

Thursday, May 11, 1972
Vaisakha 21, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

C O N T E N T S

No. 42—Thursday, May 11, 1972/Vaisakha 21, 1894 (Saka)

	COLUMNS			
Member Sworn 1				
Oral Answers to Questions—				
*Starred Questions Nos. 781 to 787, 790 and 791	... 1—27			
Written Answers to Questions—				
Starred Questions Nos. 788, 789 and 792 to 800.	... 27—33			
Unstarred Questions Nos 5767 to 5804, 5806 to 5818, 5821 to 5847, 5849 to 5851 and 5853 to 5860.	33—92			
Calling Attention to matter of Urgent Public Importance—				
Reported warning by Bhakra Management Board to discontinue power supply to DLSU.	... 93—102			
Question of Privilege—				
Explanation from Editor of the Financial Express, Bombay.	... 102—03			
Re : Call Attention Notice—				
(Query) 103—06				
Paper Laid on the Table 106				
Demands for Grants, 1972-73 106				
Ministry of Health and Family Planning. 106—44				
Prof. Narain Chand Parashar 107—11				
Shri Narendra Singh 111—14				
Shri Y. S. Mahajan 114—16				
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda 116—18				
Shri Bhagirath Bhanwar 118—22				
Shri Debendra Mahata 122—25				
Shri Dharamrao Afzalpurkar 125—28				
Shri Ziaur Rahman Ansari 128—31				
Shri Arvind Netam 131—34				
Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya 134—43				
Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation 144—234				
Shri Biren Dutta 146—48				
Shri N. K. Sanghi 148—52				

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

			COLUMNS
Shri P. M. Mehta	...	...	153—54
Shri Sat Pal Kapur	...	...	154—56
Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh	...	...	156—59
Shri R. S. Pandey	...	...	159—62
Shri E. R. Krishnan	...	...	162—66
Shri Vekaria	...	...	179—81
Shri Maha Deepak Singh Shakya	...	...	181—83
Shri B. K. Daschowdhury	...	...	183—86
Shri Rana Bahadur Singh	...	...	186—88
Dr. Sarojini Mahishi	...	...	188—96
Shri Giridhar Gomango	...	...	196—98
Prof. Madhu Dhandavate	...	...	198—201
Shri D. Basumatari	...	...	201—03
Shri Brij Raj Singh—Kotah	...	...	203—06
Shri Paripoornanand Painuli	...	...	206—11
Shrimati Sahodrabai Rai	...	...	211—13
Prof. S. L. Saksena	...	...	213—15
Dr. Karan Singh	...	...	215—34
Ministry of Foreign Trade	...	...	235—56
Shri Manoranjan Hazra	...	...	236—42
Shri M. Sudarsanam	..	...	253—55

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

2

LOK SABHA

Thursday, May 11, 1972, Vaisakha 21,
1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MEMBER SWEORN

Shri Sangliana (Mizoram)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Representation from Hanoi/Saigon

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*781. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India as Co-chairman of International Control Commission has received any representation either from Hanoi or Saigon with respect to the developing situation due to heavy bombing and invasion ; and

(b) if not, whether Government of India is closely watching the situation in both the wings and making its own assessment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government of India have received communications from both Hanoi and Saigon apprising them of the respective viewpoints regarding the situation at present developing in Vietnam. The Government are keeping a close watch on the situation and making its own assessment from time to time.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : The situation when the question was tabled was different and today the whole of Vietnam is on fire. In the context of that situation I want to know if the ICC has still any role to play in Vietnam and whether South Vietnam has now given any facility for the Commission to function there.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : As the House is, no doubt, aware, the International Control Commission was set up by the Geneva Conference in 1954 and the main function of the Commission was to supervise peace and the implementation of the agreement of 1954. The Commission was to supervise peace and not war. The House is aware that there is a shooting war going on at the moment in Vietnam. In the present situation the International Control Commission cannot have any effective role to play.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : After this conflagration, I think, South Vietnam would not exist after a week. I want to know why the ICC has been kept alive when there is no function to perform.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : All the parties are interested in keeping it alive and we are going along with it.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Besides condemnation of the latest action of President Nixon, which is bound to lead to a world conflict, I want to know what positive steps the Government of India is going to take in this matter. Our nation is a major nation in the Asian region. In view of this, I think, we cannot simply sit and shut our eyes to this problem. So, I would like to know why India is not taking a lead to mobilise world opinion for a negotiated settlement of this crisis.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The fact that this Parliament is seized of it and a statement has been made on our behalf, does contribute to mobilisation of world opinion. We must see the realities of the situation. Even those parties that are directly concerned are treading

warily. The issues involved are very grave, and we should not rush to concrete ideas till we know a little more about the direction in which the situation is moving. It is a very serious situation.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Have the Government of India consulted the Soviet Union on these latest developments, and if there has been any consultation will the Minister tell us as to what is the result of that consultation?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : There is no question of consultation with USSR, although there have been exchanges of views about the situation.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, इन्टरनेशनल कन्ट्रोल कमीशन का काम था युद्ध-विराम की देखभाल करना। अब वहाँ युद्ध हो रहा है तो इस से कन्ट्रोल कमीशन की भूमिका बढ़ती है या घटती है, कमीशन की उपयोगिता बढ़ गई है या कम हो गई है?

दूसरा प्रश्न—क्या यह सच है कि चेयरमैन के नाते ब्रिटेन सोवियत रूस से कुछ विचार-विमर्श कर रहा है इस बारे में कि जेनेवा सम्मेलन में जिन देशों ने भाग लिया था, वे कार्यवाही करें? क्या भारत सरकार से भी किसी विदेशी सरकार ने सम्पर्क स्थापित किया है?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Sir, it is difficult to say as to whether the role of ICC on account of the eruption of the latest war situation has increased or decreased. It is different from the role that was envisaged for the International Control Commission in accordance with the Geneva Agreement. As my colleague rightly pointed out, the basic approach at that time was that peace would be there and that the Commission would supervise peace. When parties themselves find a situation where this large scale war has erupted, the basis for the functioning of ICC is not there. Whether in the future it can have another role or if the present situation moves towards greater normalcy whether any role would be revived, it is a different question altogether.

About the second question, the two Co-Chairmen, i.e., Britain and USSR, appear to

be in touch with each other, although I am not very optimistic about the possibility of reconvening the Geneva Conference.

श्री विजूति मिश्च : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी का बयान निकला है, उन्होंने वियतनाम के मामले को लेकर कहा है कि एशियन ओपी-नियन को मोबिलाइज किया जाय, इस भावना को बलवति किया जाय कि एशिया के किसी भी गरीब देश को कोई दबा नहीं सके। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के इस बयान के ऊपर हमारी सरकार कौन-कौन सी कार्यवाही कर रही है और आगे करने का इरादा है।

श्री स्वर्ण तिह : ममी मुनासिब कार्यवाही करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल कमीशन के बारे में था, जैनरल सवाल नहीं था।

श्री विजूति मिश्च : उन्होंने कहा है कि मुनासिब कार्यवाही की जाएगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एशियन ओपीनियन को मोबिलाइज करने के लिए आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का प्रश्न तो अच्छा है, लेकिन इम सवाल से नहीं उठता है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Yesterday we could not ask any question after the Minister had made the statement. Therefore, Sir, kindly give some indulgence...

MR. SPEAKER : Do no make it a debate. You must be relevant to the main question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Now that the International Control Commission cannot function as explained by the hon. Minister since there is no peace there—a shooting war is going on—I would like to know this. I appreciate and welcome the statement which the hon. Minister made yesterday condemning U.S. imperialism. India has to take particular sides, and we have taken sides. I would like to know whether a final decision has been taken to withdraw recognition to the puppet Saigon Government and to grant recognition

to the PRG so that not only the International Commission will function there but world opinion also can be mobilised in favour of Vietnam.

MR. SPEAKER : How is it relevant ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I don't think the premises on which the latter part of the question is based is correct. We have not taken any side, we have taken a dispassionate view of the situation and expressed ourselves in a forthright manner in accordance with what we appreciate to be the real facts of the situation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What about the withdrawal of the recognition of the Saigon Government ?

MR. SPEAKER : How does that arise ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is a fact. Whether they have taken a decision or not, let him say 'No'.

श्री राजसहाय पांडे : अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कंट्रोल कमीशन का अध्यक्ष होने के नाते विद्यतनाम में शान्ति का दायित्व हम पर अधिक है क्योंकि हमारा राष्ट्र अध्यक्ष है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज की घटनाओं के संदर्भ में ऐसी क्या व्यवस्था कौन-सी परिकल्पना सदन के सामने आप रखना चाहते हैं जिसके द्वारा अन्तोगत्वा शान्ति हो, युद्ध बहाने न हो ? क्या उपाय आप कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Whereas as Chairman of the International Control Commission, we have to function in accordance with what are the responsibilities of the International Control Commission, but, as a Government and as a country of Asia, we are vitally interested in maintaining peace in this region and it is for that reason that we have expressed our view point categorically and the Prime Minister also has expressed her view. We will have to now take this matter with other Governments and create the necessary public opinion.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The situation in Vietnam has gone to such a point that while Mr. Nixon is making almost a reckless gambling with the risk of a global war involving

Asian countries, I want to know from the Government, because India is the Chairman of the International Control Commission, whether our Government has made any consultation with other countries forming the ICC and if so, the nature of the consultation and whether this Control Commission can take any initiative to convene an international conference so as to meet the situation which has become very urgent and which may explode and escalate into an international conflict any time.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The member countries of the International Control Commission are India—Chairman and Poland and Canada—Members. The representatives are all present at one place and they are in continuous consultation with each other.

It is beyond the International Control Commission to take the initiative for convening a conference either of Asian countries or of other countries and, as a government, we have taken the initiative, but, the International Control Commission, by virtue of the authority that it exercises under the Geneva Agreement, is not competent to take the initiative of the type mentioned by the hon. Member...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : But the Government can take the initiative.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I want to put a small question.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Kachwai.

बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने में लगा था

*782. श्री हुकम चन्द कलवाय : क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने में अब तक कितनी पूँजी लग चुकी है ;

(ख) इसमें लगी विदेश पूँजी पर सरकार ने अब तक कितना व्याज दिया है; और

(ग) इसमें और कितनी विदेश पूँजी लगाये जाने का अनुमान है ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM) : (a) Government have invested

Rs. 600 crores as equity capital, and Rs. 67.66 crores as loans in the construction of the Bokaro Steel Plant upto the end of April, 1972.

(b) and (c). There is no foreign capital investment in Bokaro Steel Plant. The Government of USSR have extended credits amounting to 200 million roubles (equivalent to Rs. 166.6 crores) for the construction of the 1st stage of 1.7 million ingot tonnes capacity and 85 million roubles (equivalent to Rs. 70.8 crores) for the construction of the 2nd stage of expansion to 4 million ingot tonnes of capacity. Up to the end of March, 1972 the Government of India have paid Rs. 9.1340 crores as interest on the Soviet credits.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो सवाल किया था उसका उत्तर ठीक प्रकार से नहीं आया। मैंने पूछा था कि इस में और कितनी विदेश पूँजी लगाये जाने का अनुमान है? इस का उत्तर मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब इस कारखाने के निर्माण का विचार हुआ उस समय कितनी पूँजी इसमें लगने वाली थी और जो विचार किया गया पूँजी लगाने का उसकी जगह अब कितनी पूँजी इसमें लाने वाली है? इन दोनों में कितना अन्तर है? यदि ज्यादा पूँजी लगने वाली है तो उसका मूल कारण क्या है?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : The question is about capital investment in Bokaro Steel Plant since inception till date. This is Rs. 600 crores which was invested as equity capital since inception of Bokaro Steel Plant till today. We have naturally given in it different stages, as the money was required for purpose of construction of the plant. He wants the stages and yearwise figure. I can tell that. The figures are: 1964-65, Rs. 4.80 crores; 1965-66, Rs. 15.00 crores; 1966-67, Rs. 18.19 crores and so on. It all adds up to Rs. 600 crores upto 1971-72. I don't think at the moment I have got the other details. But as far as the original figure for the investment is concerned, I think, the increase is of the range of Rs. 80 crores.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सम्भवतः मेरा प्रश्न मंत्री जी ने ध्यान से नहीं सुना।

MR. SPEAKER : He wants to know as

to what is the foreign exchange which is involved in it.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : The hon. Member may see the answer. We have made it very clear. There is no question of any foreign capital investment at all. (*Interruption*) I would repeat it, there is no foreign capital investment at all.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार ने सोवियत सरकार से जो भी मदद ली है, कृष्ण के रूप में ली है उसका व्याज 9.134 करोड़ रु० हम दे चुके हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो व्याज हमने दिया है, और जितना पैसा उनसे हमने कर्ज के रूप में लिया है वह हमको कितने दिन में देना है और उसका कितना व्याज हमें देना है? इस उद्योग का निर्माण कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा और इसमें उत्पादन कब तक चालू हो जाएगा, कितनी इस उत्पादन क्षमता होगी?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : He wants to know about credit so far advanced by Soviet Union and its utilisation. Upto end of March 1972 Rs. 155.207 crore were utilised out of 200 million roubles credit. It is around Rs. 166.6 crores. The interest is paid on this amount and part of the amount has also been paid back in accordance with the agreement between the Soviet Union and our Government. The amount repaid is Rs. 27.3998 crores.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इसका उत्पादन कब से प्रारम्भ होगा? कितना समय इसमें लगेगा। और जितना उत्पादन करना था वह अब तक नहीं हो सका। तो कब से काम प्रारम्भ होगा?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : We expect the first blast furnace of the Bokaro Steel Plant to go into stream in June this year, that is, during the course of the next month, if all goes well. That means, that pig iron production should start from the following month. So far as the 1.7 million tonne project is concerned, we expect it to go into operation in the middle of next year. Then, we go to 2.5 million tonnes, which we hope to reach by March, 1974. Then, we go

over into 4 million tonnes, which we hope will be in 1975-76, except for the 5 stand tandem mill which according to our programme will come into operation in 1978.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : In view of the fact that the revised estimate has gone up by more than Rs. 80 crores, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether a report was submitted by Dastur and Co. for cost reduction and also whether it was not accepted or implemented by the Bokaro Steel and the reasons therefor ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Taking into consideration whatever report was submitted by Dastur and Co., we have made our own estimates about the increase in cost. But the hon. Member would appreciate that the increase in cost is almost entirely in relation to escalation in cost of supplies from companies or public sector projects in our country ; The Heavy Engineering Corporation alone accounts for an increase of Rs. 45.23 crores. The Instrumentation, Kotah accounts for Rs. 6.21 crores. The Bharat Heavy Electrical accounts for Rs. 4.46 crores. So far as increase in steel prices is concerned, that has led to an escalation of Rs. 10.34 crores. Increase in wages consequent on implementation of the wage award and governmental action is Rs. 9.17 crores. This totals up to about Rs. 80 crores.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : My question was whether Dastur and Co.'s report was accepted and implemented.

MR. SPEAKER : We have spent enough time in this question already. There are other questions also to be covered.

Visit by Bangladesh Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation

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*783. **SHRI RAMKANWAR :**
SHRI B. V. NAIK :

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

(a) whether the Bangladesh Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation recently visited New Delhi and had talks with Government of India on the problems of rehabilitation of the Bangladesh refugees ;

(b) the nature of discussions held with the Bangladesh Minister ;

(c) whether Government of India has been approached by the Bangladesh Government to help them in the rehabilitation programme ; and

(d) the reaction of Government of India in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BAI.GOVIND VERMA) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). During the discussions, the Bangladesh Government delegation requested for additional assistance to Bangladesh over and above the relief materials worth about Rs. 15 crores which the Government of India had already agreed to make available to them, for relief and rehabilitation of up-rooted people. The Government of India agreed to provide as gift to Bangladesh additional jeeps, spare parts of vehicles, G.I. Pipes, hand pumps, pulses, match boxes and clothes.

The Government of India also agreed to make enquiries regarding the availability of certain other items required by the Bangladesh Government e.g. shelter material, medicines etc.

श्री रामकन्वर : पीछे हमने अखबारों में पढ़ा है कि बाला देश जो शरणार्थी वापर चले गा थे वे किर से काफी तादाद में इधर आना शुरू हो गए हैं। इसके कारण भी अखबारों में प्रकाशित हुए हैं। भारतीय पत्रकार जो ढाका में ; उन्होंने लिखा है कि वहां खाने पीने की चीजें मिट्टी का तेल आदि बड़ी मुश्किल से मिलते ; और जो मिलती भी हैं वे बहुत महंगे दामों पर मिलती हैं। यह जो कमी वहां महसूस की जारही है इसकी जिमेदारी हमारे सिर पर थोरा जा रही है। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि सरकार व इसके बारे में क्या कहना है ? क्या कुछ शरणार्थी भारत में वापिस आ गए हैं और क्या उनको पहली की भाँति खाना आदि सरकार की तरफ से दिया जा रहा है और पहले की भाँति ही उनके लिए रहने का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो भाषण में पड़ गए।

श्री रामकंदर : कुछ हमारे पत्रकारों ने हाल ही में लिखा है कि बड़ी-बड़ी...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पत्रकारों की जरूरत नहीं है। आपका प्रश्न हो गया है।

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : I am afraid that part of the question of the hon. Member is not covered by the main question. So far as the return of the refugees is concerned, hardly a few hundred refugees came back to India and they were sent back. Regarding the price level and other things as reported in the press, I have no machinery to verify them. They are just press reports. Beyond that, I cannot say anything.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What about their return?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : As I have already said, they have gone back. They are not here.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Have they returned again?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : As I have said, a few hundreds came back and they went back also.

श्री रामकंदर : क्या सरकार को इसके बारे में जानकारी है कि बंगला देश में नाना प्रकार की चर्चायें हमारे खिलाफ होती हैं? हमने इतनी सहायता बंगला देश को दी, इतनी कुबनी उनके बास्तंड़ की ओर उसका ही यह नतीजा है कि आज बंगला देश आजाद है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने इस चीज को बंगला देश के राहत और पुनर्वास मंत्री के सामने उठाया और इसके बारे में कोई बातचीत हुई?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह चीज तो डिमांड्ज पर बहस के बहुत आ गई थी।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : This question is also based on some reported items. I am not in a position to say whether such a propaganda is being carried on. So far as we are concerned, the Bangla Desh Government is doing everything possible to settle them there.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : Is this an aid given to refugees within Indian territory, those who have crossed over, in which case is it a national aid or an international aid?

MR. SPEAKER : Has he understood the question? I have not.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The aid is given in the Bangla Desh Government's effort to settle the refugees on the other side who have crossed over, and they are being settled. It is not a question of international aid. Whatever aid is given is given by the Government of India by way of gift or loan.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : May I know whether our Government got any indication from the Rehabilitation Minister of Bangla Desh as to what proportion of the lakhs of refugees who were repatriated have so far been actually resettled in their homes? Of course, we know the Bangla Desh Government has many problems in the matter of resettlement of refugees. We have all sympathy for them. But even then, because of various reasons, historical and other, we cannot remain altogether indifferent to this. Hence my question.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The refugee problem on the other side, as he knows, not only concerns the 10 million who have crossed over but another 20 million. Keeping in view its magnitude and looking at the figures who crossed over, hardly a few hundred, it appears to me they are being resettled. At what stage of resettlement they are in at the present juncture, it is very difficult to say.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : During these discussions, did the Bangla Desh Government approach our Government to let the Ramakrishna Mission of Belur go there and help in the resettlement of the refugees and also to bring up model villages there?

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

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Anyway, I have no information.

International Conference on the Law of the Sea

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*784 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether India is participating in the International Conference on the Law of the Sea about the Malacca Straits controversy ;

(b) if not, the steps being taken by the Government of India to protect the interests of India for navigation of her ships in the channel ;

(c) whether there are some hesitations on the part of India to have a clear position on this issue ; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The General Assembly of the United Nations, by resolution 2750(XXV) adopted on 17th December, 1970, decided to convene a Conference on the Law of the Sea in 1973. The proposed Law of the Sea Conference will, *inter alia*, discuss the item of international straits with a view to settling general principles. The Conference is not likely to deal with the status of any specific straits such as the Malacca straits. The Government of India is participating in the work of the UN Seabed Committee in its preparatory work for the proposed conference and will participate in the International Conference on the Law of the Sea.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know from the Minister whether it is not a fact that a large number of world powers including the USA want to have an extended control over their territorial waters and, if so, is this not going to create a problem for the control of the Straits of Malacca ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Sir, this is a question which is linked up with the extension of and the right of control over territorial waters which has been done by a large number of countries. It is also a fact that if all the countries were to extend their territorial waters to the maximum limit of 12 miles, a large number of such straits will come within their territorial waters. This is a question which will be discussed at the conference itself.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Sir, my second question would be, in view of the demand for extended control over sea waters, is there not a controversy going on between Soviet Russia, Japan, Indonesia and Malaysia on this issue of control of the Straits of Malacca and, if so, what is the stand of the Government of India with regard to that ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : There is no controversy as such, but there are a number of countries—different countries—holding different views on this whole issue. It is to straighten out and thrash out all these matters that this conference is being convened, and when the conference takes place, all these issues will be taken up there.

श्री भागीरथ भंदर : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मलकका की खाड़ी के विवाद और विस्तार के बारे में जो सम्मेलन आयोजित होने वाला है उसमें भारत सरकार की ओर से किस-किस मुद्दे पर चर्चा की जाने वाली है ? क्या इसके लिए कोई योजना बनाई गई है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : इन सब मामलों में हमारे यहां बड़े गोर से जांच-पड़ताल हो रही है। हम उस पर सोच रहे हैं और यदि कोफरेस हुई तो हम वहां सब मसलों को लेकर जायेंगे और बातचीत करेंगे।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : I want to know from the Minister whether we want the Straits of Malacca to be kept as international waters and, if so, what initiative are we going to take of the fact that both those countries, Indonesia and Malaysia, are going to extend their territorial waters ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : This is a highly technical and a very complicated legal matter, and it requires a deep study and examination. It would not be proper for us to make our views known at this juncture. We are giving attention to it and it is being examined by us, and when the question is taken up at the conference, we will express our view on this matter.

Association of Labour in Public Undertakings in Steel

*785. **SHRI S. N. MISRA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken to associate labour at each stage of production in the Public Undertakings in steel ; and

(b) if so, the main feature thereof ?

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

Statement

(a) and (b). In the Bhilai Steel Plant, a bipartite Central Production Committee and bipartite Departmental Production Committees have been set up in the major Departments. These Committees consider aspects of work relating to increase in production and productivity including matters relating to optimum utilisation of materials, men and machines. The Central Production Committee is, however inactive at present due to intra-union difficulties.

A bipartite Central Production Committee and bipartite Departmental Production Committees have been recently set up in the Rourkela Steel Plant to study operational results and current and long-term departmental production problems.

It has so far not been possible to set up such Committees in the Durgapur Steel Plant.

In the Alloy Steels Plant, bipartite shop level Committees have been reconstituted to discuss various issues including production.

SHRI S. N. MISRA : May I know from the hon. Minister what type of participation is being expected at all levels in respect of the Bhilai Steel plant, and what is the kind of participation that they would expect in the Rourkela and Durgapur plants and in the Alloy Steels Plant ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : In pursuance of the Industrial Truce Resolution of 1962 a bipartite central production committee was constituted in the Bhilai steel plant. It was expected to function as the apex body of the departmental committees.

Unfortunately, however, this has not functioned as well as it should owing to intra-trade union rivalry within the recognised workers' union itself. In the departmental committees workers' representatives have been taking keen interest in the work of the committees and on many occasions points raised by them about matters of production have been used.

So far as Rourkela steel plant is concerned, on the 16th of October last, a bipartite central production committee and some departmental production committees have been set up. These committees were inaugurated on 27th November and have started functioning, particularly in the coke oven plants, blast furnace, Steel melting shop, foundry and fertiliser plant. It is proposed to go ahead with formation of departmental committees in other departments.

So far as Durgapur is concerned, though the management invited the recognised unions in November 1970 to nominate representatives to certain committees including joint production committee, the union has not responded so far. We are of course having discussions about production both with the recognised and unrecognised union in Durgapur.

SHRI S. N. MISRA : Is there any possibility of labour participation in respect of promotion and employment ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Nothing is outside the purview of these production committees. Matters of promotion are sometimes raised even there. But broadly these are matters which are taken up usually between the recognised unions, sometimes unrecognised unions, and the management and workers discuss them, though ultimately the decision in matters like this has to be the decision of the management.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is evident from the statement that in Bhilai bipartite central production departmental committees had been formed and similar committees had been formed in Rourkela. The hon. Minister explained that because of trade union rivalry in Durgapur it has not been formed. I should like to know from him whether on the basis of the report of the Public Undertakings Committee any decision had been taken by the Government, especially by his Ministry, to include workers' representatives on the HSL board as such?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : The hon. Member is as aware as I am that this proposal was made by the Government to the representatives of the unions who are represented in what is called the joint negotiating committee for the steel industry, but unfortunately the representatives have not been able to give any recommendation about the procedure that should be followed in affecting representation of workers in the management. The workers' representatives welcomed the proposal and in the meeting of the committee held in February 1972, they expressed the feeling that this would not really amount to labour participation in management unless this participation was at all levels, starting from the shop floor level. I myself discussed it again on the 15th March with the committee, and while appreciating the points they made requested them to discuss it again in the light of the steps that we have taken in Rourkela and put up proposals which we would be in a position to implement.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : In view of the intra trade union rivalries and difficulties as stated by the hon. Minister, is the department considering the representation of employees at various levels on the basis of direct elections from the employees themselves?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : We do not think that to adopt that procedure without the approval and co-operation of the unions would advance the interests of either the workers or of the plant.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Is it not a fact that it is not the inter-union rivalry but on the other hand the method of functioning of the top officers of the steel plants that is creating serious obstruction to production?

In this respect, may I know whether the floor level committees that the hon. Minister is proposing would be statutory bodies or simply a nominal body which will hold meetings but whose recommendations will not be accepted by the top management?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : The answer to the first part of the question is: no. In regard to the second part, naturally the decisions arrived at between the management and the workers at different levels will be given every weight by the management and they will be implemented, subject of course to further discussions if there is disagreement at higher levels.

