, खासतौर से दिल्ली के बारे में। दिल्ली का मास्टर प्लान 1962 में जहा बन कर तैयार हुआ तो 1962 में ही इस को लागू करने की कोशिश की गई। मास्टर प्लान बहुत अच्छी तरह से बनाया गया और यह देखा गया कि दिल्ली का काफी भला हो सकता है, यहां के नागरिकों का भला हो सकता है, बाहर से जो आने वाले लोग हैं वह भी इस प्लान के मातहत आ कर आवाद हो सकते हैं। लेकिन आज इस का बिल्कुल उल्टा ही अर्थ निकाला जा रहा है मास्टर प्लान के मातहत। यहां पर

रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने दिल्ली के योजनाबद्ध विकास के लिये दिल्ली में भूमि का बड़े पैमाने पर अर्जन, विकास तथा निष्टान की योजना का काम शुरू किया।

सभापति जी, दिल्ली के अन्दर इतनी ज्यादा जमीन एक दम एकवायर कर ली गई लेकिन उसे काम में नहीं लाया गया और उसका डेवलपमेंट नहीं हो सका। और जिस जमीन को सरकार ने कब्जे में ले लिया था, उस में कुछ ऐसी जमीनें रह गई जिनको एकवायर नहीं किया गया और जो ऐसी जमीनें पड़ी रह गयी, उनको लोगों ने अपने कब्जे में कर लिया और छोटे मोटे मकान बना लिये। उसको मैं यह कहूँ कि उन का दोष है। मन् 62 मे जब मास्टर प्लान तैयार हुआ था तो उस समय दिल्ली की आवादी 1 लाख सालाना के हिसाब से बढ़ती थी जबकि आज उसी दिल्ली की आवादी 2 लाख प्रति साल के हिसाब से बढ़ रही है। दिल्ली में आवाद की समस्या कितनी जटिल है इसका अदाजा आप इस बात से लगा सकते हैं कि यहां पर प्रति साल 2 लाख की बढ़ोतरी हो रही है। बाहर से 2 लाख व्यक्ति हर साल दिल्ली में आकर और बस रहे हैं। इस मवालय से सम्बन्धित रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि 5019 फ्लैट 31-3-72 तक यहां पर तैयार हो जाने की आशा है और 4500 फ्लैटों का निर्माण मार्च 1972 से पूर्व ही आरम्भ हो जायेगा। इस तरह से कोई 10,000 के करीब फ्लैट यहां पर बनते हैं जबकि दिल्ली की आवादी में बढ़ोतरी 2 लाख प्रति साल के हिसाब से हो रही है। ऐसी हालत में यह बड़ा मुश्किल है कि मकानों की व्यवस्था संतोषजनक रीति से पूरी की जा सके। यह मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय दिल्ली की समस्याओं में काफ़ी दिलचस्पी लेते हैं और इन जटिल समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु अक्सर लोगों की मीटिंग्स भी बुलाया करते हैं। लेकिन अभी सुधार

बाली बात नहीं आई है। अब जहां दिल्ली में 2 लाख की बड़ोतरी आबादी में हर साल हो रही हो और अगर हर पांच व्यक्ति के पीछे एक छोटा सा मकान दिया जाय तो यहां पर कम से कम 40,000 मकानों की ज़रूरत होगी लेकिन अभी यहां पर कुल 10,000 मकान ही बन पाए रहे हैं। आवश्यकता के अनुसार मकान बहुत कम बन पाने के कारण लोग यहां पर खुद जमीन खरीद लेते हैं चाहे मास्टर प्लान में उसका यूज़ ग्रीन हो या और किसी तरीके का हो, चाहे फैक्टरीज़ आदि के यूज़ के बास्ते वह जमीन हो, उन्होंने वहां जाकर जमीनें खरीद ली है और अपने-अपने मकान बना कर बैठ गये। वे अधिक आमदनी वाले व्यक्ति नहीं हैं, गरीब आदमी हैं और यहां दिल्ली में आकर कोई छोटा धंधा या मजदूरी आदि करते हैं और 150-200 रुपया प्रति मास कमा लेते हैं। जाहिर है कि उन्हें यहां दिल्ली में रहने को मुनासिब किराये पर मकान नहीं मिल पाते क्योंकि अधिक किराया देना उनके वक्त की बात नहीं है। जब उनको किराये के मकान नहीं मिलते हैं तो ये बेचारे छोटे-छोटे जमीन के टुकड़े 100-150 गज के प्लाट लेकर उस पर गुजारे लायक एक छोटा-सा कोठा बना कर बैठ जाते हैं। इस तरह से यहां दिल्ली में अनेक स्थानों पर काफी बड़ी-बड़ी कालीनियां बन गई हैं और यह कालोनियां अभी तक अनेकोराइज़ कालोनियां हैं। उन को एथोराइज़ किया जाये चूंकि गवर्नरमेंट स्वयं लोगों की आवास समस्या को आवश्यक मकान बना कर पूरा नहीं कर पाती है इसलिए यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि जो लोग यहां दिल्ली में मकान चाहते हैं उनके बास्ते जमीन मुहैया की जाय ताकि वह अपने गुजारे लायक मकान बना कर उनमें रह सकें या फिर आप अभी की अपेक्षा काफी अधिक तादाद में मकान बनायें। मास्टर प्लान में भी संशोधन किया जाय और आवास

समस्या को हल करने के लिए जहां ग्रीन यूज़ शो किया गया है वहां रैजीडेंशियल यूज़ कर दिया जाय।

सबसे पहले यह बात कही जाती है कि जमीन का डेवलपमेंट होने के बाद मकान बनाया जाना चाहिये। परन्तु डेवलपमेंट करने के लिए कितना सामान आदि लगेगा और कहां से वह इतना सामान आये यह सवाल उठता है। मैं इस बारे में एक राय व सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। मंत्री महोदय को चाहिये कि मास्टर प्लान के मात्रतः जो जमीन रैजीडेंशियल यूज़ की है, ऐसी जमीन की लाइनिंग कर दें, उसका लोआउट बना दें और वहां पर लोगों को प्लाट दे दीजिए और उसमें लोगों के प्लाटों के नक्शे पास कर दीजिये ताकि वह लोग अनेकोराइज़ न कहलायें। वह वहा पर अपने मकानों के नक्शे पास करा लें। जब आप के पास डेवलपमेंट का सामान तैयार हो तो उनका डेवलपमेंट कर दिया जाय और वहां के लोगों से उस डेवलपमेंट का चार्ज ले लिया जाय। इस तरह का इन्तजाम आप कीजिये। जिससे कि वह अनेकोराइज़ न कहलायें। इस तरह यदि आप करेंगे तो उनका भला हो सकता है और इस आवास की जटिल समस्या का कुछ हल हो सकता है। यहां की आबादी जो इतनी तेज गति से प्रति साल बढ़ती जा रही है उसकी आवास समस्या में कुछ सुधार संभव हो सकता है।

दूसरी चीज़ में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं और जिसे कि पिछली बार भी यहां पर मैंने मंत्री महोदय से कहा था यहां दिल्ली में अरबन बिल्डर 110 के करीब है। एक, एक इंच जमीन उनकी एकबायर कर ली गई है और जहां वह ग्रामीण लोग बेरोजगार हो गये हैं, वहां वे गांव आर्क स्पैट की तरह दिल्ली के नक्शे में नजर आते हैं। उनके चारों तरफ, इधर, उधर कई-कई मंजिले महल और बड़ी-बड़ी

[श्री दलीप सिंह]

बोठिया बनी खड़ी है और वह गाव वाले बेचारे उन के बीच में बिलबुल एक डार्क स्पैट काला धब्बा बन कर रह गये हैं। इस तरह की दिल्ली के अरबन बिलेजेज की हालत है। जमीने उनकी खत्म हो चुकी है। रोजगार उनका खत्म हो चुका है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि सरकार द्वारा हाउस बिल्डिंग कोआपरेटिव सोमाइटीज को जो जमीने दी गई है और वहां पर जो उसके द्वारा मार्केट्स तैयार किये जा रहे हैं उन मार्केटों में कम से कम उन गाव वालों द्वारा जिनकी जमीने ऐकायर हो चुकी हैं उनको दुकाने बगैरह ऐलाट की जाये ताकि वह अपना रोजगार धधा चला कर अपना व अपने बाल बच्चों का पेट भर सके। इसमें डी० डी० ए० का खर्च भी नहीं हो रहा है क्योंकि हाउस बिल्डिंग कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज उन जमीनों को डेवलप करके मार्केट्स तैयार कर रही हैं और मैं चाहूँगा कि ऐसे गाव वालों को जिनकी जमीने ऐकायर की गई है उनको मार्केट्स में वह दुकाने ऐलाट की जाए।

एक बात और कह कर मैं समाप्त करूँगा। जे० जे० कालोनी में एक कास्टीटोउसी में पड़ती है और उस जे० जे० कलोनी में ज्यादातर गरीब लोग रहते हैं। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि दिल्ली की दूर बसी कालानियों को हमने बिजली पानी और सड़का आदि की सुविधा प्रदान की है लेकिन मैं मत्ती महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस जे० जे० कालोनी में यह महूलियत नहीं है। इसी तरह से हस्तसाल और सीमापुरी जैसी जे० जे० कालोनियां हैं जहां किंदिल्ली से 10-10 और 15-15 मील पर ले जाकर वहां लोगों को बसाया गया है। रिपोर्ट में बतलाया गया है कि उनको काफी सुविधाएँ दी गई हैं लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि उन कालोनियों की बुरी हालत है। हस्तसाल, सीमापुरी और मदनगीर में बिजली और पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है।

खाली रिपोर्ट से लिख कर बैठ जाना ही काफी नहीं है क्योंकि मत्ती महोदय भी इसको जानते हैं कि इन कालोनियों में न तो पीने का पानी का हतजाम है, न सड़के हैं, न बिजली है और न ही अस्पताल की सुविधा है, इन की बुरी हालत है और हकीकत यह है कि यह और अरबन बिलेजेज बुरी तरह से सड़ रहे हैं और यदि यहां से कोई आदमी वहां पर जाय तो उसको अपनी नाक पर रूमाल रखना पड़ेगा क्योंकि वहां पर बहुत बदबू आती है। इम बात की नितात आवश्यकता है कि इन उपेक्षित बस्तियों की हालत सुधारी जाय और वहां पर आवश्यक सुविधाएँ सुलभ की जाए। पिछले वर्ष दिमाह फोर ग्राउंड्स में अरबन बिलेजेज के डेवलपमेंट के लिए 25 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई थी लेकिन इस दफा मुझे उमके लिए कितनी रकम रक्खी गई है वह नजर नहीं आती है और मैं मत्ती महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि ऐसे गावों के डेवलपमेंट के लिए कोई स्थाप रखा गया है या नहीं और यदि रखा गया है तो कितना और मैं चाहूँगा कि उअ जे० जे० कालोनियों से बेसिक ऐमेनिटीज मूहैव्या की जाए।

श्री सालजी भाई (उदयपुर) सभापति महोदय, मार्च 1972 में राष्ट्रपति जी ने सदृश में दिये अपने अधिभाषण में अन्य बातों के अतिरिक्त ग्रामों की आवासीय स्थिति को सुधारने का दृढ़ निश्चय किया था। लक्ष्य यह था कि भूमिहीन कामगारों को बड़े पैमाने पर निवास स्थल आवटन किये जाए और प्रत्येक राज्य से यह उपेक्षित है कि वे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन कामगारों को स्थल के बारे में जहा उनके बर्तमान मकान, स्लोपडिया आदि बनी हैं, आवास भूमि का अधिकार देने के लिए उचित कानून बनाया जाए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सन् 1972-73 के लिए बजट अनुमान में इस कार्य के क्रियान्वन के लिए 9 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था है। सन् 1971-72 की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार इस समय

दिल्ली में 41,269 सरकारी रिहायशी मकान है जबकि मांग है 97,134 बी। इन 41,269 रिहायशी मकानों में से 33,782 कम बेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों के हैं जिनका बेतन महंगाई भत्ता समेत 500 रुपया प्रति मास से कम है। 500 रुपये से कम प्रतिमास बेतन पाने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है। अधिक बेतन पाने वालों के लिए तो रहने का प्रबन्ध हो ही जाता है। मरकार आये दिन बड़े-बड़े होटल खोले जा रही हैं जिनका कि उपयोग व्यापारी वर्ग, उच्च कर्मचारी, विदेशी एवं मन्त्रीगण ही कर सकते हैं। बेचारा मामूली इंसान तो एक रात भी इन होटलों में रहने का स्वप्न नहीं देख सकता। कुछ होटल तो इस स्तर के खोले जाने चाहिएं जिससे कि मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों व सरकारी कर्मचारियों को भी कुछ सुविधा मिल सके। केवल दिल्ली में करजन रोड स्थित वर्किंग गल्स्ट होस्टल है जिसमें कि केवल 137 कमरे हैं। वहां पर भी इतनी गुंजाइश नहीं है कि वहां पर सारे नौकरी पेशा वाले व्यक्ति रह सकें। प्रत्येक राज्य में, शहरों व ग्रामों में ऐसे होस्टल खोलने चाहिएं ताकि वहां पर जीविका उपार्जन नौकरी करने वाली स्त्रियों के लिए रहने की उचित व्यवस्था हो सके। सरकारी सेवा से निवृत होने पर इंसान और अधिक लाचार हो जाता है क्योंकि हर प्रकार से उसका सहारा तथा अधिकार छीन लिया जाता है। सबसे बड़ी समस्या उस के सामने आती है आवास की।

दिल्ली में डी० डी० ए० नाम की संस्था है। इस प्रकार की संस्था प्रत्येक राज्य में होनी चाहिये। जिस से मकान बना कर मध्यम वर्ग वाले लोगों को लाटरी सिस्टम के आधार पर दे सके। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरे दो सुझाव हैं। सरकार और लोगों के बीच में एक अड्डन है। जब लोग अलाटमेंट कार्फ भरते हैं तो जो लोग पैसे वाले हैं और कर्मचारियों को दे सकते हैं उन के कार्फ तो पास हो जाते हैं। उनके कार्फ

पास होने के बाद उन को आवास के लिये जमीन भी अलाट कर दी जाती है, लेकिन जब वह मकान बनाने के लिये अपनी जमीन पर जाते हैं तो पाते हैं कि उनको अच्छा स्थान न देकर गड्ढे वाली जमीन दे दी गई है। इसके बाद कर्मचारी लोग उन की जेब से कुछ पैसा निकलवाने की कोशिश करते हैं और इस तरह से भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ना जाता है। उस के बाद भी गलत आराजी पर मकान बनाने के लिये जमीन दे दी जाती है और उन को फिर पैसा खर्च करना पड़ता है। इस प्रकार से जिन लोगों को जमीन दी जाती है वह ऐसे कर्जदार बन जाते हैं जिससे वह मकान की सुविधा प्राप्त नहीं कर पाते हैं। मजबूर हो कर उन को वह जमीन बेचनी पड़ती है या मकान बेचना पड़ता है। मकान लेने वाले भी सरकार के मुह में फंस जाते हैं और जमीन बची रह जाती है यह बात नहीं होनी चाहिये।

16 hrs.

आज आवास और निवास के लिये जितने भी शृण और अनुदान राज्य सरकार को जाते हैं, सरकार उन का बटवारा इस प्रकार से करती है, इस हिसाब से करती है कि 50 परसेट पूँजी तो भ्रष्टाचार में चली जाती है। उसके बाद जो 50 परसेट पूँजी बच जाती है और स्टेट गवर्नरमेंट को जाती है, उस की 25 परसेट पूँजी उस एरिया में वितरित होती है। वह भी चुनाव आने के समय वितरित होती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह हिसाब किताब अच्छा नहीं है। इस पद्धति से आज सारे देश में करोड़ों आदमी बेघरबार पड़े हुए हैं। कुछ लोग शहरों में बेघरबार पड़े हुए हैं, कुछ रेल की पटरियों के किनारे बेघरबार पड़े हुए हैं, और उनकी संख्या दिनप्रति दिम बढ़ती जा रही है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार इन बातों पर पूरी तरह ध्यान देगी।

श्री भूलखन्द डागा (पाली) सभापति महोदय, मुझ को आज घरों के मामले में कुछ कहना है। आप ने कहा है कि 100 स्क्वायर यार्ड में मकान बन सकता है। श्री गुजराल ने बार-बार यह प्रपोजल दिया है और बार-बार यह कहा है कि लैंडलेम लोगों को मकान बनाने के लिए 100 स्क्वायर यार्ड जमीन दी जाएगी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या 100 स्क्वायर यार्ड में कोई मकान बन सकता है? आखिर लैंडलेस लोगों के पास अपनी गाय हो सकती है, अपने दूमरे जानवर हो मकते हैं।

श्री एच० के० एल० अग्रल (पूर्व दिल्ली) दिल्ली में बहुत से मकान 100 स्क्वायर यार्ड में बने हुए हैं।

श्री भूलखन्द डागा आप यहा कोठियों में रहते होंगे। आप गांवों में जा कर देख सकते हैं कि कोई भी 100 स्क्वायर यार्ड के मकान बनवा कर उम में नहीं रह सकता है। (अध्यवधान) आप शहर में रहते हैं इधर गांवों से ले कर पीने हैं और यहा पर इस तरह से बोलने हैं।

मैं बहना चाहता था कि आज ज्यादातर पैमा दिल्ली में रहने वाले लोगों के लिये रक्षा हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि दूसरी जो स्टेट्स है उनको भी पैमा कापी मिले। दूसरी स्टेट्स में मकानों के बारे में ज्यादा काम नहीं हो रहा है। आप ने यहा लैंडलेम लोगों की बात कही, लेकिन एक बात आप याद रखिये कि दूसरी स्टेट्स जो है वह भी अपने अधिकारों की रक्षा करेगी। आप ने राजस्थान के लिये प्रपोजल दिया है कि लैंडलेम लोगों को मकान बनाने के लिये 3,000 रु० दिया जायेगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने ऐसे लोगों के लिये कितनी जमीन दिलवाई थी? आप ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा था कि हम लैंडलेस लोगों को जमीन देना चाहते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने किनने लैंडलेम लोगों को फी जमीन

दी। आप एक स्टेट के बारे में बतला दीजिये। आप मेरे शायद एक बिहार के बारे में कुछ किया है। लेकिन किसी और स्टेट में जो गरीब पिछडे वर्ग के लोग हैं जो सामाजिक दृष्टि से आखिरी पक्ष में खड़े हुए हैं उन को आप जमीन देने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। अनुसूचित जाति के लोग नदी किनारे या ऐसी जगहों पर बसाये गये हैं जहा पर कोई बसना पसन्द नहीं करता। सारे गांव की गन्धी उन के घरों के पास होती है आज पचायत का कोई कानून नहीं है जिसके अन्तर्गत इन पिछडे लोगों को भूमि दी जा सके। इस रिपोर्ट में है कि पचायत के पास पावर्स हैं भूमि देने की और हम स्टेट्स में फी लैंड दिलवाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे। किसी मिनिस्टर ने बाद भी किया था कि हम अपने गांवों में फी जमीन दिलवा देंगे, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किस स्टेट में फी जमीन दी गई है? यह सारी योजनाये कागजों में ही है।

राष्ट्रपति के भाषण मे था कि हम जो लैंडलेस हैं और गांवों में पिछली पक्ष में खड़े होते हैं उन्हे मकान देना चाहते हैं। आप की रिपोर्ट से तो यह सारी बातें मालूम होती हैं, लेकिन आप मुझ को काकीट उत्तर दीजिये कि इस बारे में आप ने क्या किया है? आपके यहा इजीनियरों की भरमार है, ओवरसिअरों की भरमार है, चीफ इजीनियरों की भरमार है। आप के यहा टाउन प्लैनर्स हैं। जिनने टाउन प्लैनर्स हैं उन को आप जगह-जगह बाट देते हैं, लेकिन उन की हालत क्या है? वह बहा पर भी पैसा बनाने की बात सोचते हैं। टेक्नीशियन्स बगैरह जो आते हैं वह लोकल बाड़ीज के चेअरमैनों और प्रेजिडेंटों को दरगुजर करते हैं। जब भी उन की राय मार्गी जाती है वह गलत राय दिया करते हैं, जब तक उन को पैसा नहीं मिलता है वह कोई भी काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप बतलाइये कि रियासतों में जिला स्तर पर किन किन भूमिहीनों को, जिन के पास मकान नहीं है, आप ने मकान दिये हैं।

दूसरा मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या आप चाहते हैं कि जो जमीनें आप पक्की दें रहे हैं वहां पर वह लोग आ कर अपने मकान बनायें या नहीं? जिन की जमीन गांवों के पास हैं वह वहां से जाना नहीं चाहते। फिर लैंड ऐक्विजिशन की जो कार्रवाई है वह बड़ी टीडियस और लम्बी है। मान लीजिये कोई जमीन ऐक्वायर कर ली गई तो कौन उनको कम्पनेसेशन देगा? क्या राज्य मरकारें उन्हें कम्पनेसेशन दे कर जमीन ले लेगी? क्या काश्तकार अपनी यांव की जमीन छोड़ कर चले जायेंगे? अगर नहीं जायेंगे तो इन लोगों को बनाने की क्या व्यवस्था की जायेगी?

आपने लोन देने की बात कही। लोन की जो पद्धति है वह क्या है? वह पद्धति यह है कि पहले तो दस्वास्ति देने वाले को कम से कम 50 रुपया अपने घर से खर्च करने के लिये तैयार होना चाहिये। जब वह पचास रुपये देगा तब उमकी ऐप्लिकेशन मंजूर होगी। ऐप्लिकेशन मंजूर होने के बाद 1,000 रु आप पहली किस्त में देते हैं ताकि मकान बनाने वाला अपनी नीव बगैर भर ले। आप का ओवररसियर उस को देखने जाता है तो जब तक उस की जेब में पैसा न आये तब तक वह नीव भर लेने की बात की मंजूरी ही नहीं देता। बाकी रुपया तीन हजार बचा जिस से आप चाहेंगे कि वह अपना मकान बनाने का काम शुरू करे। यह बहुत थोड़ा रुपया आप देते हैं। वह जो भी सामान उस से लेना चाहता है वह नहीं ले सकता। फिर अगर तीन हजार रुपया आप पूरा दे भी दें तो क्या उस से उस का मकान बन जायेगा? आप समझ सकते हैं कि आजकल के जमाने में तीन हजार रुपये में मकान कैसे बनेगा। अभी बार-बार कहा गया कि नई दिल्ली में एक कमरा बनाने में 7,000 रु लगता है। एक आडिनरी कमरे के लिये इतनी रकम चाहिये, पत्थर और चूने का बनाने में।

श्री एस० एस० बनर्जी: डेढ़ हजार रुपये में बनता है।

श्री मूलदब्द डागा: मुझे मर कुछ मालूम है वहां सीमेंट और चूना नहीं होगा, मिर्क मिट्टी होगी। फिर यह तीन हजार रुपये देने का तरीका क्या है? हमारे श्री गुजराल अब इंटर-नेशनल व्यक्ति हो गये हैं, अब वह छोटी-छोटी बातों का ध्यान नहीं रख सकते। जब हम गांवों में जाते हैं तब यहां की बातों को लेकर जाते हैं। आप का दिवाग जो है वह दिल्ली तक ही महदूद है। आप दिल्ली की जिन्दगी अच्छी बनायेंगे, दिल्ली की हालत को बदलेंगे। लोगों के यहां लान्स बनायेंगे, लान्स में पैसा खर्च करेंगे। लाखों करोड़ों रुपये लान्स पर एक्स-पैन्डिचर होता है। यहां पर सरकार ने इंजीनियरों की भरमार कर दी है, इंजीनियरों और टाउन प्लैनर्स की भरमार है। यह सब अपने अपने खेब में बैरीमानी करते हैं। जो टेक्नी-शियन्स होते हैं वह सोचते हैं कि वह क्यों इंजीनियरों और ओवरसियरों की बात माते। जब कोई योजना पेश की जाती है और टाउन प्लैनर उम को पाम कर देता है तब फिर जो आई० ए० एस० कलेक्टर होता है वह कहता है कि मैं क्यों न अपनी राय अलग दूँ, क्यों टाउन प्लैनर की बात मानूँ।

मैं तो कहता हूँ कि जो आप कहते हैं कि हम देश में गरीब लोगों को घर देना चाहते हैं इस को बिल्कुल हटा दीजिये, यह आप के बस की बात नहीं है। लैंडलेस को मत रखिये अगर आप के अधिकारियों में इस को करने की शक्ति होती तो बात दूसरी थी। आप तो हम को केवल एक बात का जवाब दे दीजिये। सन् 1971 में राष्ट्रपति ने भाषण दिया था। मुझे केवल यह आंकड़ा बोला जाये कि 1971 के बाद इस स्टेट में इतने मकान इतने गरीब आदमियों में बांटे गये। मैं केवल यह आंकड़ा चाहता हूँ और मुझ को इस का जवाब दे दिया जाये।

श्री एस० एस० भगत (पूर्व दिल्ली): हमारे डागा जी दिल्ली और राजस्थान के सवाल को इस में ले आए हैं। मैं उन से कमा चाहता हूँ यदि मैं यह कहूँ कि दिल्ली आज

[श्री एच० के० एल० भगत]

अपना ही बोझा नहीं लेती है, सारे हिन्दुस्तान का बोझा लेती है। जब हम दिल्ली के लिए सुविधाओं की माग करते हैं तो उनबो मालूम नहीं है क्योंकि वे राजस्थान से आते हैं कि इस की समस्याये क्या है। आप देखें कि दिल्ली की आवादी किम तेजो से बढ़ रही है। यहा राजस्थान के भी लोग आते हैं और यहा आ कर बम जाते हैं। उनकी जो परेशानिया है उनबो दूर करने के भी हम माग करते रहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि जो दिल्ली में लोग आए उनको अच्छी सुविधाएं मिले। लेकिन हमारे डागा माहब क्रिटिसाइज बरते हैं कि दिल्ली के लिए इतना खर्चा क्यू कर रहे हैं, यहा इतने लान क्यों बना रहे हैं, इसको खूबमूरत ही क्यों बना रहे हैं।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली का जो मसला है उम्मो आप देखें। मकानों की यहा बहुत मुश्किल है। यह बहुत लम्बा मसला है। माधव मिनिस्ट्री के बहुत कम है। लेकिन जितने हैं उसके हिमाव से ही मैं दिल्ली तक ही अपने आपको सीमित रखूँगा। मैं मानता हूँ कि कई दिशाओं में मिनिस्ट्री ने ही०डी०ग० के माध्यम से यहा काफी अच्छा काम किया है। लेकिन मसले भी बढ़ते जाने हैं। डलाज हो रहे हैं। लेकिन मसले भी साथ-साथ बढ़ते गए हैं। ये इम वास्ते बढ़े हैं ही कि ज्यादा नए लोग आ गए हैं। दो लाख आदमी दिल्ली में आसपास की स्टेट्स से हर साल आ कर नए बस जाते हैं। कोई कानून नहीं है कि उनको यहा आने से मना किया जा सके, उनको आने से रोका जा सके। इस तरह से उनको यहा बसे हुए, सालों गुजर जाते हैं। फिर उनके लिए इतजाम करना पड़ता है। लेकिन एक बात की तरफ मैं खास तौर में आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली की समस्याओं को जो मैंने सुना है और देखा है उनको मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली में लाखों लोग ऐसे हैं और उनकी तादाद दस बारह लाख होनी जो न आप से मकान मागते हैं, न जमीन मागते

और न ही रुपया मागते हैं। उनकी केवल एक माग है कि जो मकान उन्होंने अपने पैसे में जमीन खरीद कर बनाए हैं, जिन में अक्सर पक्के मकान हैं और कई जगह तो उन में बिजली भी है, वहा सड़के भी हैं, स्कूल भी हैं, कई साल पहले उन्होंने उनको बना लिया था और उन में वे रह रहे हैं, सालों उनको उन में रहते हो गए हैं, मेहरबानी करके उनके मकानों को आप मजूर कर ले। दस बारह लाख लोग उन में रह रहे हैं। इनको गैर मजूरशुदा कालोनीज कहा जाता है। सड़कें, स्कूल, बिजली आदि वहा हैं, पक्के मकान वे हैं, लेकिन इस सब के बावजूद भी उनबो गैर मजूरशुदा कालोनीज कहा जाता है। हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे शहरों का जो आम स्टैंडर्ड है हाउसिस का, और डागा साहब के राजस्थान के शहरों का भी, उन से काफी अच्छा स्टैंडर्ड इन मकानों का है जो इन कालोनीज में बने हैं।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा जयपुर शहर के मकानों के मुकाबले में अच्छे हैं?