Workers Unemployed Due to Power Shortage in Gujarat

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*786. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA :**
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :

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

(a) whether power shortage in Gujarat has rendered a large number of workers unemployed;

(b) the total number of employees affected;

(c) whether the Associations of the Labour Union have requested the Union Government to intervene and suggested that instead of closing some machines, thus rendering workers jobless, the mills should be asked to reduce hours of work; and

(d) if so, the kind of assistance the Union Ministry are considering in view of

the large—scale unemployment created by this power shortage ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the State Government, the workers have been laid off from 18th March, 1972 in area other than Ahmedabad and from 13th April, 1972 in area including Ahmedabad City also. The number of workers affected varied from day to day. The total number of man-days lost due to lay-off given to workers comes to 77967.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : The hon. Minister has stated that the number of workers varied from day to day. Keeping this in view, may I know from the hon. Minister the average number of workers inclusive of Ahmedabad city who were rendered unemployed due to non-supply of power and the amount of wages lost by such workers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The number of workers, from day to day, I can give. The average will not give the correct picture because power-shedding varied from hour to hour. If you are interested, I shall give how many were laid off on each day but it is a long list. On 13.4.1972 it was 1,142.

MR. SPEAKER : I think he can send that information to the hon. Member's house.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : The amount of wages lost by the employees ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I shall need notice for that ; I shall have to get it.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Government take any steps to compensate in full the wages lost by the workers rendered unemployed due to non-supply of coal and power ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Such a representation was made by the textile labour association to the millowners' association. It

had been turned down. Under the Act they are entitled for half the wages which they will get. Now the question is whether this could be raised as an industrial dispute and could be referred to adjudication ; that will have to be examined.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कष्ठवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि 77 हजार से अधिक श्रम-दिनों की हानि हुई है । एक दूसरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में उन्होंने बताया है कि मजदूरों को आधी मजदूरी दी जायेगी । उन्हें आधी मजदूरी तत्काल मिलनी चाहिए, लेकिन अभी नहीं मिली है । मैं यह जाना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें कब तक मिल जाएगी । अविष्य में इस प्रकार श्रम-दिनों की हानि न हो, इसके लिए क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ? मजदूरों की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है, तो उन्हें ले आफ कर दिया जाता है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय विजली नी कमी होने की गिरावट में भी हर नियम को लागू करने के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं ।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I have no information whether wages were paid or not, but I presume that because all of them have joined work—only 10 per cent are still out, I am told—so they must have received their wages. So far as the other part is concerned, in a situation like this, it is not possible to avoid lay off because the hours of shedding of power are not regulated.

Relation with Egypt

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*787. **SHRI K. MALLANNA :**
SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any efforts have been made to improve our relations with Egypt ;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction ; and

(c) the results achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c) Our relations with Egypt are close and cordial. Both Governments are in constant touch with each other and hold discussions at various levels on international issues of common interest on which we share a large identity of views.

We seek to develop further our commercial and economic exchanges, and our trade turnover in the past year exceeded Rs. 80 crores. There is an agreement for cooperation in the field of science and technology and a technical training programme under the ITC, which are proceeding satisfactorily. In the cultural field also we intend to finalise shortly a cultural exchange programme for the comming year.

Our overall relations with Egypt are thus showing fruitful results with good prospects of further development in the future to the mutual benefit of both countries.

SHRI K. MALI ANNA : After the recent war, the relations between Egypt and India were not so cordial. Egypt is considered to be one of the progressive countries in the Arab world. Was there any exchange of either cultural or social or technical delegations between these two countries or was there any invitation to this effect at the ministerial level to re-establish good and cordial relations between the two countries?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We were pre-occupied with much more important things during 1971 and we could not think of cultural exchanges during last year. But I myself established contact with the Foreign Minister of Egypt. I met him in Cairo and I met their Vice-Premier in New York also. So, we have been in touch with them.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या चिंदण मंत्री बतायेंगे कि बंगला देश की घटनाओं वहां की कांति और मुक्ति संग्राम के सिलसिले में और बाद में बंगला देश की मुक्ति के बाद उम्मीदान्यता के प्रश्न पर अरब देशों का जो रवैया रहा है, उन सब मामलों से क्या मिश्र और भारत के सम्बन्धों को कुछ ध्रष्टव्य नहीं लगा है तथा क्या उस रवैये से दोनों देशों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ गिरावट आई है?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is a fact that we were disappointed at the lukewarm attitude or at the silence adopted by the Arab countries. But we have to look to the future and need not think over the past in that manner.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या विदेश मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान हमारी पालिमी प्लानिंग कमेटी के बेयरमैन, श्री धर द्वारा काहिरा में दिये गये एक वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि मिश्र के साथ हम सम्बन्ध मुद्धारना चाहते हैं और इसका सबूत यह है कि अभी 1972 में जो चुनाव हुए हैं, उनमें ऐसी पार्टियां चुनाव हार गई हैं, जो इजराईल के साथ सम्बन्ध मुद्धारना चाहती है, यदि हाँ, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात को पर्मन्द करते हैं कि हमारा कोई प्रवक्ता विदेशों में जाकर धरेलू राजनीति को वहां के अव्यावारों में घसीटे?

बध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से अर्ज करूँ, आप थोड़ा-सा शान्त रहिए।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Sir, I must confess that I have not seen that statement which, the hon. Member says, was made by Shri D P Dhar. But all the political parties should adopt this code of not talking about our internal politics when we go abroad.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It is not a question of a political party. He is the Chairman of the Policy Planning Committee. Will that code not apply to government spokesmen, officials?

SHRI PILOO MODY : What does he mean by "political parties"?

बध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से अर्ज करूँ, आप थोड़ा-सा शान्त रहिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लेकिन, बध्यक्ष महोदय, इसका आपने जवाब नहीं दिलवाया। पोलिटीकल पार्टी का क्या मतलब है? Political parties do not come into the picture.

SHRI PILOO MODY : When the question is about Shri D. P. Dhar, the Minister is

talking about political parties. हम को तो एक बीजा भी नहीं देते हैं।

श्री स्वरां सिंह : आप जहां का चाहेंगे, आप को बीजा देंगे।

SHRI PILOO MODY : I want a one-way visa.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have not seen that statement of Shri D. P. Dhar. So, I cannot make any useful comment about that.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Then why talk about political parties.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : That was in reply to the second part of the question which probably he did not hear.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : That statement applies only to political parties or government officials also?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Naturally, government servants are not expected to talk about internal politics either inside the country or abroad.

SHRI C. VISWANATHAN : After the Indo-Pak war and the emergence of Bangladesh, our relations with Egypt seems to be a one-way traffic. In view of the fact that Egypt is supposed to be our closest friend in the Arab world, if that relationship continues to be cordial, why is it that not a single Arab country has so far recognised Bangladesh? Has India sounded Egypt about the recognition of Bangladesh? If so, what is the reaction of the Egyptian Government?

SHRI PILOO MODY : You answer that question now.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : To the first question the reply is that it is not a one way traffic. I have mentioned that it is a two-way traffic and the turnover of our trade is of the order of Rs. 80 crores. About the recognition of Bangladesh, it is a fact that the Arab countries, for reasons which are quite obvious, have been under the influence of Pakistan and they have not recognised the reality. It is our assessment, however, that

the reality will have to be recognised and it is only a question of time.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What have you done about it?

MR. SPEAKER : I can only say that some Members keep on asking supplementaries or give running commentaries without getting up. That is too bad.

SHRI PILOO MODY : This is the only way I can get some information during the question hour.

MR. SPLAKER : If you like, we can place a mike before you. That would be very much convenient for you.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I accept the courtesy. Thank you, Sir.

Security Pact for Asia

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*790. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND**

PARASHAR :

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item in the 'Statesman' of 16th April, 1972 under the caption 'No Security Pact without China' regarding the Japanese Foreign Minister Mr. Tekeo Fukuda's statement; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to this statement?

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

(b) Government of India would welcome Chinese participation in any such arrangement.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : According to the report in the paper which I have quoted, formerly when Russia proposed such a pact, Japan was favourably disposed towards it according to the Japanese Prime Minister, Shri Sato. But, as a result of the

visit of President Nixon, in a few months' time the attitude of the Japanese Government has changed. This was stated by the Foreign Minister of Japan.

MR. SPEAKER : The reply makes it very clear that they are not contesting it.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Is the Minister of External Affairs aware of the Japanese Prime Minister's statement that formerly Japan had agreed to such an Asian Pact on the suggestion of Soviet Russia and, later on, there has been a shift in the stand ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I cannot give any useful information on that because in Foreign Offices of all countries they make assessment and change the assessments and it is difficult for me to keep a track of all that is happening in the Japanese Foreign Office.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : I would like to know the views of the Government of India with regard to the statement by the Japanese Foreign Minister. I would pointedly like to ask whether the Government of India is also of the view that there could be no security pact without the participation of China and whether they have ever considered forging a security pact without China. What steps have been taken ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have given reply to this question in part (b) of the main reply.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : That is a *golmol* reply. He has only said that they would like the participation of China. But that is not the question that I have asked.

MR. SPEAKER : That is answered in the second part of the reply.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : He has only said that his reaction is that he would like the participation of China in a security pact. I want to know whether the Government of India also think like the Japanese Foreign Minister that there could be no security pact without the participation of China. That is the pointed question. If so what steps have they taken to forge a pact without the participation of China ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I would like to make a positive statement that I would welcome the participation of China.

Reclamation of Land for Agricultural Refugees in Dandakaranya

***791. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some land has been reclaimed for the cultivator class of refugees in Dandakaranya ;

(b) whether there was any scheme to reclaim some other land in another areas for 13 thousand refugee families ; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) 1,35,887 acres of land have so far been reclaimed in Dandakaranya. This includes 26,693 acres de-released to the State Governments towards 25% Tribal quota, and covers land utilised for common amenities, village sites, roads etc.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The question does not arise.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : I would like to ask if the community of Namasudras, who are a type of Scheduled Castes from East Bengal, are getting any special consideration for resettlement according to our laws which give special preference to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : We are not aware of it. I think, every refugee who is there is given the same type of facilities.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Government reconsider the question whether...

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : It is a suggestion.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : I have not yet completed my suggestion. I am very

grateful to the Minister for having accepted it beforehand.

MR. SPEAKER : I wish, you could put your question before the Question Hour was over.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : I was just wishing to draw the attention of the Government whether it would consider taking these Namasudras into the fold of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

MR. SPEAKER : He has replied to it already. There is no distinction.

श्री अरबन्द नेताम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि 25 प्रतिशत स्थानीय आदिवासियों के लिए फन्ड दिया गया है। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि बस्तर जिले में, जहां, दण्डकारण्य क्षेत्र है, वहां जो 25 प्रतिशत धनराशि आदिवासियों के लिए दी गई है, क्या उसका उपयोग किया गया है, क्या इस की जांच की गई है?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : It is our policy that whenever we reclaim a certain portion of land we give 25 per cent of it to the State Government to be utilised for the benefit of these Tribes.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI : I want to know...

MR. SPEAKER : The question Hour is over

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण : राज्य सरकार उसको खर्च नहीं करती है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

जेतड़ी तांबा परियोजना के बारे में प्रतिवेदन

*788. श्री सरदेह नारायण रिह : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जेतड़ी तांबा परियोजना के बारे में प्रगति प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है; यदि हाँ,

तो उक्त परियोजना में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है और और क्या प्रतिवेदन को सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा;

(ख) क्या पहले से मौजूद 'होल्स' और 'सर्विस शैफ्ट्स' को चौड़ा कर दिया गया था तथा उनकी कुल चौड़ाई को प्रगति प्रतिवेदन में दिखाया गया था जबकि बास्तव में इतना काम नहीं किया गया था जितना प्रगति प्रतिवेदन में दिखाया गया है;

(ग) क्या केवल वर्तमान खानों में ही परिवर्तन और संशोधन किये गये हैं जबकि उनका उल्लेख प्रगति प्रतिवेदन में कर दिया गया है; और

(घ) 31 मार्च, 1972 तक बारतव में कितनी मात्रा में सामग्री थी और प्रगति प्रतिवेदन में कितनी सामग्री का उल्लेख किया गया है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री एस० मोहन कुमारमंगलम) : (क) से (घ). विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [संसदीय में रखा गया। देखिये संसदा LT—2005/72]

Crisis in Transport of Iron Ore from Mines in Orissa

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

(a) whether there is a serious crisis in the transport of iron ore from mines in Orissa ;

(b) whether this fact has been brought to the notice of Government by the Orissa State ; and

(c) if so, the action being taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) Due to inadequate availability of wagons there has been a shortfall in the movement of iron ore from the Barajamda-Banspani sector in Orissa.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Railway Board has reported that efforts are being made to improve the wagon supply position for the movement of iron ore from Barajamda-Banspani sector.

Setting up of Steel Casting Plant in Tamil Nadu

*792. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :
SHRI V. MAYAVAN :

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Steel Casting Plant at Arkonam in North Arcot District, Tamil Nadu ;

(b) if so, the total cost of expenditure involved ; and

(c) the time by which the Plant is likely to start production ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) to (c) The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation have set up a Continuous Casting Plant at Arkonam, which was commissioned on 14.4.1972. The total capital cost of the project is reported to be Rs. 755.6 lakhs.

राजस्थान में इस्पात संयंत्र की स्थापना

*793. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में देश में कुछ और इस्पात संयंत्र स्थापित किए जाएंगे ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार राजस्थान में एक इस्पात संयंत्र स्थापित करने का है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री एस० मोहन कुमारमंगलम्) : (क) और (ख). पांचवीं योजना में इस्पात-विकास कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धी प्रारम्भिक कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। वर्तमान

सर्वतोमुखी इस्पात कारखाने की क्षमता के विस्तार तथा नये इस्पात कारखाने की स्थापना के लिए तकनीकी आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से उपयुक्त स्थलों का पता लगाने के बारे में जांच करने के लिए एक कार्यकारी दल का गठन किया गया है। इन अध्ययनों के इस वर्ष के अन्त तक पूरे हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

Report on Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants

*794. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

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

(a) whether any report has been submitted by the managements of the Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants regarding heavy losses suffered by them ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) No, Sir. However, the present indications are that the loss of Durgapur Steel Plant will be round-about Rs. 28 crores (including a sum of Rs. 3 crores on account of payment of arrears of Electricity Duty which should have been debited to the 1970-71 accounts) and that the loss of Rourkela Steel Plant will be about Rs. 6.7 crores.

(b) Does not arise.

गोवा में श्रमिक शिक्षा केन्द्र का बन्द होना

*795. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शावय : क्या श्रम और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1966-67 में गोवा में एक श्रमिक शिक्षा केन्द्र कार्य कर रहा था जिसे 1968 में बन्द कर दिया था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम और आवास मंत्री (श्री आर० कें खाडिलकर) : (क) और (ख). गोवा स्थित

श्रमिक शिक्षा क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र 31-12-1972 से बन्द कर दिया गया था क्योंकि उक्त केन्द्र के कार्यकलाप के आधार पर इस बात का औचित्य नहीं रहा था कि उसे उम दिनांक के बाद जारी रखा जाए।

Rise in Price of Coal after Nationalisation of Coking Coal Mines

*796. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether coal prices have increased after the nationalization of coking coal mines in Bihar ; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take to check the rise in price ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA MANGALAM) : (a) After the taking over of the management of coking coal mines by the Government in October 1971, there has not been any increase in the price of coking coal supplied to [Steel Plants. However, it may be clarified that consequent to the decontrol of coal prices with effect from 24.7.1967, it is now entirely for the buyers and settle the prices mutually.

(b) Does not arise.

Leaving of Industrial Relations to Trade Unions

*797. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hind Mazdoor Sabha President had approached the Government recently for leaving the industrial relations to Trade Unions ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Recently, the General Secretary of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha proposed to the Government that the present system of third ... arbitration should be replaced by a

(b) This and other related matters are being considered by Government.

कच्छ में प्रवेश करने वाले शरणार्थी

*798. श्री विष्वेति मिश्र :

श्री राम सहाय पांडे :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 1 अप्रैल, 1972 के 'हन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' में 'मोर रिफ्यूजीस क्राम ओवर टू कच्छ' शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या पाकिस्तान में उन पर किए जा रहे अत्याचारों के कारण वे पाकिस्तान से कच्छ आ गए हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार उनके भोजन, ठहरने तथा अन्य सुविधाएं देने पर विचार कर रही है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) जी हा।

(ख) कहा जाता है कि ये लोग पाकिस्तान में असुरक्षा की परिस्थितियों के कारण यहाँ आए हैं।

(ग) जी, हाँ। शिविरों में रह रहे जरूरत-मंद व्यक्तियों को राहत देने के लिए गुजरात सरकार को पहले ही अधिकार सौप दिए गए हैं, जिनके अन्तर्गत, निशुल्क राशन, कपड़े और दैनिक प्रयोग की आवश्यक वस्तुयें खरीदने के लिए कुछ नकद राशि आती है। इस प्रकार के खर्च की प्रतिपूर्ति भारत सरकार द्वारा दी जाएगी।

Supreme Court decision on Section 26 of the Payment of Bonus Act

*799. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court has recently struck down Section 26 of the Pay-

ment of Bonus Act as being "discriminatory"; and

(b) if so, whether workmen employed in public sector undertakings will now be brought within the perview of the Act?

THE MINISTER OP LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No Sir. However, the High Court of Andhra Pradesh is reported to have struck down Section 32(x) of the Act.

(b) A copy of the judgement has been called for to examine the matter.

Strike by Building Workers in Delhi

*800. **SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than 3,50,000 building workers began an indefinite strike on the 21st April, 1972 in Delhi demanding the enforcement of the Government notification for the payment of Rs. 4.50 a day as wages and fulfilment of other demands;

(b) if so, their main demands; and

(c) the steps taken to look into them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) A number of building workers went on strike with effect from 21.4.1972.

(b) Their main demand is for the revision of minimum wages from Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 4.50 per day.

(c) Proposals for revising the minimum wages are under consideration.

Amendment in Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957

5767. **SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the request for amendments by the Mysore Government to the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 has been pending with the Union Government for quite a long time; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Some amendments proposed by the Government of Mysore along with amendments proposed by other State Governments, are under examination.

(b) The Mysore Government's proposals relate mainly to royalty and dead rent.

Project Report of Salem Steel Plant by M/s Dasturco

5768. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the project report prepared by M/s Dasturco for the Salem Steel Plant has been found defective;

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

(c) the total amount paid to this Company for preparation of this report and the steps taken to recover the loss caused by the defective report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No, Sir. Certain clarifications had, however, to be obtained from them during the course of scrutiny of their Feasibility Report on the Salem Steel Project.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A fee of Rs. 3 lakhs was paid to M/s Dastur and Co. for preparing the Feasibility Report on the Salem Steel Project. The question of recovery of this amount from M/s Dastur and Co. does not arise.

Destruction of shops and residential shed in Rourkela by armed police force of Rourkela Estate Department

5769. **SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Armed Police Force of Rourkela Estate Department of the Steel Plant

have destroyed and set-on fire temporary shops and residential sheds at Bisra Chowk, Rourkela-1 (Orissa) on the 17th April, 1972 causing loss and damage to the tune of lakhs of rupees, thus rendering thousands of people home-less ; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take against the persons responsible ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No sir. The Estate Department of Rourkela Steel Plant does not have any Armed Police.

In pursuance of a decision taken at a meeting attended by the District authorities, a clearance drive for removal of unauthorised encroachments was launched by the Town Administration Department of Rourkela Steel Plant on 17.4.72 with the assistance of the local Police Authorities and Magistracy. The encroachers voluntarily left with their belongings and there was no violence. The land encroached upon was subsequently levelled. Only in one case, the hawker who was running a temporary restaurant, on seeing the Police and Magistrate approaching the spot, himself set fire to his thatched roof.

(b) Does not arise.

Blackmarketing in Distribution of Steel to States

5770. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is lot of black-marketing going on in the distribution of steel in the various States ; and

(b) if so, what positive steps have been taken by Government to check such black-marketing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI

SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Some reports have been received by the Government about steel materials allotted to the actual users and consumers being sold in the open market.

(b) Regional Offices of the Iron and Steel Controller have been set up in different parts of the country and one of their functions is to check misuse of steel. The Iron and Steel (Control) Order has also been amended to provide that utilisation of steel for purposes other than those for which steel is allocated or applied for is a violation of the Control Order and would attract penal provisions of the Essential Commodities Act. In investigating such complaints, the assistance of the C.B.I. is also being taken in suitable cases.

Increase in Coal Price:

5771. SHRI AWDHESH CHANDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times the coal prices have been increased since 1969-70 ;

(b) the grade-wise figures of each of such price increase ;

(c) whether price increases in respect of Grade A, B, C and D of Coking Coal and Selected Grade of non-coking variety have been proportionately higher than those of Grades F.G.HH and Gr. N. 1 ; and

(d) The basis of allowing the aforesaid increase ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). Consequent to the decontrol of coal prices, with effect from 24.7.67, it is now entirely for the buyers and sellers to settle the prices mutually. However for supplies of coal to the Railways, the following price increases have been agreed to from 1969-70 :—

(i) *From : 1 J 0.69 70 paise per tonne on all grades of non-coking coal.*

(ii) *From 1.1.71*

Selected Grade from Talcher

Grade I —do—

Rs per tonne

4.33

3.96

			Rs per tonne
	Selected Grade from M.P. and other outlying fields		0 16
(iii) <i>From 1.1.1972</i>			
(1) <i>Bengal-Bihar fields</i>			
Selected 'A' Grade	Rs	2.01	Additional price of Re. 0.25
Selected 'B' Grade	Rs.	1.92	per tonne payable if the coal
Grade I	Rs.	1.73	loading at the end of 1972
Grade II	Rs	1.46	is adjudged not satisfactory.
(2) <i>Singareni Coalfields</i>			
Ungraded	Rs	1.71 per tonne	
(3) <i>Talcher</i>			
Grade I	Rs	0.37	

The Steel Plants under the Hindustan Steel Ltd have entered into three year agreements with major suppliers of coking coal from 7.1.1970, which result in the following increases

Grade	Price before 3 year agreement	Price after 3 year agreement	Increase
A	39 562	45 00	5.44
B	38 578	42.09	3.51
C	37 062	42.09	5.49
D	36 118	39.87	3.75
E	35 624	39.87	4.25
F	34 888	38.48	3.09
G	34 394	38.48	4.09
H	34.160	38.48	4.32
HH (20% to 24% ish)	32 228	37.35	5.12
HH (22% to 24% ish)	32 228	36.23	4.00

(c) and (d). It will be observed that the price increase agreed to in respect of supplies to Hindustan Steel in respect of grades A, B, C and D of coking coal has not been proportionately higher than those of grades F, G, and H. This increase was given to correlate the price to the quantity of supplies and to have continuity and consistency in supplies by having long-term agreements with suppliers

D.P.F. *Claims of Employees of Novelty Talkies, Ruby Theatre, Aligarh*

5772 SHRI RAJA KULKARNI Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number and names of the employees/managers of the Novelty Talkies and Ruby Theatre, Aligarh who retired and claimed their Provident Fund from the Regional Provi-

dent Fund Commissioner, U.P. Kanpur ;

(b) whether the employees provident fund of the said employees have been released, if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the reasons for inordinate delay for not making payment to the subscribers bearing No UP/998/37 and UP/999/Ruby Theatre and Novelty Talkies , and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to disburse the amount to the subscribers and the time by which the payment likely to be made to them ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The Provident Fund Authorities have

reported as under :—

(a) and (b). The names and number of employees and Managers of the Novelty Talkies and Ruby Theatre, Aligarh who retired and claimed their provident fund from the Kanpur Regional Office from the time of coverage of the establishments, are not readily available. However, no claims in respect of such persons are pending.

(c) Provident Fund claim of Shri D. R. Sharma has been authorised for payment after transferring the provident fund accumulations from his previous Account No. UP/999/1 to his subsequent Account UP/998/37.

(d) Does not arise.

Exchange of Artistes between India and Bangladesh

5773. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether any agreement has been reached for exchange of visits by radio artistes between India and Bangladesh, particularly between West Bengal and Bangladesh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : Discussions preparatory to signing of a comprehensive Cultural Agreement which will cover exchange of visits of artistes are underway.

भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने द्वारा बेची गई कतरने

5774. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने द्वारा बेची गई कतरनों में से दुर्ग पुलिस ने भिलाई के निकट कुर्सी पर स्थित मैसर्स स्टील ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी के याँड़ से लगभग दो लाख रु० के मूल्य का फैरो सिलिकन और फैरो मैग्नीज वरामद किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनका इस मामले में हाथ था तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को मालूम है कि 31-3-72 को पुलिस ने मैसर्स स्टील ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी के गोदाम से लगभग 2 लाख रुपये के मूल्य का लगभग 200 टन फैरो मैग्नीज तथा फैरो सिलिकन वरामद किया है।

पुलिस इस मामले की जांच कर रही है।

Linking of Micro-Wave System with Ceylon

5775. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India propose to link Ceylon with a micro-wave system; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Government of India would like to establish a micro-wave link with Ceylon.

(b) The Government of Ceylon have agreed to give consideration to this matter, subject to their own planning and investment priorities.

नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों की दैनिक मजूरी

5776. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार का विचार बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों की दैनिक मजूरी में वृद्धि करने का है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : दिल्ली के केन्द्रीय सरकार कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले नैमित्तिक मजदूरों की दैनिक मजदूरी-दर संशोधित करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

Naval Build up of U.S.A. in Indo-China

5777. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased

to state :

(a) whether U.S.A. has augmented and doubled the force of the Seventh Fleet in one of the biggest naval build-up in Indo-China War ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto as Chairman of I.C.C. in Indo-China ?

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

(b) The present situation developing in Vietnam is such that I.C.S.C. in Vietnam, can do hardly anything about it. Government deplore the recent escalation in the situation and the bombing of innocent people in inhabited localities in particular.

Expenditure incurred by State Government for Bangladesh Evacuees

5778. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have received expenditure accounts from the Governments of West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura regarding the expenditure incurred by them on Bangladesh evacuees since March, 1971 and if so, the total amount of expenditure incurred by them ;

(b) whether many reports regarding serious irregularities, malpractices and corruptions regarding expenditure made for the Bangladesh evacuees have come to the notice of Government ; and

(c) whether Government will institute Enquiry Committees for these four States to go into the charges regarding malpractice in expenditure on evacuees, if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The State-wise final expenditure figures have not yet been received. However, the total expenditure incurred for Bangladesh refugees upto the end of 31st March, 1972 was estimated at about Rs. 326 crores.

(b) and (c). Attention is invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2723 on the 11th April, 1972. It is not proposed to institute Enquiry Committees.

भूटान को सहायता

5779. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की दृष्टा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में भारत सरकार ने भूटान को कुल कितने मूल्य की सहायता दी ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : पिछले वर्षों में भूटान सरकार को जो सहायता प्रदान की गई, वह वाईस करोड़ रुपये से थोड़ा अधिक है ।

Criminal Cases Under E. P. F. Act, 1952 Against Employers in Bihar

5780. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that large number of criminal cases, under the Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952, are pending against the employers of the factories, mines and commercial establishment in Bihar ;

(b) if so, the number of cases establishment-wise, District-wise, and industry-wise in Bihar ;

(c) whether employers have paid provident fund contribution and administrative charges and submitted the relevant returns and are also prepared to pay the legal expenses ; and

(d) if so, the reason why the criminal cases filed are not withdrawn after realizing the legal expenses from the employers ?

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

(a) As on 22-4-1972 there were 1967 cases under section 14 (2) of the Employees Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 pending in the different courts of Bihar region.

(b) The number of pending cases establishment-wise, district-wise and industry-wise is given in the statements, I to III laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2006/72].

(c) and (d) Prosecutions are launched under Section 14 of the Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952 only after obtaining approval of the State Government. If the defaults are rectified, as a rule, the prosecution cases are withdrawn provided the State Government also agree to such withdrawals.

Help to Nepal in Building Road Linking Bhairwa with Lumbini

5781. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to help Nepal in building 20 Km. road linking Bhairwa with Lumbini, the birth place of Buddha ; and

(b) whether the Lumbini Development Committee, New York, has requested the Government of India to construct this road ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : a) and (b). The Lumbini Development Committee, New York, proposes to execute a project to develop Lumbini. The question of Government constructing a 20 kilometer road from Bhaiwa to Lumbini in Nepal as part of this project is under consideration.

Enhancement of Indian Territorial Waters Limit

5782. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to enhance the present territorial water boundary of India; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Deferment of Construction of Butwal-Nepalganj Road on India-Nepal Border

5783. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to abandon the construction of Butwal-Nepalganj Road on India-Nepal Border ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The question of construction of the Butwal-Nepalganj Sector (Central Sector) of the East-West Highway on India-Nepal border is under active consideration of the Government of India and a decision will be taken very shortly.

Trade Agreement Between India and Bhutan

5784. SHRI P. M. MAHTA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Bhutan have signed an agreement to regulate trade between the two countries ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement ?

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

(b) The agreement provides for further co-operation between India and Bhutan in agricultural, industrial, commercial and economic fields.

कच्चे जस्ते का आयात

5785. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या सरकार कच्चे जस्ते का आयात बन्द करने का विचार रखती है ;

(ख) क्या देश में इस आवश्यकता की पूर्ति राजस्थान में प्राप्त होने वाले जस्ते से की जाएगी ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो राजस्थान स्थित देवदी संयंत्र की वर्तमान उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है और देश की जस्ते की वार्षिक आवश्यकता कितनी है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाह नवाज खां) : (क) से (ग). देश में जस्ता की वर्तमान अपेक्षाओं के लगभग 1,29,000 टन होने का अनुमान है जिसमें से स्वदेशीय उत्पादन के केवल 30,000 टन - (।) 15,000 टन एल्वाई (केरल) स्थित प्राइवेट सेक्टर में के जस्ता प्रदावक से और (।।) 15,000 टन देवरी (राजस्थान) स्थित पटिलक सेक्टर में के जस्ता प्रदावक से — होने की सम्भावना है। अतः इस समय जस्ता की मांग और स्वदेशीय उपलब्धता में काफी अन्तर है। इमलिए इस समय जस्ता का आयात बन्द करना प्रस्तावित नहीं है।

Tamilians in Ceylon

5786. SHRI M. RAJANGAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tamilians living in Ceylon are facing difficulties ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken up with the Ceylon Government to solve the problems of Tamilians in that country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Some Indians to Ceylon, including those

of Tamil origin, have been affected by the Policy of the Ceylon Government to Ceylonise certain fields of trade and employment. There are also a large number of stateless Tamilians who under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964 are to be repatriated to India. The Government have been in constant touch with the Government of Ceylon to safeguard their interests to the extent possible.

राजस्थान में जस्ता पिंडलाने के संयंत्र की क्षमता

5787. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार राजस्थान में जस्ता पिंडलाने के संयंत्र की क्षमता को दुगुना करने का है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी वर्तमान क्षमता क्या है ; और

(ग) इसकी क्षमता बढ़ाने पर कितना व्यय आने का अनुमान है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाह नवाज खां) : (क) से (ग). जी, हा। देवरी जस्ता प्रदावक की विद्यमान 18,000 टन की क्षमता के स्तर को द्विगुणित कर 36,000 टन प्रति वर्ष तक करने के लिए 10.49 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर, प्रशासनिक अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है।

Expansion of Ferro-silicon plant at Therubali, District Koraput Orissa

5788 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the further expansion of the Ferro-silicon plant at Therubali, District Koraput, Orissa ;

(b) if so, the original capacity and the additional capacity now sanctioned ;

(c) since when this company has gone into production and the quantity of ferro-silicon produced and exported so far ; and

(d) the countries to which this has been exported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). M/s. Indian Metals and Ferro-Alloys Limited, Therubali, Distt. Koraput, Orissa were granted an Industrial Licence on 20-7-1970 for the expansion of their capacity from 7,200 to 12,600 tonnes per annum of ferro-silicon. The party's request for further expansion of their capacity to 29,600 tonnes per annum is under consideration,

(c) It is understood from the Company that they commenced production in April, 1967. Up to end of 1971 they produced 34,656 tonnes of ferro-silicon in all, of which about 3,095 tonnes was exported to Newzealand, Australia and Japan,

संसद् सदस्यों तथा दिल्ली के कार्यालयी पार्श्व द्वारा पूसा और सब्जी मण्डी औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों का निरीक्षण

5789. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के पक्के कार्यालयी पार्श्व और 40 संसद् सदस्यों ने अप्रैल, 1972 में पूसा और सब्जी मण्डी औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण बेन्द्रों का दौरा किया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन सुझावों को क्रियान्वित करने का है ?

अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : जी, हाँ। 15-4-72 को दिल्ली प्रशासन के कार्यालयी पार्श्व के साथ, जो रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण के हंचार्ज है, दिल्ली महानगर परिषद् के लगभग 30 सदस्यों और 3 संसद् सदस्यों ने औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, पूसा, औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, सब्जीमण्डी (इस समय पूसा के अहाते में है), रोजगार कार्यालय, पूसा तथा पूसा

दोनों में स्थित रोजगार सेवा के व्यवसायिक मार्ग-दर्शन यूनिट का दौरा किया।

(ख) दिए गए रचनात्मक सुझावों का संक्षिप्त व्यूहारा निम्नलिखित है :—

(एक) औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में लोकप्रिय व्यवसायों—जैसे कि रेडिंगों और टेलीविजन, आटो इलेक्ट्रिशियन प्रशीतन, मोटर मैकेनिक और हलैट्रिशियन में प्रशिक्षण स्थानों की मंजूर्या वढ़ा दी जानी चाहिए, और घड़ी माजी के व्यवसाय में प्रशिक्षण आरम्भ किया जाना चाहिए।

(दो) अलोकप्रिय व्यवसायों में जिनके प्रति प्रयाप्ति संभव्या में प्रशिक्षार्थी आकर्षित नहीं होते, प्रशिक्षण देना बंद कर दिया जाना चाहिए।

(तीन) रोजगार सेवा के व्यवसायिक मार्ग-दर्शन यूनिट का विस्तार किया जाना चाहिए और इसे अधिक प्रभावशील बनाया जाना चाहिए, तथा

(चार) सामयिक विषयों—जैसे कि हंडी-नियरों और शिशित ब्रेरोजगार व्यवसियों के अन्य वर्गों में बेरोजगारी की स्थिति के संबंध में रोजगार बाजार सर्वेक्षण का काम शुरू किया जाना चाहिए।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन इन सुझावों पर विचार कर रहा है।

Signing of Security Arrangements by Malaysia and Indonesia

5790. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Malaysia and Indonesia have signed a new security arrangement up-grading their existing military cooperation ; and

(b) if so, whether this will have any adverse effect on our policy in South East Asian region ?

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

(b) No, Sir. It is only a bilateral arrangement for the coordination of border security measures along their common frontier in Borneo

Implementation of Recommendations of Expert Committee on Unemployment

5791 SHRI RAJIO SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state .

(a) whether the whole set of recommendations of the Committee on Unemployment will be implemented within the remaining two years of the Fourth Five Year Plan, and

(b) if not, the salient features of the phasing programme ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR) (a) and (b) The recommendations made in the Interim Report of the Committee are currently being examined for further action by an Inter-Ministerial Group constituted by the Planning Commission, whose work is in progress

राज्यों में रजिस्टर्ड बेरोजगार

5792. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : श्री ईश्वर बोधरी .

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

(क) क्या राज्यों के बेरोजगार कार्यालयों में रजिस्टर्ड व्यक्तियों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना राज्यों द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार को मासिक अधिकार अद्वैताधिक आधार पर भेजी जाती है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या गरकार अद्वैताधिक आधार पर राज्यों के रोजगार कार्यालयों से यह जानकारी प्राप्त करेगी; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने व्यक्तियों ने रोजगार कार्यालयों में वर्ष-वार, राज्य-वार, वर्ग-वार तथा प्रशिक्षण-वार और व्यवसाय-वार नाम दर्ज कराये और उनमें में कितने व्यक्तियों का अभी रोजगार दिया जाना चाहे है ?

अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) (क) जी हा। पजीकृत उम्मीदवारों की संख्या में सबढ़ जानकारी राज्य के बेरोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा प्रति माह प्रस्तुत की जा रही है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) वृत्ति, वार्षिक शुल्कता और व्यवसायों के अनुगार पजीकृत व्यक्तियों की संख्या के संबंध में प्रस्तुत व्यापे एकत्र नहीं किए जाने हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में उपलब्ध जानकारी केवल प्रत्येक राज्य में बेरोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा बराई गई नियुक्तियों और पजीकृत व्यक्तियों की संख्या को चाल रजिस्टर पर वाम चार्टने वालों की संख्या के बारे में है, जो संग्रह विवरण में दी गई है। विवरण मध्ये पाल पर रखा गया है। [प्रथालय में रखा गया है। देखिए संख्या L.F 207/72]

नीति नियोजन समिति के चेयरमैन का विदेशो का दौरा

5793. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मत्रालय की नीति नियोजन समिति के चेयरमैन ने 1 नवम्बर 1971 से लेकर आज तक किन-किन देशों की यात्रा की है और वह वहाँ कुल कितनी बार गए है, और

(ख) उन गरकारी यात्राओं पर कितनी भारतीय और विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय की गई है ?

विदेश मत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) (न) नीति निर्धारण समिति के अध्यक्ष ने 1 नवम्बर 1971 से अब तक रोवियत ममाजवादी

गणतन्त्र संघ, बंगला देश, ब्रिटेन, फ्रांस, अरब, मिश्र गणराज्य तथा पाकिस्तान की यात्रा की है। उन्होंने बंगला देश की तीन बार और सोवियत समाजवादी गणतन्त्र संघ की दो बार यात्रा की है। कुल मिलाकर छह भ्रमण हुए।

(ब) इन यात्राओं पर कुल मिलाकर 39,000 रुपये खर्च हुआ, जिसमें 14,00 रुपये की राशि विदेशी मुद्रा में खर्च हुई।

Smuggling on Indo-Bangladesh Border

5794. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : SHRI C. K CHANDRAPPAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Bangladesh has alerted its guards along the entire Indo-Bangladesh Border ;

(b) whether the alert of forces is to check smuggling between India and Bangladesh ; and

(c) if so, the support and help promised by the Government of India to check smuggling ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government of Bangladesh maintain some checkposts on their side of the border to check smuggling between India and Bangladesh.

(c) The Government of India are in close touch with the Government of Bangladesh in regard to measures to check smuggling. A total of 390 border security outposts on our side of the border help in task of checking smuggling across the border. The Government of India will extend to the Government of Bangladesh all possible cooperation to put an end to smuggling from either side across this friendly border.

Financial assistance to Small Entrepreneurs for setting up small furnaces and smelters

5795. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased

to state :

(a) the number of small entrepreneurs who have set up small furnaces to whom financial assistance has been given by Government ;

(b) the total amount paid in 1971-72 and the total amount proposed to be paid in 1972-73 ; and

(c) the facilities proposed to be given to such small smelters and furnaces ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). It is presumed that the question relates to electric arc furnaces set up by private entrepreneurs for producing steel ingots or billets from scrap.

Government have not given any financial assistance to such units. There is no proposal to grant any direct financial assistance, apart from the subsidy admissible to all industrial ventures set up in certain selected districts in the country, which was announced in Ministry of Industrial Development Gazette Notification No. F.7(15)/71-IC dated 26.8.71 published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part I-Section I dated 26.8.71.

The units are also entitled to seek the normal commercial loans etc. from the Public Financial Institutions.

Indian Nationals Visiting Bangladesh

5796. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the conditions under which the Indian nationals can go to Bangladesh on a short visit to that country ; and

(b) how many such permits have been issued in the month of March and upto 15th April, 1972 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Indian nationals desirous of going to Bangladesh on short visits for bona-fide purposes

can do so on the strength of a simple document called "Certificate for Travel between India and Bangladesh". Such certificates are issued by all State Governments, Union Territory Administrations and the Government of India through the Regional Passport Office New Delhi. Indian nationals holding international passports can also travel to Bangladesh provided their passports are endorsed for Bangladesh.

(b) The requisite information is being collected.

**अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन-
जातियों के बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों
के बारे में सर्वेक्षण**

5797 श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : वया अथ और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने वी कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है, और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में सर्वेक्षण किया है कि उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों की सम्पूर्ण कितनी है ?

अथ और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) देश में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या के बारे में यथार्थ आकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में जो सूचना दी जा सकती है वह नौकरी चाहने वालों की संख्या के बारे में है जो रोजगार सहायता के लिए रोजगार कायलियों में पंजीकृत है। 31-12-1971 को चालू रजिस्टर में उनकी संख्या 50,99,919 थी।

(ख) कोई विशेष सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है। तथापि, 50,99,919 की कुल संख्या में से 31-12-1971 को चालू रजिस्टर पर उपलब्ध नौकरी चाहने वाले अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्रमशः 5,44,682 और 1,11,786 थी।

Aid to Nepal

5798. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL

AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money granted to the Government of Nepal during the last three years for their economic and technical aid ;

(b) whether some excess expenditure was incurred during 1971 under the same head of Expenditure ; and

(c) if so, the amount thereof and the amount of money provided during the current year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The amount of aid given to the Government of Nepal during the last three years for their economic and technical aid is as follows :—

(i) 1969-70 — Rs. 12.01 crores

(ii) 1970-71 — Rs. 9.02 crores

(iii) 1971-72 — The actual expenditure for this year which has closed on 31.3.1972 is still under compilation. However, the anticipated expenditure will be of the order of Rs. 9 crores.

(b) and (c). No excess expenditure was incurred in 1971. The amount provided during 1972-73, the current year, is Rs. 9.13 crores

Earthquakes in Iran

5799. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the recent earthquakes in Iran ;

(b) if so, the estimated loss of life ; and

(c) the nature of assistance provided by India ; if any ?

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

(b) and (c). According to press reports about 4000 persons were affected or perished in the earthquake. No further details have become available nor any assistance from the Government of India decided upon.

Demands of Bhopal Artisans Sangharsh Samiti of H.E.C., Ranchi

5800 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bhopal Artisans Sangharsh Samiti of Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. Ranchi-4 has submitted demands and grievances of Bhopal Artisans to the Managing Director through a letter dated the 28th March, 1972 ; and

(b) if so, the demands of the artisans and reaction of Management thereto ?

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

(b) There were four main demands. These related to promotion, extension of certain leave facilities, grant of advance increments and the grant of additional increments in two individual cases. As a result of negotiations conducted through the recognised Union, agreement has been reached in regard to these demands.

खेतड़ी तांबा प्लांट के लिए माइनिंग स्टोप

5801. श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खेतड़ी तांबा प्रोजेक्ट प्लांट को प्रतिदिन 2000 टन कच्चा तांबा सप्लाई करने के लिए कितने माइनिंग स्टोप्स की आवश्यकता है और कच्चे तांबे के उत्पादन के लिए अब तक कितने माइनिंग स्टोप्स बनाए गए हैं।

(ख) आज तक जो तीन स्टोप लेन्स नं० 2, 1170 लेबल पर बनाए गए हैं क्या उनको कच्चे तांबे के उत्पादन के परिणामों तथा कुल राशि अमरीकी सलाहकार डब्लू० के० ई० की राय के विपरीत है; और

(ग) क्या माइनिंग डिवेलपमेंट और स्टोप डिजाइन के लिए ज्योलाजीकल डाटा के उपलब्ध न होने से कठिनाई उत्पन्न हो गई है क्योंकि पहले मे विस्तृत प्रासपेनिंग तथा ड्रिलिंग नहीं किया गया ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) मम्पवन : "कच्चे तांबे" का निर्देश वास्तव में तांबे अग्रस्क के उत्पादन से है। खेतड़ी और कोलीहान खानों मे परिकल्पित खनन के प्रकार के लिए, तांबे अग्रस्क की प्रतिशत 2,000 टन वी आपूर्ति हेतु अपेक्षित खनन निखनों को संचया लगभग 7 होगी। खेतड़ी खान मे । निखन मे पहले ही उत्पादन हो रहा है और 6 और निखनों हेतु 80% कार्य सुरू हो चका है। इसके अतिरिक्त, 6 अन्य निखन तैयार करने का कार्य आरम्भ किया गया है। कोलीहान खान मे 2 निखन उत्पादन हेतु है और 2 और निखन तैयार करने के लिए कार्य आरम्भ किया गया है।

(ख) अमरीकी परामर्शदाता, मैमसं वेस्टन नैप इंजीनियरिंग एम्पनी (वै० न००) ने खेतड़ी खान की अग्रस्क उपलब्ध राशियों के लिए कोई लेन्स-बार अनुमान तैयार नहीं किया था। इस लिए लेन्स स० 2 मे (अब लेन्स स० 4 कहा जाता है), अस्यक की उपलब्ध राशियों की उपलब्धता का 1170 स्तर पर हो। अमरीकी परामर्शदाता की राय के विपरीत होने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

(ग) खान विकास और निखन डिजाइन के लिए भूज्ञानिक आधार-मामग्री की अनुपलब्धता के कारण कोई कठिनाई उत्पन्न नहीं हुई है। विस्तृत पूर्वक्षण और व्यधन कार्य समय-मारणी के अनुमार प्रगति पर है और यह कार्य-कलाप खान विकास और निखन डिजाइनिंग के कार्य से बहुत आगे है।

Allotment of Evacuee Agricultural Land in Ganganagar

5802. SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHA-

BILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether as far back as July, 1959 instructions were issued by the Chief Settlement Commissioner, Department of Rehabilitation to the Regional Settlement Commissioner, Rajasthan vide his letter No. F. 7/11/59-Policy II, dated the 8th July, 1959 that all pre and post-partition tenants of evacuate agricultural lands in districts other than Alwar and Bharatpur should be offered the lands in their occupation at the rate of Rs. 450 per standard acre ; and

(b) how much land has so far been offered to the eligible tenants in District Ganganagar in accordance with the above instructions and how much more land still remains to be offered and the reasons thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. These instructions provided that land held by pre-partition tenants who had not acquired the occupancy rights and all post-partition tenants may be offered to them for sale at the rate of Rs. 450/- per standard acre subject to the conditions mentioned therein.

(b) The information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

प्रश्नक्षण प्राप्त बुक बाईडरों को रोजगार

5803. श्री पन्नालाल बालपाल : क्या अब और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, मिन्टो रोड, नई दिल्ली में अप्रैलिंस एक्ट, 1961 के अन्तर्गत प्रतिवर्ष अनेक युवकों को बूक बाईडिंग ट्रेड में व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संस्था में तथा उसी ट्रेड के जिसमें उनको प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है, रिक्त स्थानों पर नियमित पदों पर प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त प्रत्याशियों को सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

अब और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० शाहिलकर) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) अधिनियम में नियोजक के लिए ऐसे किसी दायित्व की शर्त नहीं है कि वह जिक्कुओं को रोजगार दे। भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय में नियमित पदों के लिए भर्ती संगत भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार की जाती है, जो अधिनियम के अधीन शिक्षुओं की भर्ती से स्वतंत्र हैं।

Supply of nut coke to low shaft furnace pig iron plant

5804. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been increasing demand for supply of nut coke to the Low Shaft Furnace Pig Iron Plant (one of the Units of the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd.) at Barbil ;

(b) if so, the availability position of the nut coke and whether the request from the Low Shaft Furnace Pig Iron Plant is being acceded to ; and

(c) whether Government are aware that in case of non-supply of nut coke, the working of the Low Shaft Furnace Pig Iron Plant is likely to be adversely affected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). No communication indicating an increased demand for nut coke for this Unit has been received in the Ministry recently.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Diplomatic Relations with Qatar

5806. SHRI P. GANGADEV : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Qatar have decided to establish relations at Ambassadorial level ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the decision ?

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

(b) Our Ambassador in Kuwait has been concurrently accredited as Ambassador to Qatar. He is expected to present his credentials shortly. A resident Mission is also to be established there soon.

Draft Moon Treaty in U.N. General Assembly

5807. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI SHRIKRISHAN MODI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Soviet Union has proposed a Draft Moon Treaty in U.N. General Assembly;

(b) if so, whether India has supported this move; and

(c) what are the India's views in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Soviet Union presented the draft of a Moon Treaty at the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly. The General Assembly adopted resolution 2779 at that Session requesting the UN Outer Space Legal Sub-Committee to consider the preparation of a treaty concerning the Moon at its next session as a priority item. Accordingly, the Outer Space Legal Sub-Committee has discussed this item at its 11th Session held in Geneva from April 10 to May 5, 1972.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) India has welcomed the Soviet initiative. We are of the view that the resources of the Moon must be regarded as the common heritage of mankind and should not be subject to appropriation by any party, whether by occupation or otherwise. The Moon should not be allowed to become a source of international conflict. Measures should be taken to prevent the disruption of the existing balance of its environment by introducing adverse changes, by contaminating through the introduction of extra-territorial matter or by other means.

श्रमिक शिक्षा केन्द्रों में ललित कलाओं की शिक्षा

5808. श्री महावीरप किंशु काल्य : क्या अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत के अलावा अन्य देशों में श्रमिक शिक्षा केन्द्रों में साहित्य, कला और संगीत की शिक्षा दी जाती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन विषयों में शिक्षा दिलाने की व्यवस्था करने का है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) पश्चिम के कुछ देशों के श्रमिक-शिक्षा के पाठ्य-क्रमों में इस प्रकार के किया-कलाप सम्मिलित हैं, परन्तु यह मुख्यतः मजदूर सर्वों के प्रयामों के फलस्वरूप है।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं। ऐसी व्यवस्था करने के सम्बन्ध में मजदूर संघ विचार कर सकते हैं।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में श्रमिक शिक्षा केन्द्रों की स्थापना

5809. श्री महावीरप किंशु काल्य : क्या अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1969-70 की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान 6 श्रमिक शिक्षा केन्द्र स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये केन्द्र किन-किन स्थानों पर खोले गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) चौथी योजना की समयावधि में केन्द्रीय श्रमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड का छः छोलीय श्रमिक शिक्षा केन्द्र खोलने का कार्यक्रम है;

(ख) दो अतिरिक्त केन्द्र—एक बिहार में और एक उत्तर प्रदेश में—खोलने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

(ग) इस अवस्था पर प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Reimbursement to States of Financial Assistance to People of Border Areas

5810. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VFRMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the amount reimbursed, State-wise, by the Government of India for the grant of financial assistance to the people of border areas, who were uprooted during the Indo-Pak war of 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The State Governments have been authorised to incur expenditure for the provision of relief and rehabilitation facilities at the approved scales to the persons affected by the recent Indo-Pak hostilities. The expenditure so incurred is re-imbursable by the Central Government. For meeting the expenditure initially the State Governments have been sanctioned 'On Account' advances as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Jammu and Kashmir	300
Punjab	775
Rajasthan	100
Gujarat	0.06
	1175.06

Claims for re-imbursement as and when received are to be adjusted against the above advances.

Delay in depositing E.P.F. by M/S. Tewary Beehar and Co. (P) Ltd. Jamshedpur

5811. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/S Tewary Beehar and Co. (P) Ltd., Jamshedpur were a chronic

defaulter under Employees Provident Funds and payments were made very late ;

(b) whether, penal damages were levied under Section 14 B of the Employees' Provident Fund Act, if so, the details of payments and penal damages levied ;

(c) whether Ex-Regional Provident Fund Commissioner waived the penal damages ; and

(d) the present position of realisation of the same ?

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

(a) and (b). M/s. Tewary Beehar and Co (P) Limited, Jamshedpur have been regular in making payment of provident fund dues except for certain periods. The question of levying penal damages under Section 14-B of the Employee's Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 is under consideration.

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

Supply of Wire Rods to Small Scale Units in Punjab and Delhi

5812. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total supplies of wire rods made to small scale units (wire drawing-ferrous) in the State of Punjab and Delhi during the last two years ; and

(b) whether the *ad-hoc* allotment of about 500 tonnes of wire rods has been made by Government to four small scale units in Punjab during the last two years ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not allotting the wire rods to other small scale units in Punjab and Delhi during that period ?