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत उम्मो आप छोड़ दे।

यह दस बारह लाख लोगों का मसला है। यह कहा जाता है कि मास्टर प्लान में वे नहीं आते हैं। मास्टर प्लान किस लिए बना था? इसलिए बना था कि दिल्ली ढग से बसे, इमानों के लिए यहा सुविधाये हो। आज मास्टर प्लान लाखों लोगों को रोद कर, तबाह करके, करोड़ों रुपये की सम्पत्ति को उजाड़ कर, कैसे लागू किया जा सकता है, कैसे जोनल प्लान लागू किया जा सकता है। यह मसला दिल्ली भर का है और खास तौर पर द्रास जमाना एरिया का है और साथ ही साथ शिशमूरण जी की कास्टिट्यूएसी का भी है। दस बारह लाख से कम लोगों का यह मसला नहीं है। हजारों मकानों का यह मसला है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मास्टर प्लान या जोनल प्लान

जो है इसको जल्दी से जल्दी रिवाइज किया जाए। जोनल प्लान में यह लिखा हुआ है कि यहां खाली जमीन पड़ी है जबकि वहां दो हजार मकान बने हुए हैं, उस में यह लिखा है कि यह डिस्ट्रिक्ट सेंटर है जबकि वहां पांच सौ दूकानें बनी हुई हैं। जोनल प्लान में जो दिखाया गया है, जो एक्चुअल सिचुएशन है, वह उससे कारेसपांड नहीं करती है। मैं मांग करता हूं कि मास्टर प्लान को, जोनल प्लान को रिवाइज किया जाए और इन मकानों को बचाया जाए। उन लोगों ने बहुत मदद की है सरकार की बसने में। लाखों लोगों को सरकार को बसाना पड़ता। वे सरकारी साधनों पर डिपेंड करते। सरकार कभी उनको बसा नहीं सकती थी। इस वास्ते इस ओर आप जल्द ध्यान दें।

जहा तक झुसी झोपड़ियों का सम्बन्ध है मैं एक ही मांग करता हूं। मेरबानी करके उनके लिए पीने के पानी का प्रबन्ध कर दो। वहा जा कर आप देखें तो आपको मालूम पड़ेगा कि एक-एक गिलास पानी के लिए सबरे से शाम तक लोगों में लड़ाई होती है। वहां पर बहुत ही नाकाफी सुविधायें हैं। उनके वास्ते जो कालीनीज सरकार ने बनाई हैं, वहां पानी का इतजाम हो, कम्पुनिटी सेंटर आप दें। वहां पर सफाई का बहुत बुरा हाल है। क्वाटर आपने बनाए हैं। चालीस रुपया आप किराया लेते हैं। उनकी आमदनी सौ डेढ़ सौ रुपया होती है। वे चालीस रुपये महीना दे नहीं पाते। एरियर हो जाते हैं। स्लम क्लीयरेंस का काम आपने म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन को दे रखा है। उसको उससे वापिस लिया जाए और उस काम को डी० डी० ए० के हवाले किया जाए।

दिल्ली में ब्यूटिफिकेशन का जो काम हुआ है उस पर डागा जी को एतराज था। अपने वास्ते वह घर या मकान के बजाय कोठी

मांगेंगे और कहेंगे कि लान वाली कोठी दो। जहां रहेंगे कहेंगे कि यहां लान होना चाहिये लेकिन अगर दिल्ली में लान बनते हैं, ब्यूटिफिकेशन का काम होता है तो इस पर उनको एतराज है। जो ब्यूटिफिकेशन का अच्छा काम हुआ है, उसके लिए मैं दिल से जो पुराने लेफिनेंट गवर्नर जे ज्ञा माहब, डी० डी० ए०, हमारे हाउर्सिंग के मिनिस्टर और प्रधान मंत्री जी जिन की वजह से मैं सब काम हुए हैं, खाम तौर पर उन सब को मुबारिकवाद देना चाहता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि चन्द सजैंशं जो मैंने दी है, इनको मंत्री महोदय अमल में लाएँगे।

श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी (मछलीशहर) : आवास के संबंध में मरकार जो प्रयास कर रही है वह प्रशंसनीय है। आवास की कमी को देखते हुए जो व्यवस्था की गई है अब तक उसमें बहुत बड़ी कमी रह गई है। आवास की व्यवस्था जो अब तक की गई है वह ज्यादातर बड़े बड़े शहरों में ही की गई है। शहरों में भी जो सरकारी कर्मचारी है उनके लिए और कही कही पर मजदूरों के लिए जो मिलों में काम करते हैं व्यवस्था की गई है। थोड़े दिनों से झुसी झोपड़ियों वें जो लोग रहते हैं उनके लिए भी कुछ व्यवस्था करने की तरफ ध्यान दिया गया है। लेकिन वह नाम मात्र को ही गया है। जहां तक छोटे कर्मचारियों की बात है, चाहे दिल्ली हो या और कोई जगह हो, आज उनके सामने बड़ी परेशानी है। काफी दिनों से कितने ही लोग सर्विस करते आ रहे हैं लेकिन उनको मकान नहीं मिल पा रहे हैं। वे जगह-जगह ठोकरें खाते फिरते हैं। उनकी तनखाह का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा प्राइवेट मकान जो वे किराये पर लेते हैं, उस में खर्च हो जाता है।

आवास का जहां तक संबंध है आज देखने में आ रहा है कि शहरों और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भेदभाव बरता जा रहा है। शहरों में अच्छे

[श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी]

मकान मिल जाते हैं, लोगों को सुविधाये जो चाहिये वे भी काफी सुलभ हो जाती हैं, परन्तु मकान भी यहा बन रहे हैं लेकिन देहातों में बड़ी कठिनाई पैदा हो गई है। वहां पर अगर लोग अपने लिए अच्छा मकान बनाना चाहते हैं तो वहां न सिमेट मिलता है, न लोहा मिलता है और न दूसरा सामान मिलता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर आवास विभाग को एक औद्योगिक रूप दे दिया जाए तो बहुत से आदमियों को काम भी मिल सकता है और उनका बाम मिल जाएगा तो बहुत से लोगों की आवास की भी जो कठिनाई है वह भी दूर हो जाएगी फिर चाहे वे गाव हो या देहात हो, उन में भी सुधार हो सकता है और उनकी परेशानी जो है वह भी काफी हद तक दूर हो सकती है।

आज हालात यह है कि कुछ लोगों के मकान कई जगहों पर हैं और कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जिन के पास कहीं पर कोई मकान नहीं है। जो सरकारी नौकरी में हैं जिन शहरों में वे हैं उनके पास अगर वहा अपने मकान हैं तो उनके लिए सरकारी आवास की व्यवस्था नहीं होनी चाहिए और न ही उनको इस मामले में प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिये। मैं तो यह भी कहूँगा कि मसद् मदस्य जिन के पास दिल्ली से अपने मकान हैं उनको भी सरकारी मकान देने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

जिन के पास मकान नहीं हैं, जो गरीब लोग हैं उनको अगर जगह मिल जाए तो बहुत से लोग अपने मकान बना सकते हैं। कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं। जिन को जमीन सुविधा के माथ मिल जाए तो भी वे अपने मकान बना सकते हैं। लेकिन जिन के पास ये माध्यन न हो सरकार उनके लिए मकान बनाए और किसी तो पर उनको मकान दे और धीरे-धीरे उन से पूरा रूपया बसूल करे। इस तरह से आवास की बहुत सी आवश्यकताये पूरी हो सकती हैं और जो परेशानिया आज नजर आ रही हैं

चाहे वे शहरों में हो या गावों में हो, वे काफी हद तक दूर हो सकती हैं और हमारा देश तरक्की की तरफ बढ़ने की जो कोशिश कर रहा है उसकी ओर कुछ तेजी से बढ़ सकता है और शिकायत भी कुछ तुर हो सकती है।

एक और बात भी है। अगर आवास की समस्या को बड़े पैमाने पर ले लिया जाए तो इसके माथ बहुत से उद्योग धर्धे और भी खड़े हो सकते हैं। बेकारी भी कुछ दूर हो सकती है। इस में कितने ही मजदूरों को, इजीनियरों को तथा दूसरे लोगों को खपाया जा सकता है। एक तरफ तो काम उनको मिल जाएगा और दूसरी तरफ लोगों के सामने रहने की जो परेशानी है वह भी दूर हो जाएगी।

इन शब्दों के माथ मैं इन मार्गों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI R D BHANDARF (Bombay Central) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must congratulate the Ministry and the Ministers for having made a public declaration that the Master Plan prepared for Delhi would be changed if necessary. I also congratulate the Executive Council for taking note of the fact that the Master Plan would be changed. The acceptance of the Master Plan has entailed the agonies and sufferings of those who have been living in the JJ colonies. I need not describe the conditions prevailing in these different colonies. During the time of the elections, I was taken to the different JJ colonies, and to my great surprise and shock, I found that the conditions of the people living in the Juggi Jhompri colonies in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi were similar. Therefore, unless proper notice of the fact is taken of the miserable conditions of those people, we shall have but little claim to say that we are marching towards a socialist society and establishing social justice with growth. So, I hope the Minister will take early steps to change the Master Plan at least of Delhi.

The problems of the JJ colonies have been explained by my friend Shri Bhagat, and therefore, I shall not take the time of the House. There is some provision for rural housing. So far as the scheme as

contained on paper is concerned, it is a welcome scheme. But in actual practice, nothing has been done in any State Even in a progressive State like Maharashtra, where we had a committee headed by Dr. Gadgil who was Chairman of the Planning Commission, which submitted a report on mixed localities, of having or building houses to create mixed localities so that the *savarnas* and *avaranas* can live together, that programme has nowhere been implemented. Why not it be implemented? It is quite practical.

AN HON. MEMBER : *Kranti.*

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : You are speaking of *kranti*. Nothing has been done and the people continue to suffer. I have been hearing this word *kranti* ever since I joined politics in 1940. I fought the election on this question in the Bombay municipality. I have been hearing of this *kranti*, revolution, radical change, ever since, but no change is found. But I need not take the time of the House nor need I be sentimental. I referred to it because the word has been mentioned now.

Now, the Maharashtra Housing Board had taken a decision that when the Housing Board builds the houses or the buildings, it will reserve 25 per cent for the members of the backward classes, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Minister should accept the same principle, and ask the State Governments who are given some subsidy from the Centre, to have that scheme made applicable to those States.

These are the few words and suggestions which I wanted to make. I must thank you for giving me the time.

श्री अमरनाथ विश्वालंकार (चंडीगढ़) : समाप्ति महोदय, चंडीगढ़ में मकानों की समस्या बहुत कठिन रूप धारण कर रही है। वहां पर बड़े-बड़े नये मकान हैं, बहुत बड़ी कोठियां हैं, सब कुछ है, लेकिन काफ़ी जनता है, गरीब जनता है, जिस के लिए मकान नहीं बन रहे हैं। इसके अलावा वहां इंस्ट्रियल हाउसिंग नहीं बन रहा है। देहातों में

जिन लोगों से जमीनें ली गई हैं, उन को थोड़ा मुआवजा दिया जाता है, लेकिन उन को मकान नहीं मिलते हैं। वहां पर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के एम्प्लाईज के लिए मकान नहीं हैं—मुश्किल से दो परसेंट के पास मकान हैं। या तो वे लोग जमीन पर एनक्रोच कर के, कब्जा कर के, वहां छोटी मोटी झोपड़ी बना कर स्नम्ब में रहते हैं, या बेचारे इधर-उधर भटकते फिरते हैं।

चंडीगढ़ में मब से बुरी बात यह है कि वहां रेट रेस्ट्रक्शन एक्ट नहीं है। मारे हिन्दुस्तान में मिर्झ वहीं यह एक्ट नहीं है। मालिक-मकान चाहे जितना किराया बढ़ाते जाएं, उम पर कोई पाबंदी नहीं है। वहां काफ़ी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लाईज है। वे प्राइवेट हाउसिंज किराये पर लेते हैं। वे दो महीने वहां रहते हैं और फिर किराया बढ़ने लगता है। गवर्नमेंट को इस तरफ ध्यान दे कर इस समस्या को हल करना चाहिए।

जब मंत्री महोदय वहां गए थे, तो उन्होंने कहा था कि देहात के लोगों के लिए अरबन हाउसिंज का प्रबन्ध होगा, देहात उजाड़े नहीं जायेगे, बल्कि वहां जो मकान बने हुए हैं, थोड़ा बहुत सुधार कर के उन को रहने दिया जायेगा। आज वहां पर दस हजार लोग हैं, जिन के पास मकान नहीं हैं। लोगों को मकान नहीं मिलते हैं। जो देहात में बसे हुए हैं, उनको सरकार उजाड़ देती है, उन के मकान छीन लेती है, लेकिन उन को रहने के लिए जगह नहीं देती है। मैं समझता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट इस में जस्टिकाइड नहीं है कि वह लोगों को उन के घरों से निकाल कर उजाड़ दे, लेकिन उन को रहने के लिए जगह न दे। कनथाला विलोज को ट्रैक्टर चला कर खाली कर दिया गया और अब वहां के लोग झोपड़ियां बना कर

[श्री अमरनाथ विद्यालकार]

रहते हैं। शहर बनाने का यह कोई तरीका नहीं है कि लोगों को उजाड़ दिया जाये और उनको बसाया न जाये।

मिनिस्टर साहब भी इस बारे में मिम्पेथेटिक है। मैं नहीं जानता कि इस बारे में क्या अडचने हैं। वह अपने उत्तर में बताये कि चढ़ीगढ़ की आवास भी समस्या को हल करने के लिए क्या प्रोग्राम है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) सभापति महोदय, मैं एम० पीज० के कष्ट के बारे में बताना चाहना हूँ। जो बगले हम लोगों वो दिये गये हैं, उन में अप्रेज़ रहते थे और वे हिन्दुस्तानी ढग के नहीं हैं। अगर उनमें जरा भी हेरफेर किया जाए, तो मक्की महोदय का विभाग तुरन्त अधिक चार्ज कर लेता है। उनमें न पख्ते हैं, न हवा की गुजायश है और न कोई थार्ड है। उन में न ही हम लोगों के लायक फर्नीचर है। तूकी मतियों के लिए फी-फरनिश बगले हैं, इसलिए उन को हम लोगों के कष्ट का खंडा नहीं है। अगर उनकी मैलरी से पैसा निकलता, तो वे हमारे दर्द को समझते।

झधर से भी समाजवाद का नारा लगाया जाता है और उधर से भी। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी भी समाजवाद का नारा लगाती है। लेकिन मेम्बर और मिनिस्टर में कितना फर्क है? जिन मकानों में हम रहते हैं, वे हिन्दुस्तानी ढग से रहने के लायक नहीं हैं। अगर हम उन में कुछ हेरफेर करें, तो हमारी तन्त्रज्ञाह में से पैसा काट लिया जाता है। श्री जगजीवन राम बैठे हुए हैं। वह जन्मजात समाजवादी हैं। वह हम लोगों के बगले में रहें और फी-फरनिश बगले को छोड़ें। हम में भी और मिनिस्टरों में क्या अन्तर है? जब कोई मेम्बर मिनिस्टर

बन जाता है, तो उसको फी-फरनिश बगला और सारी सहायिता मिलती है और जब वह मिनिस्टर नहीं रहता है, तो वह सब कुछ चला जाता है। पहले मेम्बर और मिनिस्टरों में समाजवाद होना चाहिये और किर दूसरी जगह होना चाहिये, नहीं तो वह बेल एक नारा ही रहेगा।

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) समाजवाद आप मे और आप के नौकर मे होना चाहिए।

श्री विभूति मिश्र जरूर। चलिए मेरे घर मे देखिए। जो मैं खाता हूँ और जैसे मैं रहता हूँ, बल्कि मैं तो बगैर चादर के चारपाई पर सोता हूँ और मेरा नौकर चारपाई पर चादर बिछा कर सोता है। आप मेरे घर के अन्दर चल कर देखिए।