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

Use of Indian-made Cars by Indian Missions Abroad and Foreign Missions in India

5813. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the Indian Embassies, Mission and Government Trade Agents abroad use foreign cars ;

(b) the name of the Indian Embassies, Missions and the Government Trade Agents using indigenous cars ; and

(c) the names of the foreign Embassies, Mission in India using cars made in India ?

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

(b) Our Missions/Posts at Bangkok, Colombo, Dacca, Gangtok, Kandy, Kathmandu, Mandalay, Rangoon, Thimpu, Vientiane and Zahidan use cars made in India.

(c) Embassy of the U.S.S.R. and Royal Bhutan Mission.

Distribution of Stainless Steel to Gujarat and Maharashtra

5814. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of stainless steel allotted to the manufacturing units and others in Gujarat and Maharashtra. State wise and yearwise, during the last three years ;

(b) the total exports of finished products of stainless steel from Gujarat and Maharashtra and incentives given to them by Government ; and

(c) the total demand of stainless steel from Gujarat and the reasons for not meeting it fully by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a). There is no control or regulation over the distribution of alloy and special steels including stainless

steel. The various manufacturing units get their requirements of stainless steel from indigenous producers—most important of them being Alloy Steels Plants, Durgapur—and/or by imports. Imports are made against Actual User Import Licences as well as under the Registered Exporters Policy. Some quantities were also imported by MMTC in bulk and distributed. The Statewise date of supply of stainless steel is not available.

(b) Regionwise statistics of export of stainless steel products are not maintained.

No cash assistance is allowed for export of stainless steel products. The exporters of such products are allowed replenishment quota which varies from 1.2 to 1.6 kg. per kg. of stainless steel product exported, subject to a maximum of 75% of the FOB value of exports.

(c) The total demand for stainless steel for Gujarat Steel as intimated by State Government is 10,786 tonnes per annum approximately.

It has not been possible to meet the demand for Stainless Steel to inadequate domestic production and the constraints of foreign exchange availability.

पुनर्वास विभाग द्वारा पोटेंश वांथ का निर्माण

5815. श्री अरविन्द नेताम : क्या अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पुनर्वास विभाग उड़ीसा में मलकानगरी के पास पोटेंश वांथ का निर्माण कर रहा है; और

(ख) निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा और इसमें कितनी भूमि में सिचाई करना सम्भव होगा ?

अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) और (ख). विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास के लिए पोटेंश मिचाई योजना के सिचन क्षेत्र में से उड़ीसा सरकार ने 40,000 एकड़ भूमि देने का प्रस्ताव किया है यदि केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त योजना पर बिसका खेती करने योग्य क्षेत्र 1.51 लाख एकड़ है, धन

लगाने को सहमत हो जाए। इस समय योजना की अनुमानित लागत 14·35 करोड़ रुपये है। योजना परीक्षाधीन है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई परियोजना रिपोर्ट के अनुसार कार्य प्रारम्भ होने की तारीख से 5 वर्ष के भीतर योजना के निष्पादन होने की आशा है।

पुनर्वास विभाग में प्रतिनियुक्त कर्मचारी

5816. श्री अरविन्द नेताम : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पुनर्वास विभाग में कितने कर्मचारी प्रतिनियुक्ति पर हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रतिनियुक्ति भत्ता समाप्त करने का है?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० बाडिलकर) : (क) जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और जैसे ही उपलब्ध हो जायगी सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

Asian Peace Plan

5817. SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Missions to the Asian capitals have been asked to actively pursue the plan for Asian peace enunciated by Prime Minister during her visit to Japan and Indonesia some years back ; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof and the response achieved in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). During the visit to Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and Malaysia in 1968, our Prime Minister broached the idea that an international agreement signed by the Great Powers and others involved in the region guaranteeing the

sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of the countries in Indo-China could be an answer to the apprehensions there. There have been no fresh developments in this respect, though our Missions have been reporting reactions of the countries concerned.

मध्य प्रदेश को दी गई लौह अयस्क की रायल्टी

5818. श्री आर० वी० बड़े : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971 में बेलाडिला (मध्य प्रदेश) लौह अयस्क से देश को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हुई; और

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश को रायल्टी के रूप में कितना धन दिया गया है और अभी कितनी राशि देनी बाकी है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री शहनवाज खां) : (क) 23·88 करोड़ रुपये।

(ख) 1971-72 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश को स्वामित्व के रूप में संदर्भ राशि 5,16,889 रुपये थी। राज्य को अब देय स्वामित्व की राशि शून्य है।

वर्मा से आए शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास

5821. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्मा से आए शरणार्थियों के पुनर्वास के लिए सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है; और

(ख) विहार राज्य में पूर्णिया शरणार्थी गिविर में वर्मा से आए कुल कितने शरणार्थी हैं और उनको रोजगार देने के लिए अब तक क्या प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० बाडिलकर) : (क) एक विवरण, जिसमें वर्मा से आए प्रत्यावासियों (स्वदेश लौटे भारतीयों)

के पुनर्वास के लिए किए गए उपाय दिए गए हैं, संलग्न हैं।

(ख) बिहार के पूर्णिया जिले के मरंगा आवाजाही शिविर में बर्मा से स्वदेश लौटे 360 परिवार रह रहे हैं, इनमें 275 कृषक परिवार, 28 गैर कृषक परिवार तथा 57 स्थायी दायित्व व्हीणी के परिवार हैं।

कृषक परिवारों को बसाने के लिए बेती के लायक उपयुक्त भूमि ढूँढ़ने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। गैर कृषक परिवारों को कारोबार के लिए कृष्ण मंजूर करके बसाने का प्रस्ताव है। सरकारी और अधं सरकारी कार्यालयों में नौकरी दिलाने में भी सहायता दी जाती है।

विवरण

बर्मा से स्वदेश लौटे भारतीयों के पुनर्वास के लिए नीचे दिए गए प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं:—

(i) व्यवसाय कृष्ण : प्रत्यावासियों को 5,000 रुपये प्रति परिवार की सीमा तक व्यवसाय तथा व्यापार के लिए कृष्ण दिए जाते हैं।

(ii) आवास कृष्ण : शहरी क्षेत्रों में 4100 रु. तक और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 2050 रु. तक प्रति परिवार गृह-निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है।

(iii) कृषि में पुनर्वास :

(क) खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय की भूमि उपनिवेशन योजना के अन्तर्गत जिन परिवारों का कृषि में पुनर्वास किया जाता है उन्हें इस योजना के अनुसार भारत सरकार से प्रति परिवार 5,000 रुपये तक सहायता उपलब्ध है।

(ख) अन्य योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत जिन परिवारों को भूमि आवंटित की जाती

है उन्हें नीचे लिखे कृष्ण दिए जाते हैं:—

	रुपये
बैलों की जोड़ी	550
बीज तथा उर्वरक	125
कृषि औजार	175
योग :	850

टिप्पणी :—जहां अलाट की गई भूमि में नाईट्रोजन, फारफेट दत्त्यादि की कमी होती है वहां उर्वरक के लिए 165 रुपये का अतिरिक्त कृष्ण दिया जाता है।

(ग) कृषक परिवारों को मिधनूर परियोजना (मैमूर), बेनुल परियोजना (मध्य प्रदेश) और पुनर्वास योजनाओं द्वारा मजूर की गई अन्य योजनाओं में पुनर्वास दिया जा रहा है।

(iv) शिक्षा सम्बन्धी रियायतें :

(क) दिन में पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों को प्रति वर्ष 5 रुपये से लेकर 100 रुपये तक का पुस्तक अनुदान दिया जाता है।

(ख) यदि विद्यार्थी अपने परिवार से दूर छावाचास में रहते हों और उनके माना-पिता वी आय 250 रुपये प्रति मास से अधिक न हो तो, अंकों की कुछ शर्तों के साथ, उन्हें 40 रुपये से 50 रुपये तक प्रति मास बजीके दिये जाते हैं।

(v) रोजगार :

(क) रोजगार कार्यालयों के जरिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन नियुक्ति के मामले में अप्रता दी जाती है।

(ख) रोजगार कार्यालयों के जरिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन नियुक्तियों के लिए आयु सीमा में 45 वर्ष (अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिए 50 वर्ष) तक के लिए छूट दी जाती है।

(ग) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं के परिणाम के आधार पर की जाने वाली नियुक्तियों में अधिकतम आयु सीमा में तीन वर्ष की छूट दी गई है। उचित मामलों में आयोग को परीक्षा शुल्क में छूट देने का अधिकार भी दे दिया गया है।

(घ) स्वदेश लौटने वालों को रोजगार सहायता देने के लिए मद्रास तथा विशाखापट्टनम् में रोजगार सम्पर्क अधिकारी नियुक्त किए गए हैं।

(ङ) स्वदेश लौटने वालों को मदन इण्डस्ट्रीज, हस्तिनापुर, टैक्स्टाइल टाउनशिप रामगुन्डम; नेल्लैर और राजामुद्री की कताई मिलों; नजारथ कताई मिल और श्रीविल्लिपुट्टूर सहकारी कताई मिलस जैसी पुनर्वास योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत विशेष रूप से स्थापित उद्योगों में प्रशिक्षण तथा रोजगार सुविधाएं भी दी जाती हैं।

Surplus Employees of Mana and Dandakaranya Camps

5822. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some employees of Mana and Dandakaranya Camps have been declared as surplus ;

(b) if so, the number of such persons and the number of employees who are still retained by the Ministry working in those camps ; and

(c) the steps taken, if any, by Government for re-employment of those surplus employees ?

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

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Surplus class III and class IV employees who have rendered a certain minimum length of continuous service will be eligible for priority III for seeking alternative employment through Employment Exchanges.

Proceeding against two Officers of Department of Rehabilitation

5823. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Vigilance Commission on the 29th December, 1966 advised initiation of the proceedings as for a major penalty against two officers of the Department of Rehabilitation ;

(b) If so, the action taken in this regard ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) One of these two officers belongs to the Dandakaranya Project and the other to the C.P.W.D. Disciplinary proceedings have since been initiated against the officer of Dandakaranya Project, while action against the other officer is being taken by the C.P.W.D.

(c) Does not arise.

Explanation of some Gazetted Officers in Department of Rehabilitation

5824. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission requested the Department of Rehabilitation on the 28th May, 1969 to obtain preliminary explanations from seven Gazetted Officers in respect of irregularities/lapses/omissions alleged to have been committed by them

as referred to by the Chief Settlement Commissioner's office ; and

(b) if so, whether such explanations were sent to the Commission, if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) No, Sir. The explanations are under examination.

Wage Board for Construction Workers

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Construction Workers and their organisations have demanded appointment of a Wage Board for a minimum wage for the workers ;

(b) whether they have forwarded representation to the Minister in this regard ; and

(c) if so, action taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Representations have been received recently for the revision of the existing wages of the workers in building and construction industry.

(c) Necessary action is being taken to revise the existing wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

Additional Powers for United Central Trade Union Organisation

SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state whether the United Central Trade Union Organisation have demanded additional powers in respect of maintenance of proper industrial relations, if so, their demands and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : No such demand has been received by Government.

Peace Treaties with Socialist Countries

5827. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any officer from any other Socialist country of the world to make a treaty on the pattern of Indo-Soviet peace treaty ;

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

(c) if not, whether Government are thinking to make such treaties with other socialist countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Hon'ble Member presumably refers to any offer received from other Socialist countries for a treaty on the pattern of the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation. No such offer has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. Government have no such proposal under consideration.

हिन्दुस्तान कॉपर लिमिटेड के मुख्यालय को स्थानान्तरित करना

5828. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विहार सरकार ने हिन्दुस्तान कॉपर लिमिटेड के मुख्यालय को विहार में धाट-शिला स्थानान्तरित करने का अनुरोध किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो विहार सरकार ने अपनी मांग के समर्थन में क्या दलील दी है और उसपर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) : (क) यह विषय 14 अप्रैल, 1972 के इस्पात और खान मंत्री और

बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री के मध्य हुई अनोपचारिक बैठक में उठाए गए विषयों में से एक था ।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में बिहार सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया मुख्य तर्क यह है कि बिहार में एक बृहद् एकीकृत तात्र संकुल पहले से ही विद्यमान है और मुख्यालय घाटशिला में होने पर, हिन्दुस्तान तात्र लिमिटेड द्वारा उपकरण को दक्षता पूर्वक सक्रियशील रखने के लिए स्थानीय पर्यावरण और नियंत्रण का उचित स्पष्ट से किया जाना सम्भव होगा । स्थानीय व्यक्तियों को जिन में आदिवासी सर्वाधिक हैं, और अधिक नियोजन अवसर प्राप्त होंगे तथा राज्य सरकार को आयकर, विक्रय कर आदि से प्राप्त राजस्व में से अपना सम्भक्त अंश प्राप्त होगा ।

राज्य सरकार के इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सका । हिन्दुस्तान तात्र लिमिटेड के मुख्यालय को कलकत्ता स्थानान्तरित किए जाने के लिए पहले ही विनिश्चय किया जा चुका है जिसको कम्पनी के विभिन्न प्रयोजनाओं पर, जो कि राजस्थान, बिहार, आंध्र प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश जैसे कई राज्यों में अवस्थापूर्ण नियंत्रण के लिए अधिक उपयुक्त समझा गया है ।

Pattern of work in Regional Offices of Employees Provident Fund Organisation

5829. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the major portion of work undertaken in the Regional Offices of the Employees Provident Fund are similar to Banks or on the pattern of accounts oriented Organisations ;

(b) whether the All India Provident Fund Staff Federation has demanded revision of their pay scales to those prevailing in A class Banks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADIL-

KAR) : The Employees Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under ;

(a) The work of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation is not similar to that performed in banks. However, it is an accounts oriented organisation.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Board of Trustees and the Government have not found it justifiable to accept the demand.

विवेशी सरकार के सहयोग से मध्य प्रदेश में इस्पात के कारखाने की स्थापना

5830. श्री गंगा चरण वीक्षित : क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विवेशी सरकार ने अपने सहयोग से मध्य प्रदेश में एक और इसान कारखाना स्थापित करने की पेशकश की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में लोहे तथा इस्पात की कमी

5831. श्री गंगा चरण वीक्षित : क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इम बात की जानकारी है कि मध्य प्रदेश में लोहे और इस्पात जैसे खनिज पदार्थों की कमी के कारण भारी हानि हो रही है;

(ख) क्या पूरे राष्ट्र के औसत आवंटन की तुलना में मध्य प्रदेश को कम खनिज पदार्थ दिये जाते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनशाह खां) : (क) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का अभिप्राय लोहे तथा इस्पात की विभिन्न श्रेणियों से है। इम समय कच्चे लोहे की कमी नहीं है। फिर भी यह सच है कि इस्पात की कई श्रेणियों की उपलब्धि मांग से कम है और हो सकता है कि मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ उद्योगों पर भी देश के अन्य भागों में स्थित उद्योगों की तरह इस कमी का प्रभाव पड़ा हो।

(ख) वर्तमान विवरण प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत राज्यवार आवंटन नहीं किए जाते हैं। आवंटन अन्ततः उपयोग के लिए इस्पात की आवश्यकता के आधार पर किए जाते हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में खनिजों का उत्पादन

5832. श्री गंगा चरण देवित : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में खनिजों के उत्पादन में वर्ष 1969-70 की तुलना में वर्ष 1970-71 में कमी आई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इन वृद्धियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनशाह खां) : (क) और (ख) 1969 और 1970 वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में खनिज उत्पादन की मात्रा और मूल्य को दर्शित करने वाला विवरण उन कारणों सहित, जहाँ 1969 की तुलना में 1970 के दौरान उत्पादन में कमी हुई है, सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [प्रब्लेम में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT—2008/72]

(ग) कमी के कारण को हिट में रखते हुए जो कि मुख्यतः खानों के अस्थायी रूप से बन्द होने/उपलब्ध राशियों के निःशेषण के कारण हुई, प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

मध्य प्रदेश में सीसा प्रदावक संयंत्र की स्थापना

5833. श्री गंगा चरण देवित : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश में सीसा प्रदावक संयंत्र स्थापित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनशाह खां) : (क) इस समय ऐसा कोई भी प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

Purchase of Supplies for Bangladesh Refugees

5834. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the price and quantity of various items arranged for the temporary rehabilitation of the refugees from Bangladesh like tents, tarpaulins, clothing materials and medicines ;

(b) whether the supplies were arranged from indigenous sources or from abroad and the main features thereof ;

(c) the value of articles purchased from small scale sector of industry ; and

(d) the mode of disposal of various items after the return of refugees ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The following were purchased by DGS & D from indi-

genous sources on indents from the Department of Rehabilitation :

Item	Quantity	Price
Tents and Tent-shouldaries	82086 Nos.	Rs. 5.67 crores
Jutepaulins	24785 Nos.	Rs. 1.26 crores

According to the Department of Rehabilitation, in addition, tents and tarpaulins, clothing, blankets, utensils, foodstuff and medicines were arranged by that Department on Government account as well from donations received from voluntary organisations in India and from Inter-national agencies ;

(c) Tents of the value of Rs. 5.67 crores and Jutepaulins of the value of Rs. 1.02 crores were purchased from the small scale sector by the DGS & D.

(b) According to the Department of Rehabilitation refugees were allowed to take with them clothings, blankets, and utensils supplied to them along with certain shelter materials like tarpaulins, polythene sheets etc. Those who could not be supplied these items were to be given these on reaching their destination in Bangladesh. For this purpose arrangements were made to transfer such stocks to that country. In addition, relief supplies received from abroad including trucks, jeeps, ambulances blankets, clothes, milk-powder, tents, tarpaulins, medicines, utensils, biscuits etc. which became surplus to our requirements and for which specific request had been received from the Government of Bangladesh are being despatched to them.

26043 Nos. of tents have been reported to the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposal for disposal.

Purchase Organisations

5835. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of purchase organisations functioning at present in India and abroad ;

(b) the measures adopted for bringing coordination among these organisations : and

(c) the steps taken to develop indigenous sources of supply for the purchase of essential items ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) ; (a) The following purchase organisations are functioning under the Department of Supply ;

(i) The Directorate General of Supplies and Disposal at New Delhi, with Regional Offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur.

(ii) The India Supply Mission, London.

(iii) The India Supply Mission, Washington.

As regards purchase organisations functioning under other Ministries and Departments of the Government, the relevant information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

(b) Co-ordination between the purchase organisations under the Department of Supply in Delhi, London and Washington is achieved through a system of screening of indents by the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals before they are passed on to the India Supply Missions abroad for procurement action, excepting in regard to certain types of indents and categories of stores which are exempted from such screening.

(c) The primary responsibility for the development of indigenous sources of supply is that of the Ministry of Industrial Development. Within the framework of overall Industrial policy, however, it has been the Constant endeavour of the Central Purchase Organisation under the Department of Supply to achieve maximum indigenisation of supplies and to promote import substitution by assisting in the establishment and development of indigenous capacity in respect of stores which have hitherto been imported.

आईएसडी की यादा के समय भारत के राष्ट्रपति के साथ गये भारतीय प्रेस संवाददाताओं के साथ दृव्यवहार

5836. श्री ईश्वर औधरी : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय प्रेस संवाददाताओं की,

जो थाईलैण्ड की हाल ही की यात्रा के दौरान भारत के राष्ट्रपति के साथ गए थे थाईलैण्ड स्थित भारतीय दूतावास के अधिकारियों ने उपेक्षा और अरुचि दिखाई थी;

(ख) क्या इन प्रैस संवाददाताओं को राष्ट्रपति के दिल्ली से जाने से 4 दिन पहले वहां जाने के लिए कहा गया था परन्तु भारतीय दूतावास को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना नहीं भेजी गई थी जिसके कारण इन प्रैस संवाददाताओं को बहुत कठिनाई हुई; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को इन प्रैस संवाददाताओं से कोई ज्ञापन मिला है जिसमें इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत रोष प्रकट किया गया है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जो नहीं।

(ख) यह तो सच है कि दिल्ली और बैंकाक के बीच उड़ान के कार्यक्रम की वजह से यह आवश्यक हो गया था कि पत्रकार राष्ट्रपति से कुछ दिन पहले जायें लेकिन बैंकाक स्थित भारत का राजदूतावास हमसे सम्पर्क बनाये हुए था और किसी भी पत्रकार के 'अत्यन्त कठिनाई' में होने की कोई सूचना हमें नहीं मिली।

(ग) कुछ पत्र भिले हैं और इनकी जांच की जा चुकी है।

बिहार में अभ्रक के कारखानों में तालाबन्दी

5837. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृश्या करेंगे कि:

(क) व्या बिहार में अभ्रक उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण के भय से वहां के अभ्रक व्यापारियों ने अपने कारखानों में तालाबन्दी की घोषणा कर दी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, इससे कितने श्रमिकों पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा जो वेकार हो गए हैं; और

(ग) वेकार हो गए श्रमिकों को रोजगार

दिलाने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) से (ग). बिहार के अभ्रक कारखानों के औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध राज्य सरकार के क्षेत्राधिकार में आते हैं। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, अभ्रक कारखानों में कोई ऐसी तालाबन्दी नहीं हुई है। परन्तु यह सूचित किया गया है कि अभ्रक के निर्यात के कुलशीकरण के बारे में घोषणा के बाद कारखानों के मालिक अब उन श्रमिकों को काम पर रखने के इच्छुक नहीं हैं, जिन्हें वे पहले थोड़े-थोड़े समय के लिए रखा करते थे। इससे लगभग 3,500 श्रमिक बेरोजगार हो गए हैं।

Conducting of Aerial Survey in Madhya Pradesh

5838. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2703 on the 13th April, 1972 regarding aerial survey for natural resources in Kerala and state the nature of survey which is to be done in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : It is proposed to cover an area of 12,182 sq. kms in parts of Jhabua, Harda, Sieemanabad-Sidhi and Malanjkhand area of Madhya Pradesh by airborne geophysical survey under the contract signed by the Government of India with BRGM, a French Government Organisation. The purpose of this survey is to locate potential ore bearing areas, particularly base metal mineralisation, in the State by using three types of sensors namely, Magnetometric, Electromagnetic and spectrometric. The geophysical observations to be recorded from the aircraft studied in conjunction with the geological settings of the area flown, will throw light on possible zones of sulphide or radio active mineralisation, which will be checked in detail by ground surveys.

Supply of Limestone by Private Leasees to Bokaro Steel Ltd.,

5839. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES

be pleased to state the names of private leasees of Limestone (Elex grade) in Bhavanathpur of Palamau (Bihar) who are supplying Limestone to M/s. Bokaro Steel or any other steel plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : Neither the Bokaro Steel Plant nor the other integrated steel plants in public and private sectors are at present getting supplies of limestone (flux grade) from the private leasees of limestone (flux grade) in Bhavnathpur, District Palamau (Bihar).

Mining Lease for Limestone by Bokaro Steel Ltd. in Palamau District

5840. **KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Bokaro Steel Ltd. has got mining lease for limestone in Palamau District ; and

(b) if so, the amount invested for the same as on date ?

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

(b) A total of Rs. 5.15 crores has so far been spent on developing the leased deposits

Payment of Bonus to Directors and Officers of Industrial Groups

5841. **KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state whether Payment of Bonus Act prohibits payment of statutory Bonus to Directors and Officers of Tatas, Birlas, Sahu Jain and Goenka Group of industries drawing more than Rs. 20,000 per annum ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : Only such "employees" as are employed on a salary or wages not exceeding one thousand and six hundred rupees per mensem in any industry to do any skilled or un-skilled manual, supervisory, managerial, administrative, technical or clerical work, are entitled to claim bonus in terms of the payment of Bonus

Act, 1965. There is, however, no provision in the Act to debar other employees from getting a bonus under any other arrangement outside the Act.

Unsatisfactory arrangements for rehabilitation of Tibetan Refugees in Ladakh

5842. **SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the arrangements relating to relief and rehabilitation of Tibetan refugees in Ladakh are not fully satisfactory :

(d) whether the Deputy Commissioner (Development) is not able to give full attention to the rehabilitation of the said Refugees due to his preoccupation with administrative work ; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint any other high ranking officer so that the work relating to their rehabilitation may be completed soon ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Adequate relief facilities such as accommodation, rations, medical service etc. are provided to the Tibetan refugees who are in camp at Leh. A scheme for the resettlement of these Tibetan refugee families on land near Leh was sanctioned in June 1971, and is being implemented.

(b) The scheme is being implemented through the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. An Assistant Commissioner has been posted by the State Government for the implementation of the scheme under the overall supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, (Development), Leh.

(c) There is no proposal.

E.P.F. in Jamalpur Railway Workshop

5843. **SIIRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jamalpur Railway Workshop has been covered under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 like other Workshops of the Railways all over the country, if

so, the number of employees and subscribers for the last six months and whether inspection charges have been paid by the said Workshops ;

(b) the other workshops of the Railways that have been covered all over India with their names, date of coverage under Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 and payment of inspection charges, month-wise, from the date of coverages ; and

(c) whether Railways have not been co-operating in implementation of Employees' Provident Funds' Act, 1952, if so, whether the matter has been taken up at the highest level ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(c) Some complaints were received from the Provident Fund authorities. The question of compliance with the provisions of the Employees Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 by the establishments of the Ministry of Railways has been taken up a high level with that Ministry who have also issued suitable instructions to the concerned authorities.

Gun Factories in Jail compound in Monghyr covered under E.P.F. Scheme

5844. SHRI MD JAMILURRAHMAN. Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2625 on the 2nd December, 1971, regarding Gun factories in jail compound in Monghyr covered under E.P.F. Scheme and state :

(a) whether the compliance position is very bad, almost nil, as no proper inspection has been carried out by higher officers and no persuasion has been made by the Regional Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner so far ;

(b) the compliance secured, for example, number of total subscribers and payments of contribution and Administrative charges establishment-wise ;

(c) the reasons why no visit has been made by the Regional Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner so far despite the very dissatisfactory compliance position in all the gun factories ; and

(d) the action proposed against all the erring officials in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

बिहार में चीनी मिलों का बन्द हो जाना

5845. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दैनिक-समाचार-पत्र आयवितं दिनांक 17 अप्रैल, 1972 में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि बिहार में वारसूलीगंज चीनी मिल और गुराहगंज चीनी मिल के बन्द हो जाने के कारण मजदूर बेरोजगार हो गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन मिलों के बन्द होने के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में बिहार सरकार को सहयोग देकर इन मिलों को कब तक फिर चालू करवायेगी ?

अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) जी नहीं। अम मंत्रालय ने प्रश्नगत समाचार नहीं देखा है।

(ख) और (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

H.E.C. equipments for Bokaro Steel Plant

4846. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to the delay in supply of mechanical equipments by the Heavy Engi-

neering Corporation, Ranchi, the progress of the first stage of Bokaro Steel Ltd., has been hampered ;

(b) if so, the factors responsible for this at the Heavy Engineering Corporation level ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to rectify them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Shortfalls in the supply of mechanical equipments according to the phased delivery schedule is one of factors which has hampered the progress of construction of the first stage of Bokaro Steel Plant.

(b) The main factors responsible for delay in the supplies of equipment from the Heavy Engineering Corporation were industrial unrest, slow delivery of components from sub-contractors from shortage of strategic materials such as steel plates of killed quality, inadequate build-up of productivity levels, organisational shortcomings and initial technological and production difficulties in respect of certain sophisticated equipment items of which were being manufactured in the country for the first time.

(c) Some of the orders of Heavy Engineering Corporation have been off-loaded on other manufacturers, import of certain completing components have been arranged, a Task Force has been set up in the Ministry to review the performance of HEC at regular intervals and frequent review meetings are held by the Ministry with Bokaro Steel Limited and Heavy Engineering Corporation to help in overcoming the difficulties. As a result considerable improvement has already taken place in the flow of supplies to Bokaro.

Construction Organisation of Bhilai Steel Plant

5847. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) when the construction organisation in the Bhilai Steel Plant of Hindustan Steel Limited was set up ;

(b) the number of Engineers, Technical Assistants, Supervisory and work-charged persons working in this organisation ;

(c) whether Government have now decided to decimate this organisation and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether all the employees of this organisation would be serving afresh with chance of permanency in the Hindustan Steel Construction Limited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The Construction Organisation of Bhilai Steel Plant was set up in 1956 ;

(b) As on 8.5.1972, there were 293 Engineers, 60 Technical Assistants, 692 Supervisory Staff and 5452 Work-charged employees working in this Organisation.

(c) Since work connected with the expansion programmes of Bhilai Steel Plant has been entrusted to Hindustan Steel-Works Construction Limited the construction staff of Bhilai Steel Plant has become surplus.

(d) A circular has been issued by the Plant management to the workers explaining to them the terms and conditions of the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited. Those who wish to serve in Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited will have to tender voluntary resignation, take advantage of that scheme and join afresh in Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited on their terms and conditions.

Assistance given to Foreign Countries

5848. SHRI S. D SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of countries which have received assistance from India during 1971-72 under the ITEC programme ; and

(b) the assistance received by each country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The following countries received assistance under the ITEC programme in 1971-72 :

Afghanistan, Angola, Arab Republic of Egypt, Cambodia, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Fiji,

Ghana, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Morocco, PDRY, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Upper Volta.

(b) The details of assistance received by each country are given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2009/72].

Price of Coal in Delhi

5850. SHRI IYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in "Hindustan Standard" (Calcutta) dated the 25th April, 1972 under the caption "Racket to blame for high price of coal in Delhi" ; and

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

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

(b) It is not correct that coal is selling at more than Rs. 200 per tonne in Delhi. The selling price of steam and slack coal has been fixed in Delhi under the Defence of India Rules. The maximum wholesale price of steam coal in Delhi is Rs. 100 per tonne and that of steam coal is Rs. 11 per quintal. The maximum retail price of steam coal is Rs. 14.50 per quintal inclusive of sales tax. There are some reports of shortage and sale at high prices of coal in northern States due to the shortage of wagons. Every effort is being made by Railways to improve wagon availability.

Centralised Agency for Procurement and Distribution of Paper

5851. SHRI M. RAJANGAM : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration any scheme of setting up a Centralised agency to procure paper in bulk and distribute it to the various indentors ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Under the present arrangement, Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals conclude rate contract with the paper industry and allocate quantities in favour of the State Governments, Railways and the Government of India Stationery offices. While State Governments and the Railways obtain their requirements direct from the mills, Government of India's requirements are obtained through the Government of India Stationery Office. The question whether the present system can be further centralised will be given due consideration on the basis of the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee made in their Thirty eighth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha).

Employees' Provident Fund deductions from Rubber Board Employees

5853. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the amount of Provident Fund subscription is deducted from the salaries of the employees working in the Rubber Board ; and

(b) if so, the total amount collected in this regard up-to-date ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADIL-KAR) : The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under :

(a) The Rubber Board is not yet covered under the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952.

(b) Does not arise.

Family Pension Scheme in Textile Mills in Kerala

5854. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of workers in textile mills in the State of Kerala who have accepted the family pension Scheme upto the 31st October, 1971 and the total number of workers working in the textile mills in Kerala ;

(b) whether labourers have shown no interest in the said scheme ; and

(c) if so, the action being taken by Government to popularise it ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated that as on 31.10.1971, of the 0.24 lakh provident fund members in textile mills in Kerala, 0.02 lakh members had joined the Employees' Family Pension Scheme, 1971.

(b) and (c). The response to the Scheme has not been as encouraging as expected. It is proposed to allow the Scheme to operate for some time before a proper evaluation is made.

Survey of Minerals in Mountains of Kerala

5855. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are possibilities of various minerals being found on the mountains of the State of Kerala ;

(b) if so, whether Government would conduct any survey in this regard ; and

(c) if so, by what time ?

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

(b) As a result of survey already conducted by the Geological Survey of India, deposits of iron ore, bauxite, limestone and graphite and occurrences of mica, chrysoberyl and gold have been located in hilly areas of Kerala. Geological map of Kerala has also been published. Present Geological Survey of India's field programme (1971-72) includes geological mapping in Cannanore, Kozhikode, Kottayam, Ernakulam, Allapey, Quilon and Trivandrum districts and assessment of bauxite in Cannanore, Calicut, Trichur and Trivandrum districts, limestone in Palghat district, iron ore in Kozhikode district and mica and chrysoberyl in Quilon and Trivandrum districts.

(c) First phase of the ten year (1969-79) Plan of Geological Survey of India, which is in progress, includes systematic mapping and regional mineral assessment of iron ore, bauxite, graphite, mica, chrysoberyl and limestone. Subsequent work will depend upon results obtained.

Unions in Cashew, Coir and Handloom Industries in Kerala

5856. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Labour Unions working in all the cashew, coir and handloom industries in the State of Kerala ;

(b) the names of the Labour Unions with the largest number of membership amongst them ; and

(c) whether all are recognised, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The subject matter of this question falls within the State sphere.

Application of Bonus Formula in Industries in Kerala

5857. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the declared bonus formula has been made applicable in the State of Kerala ; and

(b) whether it has been made applicable to all the industries also ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Apparently the question refers to the *ad hoc* formula evolved at Bombay in September, 1971, for the payment of graded advances in certain cases over the minimum bonus due under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965. The formula has no statutory force. It is not known whether it has been adopted by all industries in Kerala.

Memorandum from Andhra Pradesh Mica Labour Union, Gudur

5858. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4165 on the 27th April, 1972 regarding memorandum from Andhra Pradesh Mica Labour Union, Gudur and State the action taken or proposed to be taken regarding the demands mentioned in the memorandum of the Union ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : The demands contained in the Memorandum of the Union are still under the consideration of the Government.

Allotment of Plots in RPDP Colony, Kalkaji, New Delhi in lieu of Disputed Plots

5859. SHRI B K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether 24 applicants were allotted 233 Sq. yards plots in the EPDP Colony, Kalkaji, New Delhi in 1971 in lieu of plots which were either under encroachment or litigation ;

(b) if not, whether separate Press Notes other than those of 4th January, 1966 and 13th August, 1967 were issued inviting applications ; and

(c) if no Press Notes were issued after August, 1967, the circumstances under which allotments of these 24 plots were made ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No allotment of plots included in the 233 Square Yards category was made in lieu of plots which were under encroachment or litigation. The reference is presumably to the allotment of 24 plots of the 233 Square Yards category as a result of the draw of lots on 25.9.1971. This allotment covered persons who had applied in response to the two press notes but in whose cases clarification of doubts, production of supporting documents and scrutiny had not been completed when lots were drawn on 21.9.1969. This included certain members of the Defence Forces in whose cases the last date for submission of

application was relaxed and the condition of residence in Delhi was waived. In this connection attention is invited to answer to Unstarred Question No. 1554 given on 30.3.1972

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

अध्रक उद्योग में अभिकों की छंटनी
तथा खान मालिकों द्वारा मशीनों
का अन्यत्र ले जाया जाना

5860. श्री रामबत्तार शास्त्री : क्या अम
और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अध्रक उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण
करने के बारे में लोक सभा में उनके द्वारा की
गई घोषणा के उपरान्त इस उद्योग में कार्य कर
रहे 10 हजार से भी अधिक श्रमिकों की छंटनी
की गई है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या अध्रक खान के मालिकों ने
खानों से बहुमूल्य मशीनें तथा अन्य वस्तुओं को
अन्यत्र ले जाना अवश्य कर दिया है और यदि
हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;
और

(ग) श्रमिकों की छंटनी रोकने तथा
मशीनों, वस्तुओं आदि के अन्यत्र ले जाने को
रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाही की है
और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

**अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के०
खाडिलकर) :** (क) अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री ने
अध्रक व्यापार के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में घोषणा
नहीं की है।

(ख) और (ग). छंटनी और मशीनों और
माल के स्थानांतरण के बारे में सूचना एकल की
जा रही है।

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED WARNING BY BHAKRA MANAGEMENT BOARD TO DISCONTINUE POWER SUPPLY TO DESU

भी बुकमबन्द कालाय (मुरेना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्न-लिखित विषय की ओर मिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में वक्तव्य दें:—

‘दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय उपक्रम द्वारा बकाया राशि न चुकाई जाने के कारण भाखडा प्रबन्ध बोर्ड द्वारा इस उपक्रम को विजली की सप्लाई बन्द किए जाने का समाचार।’

सिंचाई और विद्युत भंडालय में उपभंडी (भी जानाय कुरील) : दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान, भाखडा प्रबन्ध बोर्ड से करार के प्रारूप के आधार पर अप्रैल 1955 से विद्युत नेता जा रहा है। तब से दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान और भाखडा प्रबन्ध बोर्ड के बीच इस संबंध में एक विवाद चला आ रहा है कि दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान भाखडा से कितनी मात्रा में विद्युत लेने का हकदार है और संशोधित कर किस तारीख से लागू की जानी है। ऐसे कई अवसर आए हैं जब दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान ने अपनी खरीद में कटौती कर और अपनी ताप प्रणाली से विद्युत देकर दोनों ही तरह से भाखडा प्रणाली की सहायता की थी। भाखडा प्रबन्ध बोर्ड ने दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान से लगभग 6.5 करोड़ रुपये की बकाया राशि की अदायगी का दावा किया है। दोनों ही पक्षों ने पन्द्रह बिन पहले सिंचाई और विद्युत भंडालय से विवाद का अन्त करने में सहायता करने का प्रस्ताव किया है। विद्युत सप्लाई को बन्द करने का कोई भी नोटिस दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान को नहीं भेजा गया है। जब तक इस मामले का निपटान नहीं हो जाता, भाखडा से दिल्ली को दी जाने वाली विजली की सप्लाई बन्द नहीं की जाएगी।

भी बुकमबन्द कालाय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उसमें बहुत सी बारें उन्होंने नहीं कही है। यह भाखडा विजली बोर्ड द्वारा जो कुछ दाम बढ़ाये गए हैं विजली के उसके कारण इतनी अधिक धनराशि उनकी हुई है। वह दावा कर रहे हैं कि वह धनराशि उन्हें अर्थात् दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान को देनी चाहिए। उन्होंने केन्द्र सरकार को लिखा है। लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार ने इस बारे में विनकुल विचार नहीं किया और न इस सम्बन्ध में कोई उत्तर दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह मामला अनेक दिनों से खटाई में पड़ा हुआ है और केन्द्र सरकार इस को मुलझाने में अब तक असमर्थ है। क्या यह बात सही है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को भी इस बात का पता है कि नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कम्पटी के ऊपर भी डी० ई० एस० यू० की बड़ी रकम बकाया है और वह रकम नहीं दे रही है। क्या इसकी जानकारी आपको है, और वह पैसा भी आप दिलवायेगे।

साथ ही साथ विन्ली भारत वो राजधानी है इसके अन्दर तीन हिस्सों में अलग-अलग रेट हैं, पुरानी दिल्ली में अलग रेट है, नई दिल्ली में अलग रेट है और सभकारी कालोनीज के रेट अलग हैं। तीनों में अन्तर है। तो यह रेट समान हो इसके लिए आप कोई प्रयास कर रहे हैं क्या? करार के अनुसार 80 मेगावाट विजली भाखडा को देनी थी और वह दे रहा है 60 मेगावाट। इस मामले वो आप ने रवीकार किया है कि बहुत दिनों से यह मामला उलझा पड़ा हुआ है। तो उन्हें पूरी तरह विजली मिले उसके लिए भी आप क्या प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

क्या यह बात सही है कि भाखडा 7 लाख यूनिट विजली दिल्ली को देता है लेकिन विजली भी 10,12 लाख यूनिट विजली देता रहा है। यदि भाखडा विजली देना बन्द कर देगा तो दिल्ली भी उनको विजली देना बन्द कर देगा। वैसी हालत में क्या स्थिति होगी दोनों जगह इसका आप स्वयं अन्वाज लगा सकते हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह मामला जल्दी से

मूलझे उसके लिए आप कौन से कदम उठा रहे हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : The information required by the hon Member has been given in the answer. The claim is to the extent of about Rs 65 crores; B.M.B. say that they are entitled to get about Rs 65 crores from DESU and that is that they have asked for and it has not been hanging on for years. This information has been brought to our notice only a fortnight back and we have been asked to arbitrate between these two and that will be done. There is no question of any crisis. No power will be cut off to Delhi from Bhakra. That is also given in the answer.

श्री हुक्मचन्द कछवाय : नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी के ऊपर भी 3 करोड़ ६० दिल्ली प्रदाय सम्बन्धान का वाकी है जो कि उसे लेना है। तो उन्हें पैमा दिलाया जाये उसके लिए मंत्री जी ने कुछ नहीं कहा। एक सवाल और मैंने उठाया था कि दिल्ली नगर के अन्दर अलग-अलग रेट हैं, पुरानी दिल्ली में कुछ, नई दिल्ली में कुछ और सरकारी कालोनियों में कुछ, इस अन्तर को माप्त करने के लिए आप बया प्रयाम कर रहे हैं इसका उन्नर मंत्री जी को ओर से नहीं आया।

DR. K. L. RAO : That is a separate question, Sir. This question relates to alleged arrears of payment due by the DESU to the Bhakra Management Board. The hon. Member is asking about the New Delhi Municipal Committee *versus* the DLSU. The NDMC has not reported to us that any amount is due to them by the DESU. If the respective Committee writes to us, then we will take it up.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पांडी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भाखड़ा मैनेजमेंट बोर्ड ने लीगल मेंडवाइट लेने के बाद यह नोटिंग मर्व कर दिया है कि दो महीने में अगर 6 करोड़ 5 लाख ८० का भुगतान नहीं होगा तो तारों में विजली नहीं रहेगी। दिल्ली को विजली सप्लाई नहीं करेगे। आप स्वयं कह रहे हैं कि दोनों पार्टियां 15 दिन पहले हमारे पास आयी और आप अविद्रेटर के रूप में काम करना चाहते हैं और फैसला देना चाहते

है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या डी० ६० एस० यू० और भाखड़ा मैनेजमेंट बोर्ड, इन दोनों पार्टियों ने आपको स्वीकार कर लिया है कि आपका जो निर्णय होगा वह काइनल होगा और दोनों पर बाईंडिंग होगा, या नहीं। जब उन्होंने पहला समझौता किया था पंजाब इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड से उम समझौते से वह पाबन्द नहीं है, और जो टैरिफ बढ़ाया गया है—2.75 पैसे से 5 पैसे और 3.25 पैसे से 6 पैसे के हिसाब से, तो दिल्ली की डी० ६० एस० यू० कनज्यूमर से कितना लेती है और लेने के बाद वह रुपया जमा है या उन्होंने दूसरे काम में उमका उपयोग कर लिया है? और अगर कर लिया है तो सरकार उम बारे में क्या कदम उठा रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि दिल्ली की विजली कंबल विलासिता के लिए काम में आती है। राजस्थान के अन्दर जो लोग गहरे क्षेत्रों से पानी लेना चाहते हैं उनको विजली से क्यों महरूम किया जाए? क्योंकि भाखड़ा पर हम भी क्लेम रखते हैं। इसलिए इस बात पर विचार किया जाय।

MR. SPLAKER : The question is about arrears.

DR. K. L. RAO : I can tell the hon. Member that no notice has been served by the Bhakra Management Board. That has been made clear in the answer. The Bhakra Management Board passed a resolution that they want to serve a notice. But at the same time, they passed another resolution saying that the Ministry of Irrigation and Power should be approached to settle the issue.

I can tell the hon. Member that according to the Act on the subject, the Government of India has got complete powers to direct and to see that no such cutting off can be done. There were such disputes in the past also and it was never done. There is no reason why we shall anticipate any difficulty. This matter has been brought to our notice only 15 days back and we will go into it. In any case, the question of cutting the power supply to Delhi does not arise and the Government of India will see to it that such a thing does not happen.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra) : The first resolution of the Bhakra Manage-

ment Board giving the warning that if they are not paid the arrears, the electricity supply would be cut off is a glaring instance and it is a pattern which bureaucracy has developed towards the common man. Imagine, Sir, if this resolution has been put into practice, what would have happened ? Industries would have stopped. There would have been unemployment and they have chosen the worst part of the year to pass this resolution. The hottest months—May and June—they have chosen to give this threat that 'We will cut off the supply.' This is not a solitary instance of callousness on their part. They have been following this pattern repeatedly. Since last 20 years they have not even rehabilitated the oustees from Bhakra Dam. In regard to the Pong Dam, for one lakh oustees they gave assurance that they would be rehabilitated. I am giving the pattern. I am showing this is the pattern which deserves to be condemned by this House. They assured in this House that they would be rehabilitated and compensation would be given. But in fact, while such an assurance was given, their houses were flooded with water ; this is exactly the pattern which they have developed. The programme of our party is that electricity and water would be given to every householder, but the policy of the bureaucracy is like the millstone around the neck of the Prime Minister, their policy is to cut off the supply. The Prime Minister wants more industries, more employment, but the policy of the bureaucracy is just the reverse.

MR. SPEAKER : You are a lawyer coming from a distinguished family of lawyers. You should be relevant.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : I am giving instances.

MR. SPEAKER : It should be related to the Calling Attention matter.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : The Minister said that no notice has been given. It is a very subtle distinction which he has tried to make. He has said, a resolution was passed, but no notice was given. This is a distinction without any weight, I should say. It is published in every newspaper. It says : "The Bhakra Management Board has warned Delhi Electric Undertaking that if they do not pay the arrears supply will be disconti-

nued." This has come out in every paper. Either it is true or it is not true. This has appeared in 'Hindustan Times', in 'Statesman' etc. If they are spreading rumours, are you going to take action against the newspapers ? What action do you intend to take if they are spreading rumours ? It is my question number one. Secondly, will you take action against those officers who did pass the resolution, stating, they will cut off water supply and all that. It is a mess which is going on in your Ministry and in this Board. Will you appoint a Parliamentary Committee to go into this matter ? I want correct and accurate answers. If you cannot follow my questions, I will repeat them if you like. I will say, it will be my pleasure to repeat them again so that you can answer it...

DR. K. L. RAO : Not necessary. As a lawyer he should know about the relevancy because what he says is out of the relevancy of the subject and he always brings in the Pong oustees and all that. That has nothing to do with this scheme. That is being settled separately. Here the question is a simple question, and that is, whether Bhakra Management Board has served a notice on the DESU or not. It is a perfectly simple question and in the statement I have given the reply that no such notice has been given. Passing resolution does not mean serving a notice. A distinguished lawyer must know that because passing a resolution does not mean serving a notice. Serving a notice has got a different procedure. The Bhakra Control Board was within its rights and there is nothing wrong about it. He said about mess and so on ; I don't understand where the question of mess comes in the Ministry of Irrigation at all. I have already said that the Government of India has got power to say that no power will be cut off. The answer is specific and clear. He always brings in the Pong Dam and Pong oustees ; that has nothing to do with this subject. In regard to Ukai project also one lakh of people were rehabilitated and compensated for amounts less than Rs 5 crores and in this case we were spending more than Rs. 48 crores. It is a separate question and if the hon. Member gives a separate notice, we can answer about that. But, what I wish to submit is that it should be relevant to the question.

So far as the newspapers are concerned, naturally they will try to get some information

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

and when they get it they publish it. Why should we prosecute these newspapers for that?

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan wants some litigation.

DR. K. L. RAO : There is absolutely nothing wrong in their publishing it. In fact, they have done a good duty by bringing this dispute to the notice of all. I am thankful to Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai for bringing out this point, so that I could make the position clear. I want to make it clear once again that when there are two organisations, definitely there must be differences of opinion over the rate, the amount of power to be supplied and so on, and there is nothing wrong with that. The whole procedure is completely logical, and there is nothing for me to take particular notice of in this, except this, namely that once again, I would assure the House that Delhi power will not be cut off.

श्री मुख्यमंत्री महोदय वर्षा (नवादा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात को बतलाने की चेष्टा की कि भाखड़ा मैनेजमेंट बोर्ड ने विजली काटने का कोई नोटिस नहीं दिया है, लेकिन यह ऐक्सेप्ट किया है कि भाखड़ा मैनेजमेंट बोर्ड का 6.5 करोड़ ८० बांकी है। उन्होंने इस बात को स्पष्ट नहीं किया कि यह रुपया बकाया क्यों है और इतनी राशि क्यों बाकी रह गई। जहां तक हम लोगों को जानकारी है, और मुझ को इस बात का पता है कि करारनमे के मुताबिक रेट में जो बढ़ोतरी हुई है और उमी के भुगतान में विवाद है जिसके कारण दिल्ली इलैक्ट्रिक स्टेट अन्डर-ट्रेकिंग और भाखरा मैनेजमेंट बोर्ड के बीच में इस बात का निर्णय नहीं हो सका कि दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान को कब से बढ़ोतरी के मुताबिक रुपया देना है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस बात का स्पष्ट करें कि दोनों के बीच में जो रुपया देने के सम्बन्ध में विवाद है उम्को हल करने में इतना विलम्ब क्यों हुआ? मंत्री महोदय ने स्पष्ट किया कि नोटिस नहीं दी गई लेकिन भाखरा मैनेजमेंट बोर्ड ने संकल्प स्वीकार किया गया है कि बकाया राशि का भुगतान नहीं होगा तो विजली की

लाईन काट दी जाएगी। इस बात का कि बड़ा कर राशि अदा की जाए। इसके माने स्पष्ट हैं कि अगर यह राशि अदा नहीं होगी तो विजली काट दी जाएगी। माननीय मंत्री महोदय के कहने से भी वह नहीं मानेगे, जब तक पूरी राशि का भुगतान नहीं हो जाता।

दिल्ली ने अन्दर तीन तरह में विजली मप्लाई होनी है और तीनों विधियों में यहा पर गड़बड़ी होनी है। मुख्य गड़बड़ी का कारण यह है कि यहां पर विभिन्न प्रकार के रेट हैं। विभिन्न रेटों में फर्क पड़ने के कारण एक दूसरे के माध्यम भवेद है और उमी कारण में इन्हीं बड़ी राशि बाढ़ी है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वया वह दिल्ली में विजली मप्लाई करने के लिए जिस तरह से यहा पर दिल्ली ट्रांसपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन है उमी तरह से विद्युत आपूर्ति कार्पोरेशन बना कर के उपभोक्ताओं को एक दर से और सस्ती दर से विजली मप्लाई करने का विचार रखते हैं। इस के माध्यम से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय मंस्थान और भाखरा प्रबन्ध बोर्ड के बीच में जो विवाद चल रहा है राशि की भुगतान के सम्बन्ध में उसका कब तक निर्णय करा देने का विचार रखते हैं?

DR. K. L. RAO : I did not know that the hon. Member would be interested in having the break-up of this sum of Rs. 6.5 crores. The claim has arisen on account of three points. The first is about the quantum of power. The Bhakra Management Board thinks that it is 60 MW while the DESU thinks that it should be 80 MW. The second one is about the rate. The Bhakra Management Board says that it should be 793 p. While the DLSU says that it should be 43 p per unit. The third is about the date. The Bhakra Management Board says that it should be 10th December, 1968 whereas the DESU says that it should be 1st April, 1970. These are the various points on which there is difference and that is how the money has come to about Rs. 6.5 crores. All these points will be gone into by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power; as I have stated, the case was sent to them only about a fortnight

back, and it will take some time to verify the facts and then the necessary things will be done.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद बर्मा : मैंने कारपोरेशन बनाने के बारे में पूछा था। कारपोरेशन बनाकर एक ही रेट पर दिल्ली के बास्ते विद्युत की आपूर्ति करने का क्या आप विचार रखते हैं?

DR. K. L. RAO : In regard to DESU reorganisation, proposals are under way, but it has not been decided as to what final shape it will take.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Puri) : When news appeared in the papers that the Bhakra Nangal Board has given notice to DESU to cut off electricity, we were quite sure that the Central Government would not permit it. We are glad to have this assurance from the Minister that power will not be cut off. But it definitely speaks ill of the administration that one public undertaking should be quarrelling with another for realisation of dues. It is not only a question between these two departments, but between many other departments, we hear of such differences being aired in public. For example, we hear that the telephone department cut off the telephone connection of another department because of accumulation of dues; this kind of thing puts both the public and the government machinery to great inconvenience. Are Government going to devise a machinery for solving such problems so that in future such public airing of such difference does not take place, and if there is a problem, it is automatically referred to a board which will resolve it by due process and there is no public fuss over it?

Secondly, what would be the effect of the removal of disparity in power supply rates in various parts of Delhi? If the Minister has not the information with him ready at hand, could he give it to us later?