तो मैं वह कहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी से कोई बान कही जाय तो वह नहीं कहेगे लेकिन काम होता नहीं है। और मतियों मे यह बात है कि हाँ कहेगे तो कर देगे। लेकिन ये हा मब मे कहेगे और काम कुछ नहीं होगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हधर और उधर से जितने बोल रहे हैं सब शहरों की हाउसिंग के बारे से बोलते हैं जी, सभापति जी आप तो गावो के रहने वाले हैं, गावो मे देखिए कि कहीं घर बन रहा है? जो हरिजन और दूसरे गरीब लोग हैं उनके लिए सरकार के पास पैसा ही नहीं है। जब मकान बनते हैं तो शहर के मजदूरों के लिए, शहर के लोगों के लिए बनते हैं क्योंकि यह आर्गेनाइज़ेशन सेक्टर है। यह सैक्टर इतना संगठित है कि इसी के हाथ मे अखबार है, सारी चीजें इस के हाथ मे हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी यह हिसाब निकालें कि कितना पैसा उन के पास है और आबादी के अनुसार 80 प्रतिशत हम लोग गावो में ही रहते हैं, तो गावों के लोगों के लिए, उन लोगों के लिए जो गरीब है और गावो में रहते हैं, सरकार घर बनाए। नमूने का एक दो

धर तो बना कर बताए ताकि गांधी के लोग उस में रहें। लेकिन जितना पैसा होता है वह शहरों के लिए खर्च होता है। गांधी के अन्दर मालूम होता है न कोई गरीब रहता है न कोई मजदूर रहता है, न गांधी के लोगों के लिए कोई मकानों की ज़रूरत है। इसलिए उस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय। यही मुझे कहना है।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं केवल दो मिनट लेना चाहता हूँ। सब से पहले तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ और मुझे खुशी है कि बाबू जगजीवन राम भी यहां है, कि हमारे सुरक्षा कर्मचारी और दूसरे सरकारी कर्मचारी जो इंस्ट्रियल हाउसिंग स्कीम के अन्तर्गत बने मकानों में रह रहे हैं कानपुर शहर में उनके बारे में कोई फैसला हुआ है या नहीं हुआ है? क्योंकि काफी एविक्शन की तलबार उनके ऊपर लटक रही है। मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, दोनों को, कि उन्होंने कम से कम एविक्शन को रोका। लेकिन फिर भी उन को रोजाना धमकी दी जाती है। तो प्रान्तीय सरकार और केंद्रीय सरकार के अन्दर कोई समझौता हुआ है जिस के अन्तर्गत यह तमाम चार या पांच हजार सरकारी कर्मचारी जो वहां रहते हैं वह हमेशा के लिए वहां रह सकें? सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों ने तो यहां तक फैसला कर लिया है कि अगर ये मकानात हायर परचेज सिस्टम के ऊपर बेचे जाएं तो वह खरीदने के लिये तैयार हैं। तो इस के बारे में जवाब आना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात—सभापति महोदय, आपको मालूम है कि हम आजादी की रजत जयंती 15 अगस्त को मनाने जा रहे हैं। 15 अगस्त 1972 को हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के 25 साल पूरे हो जाएंगे। तो इस 15 अगस्त 1972 के दिन हम देखना चाहते हैं इंडिया गेट के सामने जो जगह खाली पड़ी है जहां से पंचम

जार्ज की स्टेचू हटाई गई, वहां गांधी जी की मूर्ति हो। तो क्या वहां आप गांधी जी की स्टेचू लगाने वाले हैं या नहीं? उसके बारे में बार-बार कहा गया कि वहां पर कुछ लगाने की बात तो हो रही है लेकिन अभी तक कुछ फैसला नहीं हुआ। तो गांधी जी की स्टेचू वहां पर इंडिया गेट के सामने लगनी चाहिये और दूसरी नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की स्टेचू रेड फार्ट के सामने लगनी चाहिये। 15 अगस्त 1972 को जब आजादी के 25 साल पूरे हो रहे हैं तो उस दिन ये दोनों स्टेचू इन स्थानों पर हम देखना चाहते हैं और ये लगनी चाहिए ताकि हम लोग जो आज तक मांग करते आए हैं वह पूरी हो।

एक बात और कह कर मैं खत्म कर दूँगा कि बिरला हाउस ले तो लिया गया है। मुआवजा दिया गया है उसके बारे में मुझे कुछ कहना नहीं है क्योंकि मुआवजा बिरला साहब को मिलेगा यह मैं जानता था। लेकिन वहां हो क्या रहा है? क्या गांधी जी का कोई मेमो-रियल वहां बनाने जा रहे हैं, कोई इंस्टीट्यूशन बनाने जा रहे हैं, बिरला हाउस का आखिर क्या करने जा रहे हैं? और जहां पर गांधी जी ने अपनी कुर्बानी दी थी, जहां पर उन्होंने अपने जीवन की आहुति दी थी वहां पर भी कोई स्मारक बनाने जा रहे हैं या नहीं?

सभापति जी, इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं यह आशा करता हूँ कि 15 अगस्त 1972 के दिन गांधी जी की स्टेचू इंडिया गेट के सामने और नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की स्टेचू रेड फार्ट के सामने हमें लगी हुई देखने को मिलेगी।

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, मुझी ज्ञांपड़ी में रहने

[त्री शक्ति भूषण]

वाले लोगों की तादाद लगभग ढाई लाख दिल्ली के अन्दर है। ज्यादातर उस में राजस्थान के मजदूर हैं। 30-35 साल से वह एक जगह झुग्गी झोपड़ी डाल लेते हैं, फिर उनको वहां से उठा दिया जाता है। बिलकुल उन्हें नोमेडिक ट्राइब बना दिया गया है। जिसीज की तरह वह उठा दिए जाते हैं। और जहां वह रहते हैं अगर वह वहां से कही आएं, उन में कुछ गरीब लोग ऐसे भी हैं जो चपरासी का काम करते हैं या दूसरे काम करते हैं, अगर वह अपने दफ्तर आते हैं तो इतनी धूल में से आना पड़ता है, और बस का इत्तजार करते हैं तो बस तो नजर नहीं आती, नतीजा यह होता है कि यहा तक आते-आते वह बिलकुल हिण्ठी बन जाते हैं तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि कोई काओडिनेटेड प्लान इस के लिए होना चाहिए। 30 हजार की बस्ती में एक मिलकूब्य हो और 15 हजार की बस्ती में कोई टेलीकोन आज नहीं है, तो सारे विभागों से मिल कर एक कोआॉडिनेटेड प्लार्निंग होनी चाहिए। आज बड़े बेढ़े तौर से प्लार्निंग हो रही है। कहीं मकान बनाए जाते हैं तो वहां पानी नहीं है। जितने सरकारी कर्मचारियों को आर० के० पुरम् में मकान मिले हैं उन को वहां पानी ही नहीं मिलता और बड़े-बड़े अफसरों के यहा बहुत पानी आता है। तो एक तरफ बिलकुल पानी नहीं और दूसरी तरफ बहुत ज्यादा पानी। पानी की राशनिंग भी हो तो मब के लिए हो दिल्ली में तो उस में लोगों को एतराज नहीं होगा। लेकिन कुछ घरों से बिलकुल पानी न आए और कुछ में बहुत ज्यादा आए यह ठीक नहीं है।

एक चीज और मैं खास तौर से इस विभाग की जानकारी में साना चाहता हूँ कि जब से

शहर में यह पता लगा है कि अबैन प्राप्टर्टी की सीरीलिंग होने जा रही है तो बराबर रोजाना रजिस्ट्री हो रही है मकानों की, वकीलों की तो चादी हो गई है। तो कोई आँडिनेस निकलवा दीजिए कि कोई रजिस्ट्री न हो जब तक कि यहा उस का बिल पास न हो बरता रजिस्ट्री होती रहेगी और बाद में उन को तकलीफ होगी। और सरकार भी उसके लिए जल्दी बिल लाए। बम इतना ही मुझे कहना था।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) Sir, I am grateful to hon. members for taking so much interest in the problems of housing. As you would remember, in the President's Address and also in the budget speech, Government has reaffirmed its concern about housing. Unfortunately, the housing situation in the country is exceedingly bad. Although very reliable data are not available, it is felt on the whole India suffers from shortage of approximately 8 crore units in rural and urban areas. At the rate of 4 to 5 persons per house, this means 40 crores of the population are without satisfactory housing. The man who lives in slums or *jhuggi-jhompri* or who sleeps on the street does not live in a house. So, the situation is very bad and sad. We have seen that generally speaking, the houses that are available, a large percentage of them, are not only inadequate but substandard. A rough estimate was once made that 60 per cent of the houses in India in urban areas—not to speak of the rural areas—are without the facility of an independent latrine. 49 per cent of the units are just one room. It is also a sad thing for me to say that in cities like Calcutta, one room is occupied by three or more persons and the average housing space available per family is between 100 to 125 sq ft. Like sardines people are packed in a house. This is the essence of problem in our country. So, when we think in terms of Rs. 3000 or Rs. 6500 per unit, if we multiply this by the total shortage of houses, you would then appreciate that the dimension of the problem is so gigantic that it needs a huge investment. We must realise

that unless we make an effort which is not only integrated but all-round, it will be very difficult for us to meet the situation.

Under the Constitution, housing is a State subject. Till the third plan, we were trying to give Scheme-wise grants and loans from the Centre for various social housing schemes, for industrial housing for, slum clearance, rural housing, etc. But from the fourth plan onwards, the orientation has been changed and now block grants and block loans are given to the States. When a lump sum is given to the States, it is for them to decide in which sector they would invest and how much they would invest. I must say, to my regret, that by and large one sector which has suffered very badly after the introduction of this system of block grants and block loans is housing, since there is diversion of resources to other priorities. While I may not be in a position to quarrel with the States on the issue whether irrigation is more important or electricity should have priority, or link roads should receive more attention, the fact still remains that housing as such has not been given adequate consideration.

Therefore, we have thought that outside the Plan this year we might think of some new schemes where we can give earmarked grants to the States for undertaking the programmes.

श्री विसूति मिश्न : क्या आप ने रकम को ईयरमार्क किया है कि गांव के लिये इतना रहेगा और शहर के लिए इतना रहेगा ? क्या आप ने यह भी देखा है कि जो रुपया गांव के लिये दिया गया वह गांव में मकान बनाने पर खर्च हुआ ?

श्री आइ० के० गुजरात : मैं तो यह कह रहा हूँ कि जो रुपया योजना के अन्दर राज्यों को दिया गया, वाहे गांव के लिये हो या शहर के लिये हो, दोनों जगह खर्च नहीं हुआ । यह सवाल नहीं है कि उन्होंने गांव पर खर्च कर दिया, शहर पर खर्च नहीं किया, दोनों जगह खर्च नहीं किया ।

That is why I was saying that we thought of this rural house site scheme to help rural poor. What is this scheme? Generally speaking, in the villages people who are landless are also without house sites. They actually becomes serfs of the persons for whom they work.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar) : Kindly mention the names of States which have not spent the allotted money.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I cannot name a State which has spent the money. So, there is no question of naming a State which has not spent it. There is no State which has spent it.

Under the rural house site scheme we ask the States first to prepare reliable data as to how many are houseless in the rural areas. We have got some figures and, if my hon. friends want, I can supply those figures. The figure is very huge. I am sure, then hon. Members know more about it than an urbanite like me. The harijans are without houses; the landless labour are without house. They live in a small miserable *jhopri* which is on another person's land. The result is that the big landlord is always able to twist his hand whenever he wishes to. Therefore, we thought we still start a scheme to get over this difficulty. That is the genesis of this scheme.

Under the new rural house sites scheme the States are required to distribute all the land that belongs to the State, all the lands that belong to the panchayats and all the land that is common property to the landless workers in the rural areas. After that whatever land is needed, should be acquired. For this acquisition and development, and development includes drainage, paved streets and, wherever possible, provision of drinking wells, the Centre will give 100 per cent subsidy. For this, we have earmarked some money. This scheme is in existence since October. Unfortunately, no progress was made from October to March. No State came forward with projects to avail of this scheme. Since March things have moved somewhat better and some worthwhile and progressive schemes are being prepared.

SHRI AMARNATH VIDYALANKAR : What about Union Territories? You have said that the States have not responded.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Union Territories are also included in this; States include Union Territories also.

After the recent election there has been some improvement in the position. For instance, Kerala has come forward with a very excellent scheme. In Kerala they have about three lakhs such families which do not have house sites. I am giving this figure because my hon. friend, Shri Daga, wanted me to give figures. They have resolved that within three years, starting this Sunday, they are going to give land to one lakh families. For that they have come to the Centre with a project costing Rs. 8 crores. We have approved a scheme under which we will give them more than Rs. 7 crores, Rs. 6 crores of which will go towards the acquisition of land and about Rs. 72 lakhs towards the development of plots.

Of course, the Kerala Government, on its own, has taken another progressive step. Out of their own funds and out of the local body funds, they are going to see that on these one lakh sites houses are also built within this year. I wish them all luck because, I think, this is the most important and a major breakthrough. I am going there this Sunday for the formal inauguration of this scheme. They have promised that by November this phase of the scheme will be complete. If they are in a position to build one lakh units this year, I am hopeful that things thereafter will move much faster.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Will you advise the Finance Ministry to give them more funds through the banks which are under the Reserve Bank now.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : That problem has already been sorted out to the satisfaction of the Kerala Government. So you need not worry about it now.

So far as other States are concerned, UP has come with a scheme for 24 blocks in 24 districts. Bihar and Orissa have also submitted a scheme. Tamil Nadu has also submitted a scheme in the Thanjavur District. We have written to all the States

and I have addressed the Housing Ministers in all the States to let us have schemes by the end of June. I hope, Members of Parliament will kindly press their State Governments to see that schemes come to us by the end of June so that by the month of July at least we know how much money we are supposed to spend this year and how much is the requirement. We are keen that within the next three years the problem of rural house sites are solved because only then we will be in a position to say that we are doing something worth while.

I think, Shri Daga said that we were giving only 100 square yard plots and it was too small. I agree with him that 100 square yards is small. Rural needs are different. A person has to live, look after his animals and stock some of his harvest. In the last Housing Ministers' Conference this question came up and as a result of discussion it was agreed that if for local reasons some adjustments had to be made, we would be able to adjust. For instance, Kerala has asked for 200 square yard plots and we have agreed, because we realise that Kerala's needs are such that it should be 200 square yards. Schedule is flexible and not rigid. The real difficulty is that schemes are not forthcoming with as much speed as I would like them to come.

We have also evolved another scheme for the urban area.

श्री सालजी भाई : राजस्थान के उदयपुर में दरियावाद तहसील के पास जवाहर नगर बमाया है, उस पर कितना धन खर्च हुआ है और अब उस की क्या स्थिति है?

श्री आहू के० गुजरात : यह सबाल बाद में पूछ लीजियेगा, पहले में इस को खत्म कर लूँ।

As you know, our cities are fast deteriorating. My hon. friends from the Opposition will not agree about the reason for Calcutta's problems, but I think most of the Socio-political problems generated in Calcutta are because of bad housing and bad slum conditions. Calcutta has gone the way which socially is the expression of what bad housing in an urban can mean. There-

fore, it is very important for us to see that not only Calcutta is reclaimed but that other cities do not go the Calcutta way. It is because of this that entire urbanisation strategy has to be both preventive and reclaiming.

In Calcutta, through the CMDA the Centre is making a very big improvement. Under the bustee improvement programme, water giving programme, garbage clearing, improvement of roads and all those things very huge investment is being made in Calcutta and I hope that Calcutta will come round very soon.