Thirdly, are there cases of this nature in other parts of the country where one public undertaking owes dues to another? Also, are Government contemplating constitution of suitable machinery to resolve such problems?

DR. K. L. RAO : There is no necessity to constitute a special machinery to dealing with such cases. There is sufficient provision

in the Act for the purpose. Government have enough powers under the Act. The Bhakra Management Board will deal with it in terms of the Act. There is no necessity to create a special machinery.

As to the question whether there are similar differences in other parts of the country, there are bound to be. Every State Electricity Board supplying power has a claim on certain agencies. The Government of India have given a direction as to how these rates must be calculated and so on. In spite of that, there is always difference arising. For example, between MP and Orissa, there is a difference about the rates to be charged for the Hirakud power. I am trying to do my best with the Chief Ministers of both States. These are settled amicably without creating difficulty by way of cutting off power and so on.

As for the question of uniformity of rates all over Delhi, we have not taken up that subject because there are two agencies here, the NDMC and DESU. One or two hon. members have mentioned this to me. I will take it up and see whether any kind of readjustment is required.

12 24 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

EXPLANATION FROM EDITOR OF THE *Financial Express, BOMBAY*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri N. K. Sanghi, M.P., in his letter dated the 2nd April, 1972, had complained to me that the *Financial Express*, Bombay, in its issue dated the 1st April, 1972, had published two news items attributing them to the "Financial Express Bureau," although they were based on the information contained in answers to certain questions in the House. Shri Sanghi had contended that the said newspaper should have made a reference to the relevant Lok Sabha proceedings as the source of those news items.

The Editor of the *Financial Express*, Bombay, who was asked, under my direction, to state what he had to say in the matter, has

[Mr. Speaker]

in his reply, stated *inter alia* as follows : -

"We admit that the said news items were based on the written replies to questions raised in Parliament. Since we were not reporting the supplementaries or the discussion on the question, we did not think it necessary to bring in the forum of Parliament. On many occasions, we supplement the written replies with information collected from other sources..."

Whenever the *Financial Express* reports discussions or supplementaries to questions we make it a point to identify the source, namely, Parliament. I would like to assure you that it is far from our intention to belittle the importance of Parliament...

The *Financial Express* has no intention of committing any breach of privilege of Parliament."

I would only say that it would have been better if, in this case, the newspaper had also given a reference to the relevant proceedings of Lok Sabha instead of claiming it as emanating from its own Bureau. I hope that the Press will take note of it. The matter is now closed.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore) : Sir, give me a chance to say something.

MR. SPEAKER : No observations please.

12.27 hrs.

RE : CALL ATTENTION NOTICE

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I want to make a very small submission. You are aware that we have also tabled a Calling Attention notice regarding the provident fund of the employees from throughout the country, -

MR. SPEAKER : I told you that it was referred to in the Business Advisory Committee and there is some note from Shri Vajpayee also.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This was not there. Sir, the employees have come here because whatever representation was given has been thrown overboard; they have not been

accepted by the Government. The employees are staging a dharna before the house of Shri Khadilkar and the Shram Shakti Bhavan. Mr. Swami and myself who are the Presidents of the concerned/zonal committees were in contact with the Labour Minister. We would request the Labour Minister to make a statement, because nothing has been done so far. The Labour Minister says that the Finance Ministry does not agree to anything. The organisation of the Employees Provident Fund Commissioner is an autonomous one, and the money is not paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India. The prestige of the Government comes in the way.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राविडेट फंड अगेन्टजेन्ट में जो लोग काम कर रहे हैं उनका स्टेटमेंट क्या है, यह अभी तक तय नहीं हुआ है। पहले माना गया था कि वह दुंडमट्टी है और वे बारोज कर सकते हैं। अब उनका स्टेटमेंट क्या है यह अभी तक तय नहीं हुआ है। उनके पे स्केल्ज के बारे में कोई फैसला नहीं हुआ है। मैं धरना दे रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अम मंत्री उनकी स्थिति पर प्रकाश डालें। वह सदन को विश्वास में ले। उनके धर के मामने कोई धरना दे यह उचित नहीं लगता है। अगर वह अपना भीन नहीं तोड़ेगे तो धरने में हमको भी शामिल होना पड़ेगा।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : The people come here and represent things to us. It is our duty to bring them before the House, so that those people might know what the attitude of Government is.

श्री जी० बेकट्सबामी (मिडिपोर) : प्राविडेट फंड एम्प्लाईज की फैडेशन का प्रेजीडेंट होने की हैसियत से मैं यह जानता हूँ कि इस का बल ही फैसला हुआ है। बोर्ड आफ ट्रस्टीज ने कहा है कि एच आर ए इनका बढ़ा दिया जाए। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट रिजेक्ट कर रही है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : धरने पर वे लोग बैठे हैं। उनका यहां बयान आना चाहिए।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Deputy Minister of Labour is here.

श्री जी० बैंकटस्वामी : लेबर संक्रेटरी इसके वेयरमेन हैं। एक तरफ मंजूरी करते हैं दूसरी तरफ काट देते हैं।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA) : I will convey the feelings of the hon. Members to the Minister. (*Interruption*)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*.

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal) : Shri Khadilkar is in agreement with the decision of the Board, but unfortunately, the Ministry of Finance is not agreeing. (*Interruption*)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I seek your guidance ?

MR. SPEAKER : Order please. It will be conveyed to the Minister, for making a statement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The hon. Minister himself is in charge of the Labour portfolio. He knows the problem.

MR. SPEAKER : He did not mean anything ill ; that was a way of expression.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : How can we allow them to make a mess of everything that they do ?

MR. SPEAKER : I think the Labour Minister should make a statement on that, not the Deputy Minister, but the Labour Minister himself before whose house they are sitting.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : That is why I said that I shall convey the feelings of the House to the Minister... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : You are doing it again. I shall convey it myself ; not the feelings, but that he should come out with a statement.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : That is what I mean.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND

TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : We shall convey it to the Labour Minister. I think the hon. Members will also bear with us ; let us fully analyse the situation and then come with a considered statement.

श्री जी० बैंकटस्वामी : लेबर मिनिस्टर तो एग्री कर चुके हैं, लेकिन फिनांस मिनिस्ट्री ने एग्री नहीं किया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : हाउस रेट एलाउंस देने में क्या कठिनाई है ? गवर्नमेंट उम्मो मान चुकी है।

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow anything more to be said on this.

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12.33 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CENTRAL BOARD FOR WORKERS' EDUCATION

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BAI GOVIND VERMA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for Workers' Education for the year 1970-71. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2004/72]

12.34 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1972-73—*Contd.*

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : The time allotted for the next item—discussion on the demands of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning—was three hours of which we have taken an hour and five minutes ; an hour and 55 minutes remain. About half an hour is needed by the Minister for reply. I think I would call him at about quarter to two. Till then we can have the discussion.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Speaker]

Shri S N. Singh - absent. Shri Y. S. Mahajan - absent. (*Interruption*) It was the Congress Party's turn; Mr. Singh stood up and the House adjourned. Shrimati Banerjee - absent Shri Parashar.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning. The overall impression one gathers by reading this report is that in the 54 pages devoted to the Department of Health, a sketchy picture has been presented of the multifarious activities carried on by the Ministry of Health. To my mind, chronic shortage haunts every hospital in every district and every State of the Union. There is shortage of doctors, shortage of medicines, shortage of hospitals, primary health centres, dispensaries etc. What is worse is that these things especially medicines, are not available in a pure form. Yesterday in reply to a question in Rajya Sabha, the Minister of State for Health conceded that the supply of acromycin in Irwin Hospital was not of the required standard and that nothing could be done because the law stood in the way.

This brings to my mind the most important function that the Ministry should pay heed to, i.e. the legislative aspect concerning medicines and food adulteration. We are aware that the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act as passed in 1954 has failed to deliver the goods, primarily because its functioning has been put into wrong hands. The Minister told Rajya Sabha yesterday that no action could be taken against the suppliers or manufacturers of these medicines or those who used it in Irwin Hospital simply because the Delhi Administration did not have the requisite powers. Except in Maharashtra where the implementation of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act is in the hands of the State Government, in all other States it has been handed over to the local bodies - municipal bodies, etc. The implementation has been given to sanitary inspectors, who are devoting attention to this aspect only on a part-time basis.

According to a newspaper report published in *Hindustan Times*, every fourth packet of food sample is adulterated. If this is the condition of the nation's health and the nation is subjected to adulterated foodstuffs, neither the Minister for Health nor you nor I can be sure whether we will have a good health in the

days to come. Similarly, a scheme presented by the Ministry and put before the Planning Commission for proper enforcement of this Act was turned down by the Planning Commission. In such a situation, the steps the Ministry proposes to take should be rigorous. They should first of all think of the legislative aspect. I demand categorically that the implementation of this Act should be taken over from the local bodies and put into the hands of the State Governments. The Centre should also see to it that there is some kind of supervision, so that foodstuffs, medicines, etc., are not adulterated. This is very important because the report published in *Hindustan Times* dated 20th April shows that the incidence of adulteration is on the increase and the implementation of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act has bogged down between three levels of executive authorities - local bodies, State Governments and Central Government. So, a clear-cut way should be found out and the nation should be saved from this malaise of adulteration.

When I discussed this problem with certain food inspectors and retail dealers they told me that they were not in a position to do anything because a certain kind of certificate had to be produced to the effect that it was a pure food stuff and nothing was adulterated. The wholesalers were expected to give such a certificate to the retail dealers. But, unfortunately, no wholesaler gives a certificate to the retailer and the retailer has only a choice of either refusing to accept such goods or willy nilly take the adulterated food and sell it in the market. I feel that this certificate should be from the manufacturer and not from the wholesaler. It should be made obligatory on the part of the manufacturer to issue such certificates and there should be a rule to the effect that nothing could be sold by the retailer unless there is a certificate to the effect that it is not adulterated.

Legislative measure is also important in this connection. Legislative bulletins are issued on the subject in several countries. Yesterday I was looking into one magazine published by the UN which says that in Canada and other countries a label is fixed, giving this guarantee that the stuff is unadulterated and severe punishment is given to those persons who are responsible for breaking this law. I want to bring this to the notice of the Minister.

The second important problem is the

supply of drinking water. That also comes within the purview of this Ministry. We are told in the Ministry's Report that 90,000 villages are in such a hopeless condition that they do not have sources of drinking water within one mile of their residence and within 50 ft. of depth in the wells. Under the schemes that have been drawn up there are many divisions, created in the country, many sub-divisions, and the entire country would be ensured of good water supply within a fixed period of 24 months. I do not know whether this period of 24 months relates to the survey, investigation and the setting up of these divisions or it relates to the implementation of the programme, because it is an assurance to the nation that within 24 months the water supply would be ensured to the villages.

But, according to this project report, there are about four lakhs of villages where the source of water supply is in the form of streams, rivers, tanks and similar things which, to my mind, are not good sources of drinking water. In a country where distances are large and where geographical conditions make it difficult for the people to carry on their day to day activities water is available at sources which are quite far from the place of residence. In the hil'y areas there is plenty of water otherwise; there is heavy rainfall but the sources of drinking water are sometimes getting dry in the months of summer. There is also water pollution. The dead animals are thrown into the stream, pond or tank and the villagers continue to consume the same water. It is a very serious problem. So, I would urge that this aspect of supply of drinking water to the villages in the remote and distant areas should be given the top-most priority.

Connected with this is the question of supply of pure drinking water and prevention of water pollution. In cities like Delhi we hear reports that sometimes water supply is cut in the months when the need for water is felt more acutely. At the same time, there are some other areas where water pollution is responsible for so many deaths and water menace is a big menace.

We have to tackle this problem on a priority basis. Whatever else we may or may not do, drinking water must be given to the people. It should be in a pure unadulterated form. It is not sufficient to assure us that

there are some institutions carrying out research in the country, that there are some project officers responsible for this. People want a regular supply of pure drinking water, especially in the lean summer months when Delhi and other important cities are now facing an acute water shortage.

There is another aspect of this report that calls for some attention. Yesterday we heard at some length Dr. Melkote making a good plea for the Avurvedic system of medicines. With the chronic shortage of doctors and medicines, it is the people, who are practising this system for generations together who can be of some help to the villagers. We want that each State should be helped to commence schemes for having an Ayurvedic college in its own jurisdiction. It is not sufficient to have one or two such colleges only. For the three States—Himachal, Haryana and Punjab—there is only one Government-sponsored college at Patiala. We are told that this is doing good work.

There is a storehouse of herbal medicines in the mountains and there are so many other things with the help of which people supply the necessary cure in the event of some emergency ailment when they are far away from villages or hospitals or primary health centres. So, we should give a good deal of attention to it.

Yesterday Dr. Melkote was speaking about the Yoga system of cure and so many other things. I have not found any reference to this system in this report. So, I would like to invite the attention of this Ministry to the observations made by an eminent doctor and a Member of Parliament of the calibre of Dr. Melkote to this aspect. Many of the diseases, which otherwise escape our notice and which are not subject to the observations and investigations of a stethoscope, are just able to be cured with the touch of Yoga. This ancient system of this land of Jiwak, Susruta and Dhanwantri should be given some kind of an opportunity to be drawn upon.

I remember, there was some Director of Health Services in Ayurveda at Patiala who once passed on a very good formula to somebody in the Government. I do not know whether anything happened to that or not. Anyway, I want to tell the Ministry, through you, that this important system of medicine

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

requires all our attention, specially when we are not able to supply doctors to the country.

Although there is a chronic shortage of doctors, we have a strange spectacle of medical colleges having their seats. There was a report in the *Hindu*, published from Madras, that the Mysore Government had decided to curtail admissions by 50 per cent. On the one hand, there is demand for increasing the number of medical colleges—there are 97 at present and there are going to be 103 medical Colleges in the Fourth Five-year Plan—on the other, we are called upon to believe that because there is a capitation fee, this and that, you are cutting down the number of admissions. I think, it is hardly fair. The thing that is to be done is to remove the evil of capitation fees and all the other ills that are infesting our medical education system and not to stop admissions or to halve them.

With these observations I would like to support the Demands of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning for the year.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह (गतना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की मांगों पर जो बहस चल रही है, निर्धारित ममत के अन्दर ही जितना मुझ से बन सकेगा, अपने मुझाव और अपनी विचारधारा मध्या भवन के समक्ष रखने का साहम करूँगा।

मनेंरिया इरेडिकेशन प्रोग्राम सभी प्रान्तों में कई बर्पों से संचालित किया जा रहा है। अबंवन एरियाज में डम गंवालय द्वारा जितना कार्य किया गया, यदि उसी प्रकार ब्वन वी जांच ठीक ठीक रुरल एरियाज में की गई होती, तो यह कहा जा नकता था कि मानव जीवन के लिए कल्याणकारी कार्य स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय द्वारा किया और प्रतिक वर्ष जन-धन की जो क्षति होती थी, उम पर भी काढ़ होगा। इंजेक्शन और मैडिक्ज के द्वारा मनेंरिया हटाने का जो प्रयास किया गया, परन्तु वह भी असफल रहा। प्रारम्भ में इरेडिकेशन प्रोग्राम रुरल एरिया में भी बेग के साथ इन्हीं प्रयोगों द्वारा संचालन करने का प्रयास किया। परन्तु उसके पश्चात् धीरे-

धीरे स्वास्थ्य रक्षा का प्रयास चट्टा गया। तात्पर्य यह कि जिन-जिन स्थानों में स्वास्थ्य रक्षा के साधन सुगमता से उपलब्ध हो सके उन्हीं स्थानों पर चेक कर सके।

मनेंरिया जर्म्स घेक न होने के कारण अपने सामने आने हैं। डाक्टर जो इम काम के लिए नियुक्त किए जाते हैं वे अपने की --सेंटर में ही रह कर अपना कार्य कर पाने हैं क्योंकि उपयुक्त साधन न मिलने के कारण देहात की दशा सुचाह रूप से नहीं देख पाते। जैसे ही मेडिकल कालेज से डिग्री लेकर निकल उनकी नियुक्ति अपने प्रांत में, अपने रीजन्स में और अपने जिलों में होती है उनका इटिकोण यही रहता है कि हम अपने शहरों में रह कर अपनी प्रेक्टिस करें। नतीजा यह होता है कि सैंटर बिला डाक्टर के खाली पड़ा रहता है। मेरा मुझाव इसके लिए यह है कि जो डाक्टर मनेंरिया इरेडिकेशन प्रोग्राम के कार्य में माहिर हैं, साल दो साल अपने डिस्ट्रिक्ट (जिला) हैडक्वार्टर में ऐक्सपरियेंस कर चुके हैं, उन्हीं को की-सेंटर में भेजा जाना उचित होगा। बहुत से ऐसे की-सेंटर्स हैं जहां पर उनके रहने की उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है। यह तो है शासन के की-सेंटर्स का हाल।

यदि हम चौथी योजना के मिड टर्म ऐप्रेजल के 129 और 130 पन्नों को देखें तो पायेंगे कि उस में जो स्कीम निर्धारित की गई हैं वह अमल में नहीं आ रही है। यदि उस स्कीम पर जो हम आधा भी काम कर सकते तो उसके लिए भी कह मकते थे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार वे कुछ काम करके दिखाया।

अब सदर के होस्पिटल्स की ओर अपनी इटिकोण डाले। जिन प्रान्तों के रीजन्स में मेडिकल कालेज या अच्छे शहरी सदर अस्पताल माने जाते हैं उन स्थानों में मेडिकल एड मरीजों की व्यवस्था सुगमता से पर्याप्त हो जाती है। परन्तु उन रीजन्स में जो ऐसे डिस्ट्रिक्ट अस्पताल हैं जहां पर मरीजों को उचित चिकित्सा के साधन पर्याप्त नहीं हो पाते, मेडिसिन्स इन्जेक्शन इत्यादि -बाहर से उनको छारीदाना पड़ती है।

जितने भी संसद् सदस्य उन क्षेत्रों में से चुन कर आए यहां उन्होंने पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र की दशा इस सभा भवन में नहीं रखी, और उसका कारण यह है कि उस क्षेत्र की दशा को वह सुचारू रूप से नहीं देख पाये क्योंकि वह वहां पर न जा पाये और उन्होंने पांच साल इसी प्रकार व्यतीत कर दिये। इसलिए केन्द्रीय या मध्य प्रदेश शासन को उन स्थानों की पुकार का परिचय कैसे मिल सकता है?

राजस्थान में डेजर्ट है तो इस क्षेत्र में भी पठार है। राजस्थान के डेजर्ट में पानी की बहुत तंगी है, तो उसी प्रकार इस पठार में ग्रीष्मकाल में पानी की कमी के कारण वहां की जनता कभी-कभी गांव छोड़कर कंदरों का गंदा पानी पीकर अपना निर्वाह किया करते हैं। तभी तो कोलरा, स्मालपौवास, मलेरिया के शिकार बना करते हैं। जनगणना के बढ़ते हुए डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेड-क्वार्टर के अस्पतालों में वेडस का प्रावधान रखना आवश्यक है, उसी प्रकार प्राइवेट वार्ड्स बनाने में भी प्रधानता दी जाए।

आज का मानव बाह्य प्रकृति पर विजय प्राप्त कर गर्व से इठलाता हुआ प्रकृति के अंतराल में छिपी अनन्त शक्तियों को गुलाम बनाना चाहता है, पर वही मानव अपनी अन्तःप्रकृति पर विजय प्राप्त करने की चेष्टा नहीं कर रहा है। वह अपनी इंद्रियों और वासना का गुलाम बन गया है।

जैसे फैमिली प्लानिंग का एक ऐसा नक्शा तैयार हो गया है जो भौतिक विचार बालों के लिए उपयुक्त हो सकता है। जिन्होंने शाश्वत जीवन का अध्ययन नहीं किया उनके लिए आध्यात्मिक ज्ञान सुन्न के समान है। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि क्या मानव जीवन इतना पतित हो चुका है जो अपने आपको पशु जीवन में अवतरित करना चाहेगा? आध्यात्मिक हृष्टि से यह नीति भारतवर्ष के लिए अतीव हानिकारक है और यह किस ग्रोव खींच कर ले जा रही है उसे विद्युत-जन भली-भाँति समझते होंगे।

परिवार नियोजन के बजट में कटौती कर दी जाय और यह ग्रामीण शिक्षा की ओर व्यय किया जाय जिसका अनुपात 75 प्रतिशत है तो जनता में स्वयं ही बहुजन संख्या रोकने का ज्ञान उत्पन्न हो सकता है जिससे कृत्रिम उपायों में किए जाने वाले खर्च स्वयं ही समाप्त हो सकते हैं और जनता में भौतिक ज्ञान की ओर न जाकर आध्यात्मिक श्रद्धा हृदय में उत्पन्न हो सकती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, कहना तो मैं बहुत चाहता था लेकिन समय कम है। इस फैमिली प्लानिंग में कितना भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है वह सब को विदित ही है। 15 लाख का गवन है और साथ ही साथ यह कहना भी अनुचित न होगा कि मरडर भी हुए हैं, रेप भी हुए, उसके बाद मरडर हुए। यही फैमिली प्लानिंग भ्रष्टाचार का एक विभाग है और यह भ्रष्टाचार के लिए अतीव हानिकारक प्रतीत होने लगा है।

इसलिए ऐसी नीति को विशेषता देना विषय रूपी चमत्कार के साथ खेल खेलना समझना चाहिए, ऐसा मेरा मत है। और परिवार नियोजन एक अन्धकारमय जीवन व्यतीत करना प्रतीत होता है, मैं इसका घोर विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana): I congratulate the Ministry on the very good work that it has done, particularly, in the field of Family Planning. India was the first country in the world to adopt the Family Planning Programme on the national level. Considerable work has been done since 1961, especially since 1966, when a separate Department was established, in all the three fields of research, organization and propaganda and in introducing among the people some method of family planning convenient or suitable to them. In the Fourth Five-year Plan we decided that the birthrate which was 39 per thousand in 1968 should be lowered to 32 per thousand by 1973-74. Provision for Family Planning was raised from Rs. 27 crores in Third Plan to Rs. 315 crores in Fourth Plan. A tremendous amount of effort was put in to build up or diversify infra structure with a view to providing for a fully integrated FP and Maternity and Child Welfare health services. Thousands of centres/sub-centres were established in rural

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

and urban areas. Thousands of medical/para-medical staff were trained for this work. But the results of the census are not encouraging. The rate at which our population is increasing is higher now than it was in 1961. In 1961 it was increasing at the rate of 2.1 per cent per annum ; in 1971 it was increasing at the rate of 2.5 per cent per annum ; the acceleration in the growth of population still continues

13 hrs.

Sir, this is a disappointing feature, in spite of the tremendous work that have been put in during the last 12 years. Though people have heard of family planning those who have been persuaded to the point of accepting it are very small in number. It has been calculated that the number of births averted so far is only 9.4 millions, I would like to make some important suggestions for improvement of this programme in the future.

My first suggestion is that in the village the local leadership should be involved in this work. We organise *shibirs* where thousands of operations are performed and that has some propaganda effect but as soon as *shibirs* are over the work slackens. The result is, the number of people who are protected by family planning remains small. We should therefore involve the local leadership in the work continuously.

The propaganda should be concentrated on those sections of people, whose need is the greatest, that is, on people who are economically in bad conditions who suffer from superstitions and diseases. Our political and social workers are not able to reach these sections. Statistics given by the Department does not give income-wise distribution of people who have accepted family planning. If we get statistical information you will find that the poorest sections of the people are the people who have benefited the least from family planning methods. Now, the Central Government should do some prodding of State Governments lagging behind in this matter. In this respect we find that in Maharashtra 18.5 of couples in reproductive age are protected by family planning there as the percentage in Rajasthan is only 5.9 ; in Haryana it is 18 ; whereas in Bihar it is 5.7, in Tamilnadu it is 15.8, in Assam 6.2, in Punjab, which is the highest, it is 22, and in Uttar Pradesh, only 6. Progress is not even all over India. Some States lagging behind others. The Central

Government should do some prodding in this respect. I suggest that the Ministry could devise some deterrents. There are certain groups which refuse to plan their families. In Maharashtra they had once an idea of applying deterrents, such as withdrawing concessions in educational field or housing for families which refuse to accept birth control. I do not know the constitutional aspect of it, but I hope the Minister concerned will consider the possibility of finding out some deterrents to non planning. Finally, there are people who suffer from diseases such as leprosy etc. or they are mentally defective. I wonder whether sterilisation could be made compulsory for them.

After all, family planning is a movement which started first in America as a measure to prevent such people from continuing to increase their numbers. The first such operation was carried out in 1897 in America and ten years later, an Act making it compulsory was passed. I wonder whether the hon. Minister will consider this aspect of the matter. After all, family planning should be first step towards improving the quality of the population, and we should begin to consider family planning as an instrument from the eugenic point of view. I hope that the Ministry will consider these suggestions and try to improve the family planning programme.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA(Cachar): From the report I find that the estimated requirement of various categories of personnel in the health services at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan period will reveal a shortfall of doctors whose ratio would be 1 : 4300 whereas the one recommended would be 1 : 3500. In this way, there will be a shortfall of nurses and other categories of personnel in the health services also. May I request Government to take serious steps to attain the objective ?

Though some new medical colleges have come up recently, as for example, one college was started in my district of Silchar, three years back, we find that after two years when the students sit for the final examination, all the requirements are not there. Even the five-hundred-bedded hospital which is required for their qualifying themselves has not been started. Even after the boys pass the examination, I think the Medical Council may not recognise their degree. The Assam Government is not giving due attention to this medical college, although the Assam Government was

word-bound to establish the Silchar and Gauhati Medical Colleges at the same time. The Gauhati Medical College has been furnished fully but all the requirements are not available in the Silchar medical college.

I find from the report that doctors are not available for outlying areas such as NEFA and Tripura. I find also that extra allowance of Rs. 150 has been offered to them per month. But I feel that is not sufficient as an incentive; more should be given to them since they have to live outside the common world, and may be in jungle, and out of society.