But in the mean time we have also felt that in the other cities of India where *jhuggi-jhompris* and slums are coming up it may not be possible for us to build houses in place of slums overnight. We are very keen that houses should be built but housing needs huge investment. As I said just now, the assessed shortage of urban housing is of the order of two crores and even if an average house in the urban area costs Rs. 10,000—my mathematics at school also was weak and I am unable to calculate how much money will be involved in two crore houses at the rate of Rs. 10,000 (*Interruption*).

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA (Domariaganj): Computers might help.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Computers might help or those friends, who are better at mathematics, can help me. But since we can not possibly provide houses for all much as we would wish to, what do we do with people who are living there? My hon. friends from Delhi pointed out that people are without water and light and are living in insanitary and unhygienic conditions. The Centre has now started a new scheme, which is again a Central scheme, outside the Plan. It is called the environmental improvement scheme. Under this scheme we have agreed that we would give 100 per cent subsidy for provision of water, electricity, paved streets and flush latrines.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: To whom will you give in Delhi?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: We have chosen in the first instance eleven major cities

with a population above eight lakhs. This year our intention is to sanction about 20 crores of rupees on this. In Delhi—Mr. Bhagat has raised a question—we have already sanctioned, I think, about 12 lakhs of rupees for New Delhi Municipal Committee. For the DMC area, this problem has to be sorted out because the infrastructure must be such that delivery of goods can be assured. The slum work that has been done in the past in the Corporation area—I am not talking in a sense of condemning anybody or criticising anybody—have not produced very encouraging results. (*Interruptions*). Therefore, this is a marginal case. But so far as the *jhuggi-jhompri* colonies are concerned, we have issued instruction to the DDA for provision of these amenities and they are going to bill it to us and we will pay all the money. (*Interruptions*) We want to spend the sum of Rs. 20 crores within this year. Something will happen very soon.

In our country where although 80 per cent of the people live in villages and only 20 per cent live in urban areas, it is very important that our entire policy should be such, which is not *ad-hoc*. Sometimes we have *ad-hoc* policies and we take *ad-hoc* decisions to meet *ad-hoc* situations. It is very important that we have an integrated urban policy and that is why some time ago, a seminar of experts was called in Delhi and recently again in Ootacamund, to help us in evolving a national housing policy and from that point of view, we are trying to see that not only we should be in a position to do what I have just now indicated, but we should be in a position to evolve our strategy on three or four bases.

Firstly, there should be preventive study. This should include rush and immigration on the cities which somehow or other should be regulated. We do understand that people do not go to cities for fun; they go for employment and if employment potential is available in cities only, then people have no choice but to go to cities. Therefore, it is very important that in our economic planning, there should be close co-relationship between urbanisation and economic planning. The planning should be such that the employment potential is made available in smaller towns and in the rural

[Shri I K. Gujral]

areas so that people do not have to go to the towns. Then, secondly, around every big town we should be in a position to build satellite towns where employment is available so that people do not have to go always to the core of the big cities. For instance, if there had been satellite towns around Calcutta, Calcutta's fate would not have been what it has been. That is why we are worried about Delhi. We are keen that a regional plan for Delhi Capital region should be evolved so that in 100 miles around Delhi, we should be in a position to build satellite towns for employment potential so that people do not have to go to the towns themselves. It is needed not only in Delhi, but is needed around every metropolitan town.

We have asked the cities and towns to reanimate their plans and master plans. With our help till the Third Plan, 68 cities made their master plans, interim developed plans, against the target of 72 cities selected for the purpose, and there have been very few who have enforced them by law and we are asking the State Governments to enforce them by law so that the situation does not repeat. For instance, Calcutta, as I said, is a sad case. Kanpur is fast deteriorating. My friend Mr. Banerjee is worried about it and we are also worried that Kanpur may not go to the fate of Calcutta very soon. That is why, we have recently taken steps for doing something for Calcutta. For Calcutta, we have set up

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) How much you have spent for Delhi and how much for Calcutta?

SHRI I K GUJRAL My friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is as weak in mathematics as myself. I will correct him very soon

The main point is that Kanpur needs certain basic amenities. There is water shortage, slums are fast increasing and housing shortage is very acute. That is why, I have been requesting the UP Government that for the KAIAL cities, they must set up development authorities like the DDA so that there is an integrated development plan about them. They have promised and I hope something will emerge out of it.

Coming back to the policy—I was talking

of the strategy for urbanisation—I said the one was preventive study and the second I would say is improvement strategy. For towns which have not gone bad, we should see that improvement is undertaken in a big way with environmental improvement and for the housing boards to be set up like the Maharashtra Board as my hon. friend has just indicated.

The third aspect of the strategy has to be operation strategy. In the operation strategy we have to see that investment is made for building more houses with the help of institutions like HUDCO, etc or with the help of other financial institutions, so that new houses are available as things grow.

One thing I might make clear—this is about what my hon. friend, Shri Shashi Bhushan, had said. I have said outside and I do not mind repeating here that there may be no urban housing policy without urban land policy. Unfortunately in our country we have let the land values rise, and the prices and benefits have gone to those who trade in land. Therefore, whatever you might say, as towns have grown, the values have gone up. The land which was Re 1 per sq. yd. ten years ago may be Rs. 100 per sq. yd. today. This unearned benefit goes to the landlords and the land-owning class without any effort on their part. To whom should this benefit go? It is very important that this benefit should definitely go to the community, not only from the point of view of ideology of socialism but also from the point of view that this would really give us a huge fund from which we can draw and build houses. In Delhi we have made this experiment with success. We acquired land, and land has not only given us a planned town but has also given us fund. For instance, DDA was started with the revolving fund of Rs. 5 crores, and today it has assets worth about Rs. 90 crores. These Rs. 90 crores have been generated by the land primarily, and this must be done. If, for instance, in Connaught Place area the land values have gone up in the last 40 years from Re. 1 per sq. yd. to Rs. 1,000 per sq. yd., it is very important that the community must get a part of it. Fortunately, Delhi's concept

was always leasehold. It is important that the entire urban land in India should be socialised. In socialisation, all the benefit should go to the community, so that a huge revolving fund for housing can be generated. Then only we can hope that the housing problem will be solved, but if you think that we should go on expanding, the towns should go on expanding and that the benefit of land rise should go to private persons, land traders, land racketeers, then I am sure that this problem will never be solved.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much more time will you take?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : About 15 or 20 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please finish as soon as possible.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: My friends have talked about Master Plan, and Delhi's Master Plan has been objected to. We can have differences on the details of the Master Plan, but one thing I must say, and I repeat, that if Delhi has been saved today, it is because of the Master Plan, it is because the land uses have been determined; it is because we had decided that the town would expand in a certain way that we did not find a factory coming up next to Parliament House. In the Master Plan we did not find, for instance, somebody putting up a mandir near the India Gate. The Master Plan is only a pattern of growth. Therefore, there is nothing wrong with the Master Plan as such. Master Plan should be there not only for Delhi but, as I said, for everywhere. I might say that we have decided to reappraise the Delhi Master Plan keeping in view the changed circumstances, the experience so far gained and the need to envisage a broad pattern of development upto the year 2,000. Moreover, the future of Delhi's development is to be conceived in the overall context of national capital region, the broad plan for which has already been prepared. While preparing the Master Plan, we will also take into account the data that has become available as a result of the recent census; the population projection, the density pattern, the zonal regulation, etc., will be subjected to fresh look with a view to evolving the most suitable and equitable

pattern of development consistent with our economic and social objectives. Hero I would like to make it clear that reappraisal does not mean large scale amendment of the Master Plan which has been prepared after careful analysis of the relevant factors, nor does it involve regularisation of all unauthorised constructions. The reappraisal will mean that the Plan will be made more comprehensive, more scientific and more compatible with our economic and social aspirations, in keeping with the changing perspective.

So far as unauthorised colonies are concerned, I might say in this context that a very big number of these colonies have been regularised. Regarding those unauthorised colonies which have not yet been regularised but which are still to be looked into, a machinery has been set in motion to give a second look, but this can be done only if we are in a position to assure that the unauthorised constructions do not continue as they continue now. That is why I propose to bring forward before this Parliament in the current session legislation for taking very penal action against those who indulge in selling and buying of land unauthorised, because unless we are in a position to contain the problem, until then, the problem cannot be solved. Recently, the Bhagavati Committee submitted a report. The Bhagavati Committee also talked of rural house sites and rural housing schemes. The Bhagavati Committee report said that housing has the biggest employment potential. With an investment of Rs. 1 crore, employment for 2500 persons can be generated. No other industry, I am aware of, is in a position to generate so much employment as housing and I hope after the Bhagavati Committee report is accepted, we will be in a position to do better.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Are you going to dish out the money?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I hope money will be available and thanks to you, money will always be available.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I had a say in the report.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I know that. That is why it is so good.

[Shri I. K. Gujral]

When my friends here talked about shortage of houses in Delhi for Government servants, I am quite in agreement with them that more houses need to be built and are being built. But it is very difficult for us to create conditions for one section of the society entirely different from the community as a whole. For Government servants at the moment, there is 43% satisfaction in Delhi. That means for 43 out of 100 Government servants, we are in a position to provide Government houses. But in the current plan we have now undertaken a programme for construction of houses costing about Rs. 17 crores and we will be in a position to add about 8000 more units in Delhi. This will not go a long way to help, but I hope it will go to some extent to ameliorate their difficulty.

Another part of the Government servants' difficulty is after retirement. When a Government servant retires, whether he is living in a Government house or in a non-Government house, he does not know where to go. That is why we have not started a scheme called 'Scheme for accommodation for retiring Government servants'. After retirement, Government servants and the employees of public undertakings find it extremely hard to find suitable accommodation. The pension admissible to them is usually one-third of their income before retirement and they are asked to vacate the Government accommodation immediately after retirement. Due to the high rents prevailing in Delhi, the Government servants or the employees of the public undertakings cannot arrange suitable accommodation and this results in frustration, insecurity and social tensions. To give relief to such Government servants and employees of public undertakings, we have decided to introduce a special scheme for providing housing accommodation for retiring public servants. This scheme will be executed by the DDA and finance for it will be provided by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation.

Notionalised banks are also being approached to associate themselves in this scheme to link it up with the small savings scheme. Under the proposed scheme, public servants will be allowed to contribute a specific amount every month or after any other suitable interval keeping in view

the date of their retirement. The construction of houses and their allotment would be so arranged that the employees will be able to get accommodation immediately after retirement. After allotment, he will pay the balance of the amount in suitable hire-purchase instalments. In the first phase of this scheme, about 570 houses are going to be built this year.

Another point I would like to mention is about the fund. The Central Government has set up what we call 'Revolving Fund' with, what we commonly call, the Housing and Urban Development Corporation. This Corporation in the nine months of its existence has done good work. It has given loans of the order of Rs. 37.5 crores for various cities and towns. This will guarantee a construction programme of Rs. 70 crores which will in terms of units mean 38,000 houses and apartments and 20,000 new plots to be developed besides construction of 240 flats. The HUDCO proposes to sanction housing loans of Rs. 325 crores and finance other activities like direct execution of housing schemes and financing of building material industry worth Rs. 15 crores by 1976-77. Assuming Rs. 10,000 as 'seed' capital for an average housing unit, construction of 3,25,000 houses would thus be financed by HUDCO by 1975-76.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: All your budget provisions are upset because of the steep rise in construction materials in this period of 5 years; the prices have gone up by over 100 per cent; and the cost would be much more when you come to the stage of the execution of your plan.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I am in agreement with what he said. But then, that is a wider issue. You cannot only control the prices of housing materials. The pricing policy has to be more comprehensive.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is a failure on the part of your Government.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Your Government did not succeed in this either. There has been some controversy going on whether there should be lease or freehold. I mentioned about this and I may repeat this and say

that there is no intention whatsoever of converting the leasehold plots of Delhi into freehold plots. On the contrary, we feel it is a progressive step that all the urban land should be leasehold plots. We are requesting other States to follow Delhi's example. But some difficulties had been experienced by leaseholders about the management of the lease and for that purpose we have recently set up a committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Chanda to look into the problem of the lessees so that a more comprehensive and better way is evolved whereby we are in a position to help these people.

I would like to make another announcement which is perhaps a very worthwhile one. Fortunately in developing India a stage has now come when in the Government of India service, after the Pay Commission report particularly, there will be nobody in Government service, in Class IV particularly, who will be drawing an amount less than Rs. 250. At the moment we give Type I houses to those who draw an emolument below Rs. 250. Since the standard of living is rising we have decided that instead of having 8 types of houses,-- we are having types 1 to 8,--we will merge the types 1 and 2. So far as the lowest type, that is type 1 is concerned, the plinth area now is 365 sq. ft. with extra space for sleeping, balcony and for staircase and common passage. In this plinth area we are providing one living room of 100 sq. ft. and one bedroom of 85 sq. ft., a small kitchen, a small WC, and a small bathroom. It is felt that the living area of type 1 quarters is inadequate especially for occupants with large families. It is therefore proposed to do away with type 1 accommodation altogether and evolve a new type of design amalgamating type I and type II. The plinth area of type II is 535 sq. ft...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the carpeted area?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Out of 535 sq. ft. 10 per cent less. The proposed new design would be somewhat smaller than type two but much bigger than type one. This would provide two spacious rooms and a sleeping balcony which would be able to accommodate the entire family in summer. This I think will go along way to help parti-

cularly those who have bigger families and smaller accommodation.

While we are building houses in Delhi particularly we have felt that the number of units that come up are much lesser than the total requirements and that is why we have now decided to construct more and more of what we call multi-storeyed hostels and apartment houses. I announced about this last year in the Budget discussion. Three multi-storeyed constructions were sanctioned for New Delhi. One hostel is located in Curzon Road. When completed it will provide 128 double-roomed suites and 8 single-roomed suites. Another hostel is in construction in Minto Road area and these will provide 64 double-roomed suites and 128 single-roomed suites. The hostels are expected to be completed by the end of this financial year. It is also proposed to take up construction of similar hostels in Bombay and Calcutta.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: For whom are they meant?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: It is built for all categories. From Class IV all categories will benefit. We are trying to build these things so that he is in a position at least to get some accommodation. We have also decided to build another hostel for Class IV servants who live without their families. In that case, at least dormitory accommodations would be available to them till they get their families here. We have already sanctioned two more hostels in addition to the three which I have already mentioned, and we are encouraging Bombay and Calcutta also to undertake such constructions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What about the lift? Let him kindly provide a good lift also.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: If any construction has more than four storeys, a lift will be provided.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): But the lifts are always out of order.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Also, we have felt that the construction activity of the

[Shri I. K. Gujral]

CPWD is on the increase. To relieve the pressure on the architectural wing of the CPWD and to make use of fresh architectural talent available in the open market, it has been decided that on some of the buildings to be constructed by the CPWD, young and promising private architects would be engaged. This would break the monotony of CPWD construction and at the same time provide opportunities to promising architects to display their architectural talent. The idea is to give work in at least 20 per cent of the jobs to these private architects.