From the report it is also found that 371 urban family planning centres in various States and Union territories have been functioning under the management of voluntary organisations, and 69 centres for training of auxiliary nurses and midwives are also being run by voluntary organisations. It is clear from the report of the Estimates Committee in 1971-72 that instructions have been issued by the Central Government to the State Government to encourage voluntary organisations and to assure support to them on a continuing basis in rural and urban areas so that they can plan their work on a long-range basis.

In this connection, I want to draw the attention of Government to the fact that in my place, Silchar, one urban family planning centre was being run by the Silchar Narisikshashram (Maternity and antenatal clinic) for the last many years, but the Assam Government has stopped this from 1st April last. When it was started, it used to get monetary assistance from the Central Health Ministry and the Government was very particular to release the money in time. But since this was decentralised and the Assam Government came into the picture, this voluntary organisation did not get the money in time sometimes it received the money after one year. How can one expect that voluntary organisation could run such things efficiently without timely monetary help from the Government. It may not be out of place to mention that this Narisikshashram is doing maternity and child welfare work and training of auxiliary nurse midwives since 1972, but the Assam Government is giving a grant of Rs. 12,000 a year from 1958-59. They have no intention to increase the amount in these years when the cost of medicine and everything else has gone up.

The child nutrition programme is also not adequate as has been observed by the Estimates Committee. All State Governments should come forward for giving proper nutrition to the children through the respective schools.

In this budget, Rs. 404.48 crores have been allotted for water supply and sanitation programmes which is now in the State sector as central assistance is in the form of block loans and block grants. I do not find anywhere anything to indicate that the money allotted for this scheme in previous years has been utilised or successfully spent. I would like to mention that it was not successful in most of the places in my district of Cachar. The wells which were dug in the villages for drinking water are not used. Some of them have dried up. There is none to supervise or to follow up. I would urge upon Government to insist on State Governments to have supervision at least so that money spent is not wasted and drinking water is available.

The Indian Red Cross Society has done commendable work in connection with Bangla Desh refugee relief. It provided aid worth Rs. 1 crore with the assistance of 4,000 workers and 44 medical units. Its activities covered more than 60 per cent camps in West Bengal and all the camps in Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura.

The Adulteration of Foodstuffs Act. is in force, but in the report no mention has been made how many cases of food adulteration have been detected or punished as we are still consuming adulterated food and spurious drugs.

श्री भागीरथ भंवर (झाड़ुआ) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं परिवार नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश के लिए यह बहुत ही उपयोगी कार्यक्रम है। लेकिन जिम प्रकार से इसके संचालित किया जा रहा है उससे आम जनता में कुछ गलत भावनायें पैदा हो गई हैं। अलग-अलग अस्पतालों में, दवाखानों में तथा शिविरों में परिवार नियोजन के आपरेशन किए जाते हैं। आपरेशन के बाद उन लोगों की किसी प्रकार से उचित देखरेख की व्यवस्था नहीं होती है। नतीजा यह होता है कि किसी को सेप्टिक हो जाता है या किसी और

[श्री भागीरथ भंवर]

प्रकार से खराबी पैदा हो जाती है। जब इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ होती हैं तो दूसरे लोगों के ऊपर इसका बुरा असर पड़ता है। इसलिए ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि जहां आपरेशन हों वहां डाक्टरों को ठीक से हिदायतें हों कि आपरेशन के बाद इन लोगों की ठीक तरह से देख-भाल के करें। अगर इस प्रकार की भावनायें लोगों में पैदा हो जाएँगी तो भविष्य में लोग इस कार्यक्रम से मुख्य मोड़ना शुरू कर देंगे।

ऐसी घटनायें भी हुई हैं कि आपरेशन के बाद भी बच्चे पैदा हो गए हैं। देहानी जो लोग होते हैं या जो अनपढ़ लोग होते हैं इस कारण से उनके यहां झगड़े भी हो जाया करते हैं। मैं आपको अपने जिले की बात बताता हूँ। पिछले दिनों जिला सलाहकार समिति की बैठक हुई थी। उसमें कलेक्टर और दूसरे अधिकारी उपस्थित थे। वहां कुछ लोगों ने शिकायत की कि आपरेशन के बाद जिस आदमी का आपरेशन किया गया उसकी पल्ली को बच्चा हो गया, कुछ महीनों के बाद हो गया। शंका यह हुई कि कैसे बच्चा पैदा हो गया। आपस में जो कुछ निपटारा होना या वह तो हो गया लेकिन कभी-कभी इम तरह की बातों को लेकर कल्प भी हो जाते हैं। देहानी लोग या अनपढ़ लोग इसको समझते नहीं हैं कि आपरेशन फेल भी हो सकता है या कुछ और भी हो सकता है। इस वास्ते ऐसी व्यवस्था आप करें कि अगर आपरेशन फेल हो गया है तो उनको ठीक समझा दिया जाए। मौके पर जाकर डाक्टर को या सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को ऐसा कर देना चाहिए।

ऐसा भी होता है कि जिसने आपरेशन करवाया उसके जो बच्चे होते हैं उनमें से एक दो बच्चे मर जाते हैं तो उसकी इच्छा होनी है कि उसके यहां एक दो बच्चे होने चाहिए। परिवार नियोजन विभाग की ओर से यह बताया जाता है कि यदि किसी को बाद में बच्चे की आवश्यकता है तो आपरेशन को खोला भी जा सकता है। सेक्रिन बभी तक इस चीज को देखा नहीं गया

है हमनुस्तान के किसी भी कोने में या किसी भी दवाखाने में या किसी भी चिकित्सालय में। शायद किमी ने इस प्रकार का प्रयास नहीं किया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोब्य इस पर प्रकाश डालें अपने उत्तर में कि कहीं इस प्रकार का प्रयास किया गया है और यदि किया गया है तो क्या वह सफल हुआ है।

जो आपरेशन करवाते हैं उनको जो इनाम दिया जाता है उम्मी राशि अलग-अलग राज्यों में अलग-अलग है। गुजरात में पचास रुपये दिये जाते हैं, मध्य प्रदेश में 21 रुपये दिये जाते हैं, राजस्थान वाले कुछ और देते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें एकरूपता होनी चाहिए और एकरूपता लाकर डग कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित किया जाना चाहिए।

इस कार्यक्रम में कभी कभी अतिविमिततायें भी होनी हैं। पुलिम या शामकीय अधिकारी डरा धमका कर भी लोगों को आपरेशन करवाने के लिए मजबूर करते हैं। कभी-कभी कंवारा लड़का जो होता है उसका आपरेशन कर दिया जाता है। बूढ़ा आदमी जो मृत-प्राय होता है उसका भी आपरेशन कर दिया जाता है पकड़ कर। इस तरह वीं शिकायतें भी मिली हैं कि भिखरियों जो होने हैं, बैंगर होने हैं जो डधर उधर अटकते फिरते हैं उनको भी पकड़ कर उनका भी आपरेशन कर दिया जाता है। इससे आम भावनायें खराब हो जाती हैं। इस में जैमा एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा काफी ब्रह्माचार भी होता है। अगर इस तरह वीं बातें होती रहीं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा यह जो कार्यक्रम है और जो राष्ट्र के हित में है, इगके प्रति लोगों के दिलों में जो आस्था है वह समाज हो जाएगी और हमारा जो उद्देश्य है वह पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा। इसमें सुधार होना चाहिए। स्थानीय जो एजेंसियां हैं, आम पंचायतें हैं, नगर पालिकायें हैं, सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्ता हैं, उनका महयोग इसमें लेना बहुत आवश्यक है बनिस्थित इसके कि पटवारी या तहसीलदार या यानेदार को इस काम में लगा दिया जाए। वे लोग घोम दिखाकर, जबर्दस्ती आपरेशन बगैरह

करवा देते हैं। इस जर्वर्दस्ती का यह परिणाम होता है कि लोग भयभीत होते हैं और उनका नुकसान होता है। इसमें भी सुधार होना चाहिए।

बहुत खुशी की बात है कि पिछले कुछ सालों से हमारे देश में मलेरिया जो कि एक भयंकर बीमारी है, इस पर काढ़ पाया गया। खासकर जो काश्टकार होते हैं, खेती करने वाले होते हैं, खेती के दिनों में मलेरिया फैल जाता है तो वे काम करने की स्थिति में नहीं रह जाते हैं और उनकी फसलें खाराब हो जाती हैं और उजड़ जाती हैं। कुछ समय तक तो इस मलेरिया रोग से हमें मुक्ति मिली। लेकिन अब फिर धीरे-धीरे भय होने लगा है कि मलेरिया फिर से फैल रहा है। यह क्यों फैल रहा है यह समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ शासन को इसकी रोकथाम करने के प्रयास करने चाहियें। हो सकता है कि डी. डी. टी. पाउडर जो छिड़का जाता है यह उनना अपरदार न होना हो। वैसे ही जाकर डम्पको इधर उधर फेंक दिया जाता है और वातावरण को खाराब कर दिया जाता है। या इसके कुछ और भी कारण हो सकते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस कार्यक्रम के बारे में सोचा जाना चाहिए। यदि दवायें ठीक नहीं हैं तो ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहियें कि दवायें ठीक ली जायें और ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए ताकि मलेरिया फिर से फैलने न पाए।

चेचक भी एक भयंकर बीमारी है, लेकिन इसकी रोकथाम के लिए वेहातों में जो व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं है। गांवों या विकासबद्धों में जो प्राइमरी स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र हैं, उनमें डाक्टर नहीं रहते हैं। हमने बिहार के बारे में पढ़ा है कि डाक्टर चार-चार साल से तनबचाह ने रहे हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने कभी काम नहीं किया है। मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और पूरे प्रदेश में यही हालत है। इस बात की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि जो लोग सेवा की भावना रखते हैं, केवल उन्हीं की नियुक्ति की जाए और मेडिकल कालेजों में केवल उन्हीं छात्रों को प्रवेश दिया जाए, जो आमे चल कर शासन के आदेश का पालन करें।

जो व्यक्ति कर्तव्यनिष्ठ नहीं है, उनको सेवा में नहीं लेना चाहिए।

या तो दवाखाने नहीं है और जहां है, वहां दवायें नहीं मिलती हैं, खासकर देहातों में। इसलिए दवाखानों में दवाई की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

बीमारियों का एक बड़ा कारण यह है कि देहातों में घरगव पानी मिलता है, कभी-कभी पीने को बीचड़ मिलता है। इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार वो यह प्रयत्न करना चाहिए कि प्रत्येक राज्य में कम-से-कम साफ पानी तो मिले और पानी ही मिले। आज कई क्षेत्रों में लोगों को चार पांच मील गे पानी लाना पड़ता है। गन्दा पानी पीने से बीमारियां फैलती हैं और उनकी रोकथाम के लिए दवाये भी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA (Puriha) : Sir, I rise to support the demands of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning. There is no denying the fact that much has been done to strengthen and develop this department. Many diseases like Malaria, cholera and smallpox had been eradicated from this country. So or 40 years ago hundreds of people were dying of malaria, cholera and other diseases. To a great extent, that has been stopped. The department of family planning is doing a lot of work in the urban areas but it has not yet reached the rural areas. Facilities are given by this department more to the people in the urban areas, whereas people in far off, remote villages are beyond the reach of such facilities.

Primary health centres and sub health centres are started in different areas but you will be surprised to learn that there are not adequate staff in them. In many health centres there are no qualified doctors, though it had been completed years ago. For the rural folk it is difficult to go to the headquarters hospitals and get admission there. Even if they get admission and hospitalisation, they have to pay some thing to the doctors and specialists concerned, without which proper care is not given to the poor peasants. Such is the case of the poor villagers and the Department is saying that doctors are not available in the rural areas. Doctors are not going there because they are not getting pro-

[Shri Debendra Nath Mahata]

per amenities and facilities there. But what is the use to produce such doctors at the cost of the public exchequer ? I have learnt that to produce one MBBS doctor Rs. 85,000 is spent from the Government exchequer. Even after spending so much of money he is not coming to the service of the poor villagers but he is either doing his private practice or sits idle at home and does some other job. I have learnt that in Calcutta about 4,000 doctors have neither started any dispensary nor they are doing anything and if they are given any chance to serve in the rural areas, they are our unwilling to go. What will be the fate of the poor villagers ? I think they will never get any doctor.

There is a provision for more medical colleges. There are already 97 and the number will go to 103 and 13,000 students are admitted. If at this rate the medical graduates are produced and if they are unwilling to serve in the villages, how and of what type will the poor villagers get medical aid ?

I want to give some suggestions and bring to Minister concerned, that there must be some short term programme and in that programme it may be that before giving admission in the medical colleges there should be certain conditions. There will be certain terms that after passing the course from the medical colleges, after taking the degree, they should at least spend three to five years in the rural dispensaries. Otherwise, they should not be given such a degree at all. If that be the case, then and then only they can go to the rural side. Another suggestion is, if it is not possible then the medical hospitals, medical colleges or even medical schools may be started in the rural areas or suburban areas. The people or the students from the rural areas—those who are poor students and they could not get the better chance of study—can get admission in these schools and colleges. In this connection I would like to suggest that Licentiate Medical Faculty (LMF) may be introduced as it was earlier. After passing Matriculation or Higher Secondary if four years course is given, then thousands will be educated and they will serve in the rural areas. In the Engineering colleges, there are certain courses like Assistant engineers or overseers course. In the polytechnic institutions Matriculates are given training for four years and they are working in the suburban areas.

Sir, instead of getting better medicine, better treatment, villagers are getting nothing. The sort of LMF course may be introduced so that more licentiate doctors may be produced and they will be able to serve the poor villagers. Short term courses in the regional colleges may be introduced. (Midnapur) (West Bengal) people are trying for a medical college but they are not getting it. Purulia, Bakura and other backward area people do not get a chance of admission in medical college in Calcutta. No seat is there at all. So, even the first division students did not get admission in those colleges. It is not possible for those backward area in India to get doctors to give them service. In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the Minister concerned that such steps should be taken so that minimum medical facilities be given to the poor villagers. There are Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine, yoga and natural system of medicines. These cheaper systems may also be introduced. In South India there is a kind of treatment. It is known as electrified and atomised herbo medicinal system or harbonal medicine by which poor people can get good medical service. I have seen, Sir, if such cheap medicines are served in the rural areas, most of the people will be benefited.

So far as Unani Ayurvedic system is concerned, there is one Ayurvedic dispensary in Jhalda—Ramchandra Ayurvedic Dispensary. He has a herb garden. Forest herbs are cultivated and most valuable herbs are being sold and they are preparing such medicines which are of great benefit to the villagers.

13.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

So, such a type of private ayurved, unani and other systems of medicine should be encouraged, so that the poor people may get treatment at a minimum cost.

Coming to rural water supply, water is the main source of diseases. After 25 years of independence, we have still not been able to give even pure water to most of the villages. Under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, there was a survey conducted which revealed that in water supply about 75 per cent of the urban people have been covered and 40 per cent have sewerage facilities. But in India there are 565 lakh villages. 20,000

villages had been provided with pipe-water supply upto 1971. Out of the remaining, about 455 lakh villages have some kind of water supply like hand-pumps, wells, etc. This still leaves 90,000 villages where water is not available within a depth of 50 feet or within a distance of one mile. Even after 25 years of independence, we are not able to give even pure water to drink to the poor people. The scheduled castes and scheduled tribes cannot get water from the well meant for high caste people. In Delhi we are seeing water springs and fountains even in winter. In districts like Purulia, Bankura and Midnapore which are hard rock districts, the geological survey has stated that no tube-wells can be sunk. When 50,000 refugees came to Chhara in Purulia District, about 200 tube-wells were dug. UNICEF supplied about 76 drilling rigs for digging the tube-wells. I suggest that such drilling rigs be used to dig tube wells in such districts where there is hard rock. Otherwise, those drought-affected districts will never get water. When we are saying "garibi hat to", if we do not supply even pure drinking water to the poor people, whether will we go? I wrote to the Prime Minister also. When refugees came to Purulia district, 200 tube-wells were dug each costing Rs. 2000 or 2500. Recently, the Chief Minister of West Bengal has declared that 300 wells having a depth of 50 feet will be dug. My suggestion is that such drilling rig machines may be utilised for this purpose. You will be astonished to realise that even in the drought-affected areas, Government does not know which department will supply water—the Relief Department or Agriculture Department or the Public Health Department. However, they have managed to supply water by trucks. It is very shameful to use the trucks for supplying water.

Regarding family planning, arrangement should be made for more propagation of this idea in rural areas by giving appointment to village girls among the poor scheduled castes and tribes people, after giving them proper training.

With these words, I support the Demands.

SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR (Gulbarga) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the demands for grants relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning. There is a well known saying that health is wealth—*सन्तुरस्ती हजार नैमत है।* So, it is

the primary duty of every citizen to keep up his health. When we compare ourselves with advanced and progressive States, we are not getting anything which is not unadulterated. Everything that we get, be it food, milk or even alcoholic drinks, we find them adulterated. There were so many casualties recently because of the distribution of adulterated liquor.

SHRI MADIURYYA HALDAR (Mathurapur) : Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may resume his seat. The bell is being rung... Now, there is quorum. He may continue his speech.

SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : The increase in the amount of expenditure of this subject shows the importance which government attach to this problem. In the First Plan they spent Rs. 140 crores, in the Second Plan Rs. 295 crores, in the Third Plan Rs. 250 crores and in the Fourth Plan Rs. 435 crores. In spite of that increased spending on the subject of health, what is the return that we are getting? The total number of beds available in the country is 269,825 and the number of doctors is only 1,38,528. So, the average will come to 2200 persons per bed. When we remember we have promised to give free medical aid to the entire country, if we go at the present speed it will require at least another 50 years. I do not know what we will do during this intervening period.

Coming to primary health centres, out of 5,142 centres 300 health centres have no doctors at all. There are 300 units where there is only one doctor when two doctors are needed. Here my suggestion is that the medical service should be made an all India service.

Secondly, the present condition of service of the doctors is really pitiable. Only today there was a news items in the *Times of India* that a lady doctor, her two compounders and a domestic servant were arrested because they have thrown the dead body of a married woman into a well. When this is the attitude of the doctors, what can we expect from them in the form of service to the nation? It is seen from this news item that police has framed a charge under section 304 read with section 201 of the IPC, that is, culpable homicide not amounting to murder. But it is actual

[Shri Dharamrao Alzalpurkar]

murder. So, the police have shown some concession and sympathy to that doctor. This shows that the police is also on the side of that lady doctor.

The other things that I want to suggest are, stoppage of private practice by all the doctors who are serving under the Central Government; provision of free medical treatment in the entire country; complete stoppage of foreign drugs; putting an end to Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 25,000 capitation fee.

Last year also I said that in this country there are certain private medical colleges where persons are running the commission agent's office; they are not giving medical education but are selling seats at the rate of Rs. 50,000 even. This capitation fee must be completely stopped and the Minister must make a provision for aid to be given to private institutions. They should not demand any money from the person who is in need of admission.

Then, my next suggestion is to give encouragement to local doctors against the foreign-returned doctors. Medical colleges may be opened in the rural areas. All the medical colleges and big hospitals are in the big cities only, whereas 70 per cent of the population is living in the rural areas. Medical facilities are not at all there for the rural people. So, the Government must consider that, if at all they want to establish medical colleges and big hospitals, they must be in the rural sector and not in the urban area or cities.

As far as rural water supply programme is concerned, there are 1,26,000 villages where water is not at all available within a radius of one mile as per the report itself. We are going to celebrate the silver jubilee of our independence but we are not supplying drinking water to the people. May I request the hon. Minister that it may be taken on a war footing and within six months or one year, water must be supplied to the poor people so that they should not face any difficult life.

In my constituency smallpox has reached such a height that nearly 100 people have died of it. Six persons have died of cholera and five persons of gastro-enteritis. The State Government is not providing any medicine. So, the Central Government should issue urgent instructions to take care of these people and send a mobile van to speed up inocula-

tion and to give the necessary medicines to all the persons.

Regarding family planning, we are not getting fruitful results because certain sections of the society are not observing family planning. It must be applicable to one and all. Only when it is applicable to all the sections of the people and they observe family planning, we can expect results; otherwise not.

I hope, the Ministry will consider my suggestions.

श्री जियाउरहमान अंसारी (उन्नाव) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री की डिमान्ड की ताईद करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ। इस मिनिस्ट्री को कि इम 25 माल के हमारी आजादी के दौर में बिना शुब्दा इसने बहुत मीं बीमारियों पर काबू पाया और इम बात की हकीकत से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि हमने मैंडिकल साइंस में बहुत तरक्की की, तुमाया तरक्की की। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ जो हमारी कमियाँ हैं और जिनकी तरफ खमूमियत के साथ तबज्जह दिनाना चाहता हूँ उनकी बुनियादी बजह हमको तलाश करनी पड़ेगी। गांधी जी ने जब नान-कोआपरेशन मूबर्मेट शुरू किया था तो तीन चीजों के खिलाफ उन्होंने नान-कोआपरेट किया था। बाहर का माल मत खरीदो, मत इस्तेमाल करो, अंग्रेजी दवाओं को इन्नेमाल बन्द करो और अंग्रेजी अदालत के सिस्टम का, ला एंड जस्टिस सिस्टम का बायकाट करो। और इसकी जगह पर देसी तरीक्य इलाज को अखिलायार करो। यह सच्चाई की बात है कि लाज माइम और टैक्नालॉजी के इम दौर में अगर हम उन नई मालूमात से फायदा न उठायें तो मुल्क की तरक्की की तरफ ले जाना होगा। लेकिन उसके माथ-माथ वह सिस्टम आफ मेडिसिन, जो हमारे मुल्क के सिस्टम आफ मेडिसिन है, और जिन्होंने इस मुल्क में काफी कारनामे किए हैं उनकी तरफ से हमारी आँखों का इस तरह से बन्द हो जाना, और दूसरी तरफ उस हृद तक तबज्जह न देना जिसके बहुत मुस्तहक हैं यह हमारे लिए मुनासिब न होगा।

क्या कर रहे हैं आप ? 25 साल के अन्दर, इतने असे की द्रुकृमत के बाद आज आप एक तो सब जगह डिस्पैसरीज नहीं खोल सके, आज भी देहात में आदमी दवाओं और दवाखाने के लिए तरसते हैं, और जहां दवाखाने खोले भी हैं उन जगहों पर कहीं पर डाक्टर नहीं हैं, कहीं पर नसेंज नहीं हैं, और कहीं पर कम्प्यूटर्डर्स नहीं हैं, कहीं पर दवायें महीं हैं, दवाओं के नाम पर रंगीन पानी आप लोगों को पिलाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । तो अगर आप इसी अंद्रेजी तरीकये इलाज के माध्य-साथ आयुर्वेदिक, यूनानी और होम्योपैथिक सिस्टम आफ भेडिसन को भी इक्वल फ्रूटिंग पर ला कर के, एक स्टैडडें पर लाकर के उन डाक्टर्स को ट्रीट किये होते तो आज होम्योपैथिक कालेजेज यूनानी और आयुर्वेदिक कालेजेज में भी काविल लड़के पढ़ रहे होते । लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो पाया ।

माना कि आपने गेलोपैथिक भिस्टम के बड़े बड़े मेडिकल कालेज खोले, आल इण्डिया इंस्टी-ट्रूट आफ मेडिसिन खोला, लेकिन 70 फीसदी जनता जो कि देहातों में रहती है उनको आपने किसके सुपुर्द कर दिया है। मैं यूनानी मिस्टम के बारे में दो, तीन गुजार रखना चाहता हूँ। एक तो इण्डियन मिस्टम आफ मेडीमन है, उस पर यकीन आपकी नजर गयी है, तीन मिस्टम आफ मेडीमन को आपने इण्डियन मिस्टम आफ मेडीमन ट्रीट किया—आयुर्वेदिक, यूनानी और सिद्धा इन तीनों को आपने इण्डियन सिस्टम आफ मेडिसिन कह करके एक ही साथ नस्ती कर दिया। हालांकि ये तीनों मिस्टम बिल्कुल अलग-अलग हैं। और जिम वक्त से इस इण्डियन सिस्टम आफ मेडिसिन को आपने रिकनाइज किया है तब से आज तक सिवाय आयुर्वेदिक एडवाइजर के सरकार ने किसी यूनानी या सिद्धा वाले को एडवाइजर मुकरंर नहीं किया। इसकी मैं मांग करता हूँ, और चाहता हूँ कि यूनानी सिस्टम आफ मेडीसन के लिए एक अलग गेड-बाइजर होना चाहिए।

मिनिस्ट्री ने पालियामेंट में एश्योरेंस दिया था आनरेबिल मेम्बर्स को कि सी० जी० एच० एस० के तहत युनानी डिस्ट्रिक्ट्सरीज भी खोली जाएंगी

लेकिन एक भी डिस्पेंसरी आपने यूनानी की नहीं खोली, जबकि पालियामेंट में लोगों ने प्रांग की भी और आपने भी कहा था। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप एक, दो डिस्पेंसरी खोल कर देखें। साथ ही एक ऐडवाइजर भी सरकार यूनानी के किये अलग रखें। उस सबजेक्ट को पढ़ाने के एक स्टैडर्ड हो, साथ ही उसके आप सारी मोहन साइंस भी पढ़ायें। लेकिन उसके साथ यूनानी सिस्टम आप मेडिसिन को पढ़ें। उसके लिए टेक्स्ट बुक्स हों और उसके लिए अच्छा तरीके इलाज हो। अगर ऐसा हो जाएगा तो मेरा यकीन है कि यूनानी सिस्टम आप मेडिसिन पुरुनी बीमारियों पर भी कारनामे हासिल करके दिखा सकता है, जिसमें आपका मोहन सिस्टम आप मेडिसिन फेल कर जाएगा। उसकी सुपीरियोरिटी सर्जरी में मैं मानता हूँ। लेकिन क्रानिक डिजीजेज में उसकी सुपीरियोरिटी मैं हरगिज नहीं मानता। क्रानिक डिजी-जेज में मैं होम्योपैथिक इलाज को बेहतर समझता हूँ, यूनानी इलाज भी बेहतर इलाज है।

श्री अरविंद नेताम (काकेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इम विभाग के अनुदानों की मार्गों का समर्पण करता हूँ। आदिवासी धोतों में चिकित्सा सुविधाओं की ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मैं मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले से, जो आदिवासी क्षेत्र है, आता हूँ। यह जिला मोलह हजार वर्गमील का है। इम शासन की नीति है कि एक जिले में एक मुख्य अस्पताल होना चाहिए। मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ जिले ऐसे हैं जो 1500 वर्ग मील में हैं और कुछ जिले ऐसे हैं जो 16,000 वर्गमील में फैले हैं। लेकिन सभी जगह पर एक ही मुख्य अस्पताल होना है। मेरा शासन से अनुरोध है कि मध्य प्रदेश के खास कर दो जिलों बस्तर और सरगांजा में एक ही मुख्य अस्पताल होने की वजह से चिकित्सा संबंधी या मेजर आपरेशन मम्बन्डी सुविधाये पर्याप्त नहीं कही जा सकती। इमलिंग वहां पर जो चिकित्सा सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं उनका विस्तार होना चाहिए। खासकर बस्तर में जिला स्तर का एक अस्पताल होना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं के उपयोग का सवाल है, आदिवासी धरों में यहाँ बात सही है कि उनका उपयोग ठीक ढंग से वहाँ के लोग नहीं करते। इसके मुख्य कारण वहाँ पौला अनन्विष्टास है और अशिक्षा है। शासन

को आदिवासी धर्मों के लोगों को इसकी ओर आकर्षित करने के लिए और प्रयास करना होगा। तभी उनका समुचित उपयोग हो सकता है, नहीं तो ज्ञान फूंक की जो रीति है आदिवासी धर्मों में वही चाल रहेगी।

मैं एक और समस्या की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मेरे जिले में नारायणपुर तहसील के कोयलेबेड़ा ब्लाक है-डॉक्टर्स्टार्म में और बीजापुर के उमर ब्लाक में दो प्रादूरमी हैल्प सेंटर हजारों रुपयों की लागत से बनाए गए लैकिन उनमें अब तक न डाक्टर पहुँचे, न तर्म पहुँची, न कम्पाउन्डर पहुँचे और न दवायें पहुँचीं। आज हजारों रुपयों की लागत से बनी बिल्डिंगें बेकार पढ़ा हुई हैं। इसी तहसील से फैमिली प्लानिंग के बास्ते भवन निर्माण किया जा रहा है। मैं शामन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो यिन्हिंग आप बना कुंक है क्यों न उमका उपयोग फैमिली प्लानिंग के लिए किया जाए ?