Shri Shashi Bhushan has talked of the question of ceiling on urban property.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: And a check on transfers and *benami* transactions.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : On ceiling on urban property, we have not yet been able to finalise the Bill. Some State Governments have done some work, but at the moment, attention is being paid to it and the point which my hon. friend has raised will be kept in mind.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: But *benami* transactions are going on here in Delhi.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : In Delhi it may be happening, but it may be happening elsewhere also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee has talked about the industrial housing problem of Kanpur. As he knows, we are aware of that problem and we are dealing with it. A meeting has been fixed again for the next week, and I hope that this will be solved very soon. He has also felt that Gandhiji's statue and the statue of Netaji Subhas Bose should come up by 15th August. In all humility, I differ from my hon. friend on this. Unfortunately, in this country because of lack of patronage, statuary as an art has not come up very well. There are very few architects who are in a position to really do justice to have a good piece of statue. To ask a talented artist to do a piece by 15th August in a hurry would neither be fair to the artist nor be fair to the statue as such.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know whether a final decision would be taken

to have Gandhiji's statue at India Gate and that of Netaji at Red Fort?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I may tell him that a decision is to be taken and a Statue Committee has also been set up in which Members of Parliament are also there, and these are all issues with which they are dealing...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : They will set up their own statues.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The statue advisory committee has been revised after election and the statue committee is there and they are dealing with the subject.

My hon. friend had also raised the issue regarding what was once called the Birla House which we have renamed as Gandhi Sadan, and we intend to call it now Gandhi Smriti. A full and comprehensive scheme is being worked out, and a committee under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister has been set up, and we are keen that it should be a vital, dynamic institution which should not only commemorate Gandhiji's memory but should also become a centre of activity. When details are worked out, I shall be glad to place them before the House and to pass them on to my friend Shri S.M. Banerjee for his perusal.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra has talked about the bathrooms of the MP's houses. I am in a great deal of difficulty. I am not trying to criticise anybody. But every Member of Parliament naturally and understandably has his own needs. Some prefer the European style while some prefer the Indian style and every Member who gets a house wants this to be changed. Only yesterday, two of the Members approached me for changing Indian style into European style. Shri Bibhuti Mishra wants to change the European style into Indian style. But I am willing to leave it to the Members of Parliament and their Housing Committee to decide on all the issues including bathrooms...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let it be Mishra style.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as the problems of furniture, bathrooms, extra

charge, anything concerning MPs are concerned, the House Committee of Parliament is there and whatever it decides, we always accept.

श्री विष्णुति विद्युत : स्पीकर साहब ने मुझे कहा कि हाउस कमेटी का काम केवल बटवारा करना है। और कोई उन का काम नहीं है। यह सारा काम आप से संबंधित है। और यह स्पीकर साहब ने कहा है, जब वह आवें तो मैं पुछवा दूँगा।

श्री आई० के० गुजरात : स्पीकर साहब के लिए मुझे बड़ी इज्जत और आदर है। लेकिन यह शायद उन्हें मालूम नहीं कि यह हाउस कमेटी केवल मकान ही नहीं देती बल्कि और भी बहुत से काम वह करती है। और मेरे पास उनके खत हैं। इसलिए हाउस कमेटी के ऊपर इस को छोड़ देते हैं। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . माननीय सतपाल कपूर और माननीय मिश्न जी अपने मकान चेंज कर लें तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है।

Shri Amarnath Vidyalakar raised certain issues about Chandigarh. I have every sympathy with Chandigarh for many reasons. For one thing, Chandigarh is one city of which we are really proud, from the architectural, town planning and aesthetic point of view; also from the point of view of achievement in housing, it is a pace setter. We feel in Chandigarh we have something to offer in modern times to the world as a whole when we talk of it. I am sorry that things of late have not been moving in Chandigarh as well as they should. It is sad to see that slums are coming up in Chandigarh also. It is very important that we take steps to correct this trend. As he is aware, I am very much concerned about it. I have already taken it up with the Home Ministry. I am sure with their co-operation we will be able to do it, because if we have to build 6,000-8,000 additional units in Chandigarh to get rid of slums, I think we must do it because it is at least one city in India of which we can say there are no slums. All my sympathies are with him.

So far as the villages in Chandigarh are concerned, I am of the view that these should be urbanised villages. This again I have taken up with the Home Ministry because I do not think in our present situation anywhere in India, we are in a position to demolish houses because the total fund of houses is so small that anyone house demolished even if it is a slum house, even if it is a village house, affects the total fund very badly. So I am pressing this with the Home Ministry.

Shri Bhandare talked about Delhi's Master Plan. I have already dealt with it in detail. But one point is there regarding mixed colonies. I think the Housing Boards have this policy. I will take it up with the other States.

Shri Daga talked about a few things which have been answered. He said that rural housing disbursement is irksome. This is a State subject and I will draw the State Government's attention to this.

Ch. Dalip Singh and Shri Bhagat raised the point of regularisation of colonies. 103 have already been regularised, 6 are under consideration; 59 have been regularised after the 103, bringing the total to 162 now; 36 are in green belt and we are examining them. In all there are 204 unauthorised colonies. In co-operation with Shri Bhagat and other, we will deal with this situation. The problem of each colony will be sorted out on its merit and the predisposition will be to help them and not to disturb them.

Ch. Dalip Singh mentioned about large scale acquisition. I do not have to repeat that we are strongly for it not only in Delhi but elsewhere also because this is the only way for planned development in this regard. I know some people will suffer in this process; but the benefit accruing to the maximum number in the larger good is the consideration.

He said that some people who are displaced in rural life should be given vocation in urban areas. I will examine this and see what I can do about it.

Shri Bhagat also talked about high rents of slum quarters. In Delhi, I am in sym-

[Shri I. K. Gujral]

pathy with the point. Our policy at the moment is that whatever we spend on slum houses, for counting the rent we do it on the basis of 50 per cent cost.

If a house costs Rs. 7,000, we try to count on an economic rent of Rs. 3,500, but even that we have felt, with the present income-structure of the country being what it is, a very large section of the population is not in a position to pay. This is under our examination. Now, in the new strategy not only for Delhi but for the whole country, it is very important that we must make it possible that those who live in slums and whose income-levels are very low, are in a position to pay the rent. Otherwise, there is no use going on building constructions for which they are not in a position to pay.

My friend Shri Krishnan from the DMK has talked about the good work being done in Madras and in the slum areas.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your time is up.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I will finish in five minutes, Sir. I have already complimented the Tamil Nadu Government on that. I am sure that they will be doing well. But kindly keep in mind one thing. Comparing whatever is being done even in Tamil Nadu, the total dimension of the problem is very huge, and that is why we have talked about the new scheme in respect of the slum environmental problem, because, during this year, for example certainly they are going to invest about Rs. 8 crores which will go only a very short way, and unless we are able to provide other amenities to those who are still living in slums, the problem will not be solved. And that is why for Tamil Nadu Government Rs. 2 crores this year has been provided by us for this purpose.

The hon. Member has also talked about the shortage of paper in our printing presses. It is very sad that we are suffering from this shortage; the whole country is suffering from paper shortage. We are trying to procure more paper from the Ministry of Industries but the prospects are not very bright, though they are somewhat better,

Shri Sathe has talked about the use of local materials. Now he is not here; so I will not deal with all the points he made, but I shall refer to one point which he has raised; he said that the civil lines areas in towns are being left out and the houses are not being built. I am in agreement with him. If there is a plan about the town, then it is not possible to leave big lawns and big plots for the single unit houses in the centre of the towns. Most houses for those are to be built, who are in hard financial circumstances. Therefore, we are urging the various towns and cities, the authorities there, to evolve a policy which is more rational.

My Friend Mr. Jharkhande Rai has talked about Kanpur which I have already dealt with. He has also raised many points which I have disposed of just now. Mr. Sohan Lal's points have also been met.

Then Dr. Roy has talked about corruption in the DDA and CPWD. I think it is no use making just sweeping statements about corruption because that does not help anybody. If anyone of us knows or suspects some particular instance, then it is easier to deal with that rather than just say that one is corrupt because that neither helps me in dealing with it nor helps the department in improving its work.

Also, a problem has been raised regarding the work-charged staff in the CPWD. We have already taken up the question of their transfer to regular establishment, with the Ministry of Finance, and we hope we will succeed in meeting their demands and their needs.

Sir, I think I have met all the points that have been raised. I will only end by saying that with the efforts of all us, we should be in a position to give a great push to housing as a movement, because, unless housing as a movement is built up in the States, at the Centre and by the local bodies, unless everybody joins, this huge problem will not be met, and I hope now, particularly in our country, when we have been able to resolve the problem food and clothing, we should be in a position to give a very high priority to housing as such.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं मंत्री जी से सिफेर एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। अभी आपने गन्दी बस्तियों की चर्चा की, सम्भवतः आपको मालूम होगा कि पटना बिहार की राजधानी है, लेकिन कितनी गन्दी है, आप स्वयं जानते हैं। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि वहाँ की सरकार ने गन्दी बस्ती की सफाई के नाम पर कोई योजना आप के यहाँ भेजी है ताकि उस की सफाई की जाय, मड़कों की मरम्मत की जाय। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप ने उस दिशा में कोई विचार किया है, अगर किया है तो उसकी स्थिति क्या है?

श्री आई० के० गुजरात : शास्त्री जी ने आज मुझ से सैन्दूल हाल में भी जिक किया था, मैंने मालूम किया है—हमारे यहा अभी ऐसी कोई स्कीम पटना से नहीं आई है, इसलिये उम के नामन्जूर करने या वापस करने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता। मुझे उम्मीद है कि वह जल्द से जल्द कोई ऐसी स्कीम भेजेंगे जिस से पटना शहर की हालत अच्छी हो सके, मैं खुद चाहता हूँ कि पटना की समस्या जल्द से जल्द हल हो।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put all the cut motions moved, to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 82 to 84, 132, 133 and 134 relating to the Ministry of Works and Housing.”

The motion was adopted.

17.26 hrs.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 35, 36 and 117 relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning for which 3 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND No. 35: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,43,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1973, in respect of Ministry of Health and Family Planning.”

DEMAND No. 36: MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,02,73,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of ‘Medical and Public Health’.”

DEMAND No. 117 : CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,40,95,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning’.”

17.28 hrs

[*SHRI R. D. BHANDARE in the Chair*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri E. R. Krishnan.

*SHRI E.R. KRISHNAN (Salem): Hon. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I would like to express my views on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning.

Under Demands 35, 36 and 117 relating to this Ministry, during 1971-72 the saving has been of the order of Rs. 7.83 lakhs, Rs. 188.30 lakhs and 3.39 lakhs respectively. This only means that the moneys allocated for certain schemes have not been spent in full. For the saving of Rs. 188.30 lakhs under the Demand No. 36—Medical Health the explanation given is that there has been economy practised in certain plan schemes of the Ministry. I wonder how economy can be effected in the plan schemes of this vital Ministry dealing with public health and family planning.

Here, I would like to refer you to what has been stated in the Mid-term Appraisal of the Fourth Plan. There has been a reduction of Rs. 159.66 lakhs in the allocation made for public health schemes of the Central Government. It is also seen that in no year the allocations for Central Schemes have been spent completely. The main reason given is that there has been delay in communicating the allocation by the Government of India towards the individual health scheme. Looking at the apathy of the Government in implementing the health schemes, the Mid-term Appraisal suggests a comprehensive review of all the health schemes. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Health when this review will be undertaken and completed.

You are aware, Sir, that the eradication of communicable diseases in the country is a central scheme. It is reported that on account of inordinate delay in formulating the plan schemes, these schemes are not being implemented effectively with zeal. I would like the hon. Minister to look into this question.

During the years 1966-67 to 1970-71, the allocations for family planning schemes have not been spent in full. In not even one single year, the allocation has been utilised fully. The programmes of Sterilisation and

IUCD insertions have not shown any progress during the past few years and in fact the statistics show trends of stagnancy. The target has not been achieved in any year. I would like to know the reasons for this.

During the first two years of the Fourth Plan 264 primary health centres are to be established, but only 169 primary health centres have been established during this period. During these two years, 10,500 hospital beds have been added against five year target of about 26,000 beds. Even here, the majority of beds have been established in urban centres, creating a serious imbalance in meeting the health needs of rural people. In rural areas, 2,050 primary health centres have no building of their own. I would like to ask: is this the administrative efficiency of the Central Government in meeting the health needs of the rural people? In a recent seminar, the view was expressed that the Health Laboratories in the country should be brought under a statute and the medical experts working in these laboratories should be made to get themselves registered with the authorities. It is really regrettable that so far no legislative measure has been thought about for these Health Laboratories. It is also reported that sufficient number of medical experts have not been attracted for service in these Health laboratories. As they are not offered adequate emoluments, there seems to be this shortage. I would request the hon. Minister of Health to pay attention to this problem.

It was widely reported in the press that in a vasectomy camp held at Gorakhpur recently, 8 people lost their lives and 6 were in critical condition. The District Magistrate confirmed that due to lack of adequate medical attention this mishap had occurred. The Ministry had also sent a team of officials to Gorakhpur for investigating the causes of this mishap. I would like to know what steps are being taken by the Ministry to prevent the recurrence of such ghastly incidents.

The aim of family planning schemes is to control the population explosion. The population growth and its consequences, the family planning programmes and their methods of implementation should form an essential part of medical curricula. The

*Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

subjects of Population Dynamics and Population Education should be taught in the colleges. I do not know why attention has not been paid by the Government so far in doing this. There has also been a long standing demand from the people of Salem that a regional medical college should be established in Salem. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to take necessary steps in this direction.

In Tamil Nadu, the individual undergoing vasectomy operation is given Rs. 30, while his counterpart in Gujarat, in Kerala and in Uttar Pradesh is given Rs. 80. I am really pained to see this discrimination and I do not know what crime the people of Tamil Nadu have committed to face this injustice and inequitable treatment. In the second family planning drive, the individuals undergoing vasectomy operation in the districts of Tanjore, Tiruchirapalli, Salem and South Arcot, a sum of Rs. 50 was given per individual and the people in other districts were not given this amount. There is no uniform criterion for payment to individuals undergoing vasectomy operations.

On account of vigorous implementation of family planning programmes by the Tamil Nadu Government the population growth has been controlled. The D.M.K. Government of Tamil Nadu has met with significant success in this field. In the year 1971-72, 1,99,740 people had undergone the vasectomy operation, out of which 99,105 people were paid Rs. 50 each and the rest, 1,00,635 people got Rs. 30 per head. Is it just and proper?

The target of vasectomy for Tamil Nadu was 1,73,883 and the actual vasectomy operations numbered 2,45,845. The target has been exceeded by 41.4%. Similarly, in the matter of contraceptives, the target was 1,13,226 and the actual users numbered 1,21,258. Thus, the achievement was 7.1% more than the target. In spite of effective implementation of all our Five-Year Plans, in spite of receiving massive foreign aid for our technological developments, everything will prove futile if the population grows at the present rate. Realising this factor, the Tamil Nadu Government are pursuing a determined policy in the matter of implementing Family Planning Programme.

The population at present is 55 crores and our late President, Dr. Zakir Hussain had prophesied that by the end of this century the population would reach the astounding figure of 100 crores. The Tamil Nadu Government with its vigorous drive for implementing family planning schemes has made a dent in the problem of population growth. You will agree that it is in the national interest to arrest the population growth. But it has led to a serious consequence so far as Tamil Nadu is concerned. The number of parliamentary constituencies has come down from 41 to 39. It is ironical that the good intentions and the earnest efforts of the Tamil Nadu Government have been penalised this way. I would appeal to the hon. Minister that the Constitution if necessary, should be amended with a view to ensuring, that the implementation of family planning programmes does not lead to any reduction in the parliamentary constituencies of the States. If this situation continues, naturally the family planning programmes will receive a set back with the consequence of dangerous population growth. I would request the hon. Minister of Health that the earnest efforts of Tamil Nadu Government should not be rewarded by reduction in parliamentary constituencies in Tamil Nadu.

While reiterating again the need for protecting the interests of Tamil Nadu in the matter of parliamentary constituencies, I would appeal to him that he should initiate steps for establishing a Regional Medical College at Salem.

With these words, I conclude.

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY (Mandsaur): I beg to move:

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to supply medicines for diabetes to diabetic patients from CGHS dispensaries in the normal course after the initial 3 months period (1).]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced to Re. 1.

[Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey]

[Need to dispense with the requirement of Specialist certificate in the matter of supply of medicines for diabetes to diabetic patients from the CGHS dispensaries after the initial 3 months period (2)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Want of doctors in Primary Health Centres, working in rural areas (5)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Absence of General medical facilities in Primary Health Centres (6)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide drinking water particularly in rural areas (7)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to encourage indigenous system of medicine, particularly Ayurvedic system (8)].

That the Demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to give adequate facilities to medical graduates (33)].

That the Demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to control various types of infectious diseases (34)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna):
I beg to move:

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Non-availability of medicines in CGHS dispensary, R.K. Puram, Sector II (12)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to allow residents of B-2 Block of Safdarjang Enclave to avail medical facilities from Nauroji-Nagar CGHS dispensary (13)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to open a separate CGHS dispensary for the residents of A & B Blocks of Safdarjang Enclave (14)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check wastage of time of the patients by the doctors and other staff in CGHS dispensaries in attending to their friends and relations and indulging in gossips with them for long hours (15)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to check the pilferage of costly medicines from Jangpura CGHS dispensary (16)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to shift the Jangpura CGHS dispensary at a central place (Jangpura-Bhogal) (17)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to improve the working of CGHS dispensary at R.K. Puram, Sector II (18)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to take steps to eradicate mosquitoes from Safdarjang Enclave under National Malaria Eradication Programme. (19)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide a separate CGHS dispensary for the residents of B-1, B-2 and B-3, Blocks of Janakpuri, New Delhi. (20)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Non-availability of even ordinary medicines at CGHS dispensaries in Nauroji Nagar, Laxmibai Nagar and Sarojini Nagar. (21)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide round-the-clock medical service to beneficiaries from the CGHS dispensary at Nauroji Nagar, New Delhi. (22)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to improve the working of CGHS dispensaries in Government colonies *i.e.* Notaji Nagar, Sarojini Nagar, Nauroji Nagar and Laxmibai Nagar. (23)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide Ayurvedic CGHS dispensary in Sarojini Nagar to cater to the needs of residents of Netaji Nagar, Nauroji Nagar and Sarojini Nagar. (24)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of the officials of the Ministry to pay surprise visits to CGHS dispensaries and to look into the difficulties of the beneficiaries (25)].

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : I beg to move:

That the Demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check the sale of medicines supplied to Government hospitals and dispensaries in the black market. (35)].

That the Demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to extend medical facilities under CGHS to the Members of Parliament in their respective home towns. (36)].

That the Demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Urgency for setting up a medical college at Agartala during the present Plan period. (37)].

That the demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to set one hospital at Raima-Sorma area in Tripura. (38)].

That the demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide central financial assistance for the setting up of dispensaries in tribal belts of Tripura. (39)].

That the demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide central financial assistance for the setting up of leper segregated centre in Tripura (40)].

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN (Adoor): I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to increase the number of Primary Health Centres to provide medical facilities in rural areas. (42)].

That the demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to appoint more doctors in CGHS dispensaries in order to meet the heavy rush. (43)].

That the demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Urgency for setting up of an Ayurvedic University in Kerala during the present Plan period. (44)].

That the demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to give employment opportunities to medical graduates in the State of Kerala. (45)].

That the demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to set up one Cancer Detection Centre and provide advanced cancer treatment facilities in the State of Kerala. (46)].

That the demand under the Head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Acute shortage of drinking water facilities in the rural areas of the country. (47)].

MR. CHAIRMAN : The cut Motions are also before the House.

DR. G. S. MELKOTE (Hyderabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while raising here to support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry, I would like to tell the Ministry very frankly that it is not moving fast enough. I hope the Ministers and other have read

what is occurring in China. They must also have read Mao's Thoughts. Is it that in India we do not want to follow the pattern that Mahatma Gandhi set for us, in the sense that the medical profession have to completely align itself with the masses in the rural sector instead of isolating themselves from the mainstream of public life? It is said that in China every medical student is compelled to go to the villages during the course of training, stay there with the villagers, work with them, feed with them and come back. While we are talking about this for several years, we do not know what actually we have done in this regard.

I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister that acupuncture, which was considered an out-moded method of treatment, is now coming up again on the world map. It is not a treatment that is newly discovered or invented by the modern system of medicine. This system actually went out from India. But it is a matter of regret that we not been using this acupuncture system. This is a system which can cure many ailments and many of the surgeons of Europe and America go to China to learn this acupuncture system to give relief to humanity.

In saying this, I have to mention about the indigenous system of medicine and try to place before you very frankly that the Indian system of medicine has a good deal to do with the people as well as with advanced methods of treatment. May I know whether the Health Ministry has created a cell wherein what are called philosophers to bring Indian philosophy, wherein people who know vedas, the *shad darshana Acharyas*, the bio-engineers, bio-chemists, bio-physicists, physicians and others have been brought together to consider the meanings of many of the *suras* and their implications with regard to the treatment offered by yoga, Ayurveda and Unani.

While speaking on this, I want to say that during the foreign rule, the British wanted to completely demolish both the systems, Ayurveda and Unani. But since there were numerous Ayurvedic practitioners in the country, mainly in the rural sector could not be suppressed and, incidentally, Unani has also thus got survived, even though it is non-existent in all the Muslim countries,

Even though there is a course of study in Unani, there are no text-books available on the subject anywhere in the country. What are the steps that the Government have been taking in order to publish text-books on that subject in order to help the student for better study?

While speaking on this I would like to bring to the notice of the Ministry that Yoga and Ayurveda are systems of science which to me appear to be more modern than modern science itself. I have recently taken out quotations from the *Rigveda*, which is supposed to have been written more than 5000 years back, wherein the speed of light, which is supposed to be 1,85,300 miles per second according to modern science, has been quoted by Sayanacharya as 1,85,300 miles per second and not 1,86,300 miles per second. The density and volume of an atom, the theory of relativity, the idea that energy and matter are one and the same thing and the implications of the fact that greater the velocity, the greater the inertia, are all given. Recently, about two months back, two aeroplanes went in two opposite directions to find out whether at the highest speed the supersonic speed there is any inertia and it proved that the watch that ticks in the pocket of the Pilot slows down. All this information can be had in the Puranas.

How have all these things been applied in the evaluation of the human system? The application of the principles of astrophysics and physics is coming into vogue but still we have not been able to reach far because the gadgets that the moderns have been using though becoming finer and finer to delve deeper and deeper into matter but in doing so muddy the atmosphere, it is said, and are not able to hook the finest elements of the reality. This is what is happening. Their ability to probe further is becoming more and more difficult. But in Yoga and Ayurveda, these problems find a solution and the solution so found finds applied to the Human system in diagnosis, prognosis and treatment.

In the rural sector there are thousands and thousands of Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners who are treating patients with success many patients, but not one of us have ever gone there to find out whether they are giving a better deal than the modern

system has been doing. I would like to know whether there is anything in the modern system except to cause the degeneration of the system and give a make-believe cure for the time being.

I do not know whether the Ministry is aware that in America, an eminent scientist has investigated 10,000 cases of diabetes and these investigations have proved that diabenase and Rostronon and other oral tablets which are given for cure of diabetes cause degeneration of the system. Therefore the Standards Department of the Government of the USA has said that on all labels of diabenase, Rostronon and other drugs that are given for treatment of diabetes, the word "poison" must be labelled so that doctors are careful, in their indiscriminate use. But there is no alternative to these in the modern system, although it is possible through the Ayurvedic system and Yoga to cure diabetes. I have been running a small Yoga research institute in which the Government of India has been interested and which has before it evidence that diabetic condition can be brought down to a normal condition.

We have got to be thankful to the Government of India for setting up the Ayurvedic Board. I must say that some of the State Governments have become so anxious that they have created a separate ministry for Ayurvedic and Unani. We have one such ministry created, particularly in my state, Andhra Pradesh. It is a welcome feature. I feel that the ancient glory of the indigenous system of medicine should be brought out and if acupuncture has become the choice of the world, Ayurveda and Yoga should also and could become the choice method for treatment all over the world.

The indigenous system of medicine has got a good deal to say with regard to this. It can bring back health; it can give strength and stamina and it can improve intelligence. All this can be proved provided the modern people keep an open mind and investigate into these things. Ayurveda, Unani, Yoga and Siddha can teach a good deal.

I do not want to dilate further upon this except to say that I give the strongest support to what the Government has been doing. May I request the Ministry that instead of dilly-dallying and delaying, they should open

[Dr. G. S. Melkote]

a central institute for Ayurveda, which should include Unani, Siddha and Yoga. They have not taken any positive action so far. I have asked questions about it in the Consultative Committee and they have said that action would be taken quickly. I have not been able to understand why there should be this delay.

When so much good work is being done within the short space of three or four years since the inception of the Central Council of Research in Indian medicine, when people have started delivering the goods with regard to their capacity to deal with problems, may I say that something more and quickly has to be done and properly trained personnel have to be made to work. Wherever knowledge of modern physics, chemistry and biology can be utilised, along with modern gadgets, they must be taken advantage of by doctors or Vaidas of Indian systems of medicine. I think, Ayurveda and Yoga can compete with the modern system of medicine in the world. I do not want to dilate any further in this subject. But one more word. There are fights and quarrels between various groups of Yoga practitioners or Vaidas, someone or the other wanting to come to the forefront. I hope the Central Ministry will keep an open mind and give this system of medicine all the help that it needs and that may be necessary without getting involved in these controversies.

I now come to the modern system of medicine. I was associated with the Indian Council of Medical Research for some time, and I have also been a member of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences for the past three terms. And what is it that I notice? I think, the same thing is happening in the other spheres of activity also. There are 750 beds and there are eminent doctors in these Institutes. Hospital administration has become an important subject. The doctors should not be made to waste their time in attending to small administrative matters; they should only pay attention to what the patients need. We have been offering training for the administrative cadre that is becoming a necessity in this field, but many of them have no jobs to suit their training. Even though they are trained in such an important activity and their number

is small yet we find them unemployed. Why should they go unemployed, I have not been able to understand. They should be employed immediately. A separate cadre for them must be created so that they give relief to the doctors and enable them to attend to the patients.

Another point is that these research institutes are said to be autonomous bodies. But, in practice, complete autonomy is a misnomer. Govt.'s control is complete. Govt. should loosen their hold. Professors and scholars are there to do research work. After two or three years of research, have there been any assessment in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences or in Pondicherry or in Chandigarh as to what the amount of research work that has been put in, what is the type of teaching that each individual is capable of etc? If you are not satisfied with the work of any individual you should take steps to remove him so that better people might be fitted in to do better work.

On account of the big pressure of population, more and more patients are getting admitted. I find that the standard of treatment and the level of diagnosis etc. is going down, because nobody can work for 24 hours. Those doctors are also human beings. They cannot work for 24 hours. A better doctor-patient ratio has to be worked out. Also plenty of more moneys should be spent in these research institutes so that they could catch up with the rest of the medical world. Because of lack and insufficiency of funds in these institutions, they are not able to purchase many of the sophisticated equipment. At the same time, people have got to be sent to foreign countries to get them properly trained in the use of these equipments. In both these spheres of activity, I find that India is not doing its very best. We feel that a good deal has to be done in this regard. I would like to quote in this connection the case of Nutrition Research Laboratory in Hyderabad. Some English medical journalists have said that, instead of sending the Englishmen to America and other places for further training for obtaining nutrition knowledge, they should be sent to India where one of the best Nutrition Research Institutes is available. Are we paying sufficient attention to this institute?

Many foreigners are coming here and getting trained. Some of these institutes should be helped adequately so that they come to the forefront.

At the end, I would like to draw attention to the fact that the Ministry of Health needs more funds if they have to do their very best. If there is no or insufficient pressure from Members of Parliament to look into this aspect of the question, how will the Ministry get more funds? I plead with the House that the hands of the Health Ministry should be strengthened they should get more money so that they can render their best.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shrimati Bhargavi Thankappan.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The debate on this should have been initiated by our Member, Sir. His name is no doubt on your desk. But I do not know, Sir, why the Chair preferred to call somebody else. Then the turn of Congress came. We have waited with all patience. Now you have called the lady member. We do not mind your calling the lady member but I would like to know, Sir, what is the procedure that you are adopting.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The procedure will be followed as it has been followed in the past. I thought, Shri Haldar was not there. There are, as you know, two Haldars. Therefore, it was my mistake.

*SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN (Adoor) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your permission I would like to speak in Malayalam. Our country attained independence 25 years back. During these 25 years we have completed three Five Year Plans and we are now going ahead with the Fourth Plan. If we consider what progress we have made during these 25 years we will find that in the matter of health we are very backward and not much progress has been made. The people living in our villages do not get healthy food and drinking water and they are generally very weak. Our country has a population of 55 crores and a majority of them are in the villages. If after 25 years the majority of our people are still very weak and do not get even pure drinking water what is it that this Government has done to improve the lot of our people.

These people are not even getting one good meal a day and pure water for drinking and as such the people in the villages are always affected by many diseases. There are not enough hospitals in our villages. The condition of our people there is very pitiable. Even in the villages where there are government hospitals they do not have enough facilities to look after the patients well. The hospitals do not have adequate number of doctors and nurses. Even though there are doctors, but most of them are not prepared to go and serve in villages. As medical students they have to pay big capitation fees to get admission and then they have to spend huge sums before they get their MBBS degree. After getting the degree they want to earn the money spent by them. That is why they are not prepared to go to villages and serve the poor people there.

If the capitation fee system is removed by Government, many students from among the poor, who are really intelligent, will be able to get admission and become doctors. Because they have moved with poor people and they belong to the poor people they will have no objection to go and serve the poor people after getting the degree. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to see that the system of capitation fee is removed.

Another thing I want to mention in this connection is that there are thousands of doctors who are at present without jobs. If more hospitals are provided and the facilities of the existing hospitals are improved these doctors can be absorbed there. There are many government dispensaries and primary health centres and sub-centres where there is not even a single doctor. Why should not these unemployed doctors be posted there?

At Alleppey in Kerala there is a medical college called the T.D. Medical College. The Central Government has refused recognition to that college. The Medical Council which went there in 1969 said that the college did not have enough facilities for teaching and therefore recognition cannot be given. Now that college has been provided with all the facilities. Many colleges having lesser facilities have been given recognition. I fail to understand why

* The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

[Shrimati Bhargavi Thankappan]

the Government is still reluctant to give recognition to this college. When in all other fields Kerala is neglected by the Centre I do not know why in this case also that policy of neglect is followed. I hope the hon. Minister will look into this and award early recognition to this college.

A considerable section of the population in Kerala have full faith in Ayurvedic treatment and Ayurvedic medicines. Many diseases not cured by allopathy are cured by ayurvedic medicines. Therefore, ayurvedic universities should be established in order to promote ayurvedic treatment. Kerala sent a proposal to establish such a university but till now it has not been sanctioned. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this matter and give the required approval.

Another point is, Kerala has not got a cancer institute. If a poor man in Kerala is affected by cancer he will have to go all the way to Adayar in Tamil Nadu which is the nearest cancer institute. No poor man can afford to go that distance and get treatment. He cannot, therefore, even dream of going to such far off place and get treatment. I hope the hon. Minister will look into this matter also and do the needful.

18.00 Hrs.

I have to say a few words about family planning. The amount we are spending on publicity for family planning is, according to me, a sheer waste. Family planning is to be adopted by the poor people in villages. The middle-class people in towns have their families in a planned way. They have got fixed income, permanent job and their families are planned. Nobody need force them to plan their families. What I want to say is that the people in the villages, who are illiterate, will not be able to understand the need for family planning by the propaganda work that is being done now through television, radio and other mass media. How can such illiterate people adopt family planning by your propaganda, I cannot understand? If they are given permanent work and fixed income they themselves will plan their families. They believe that if the number of members in their family increases they will be able to earn more.

Some people even think that family planning is a sin. Therefore, if the amount that is spent on family planning propaganda is directed towards finding jobs for these people. I am sure it will help a lot. The Government is giving lakhs and lakhs of rupees to the Song and Drama Division under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for doing family planning propaganda. If that money is given to the Ministry of Labour they will be able to find jobs for the people and in that way family planning will automatically be introduced.

I am not saying this with any disregard for the family planning camp that was held recently at Ernakulam in Kerala. Such family planning camps have brought some results, but the expenditure on other items of publicity is, as I said, a mere waste.

With these words, Sir, I conclude.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South) : I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning, and while doing so, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to certain issues which are agitating the minds of medical men in particular and the country as a whole. When we read the report we find that it is very sketchy. The information which should have been supplied to Parliament is not contained in the report. Last year, when there was a discussion on the Demands of this Ministry, Members had drawn the attention of the hon. Minister and the Ministry to certain matters, but nothing has come out of the suggestions or the speeches made last year. Hence I was wondering whether the speeches in Parliament had any effect or were being assessed by the Ministry and action taken thereon. Last year, I has said that if we wanted integration in this country, there should be an All-India Medical Service. The reply given was that the Central Ministry had sent its proposals for All India Service and asked for the remarks of the State Governments, this being a State subject. Most of the State Governments are not prepared to have the All India Medical Service. I cannot understand this. But what progress has been made during the last year.

Before Independence, there used to be an All India Medical Service, and medical

men who were outstanding and experienced could be transferred from Simnagar, for instance, to Madras and from Madras to Gauhati and so on, but today we find that a person is tagged on to the State to which he belongs. I think the time has come when Government should have re-thinking and try to solve this problem instead of saying that the States are not trying to understand the problem as is posed by the Central Ministry. May I suggest that the Centre should start now without waiting for States, new medical colleges especially in the semi-urban or rural areas where transfers of teachers from one medical college to another could take place and the students who are going to be taught in those medical colleges would learn to be able to serve the rural population? The concept that a medical student has to spend high sums or the State has to spend about Rs. 80,000 in training him, does not hold good if we say that he cannot go to the rural areas and serve the people because he cannot earn there. If we ask a medical man to go to the rural areas and practise there, the natural answer is that he has no earning potential there, secondly that he has no social life. I fail to understand this. We should train our students in such a way that they will love staying in rural areas and serve the rural community. Hence my suggestion for establishing medical colleges in rural areas will, if implemented, will go a long way in lowering the expenditure on medical education; the student will also have to settle down in a village covering group of villages. Not only that; by establishing a medical college in a rural area or semi-urban area, we will be able to cover a large number of villages which are now devoid of medical facilities. Day in and day out we are asking medical men to go to the rural area and are saying that the rural population is devoid of medical facilities. Until and unless the Central Government takes in hand to solve this problem, in a big way, nothing will come out. By living in a village environment and identifying himself with the rural population, the prospective doctor from such medical college will have a good grounding for rural service.

The second point, which I had also stressed last year, is that the ESI Corporation is not working satisfactorily. When we started

this Corporation, we wanted to give medical facilities to our workers. Later on, since last three years or a little more, we have included the family members of the workers who can be treated not only as out-patients but also as in-patients. The Corporation is expected to build hospitals specially in such areas where industries are in large number. In cities like Bombay, Ahmedabad, Kanpur and Madras, we must have TB and General Hospitals for workers under E.S.I.E. Till such time the Corporation cannot spend money for building such TB and other hospitals, a scheme was started for reserving beds in general government hospitals which have facilities to treat such patients.

Sir, for maintaining a bed, a hospital which is run by a private trust or a public trust spends not less than Rs. 21 per day. But the Corporation is paying Rs. 12 per bed per day. There has been a persistent demand that if the worker and his family are to be given proper medical care, they must pay a little higher charges. This amount of Rs. 12 per bed per day was fixed about five years ago, and now, the cost of medicines, the pay and dearness allowance of the medical and para-medical staff have gone so high that it is natural that the Corporation should start thinking of paying at least Rs. 16 per day per bed. Why I am saying so is that, after all, the trust hospitals which are supposed to serve the community must also shell out from their own funds and if they are spending Rs. 21, let the Corporation pay Rs. 16, and Rs. 5 should be the charge of the trust to spend.

The Patents Act was passed some years ago, but I do not know what difficulties are there to implement it. The rules are not made as yet? The Patents Act should be brought into force now. Not only that; so many foreign concerns which are producing medicines in India should be nationalised forthwith. While replying to the debate on the budget demands of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, the Minister said that the technical know-how is not available in this country and till such time as the technical know-how is not available in this country and till such time as the technical know-how is known, it will be difficult to nationalise them. I fail to understand this plea and ask which are the drugs being

[Dr. Kailas]

manufactured by these foreign firms. According to me, our Indian Drug manufacturing firms have developed their research section well and they have now been manufacturing almost all drugs which are necessary for the country, and hence the plea for not nationalising the foreign firms should not hold any water today. Hence my request is that the foreign firms should be nationalised.

I would say a few words about the Indian systems of medicine—Ayurveda and Unani.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already exceeded your time.

DR. KAILAS : I am finishing. I was just saying that more funds should be made available for the development of the Indian systems of medicine, especially Ayurveda and Unani and also homoeopathy. I fail to understand why the All-India Council for Ayurveda and for Homoeopathy is not working as nothing has been mentioned in the report about their working.

I am sure that with the able guidance of our Minister, Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit, and the Minister of State, Shri Chattpadhyaya, and the Deputy Minister, Shri Kisku, the Health Ministry will be able to serve the rural areas, especially protecting the population for diseases.

I wanted to say something about the primary health centres also, but the time is not there. In the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Fourth Plan, we noted that so many targets have not been fulfilled, especially in respect of primary health centres and mobile hospitals which the Minister had assured last year.

*SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR (Mathurapur): Sir, I will speak in Bengali, I regret to point out that the Minister in charge of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning is not present in the House when the demands of that Ministry are being discussed in the House. He has run away to Geneva leaving two junior Ministers in the House. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please explain why he is absent.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): He is not here.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : He has gone to Geneva to attend the World Health Conference. This is contempt and disregard shown to Parliament.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Concentrate on the subject.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Sir, I will call it running away. We get an opportunity to discuss the working of the Ministry once a year and if the Minister in charge is not present then all these discussions do not carry any meaning. Sir, if we study the performance report of this Ministry it will be seen that in 1970, 1800 people died of Small Pox in the country. In 1971 the number of deaths in the country due to Small Pox went up to 1959. Then speaking about vaccination, in 1971 the target for vaccination was 32 million but only 8 million people were vaccinated. About revaccination, the target was 115 million but only 23 million persons have been revaccinated. Now I will come to Cholera, let me deal with the diseases one by one first. Every year about 9000 people die in the country of Cholera. In Bihar 4700 people died of Cholera in 1970. In 1971, 3500 died in Bihar due to Cholera and Small Pox. In this respect Bihar is leading other States.

18.18 hrs.

[SHRI K.N. TIWARY in the Chair]

Speaking about T.B., 20 million of people are suffering from T.B. in the country. Two million of them are in very acute condition and they are also spreading this dreaded disease all round. Government have not been able to check the spread of this disease or to provide proper treatment to those people. They have also not been able to spend sufficient amount of money for their treatment. Now, Sir, I will come to Cancer. About 50 lakhs of people die of Cancer every year in the country. In the report it has been stated that the Government are providing financial assistance to some Cancer hospitals. But, Sir, I regret to say that the Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital

* The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

in Calcutta is facing closure on account of paucity of funds. The Government have not been able to assist them with adequate finances except for throwing some meagre amount to them occasionally like giving of alms. That is perhaps because the institution in question is not under the control of the Congress Party or the Congress Government. Then, Sir, about 20 million of people in the country are suffering from Venereal diseases and 10 million are suffering from diabetes. This is the picture of health in our country today. Then Sir, about Malaria it has been admitted by the Government in this year's report that cases of Malaria are on the increase. In Delhi, itself there were rarely any mosquitos to be seen except in the rainy season. But now we find lot of them even now. It is being said that mosquitos are growing immune to D.D.T., Filt and such other insecticides. Therefore, I will request the Government to find other effective insecticides to prevent their growth. Perhaps our Minister is more busy with Family Planning, abortion, nirodh etc. to pay adequate attention to check the growth of mosquitos. Then, Sir, about leprosy, certain facilities are provided for research on leprosy. But what results have been achieved through these researches have not been mentioned in the report furnished by this Ministry. It has however been stated that the incidence of this disease is on the increase. Now I will come to Nutrition. Some time back there was a news item that about 2½ crores of children in our country are facing blindness due to Vitamin A deficiency. Sir, when it is claimed that our country is self-sufficient in food is it not a paradox that 2½ crores of children are victims of malnutrition and are facing blindness due to Vitamin deficiency in their diet.

In May 1971 our Planning Minister Shri Subramaniam appealed to the United Nations that the year 1972 may be declared as Nutrition Year. But looking at the performance, report of this Ministry, and its future programmes, no hopeful trends are perceptible in matter of Nutrition.

Some medical facilities are available to the Urban children but in the millions of villages in the country no facilities are available for vaccination of the children against Small Pox, diphtheria, whooping cough, Polio etc,

In West Bengal, Sir, the Children from the villages have to be brought to Calcutta for polio vaccination. The villagers face much hardship in the process and that results in discouragement. In cases of Small Pox and Cholera there are no effort on the part of the Government to take preventive steps to check their spread. What is done is that, when the epidemic breaks out, the medical workers do a little running about and visit particular houses where they can obtain certificates and get signatures in their registers to show that they are taking much pains to eradicate these diseases. All this is an eye wash. Actually proper preventive measures should be taken. About drinking water Sir, I regret to say that supply of drinking water is very inadequate. The place I come from, have one tube-well at a distance of 4 or 5 miles. It becomes very difficult to walk 4, 5 miles to get drinking water particularly in the rainy season in Sunderbans.

Sir, the Harijans face still greater hardship in getting drinking water. If they draw drinking water from common wells or the wells belonging to caste Hindus they often become victims of rowdism and are assaulted. We come across such news items very often. Then, Sir, 75% of the drinking water that is obtained from wells in U.P. Bihar, Rajasthan etc, are harmful and injurious to human health. Sir, after 25 years of independence there is outcry for drinking water in villages and even in big cities like Calcutta. A little while ago we heard in this House about shortage of water in various areas of Delhi itself. It has been stated in the report of this Ministry that in 179 primary health centres there are no doctors. In 2157 health centres there is only one doctor. Even in these centres, the doctors have to perform multifarious duties. They have to do clerical work and also to dispense medicines. As a result patients have to wait long hours to consult these doctors. Very often there is not sufficient stock of medicines to dispense to the patients. When we go to North Avenue dispensary or to the Willingdon Hospital in Delhi and present our prescriptions, we are often told that the medicine is not in stock and local purchase will have to be made. We have to visit those places again the next day paying taxi-fare and again we are told sometimes that the medicine has

[Shri Madhuryya Haldar]

not been available. If this is the condition in Delhi, you can well imagine the condition in villages and small places. Sir, in the Hospitals in Calcutta we find patients squatting and lying in the corridors and on the floors in hellish conditions. There was a great need for more hospitals and health centres in Calcutta. But the Government have not been able to provide those facilities.

Sir, adulteration in everything is rampant in the country. Foodstuffs are adulterated. Medicines are adulterated. When we buy some medicines we do not know the extent to which it is adulterated and whether it will cure the disease or not. Often the medicine is ineffective due to it being adulterated. Now, Sir, I will come to medical education. The Government had taken a decision that 5% of the seats in every medical college shall be reserved for students of other States. But that decision has not yet been implemented. Why has this not been implemented and when this decision will be implemented? I would like the Minister to answer that. In Calcutta Sir, there are 800 seats in medical colleges for the entire West Bengal. The number of applications this year for those seats number about 35,000. Changes have been effected in the system of admission to the medical colleges. Formerly students were admitted on the basis of their results of the last examination. But this year they will be required to take separate admission tests. Thereby the students who are proficient in copying and unfair means will get a chance of admission.

Sir, for the last 3 years there has not been any examination in the medical colleges in Calcutta. Sir, there are some private medical colleges in the country, where admission can be had on a payment of a big sum in bribes. Coming to Family Planning, Sir, in Calcutta

we have seen that some such persons have been given charge of family planning centres, who have no training or expertise in family planning. This has been obviously done to please certain party members.

Sir, this Parliament passed the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act some time back. I had the occasion to talk to a leading physician of Delhi. He told me that he had to undertake such operations for medical termination of pregnancy against his conscience. Where he could not create one life, he was to destroy one. Therefore I will request the Government to bring forward an amendment to that act or give an assurance in the House that those doctors who are unwilling to undertake such operations will not be forced to do so. With that Sir, I conclude my speech.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (झुन्हनू): सभापति महोदय, स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय की मांगों का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। सब से पहले दो शब्द परिवार नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ

सभापति महोदय: आप कल अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह: मैं कल रहूँगा नहीं, इसलिए अगर पांच मिनट समय मुझे आज दे देतो मैं अपनी बात कह दूँगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may continue his speech tomorrow.

18.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, May, 11, 1972/Vaisakha 21, 1894 (Saka).