एक बात मैं परिवार नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। जैसा परिवार नियोजन मेरे जिले में हो रहा है, मैं बिल्कुल उससे संतुष्ट नहीं हूँ। मैं इस पक्ष में हूँ कि परिवार नियोजन हो, पर जिम ढंग से भगकार भेरे जिले में उसे चला रही है उस तरह से नहीं होना चाहिए। कुछ दिन पूर्व न्यास्थ मन्त्री महोदय ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा था कि परिवार नियोजन जब किया जाएगा है वह किसी दबाव में लाकर नहीं कराया जाना। वह महसूति से कराया जाता है। परन्तु भेरे जिले में यह बात निश्चित है कि या तो गरीबी के कारण कराया जाना है या फिर दबाव में कराया जाता है। अब की बार भेरा जिला परिवार नियोजन के भासले में प्रथम रहा जबकि अन्य चिकित्सालयों के सम्बन्ध में मुश्किल से 30 आदमी अस्पताल के दर्शन करते हैं। वहाँ पर तो सारे मध्य प्रदेश में परिवार नियोजन का रिकार्ड हो गया। जो तरीके आज वहाँ अपनाये जा रहे हैं उनसे पुलिस बाले और दूसरे लोग भी कायदा उठाते हैं। इस का एक कारण और भी है। शासन की तरफ से निर्देश है कि

हर सोशल वर्कर को निश्चित मात्रा में फैमिली प्लानिंग के कैसेज देने होंगे । इस कारण सोशल वर्कर जा कर लोगों को मजबूर करते हैं कि वह फैमिली प्लानिंग करायें । यह चीज नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

श्री कार्तिक उरांव (लोहारडगा) : 15 वर्ष के बच्चे का भी हिसाब किनाब कर दिया गया ।

श्री अरविंद नेताप : मेरे निवाचित क्षेत्र में एक अविवाहित आदिवासी लड़के की नसबन्दी की गई, जो अपने माता-पिता से प्राप्ताव मन्नाना थी । इस हंग से जो कैंबेज हो रहे हैं उन की ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए । पिछले महीने मेरे निवाचित क्षेत्र में जव टाक्टर लोग आपरेशन करने के लिए गए तो महिलाओं ने उनका धेराव किया और उनको मजबूर किया कि वह आपरेशन न करें । यह तरह से लोगों में परिवार नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में गलतफहमी पैदा होनी है ।

एक और बात भी हमसों देखने में मिलती है । एक तरफ तो आप नसबन्दी के लिए 10 रुपये देते हैं दूसरी ओर जो सामान्य चिकित्सा है उसमें इजेक्शन देने के लिए 5 रुपये लिए जाते हैं । यह अन्तर उही होना चाहिए । आप नौर में यह देखा गया है कि हर जले में व्यासकर आदिवासी शेत्रों में जहां द्वाओं की सुविधा नहीं चाहिए, इस सम्बन्ध में वड़ी कंजूमी की जाती है । लेकिन जव कभी नसबन्दी करते हैं या फैमिली प्लानिंग करते हैं तो उसमें भी कंजूमी की जाती है । एक चीज और भी देखी गई है कि जिले में जव कोई नसबन्दी करता है तो उसको दम रूपये दिये जाते हैं, लेकिन दूसरे जिलों में नसबन्दी के लिए हर एक को 20 रुपये दिये जाते हैं । यह जो अन्तर किया जाता है, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई ।

अन्त में मैं कुछ डी डी टी के सम्बन्ध में ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ । बस्तर जिला जलदायु के लिहाज से मलेरिया-युक्त है लेकिन

अभी तक उस जिले में मलेरिया अधिकान असफल रहा है । इसका जो भी कारण हो, परन्तु शासन को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए । अभी तक जो प्रयास किया गया वह विल्कुल असफल रहा । हो गकता है डी डी टी में कुछ खाराची हो या फिर और कोई खराची हो । मेरे जिले में जगह-जगह पर डी डी टी छिड़काओ, मलेरिया भगाओ जो नारा लिखा हुआ है । क्या नारा लगाकर ही आप मलेरिया को भगायेंगे ? यह चीज नहीं होनी चाहिए । आप इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करके कदम उठा भानते हैं ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first let me thank the hon. Members who have taken part in the debate and shown keen interest in the functioning of this Ministry.

Some of the criticisms and comments, friendly, critical and bitter, helped us in realising some of the deficiencies and defects in the functioning of the Ministry. We are all thankful to them.

Several points have been raised but some of them deserve special mention. Speaker after speaker have pointed out with sufficient detail and information regarding the not so satisfactory condition of health facilities and other medical facilities in the rural areas, the scarcity of drinkable water supply in the rural areas and also the problems of adulteration of food and drugs. So, I think before we take up the other specific points raised by the Members, better we say something on these big problems which have very much relevance to the public health as a whole.

It is true, Sir, that we could not cover all the rural areas with adequate health facilities but we humbly claim to have achieved a lot in the last two decades. It was said that many of the primary health centres were without doctors. I think certain figures must be of some interest to Members. Only 179 primary health centres are without doctors out of 5131. It is not a big figure. (Interruption) I repeat it. Out of 5153 primary health centres, it is only 179 which are without doctor. This is all-India figure and fluctuates over the time. In the year 1960

[Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya]

there were nearly 20% primary health centres without doctors. In 1971 it is only 3.4% primary health centres without doctors.

14 hrs.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Last year also the criticism was that about 200 primary health centres were without doctors and this year also about 200, as you have just now said. Is it the case that they are of the same hospitals or the same centres ? What is the position ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : I have said already and I repeat it again : It is a fluctuating figure. I don't say we have achieved complete success, but we have achieved some success. Out of many blocks there are only 250 CDP blocks without primary health centres and rest are covered by primary health centres. The number of primary health centres functioning in the country is 5131. 250 are without any primary health centre. This is not an encouraging figure, I admit. In the Fourth Five Year Plan we want to have 5400 primary health centres and 40,000 sub-centres. Our plan provision is Rs. 32.51 crores. It is a big problem. It requires lot of money. The question therefor boils down to the availability of resources. So far as our awareness of the problem is concerned, I would beg to submit that, the Ministry is quite alive to the gravity of the situation and we have made a projection about what we want to achieve in the next 20 years. We have now 5400 primary health centres. By 1992, we propose to have another 10,600. That will be the achievement. I am talking about perspective planning. We have studied the problem. Actual achievement depends upon the availability of resources and we would have been glad if more funds were given to us at the instance of hon. Members, so that we could achieve our target more quickly. Out of every five primary health centres which we propose to upgrade one primary health centre to a 25-bed hospital. That is, by 1992 we shall have 400 primary health centres will be upgraded to 25-bed hospitals with three disciplines, namely medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology, and we propose to equip all these with laboratory and X-ray plants. And these will be linked with taluk, tehsil and district hospitals.

There is a current thinking about the matter in the Ministry which, I think, is worth placing before the House. It is a new thinking, and we have not yet arrived at a final decision. Because it is a very big issue concerning the medical care of the population of the rural areas all over India. A proposal to provide medical service to the entire rural areas in the country within as short a time as possible, say, about three or four years, by utilising the service of registered medical practitioners in Ayurveda, Unani, Sidha and homoeopathy after giving them a short training for a period of about four months is under the active consideration of our Ministry. The training will include diagnosis and treatment of common ailments, immunisation, health education, elementary physiology and anatomy, apart from administering first aid in cases of emergency and taking serious cases or sending them to hospitals. We want to set up this kind of link hospitals from primary health centres to the tehsil and taluk and district hospitals. There will be a chain of hospitals linking all these centres and the medical facilities and services available there. The intention is that Ayurvedic, Unani and homoeopathic doctors will after the training be given a kit-bag containing medicines for the common ailments. Before launching on the scheme in a big way in the entire country, it is planned to undertake a pilot project during the current year on the lines indicated above, in 29 districts distributed over 21 States excluding the Union territories, for the time being. After watching the results achieved from this pilot project for a minimum period of six months, the scheme will be introduced with suitable modifications, if necessary, in the entire country. The cost of the pilot projects is estimated at about Rs. 2.6 crores, and the scheme for the entire country at about Rs. 180 crores spread over a period of three or four years. The calculation at this stage is bound to be more or less approximate.

We are painfully aware of the magnitude of the problem, but we thought that we must do something about it and quickly so, because we could not wait for a long period. Although we have long-term perspectives and projections, we thought that we should do something about it as quickly as possible, and this is our Ministry's answer to the criticisms and the demands of the hon. Members in this respect.

Hon. Members have also rightly pointed out the very sad story and plight of the rural people regarding drinking water. From the First to the Third Five Year Plan, we have spent in total a sum of Rs. 130 crores for rural water supply. I confess that it is a very poor sum in relation to the demand and...

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone) : How many villages are covered by this amount?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : I shall be giving the figures presently. In the Fourth Plan, we have come up with Rs. 125 crores. So, by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, we would be spending a sum of Rs. 255 crores on this plan. You will see that while in the last three five year Plans and 3 annual plans we spent in total Rs. 130 crores, in this one plan alone, we have proposed to spend Rs 125 crores and about 29,000 villages will be covered with piped water supply. That shows how keen we are to give due importance to this particular project. By the Fourth Plan, approximately, 41 per cent of population will be covered by some form or other of reasonably safe drinking water supply.

Even then I confess we will leave some 90,000 villages which might be called scarcity villages and some 62,000 villages which will be suffering from health and chemical problems in the sense that they do not have a good source of potable water. Out of a total of 1,50,000 villages, we hope to cover only 28,000 in this Plan period, leaving a balance of 1,24,000 villages. I think it is a pretty serious situation, but we are trying our best subject to the almost permanent condition of availability of resources.

To provide drinking water to all these 1,24,000 villages, we need Rs. 565 crores which is a very big sum and not easily forthcoming.

SHRI R. V. BADE : This amount is passed on to States. Has the Centre got any check about how it is spent?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : Yes, we are checking.

In view of the fact that the money at our disposal is not enough to meet the demand of the people of the rural areas, besides the plan allocation of some Rs. 38 crores in this Plan

for the year 1972-73 we have provided another Rs. 20 crores outside the plan provision for meeting the demand.

Even if we get some Rs. 565 crores in the next five or six years, we can make some sort of drinking water supply available to the rural areas. Even then the sort of water we would be able to make available is not absolutely pure, safe in the strict medical sense. This assessment does not include making water safe in the rest of the villages where the total expenditure is expected to be of the order of Rs. 1250.0 crores I quote this almost astronomical figure only to highlight the difficult situation we are facing in respect of financing this very sensitive area of public health. But the Ministry is quite alive to the gravity of the problem and responsive to the demands voiced by hon members from all sides. Besides the plan provision of Rs. 38 crores, we have come forward with another Rs. 20 crores to meet the demand to the best of our ability.

Several hon. members spoke about an All India Medical Service. Our Ministry itself is keen to have it. But you know we cannot have it unless all the States agree. Technically perhaps it is correct that the Central Government on its own can constitute such a service, but for the success of the scheme, we need the willing cooperation of all State Governments. We have sounded all the State Governments ; only three or four are not yet willing. We have again written to them urging upon them to reconsider their reluctance to co-operate with us in this matter. We thought that professional mobility which might result from the constitution of this service would help the young medical graduates and also help our national integration. So, both from the point of view of professional mobility and national integration, we thought that it is high time that we had a sort of all-India medical service. I would request the hon. Members, through you, Sir, to urge upon their respective State Governments to realise the importance to the changing circumstances of the nation that we should have such a service to the benefit of all concerned, both the consumers and the producers of the medical services.

Sir, in this context, we have been facing a sort of paradoxical situation. On the one hand, we are being reminded, and perhaps correctly so, of the unemployment among

[Prof. D. P. Chaitopadhyaya]

doctors. On the other hand, the hon. Members are pointing out the non-availability of medical personnel in the rural areas. So, it requires a little reflection to realise the cause ; the cause is as you may be aware, very simple ; it is the irrational distribution of the medical services and personnel in the country as a whole. In the rural areas, where 80 per cent of the people live, only 20 per cent of the medical personnel including the junior-most are trying of meet the increasing needs and demands. By contrast, in the urban areas, where only 20 per cent of the nation's population live, there are 80 per cent of the doctors including the best and seniormost ones. This paradoxical situation cannot be avoided unless and until we put some constraints. I think the constraint should be democratic and rational, well-considered, but constraint nonetheless, so that this irrational distribution can be at least partially remedied in the interests of the nation as a whole and in the interests of the weaker sections of the rural society.

Having this national requirement of the poor people, in particular, in view, some States like Maharashtra and Orissa have now decided to take a sort of bond from the new entrants to the medical colleges who, after the completion of their course, will be required to serve in the rural areas for two or three years at least. I am glad to know that some other States also like West Bengal are thinking along these lines. I wish many more States—why not all—should think this line and see that they do their best in remedying this irrational distribution of medical services and personnel in the country as a whole.

Several hon. Members have said something about the problems regarding food and drug control, air pollution, water pollution, etc., etc. It is in this context that I might perhaps add more to what I have said, regarding the necessity of putting some sort of democratic constraint on the distribution, production and consumption of medical and health facilities in this country.

There is a line of thinking ; I say it is just a line of thinking, for, nothing has been decided as yet finally ; Several hon. Members have also talked to me in private that there should be some sort of rethinking on the constitutional position of the Central Ministry

vis a vis the health and medical services and requirements of the nation. Because, the things like food and drug control, air pollution, water pollution, environmental control, etc., are national issues. These issues do not concern any particular State in isolation from the rest. So, these problems can be combated effectively only when a unified national strategy has been evolved. It has been rightly pointed out by hon. Members that unless foodstuffs, and particularly drugs are pure, it poses a health hazard to all of us. It may prove fatal and in many cases they did prove fatal.

With the growing industrialisation of the country, the problem of air and water pollution comes up. The Ministry on its part is doing its best. But to fight this problem, as I said, we have perhaps reached the time when we must think in terms of evolving a national strategy.

During the debate hon. Members have raised many specific points, not covered by the reply to general points that I had given. For example my friend Mr. Ramakrishna Reddy said that because of the success of family planning in Tamil Nadu, they were losing Lok Sabha seats. It has also been said that if some communities or sections of the population resort to family planning and others do not, the former loses *vis-a-vis* the latter. Facts available do not bear out this contention. Tamil Nadu is currently averting about 2.2 lakh births annually, based on the performance during 1971-72. Unless Tamil Nadu annually averts 13.7 lakhs births more than the other States, not a single Lok Sabha seat will be lost on account of the family planning programme... (An Hon. Member : Have they come to that ?)... Not yet. The statistical gap between what they are doing now and what they should do to start losing that seat is very big enough, in fact big enough to save them for a decade... (Interruptions.)

Dr. Melkote felt that the systems of Indian medicine are being neglected. Perhaps he is not aware that we are doing a lot for the promotion of Indian systems of medicine... (Interruptions.)

SHRI R. V. BADE : Is the Minister intervening ? Will any other Minister reply ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is the reply of the Minister to the debate.

SHRI R. V. BADE : Where is the Cabinet Minister then ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister has given the responsibility to him ..(Interruptions.)

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : An autonomous Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy has been constituted by the Government.

AN HON. MEMBER : Are you spending anything on yoga ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : A lot. Are you interested... (Interruptions) This council was started and is effectively functioning from 1st December, 1969 and its financial target for the year 1971-72 was Rs. 55 lakhs. This year we have provided 84 lakhs. This shows that we are taking keen interest in the functioning of the Council responsible for the promotion of the Indian Systems of Medicine.

Some hon. Members have said about the capitation fee. We agree that capitation fee should be abolished but the question is, Sir, it is largely a matter of under-graduate medical education which, as you might be knowing, is a State subject. We have expressed our displeasure with what result from taking Capitation fees. We have drawn the attention of the concerned State Governments about the unscientific and ill-equipped mode of teaching imparted by some of those institutes. But you would appreciate our difficulty in the matter. A lot of students have already obtained degrees from those medical colleges. A suggestion was made "why not derecognise those degrees?" It is a big problem of livelihood of thousands of youngmen. By one stroke of derecognition we will be putting them into immense difficulty for which they themselves were not quite responsible.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : It is to threaten the State Governments to improve the conditions.

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : We have drawn the attention of the State Govern-

ments what will be our mode of threatening them ? Certainly we have tried to impress upon them the seriousness of the problems resulting from the sort of degrees given by them and which are not quite up to the mark and the requirement of the academic standards laid down.

Mrs Thankappan has also said why do we not set up Ayurvedic University in Kerala ? Ayurvedic—for the reason any Medical University—that is to be set up by the State Government. In fact Gujarat has set up an Ayurvedic University. As far as we are concerned, we cannot on our own set up Ayurvedic University in Kerala. If Kerala Government comes and sets up a university and then ask for an assistance for higher education and research we will certainly consider their request. But on our own we cannot set up because of constitutional reasons.

Dr. Kailas has said that we should extend more help to Ayurvedic research, and I am glad to inform him that the number of institutions, units and departments of Universities receiving grants on this score are as many as 178 and we have also provided more than before this year on this Head.

Shri Halder from West Bengal has said about the inadequacy of hospital beds in West Bengal. I think, Sir, it is a common problem and not peculiar to West Bengal. But, incidentally, I would like to mention that last year at the instance of the Health Ministry, the Labour Ministry made available necessary money to the West Bengal Government for opening some new 2,800 beds for Bangla Desh refugees and others. But, unfortunately, because of not efficient mode of functioning of that particular Ministry at that time the funds which were made from the Central Government to the West Bengal for opening beds could not be utilised and, I am told, the money is being refunded because they could not spend it in time. So, instead of asking us, I think Mr. Halder would be doing the right thing if he draws the attention of the State Government and also sees that whatever little is made available that is properly utilised in time and that is not returned to the Central Government.

Mr. Parashar said something about food and drug adulteration. We have already said

[Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya]

we are doing our best about the matter. We have strengthened the Central Drug Laboratories and we have also asked the concerned State Governments to strengthen their drug control machinery. About cases of adulteration of foodstuffs and drugs, it may be pointed out that their number is going down. In 1965 it was 31 per cent. It came down to 24 per cent in 1968 and to 20 per cent in 1970. Perhaps we may humbly claim that although the problem of adulteration of food and drugs is there, it is declining.

My friend Shri Narendra Singh said that because of the corrupt practices associated with family planning, it should be scrapped altogether. I am prepared to throw away the bath-water but not the baby therewith. I would request him to listen to Prof. Mahajan who speaking just after him suggested that people who do not plan their families should be punished. The ministry is put into a slight difficulty because of some friends suggesting the scrapping of family planning and others suggesting that people who do not plan their families should be punished. We are following a via media, the golden mean.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDER : 5 per cent of seats in the medical colleges are to be reserved for students from other States. Has that decision been shelved or is it going to be implemented?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : We have written to the State Government about this matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : A number of cut motions have been moved by Dr. Laxmi Narayan Pandey, Shri Ramavtar Shastri, Shri Dasaratha Deb and Shrimati Bhargavi Thankappan. I will put all these cut motions to the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

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. 35, 36, and 117 relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning."

The motion was adopted

[*The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 35—MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

"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

"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

"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'."

14:34 hrs

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 78 to 81, 130 and 131 relating to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation 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.

during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Tourism'."

DEMAND NO. 78—MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,30,000 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 Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND NO. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AVIATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,72,33,000 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 Aviation' "

DEMAND NO. 131—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,95,72,000 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 Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND NO. 80—AVIATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,97,68,000 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 'Aviation'."

DEMAND NO. 81—TOURISM

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,61,00,000 be granted to the president *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West) : Sir while rising to speak on the Demand for Grants of this Ministry, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to what he said last year while replying to the discussion on the demands for Grants :

".....I look upon Indian Airlines not at all as one of the hon. Members said, as a luxury only for the very rich, but as a dire necessity in a country like ours which is now poised for economic development and administrative and political intergration."

After expressing this fair desire, what has been done during the year under review ? When the pointed attention of the Minister was drawn to this aspect last year he said :

"There was a very good suggestion made that we might consider..... that there

[Shri Biren Dutta]

should be an Indian Airlines base at Gauhati so that the operation in the Eastern sector can be more flexible and more effective."

We are passing through a difficult time in the north eastern zone. Our transport position has not at all improved. During the last one year we have not seen any improvement in the direction of lowering of the fair charges so that the common people can utilize these services as a necessity.

The Ministry has not looked into the problems of this area, which needs air service as an ordinary service for movement of people and goods to and from this area. One schedule service was started from Agartala to Silcher. We do not know why it has been discontinued. I want to know specifically from the Minister whether he is thinking of introducing a Janta service from Agartala to Silcher and then, later on, extend it to other areas.

You cannot make air travel within the reach of the common people by raising the fares. But in the name of fair charges you have raised the rates in all the routes. So, it will be seen that practical action is something quite different from what is said on the floor of the House. The air fare charged by the Indian Airlines being what it is, how many people, belonging to the middle class, not to speak of the common people, can afford to travel by air? Only very few people could do it. Although the hon. Minister has said that he will make air travel available to the common people, I am not very hopeful and I do not think it will come true.

Since the hon. Minister has said that he is interested in the welfare of the common people I will draw his attention to the condition of the class 3 and class 4 employees. Coming to the Indian Tourism Development Corporation, though the Corporation was formed about seven years ago, no service rules have been framed so far. The draft service rules prepared by the Corporation through a private organisation are still lying in cold storage. They are not taking any action on this as this will affect their interests.

The Corporation paid the interim relief, as recommended by the Third Pay Commission, after the lapse of five months. When the

second interim relief was recommended by the Third Pay Commission, the Corporation did not pay it to the employees.

About house rent allowance, at present the Corporation is paying 25 per cent house rent allowance to its employees in Delhi, Madras and Calcutta and 30 per cent in Bombay, provided the employees produce a certificate or receipt to that effect; otherwise, only 15 per cent is being paid. In cases of undertaking such as, the State Trading Corporation, Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, Food Corporation, Indian Oil Corporation etc., they are paying 30 per cent house rent allowance in Delhi and other A class cities. But this Corporation is not paying this to its employees.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All the time is exhausted in reading out from the report instead of making your point.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA : My point is that at least the Ministry should do this for the poorer section of its employees.

They have failed to give quasi-permanent status to their employees. The DGCA has not yet made quasi-permanent employees who have served for seven to ten years. In many cases Class IV employees have not got confirmation of their services. They remain temporary for a long time.

Even in the Department of Tourism there are employees who have served for more than ten years but they have not yet been made quasi-permanent.

I think, if the Minister cannot do good to the people and lower the fare charges, at least he must try to help those poor people who have been employed by his department. Let them, first of all, be benefited at least. After that we will be looking to the day when the common people, as he has said, will be benefited by this.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore) : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, tourism has become a very important industry all over the world. Today every country is running for more and more tourists to come to their country. India being such a large country, we have everything that any other country in the world has to offer for tourism. We have cultural, historical and natural facilities here. We have climates right

from the snow-capped mountains of Mount Everest to Cape Comorin in the south. We have the tropical climate of the Hawaiian Islands and we have the deserts of Las Vegas. We have in India everything that one possibly wants to see in the world.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : We have also got Khajuraho.

SHRI N. K. SANGHII : We have many other things. What I want to say is that anything that the world has, whether in Switzerland or in Spain or in Italy or in Southeast Asia or in Japan, we have in India. But, unfortunately, our tourism has not developed.

We have a dynamic Minister for tourism but possibly financial outlays on tourism are not there and today our whole tourism is being throttled.

What does the tourist want when he comes to India? He wants transport facilities so that he can travel from one place to another. He wants good hotels to suit his pocket so that he can at least stay in a clean and wholesome place. He wants reasonably good food and some entertainment to keep him busy and he wants to go round sight seeing. This is what he wants. But today we find that the foreign tourist is more allergic to come to India than he was in previous years. We have done quite a lot to develop tourism in India. There is no doubt about it. But we have to re-examine the whole structure to see what has gone wrong because of which our aspirations and targets have not been fulfilled.

If we go into the background of the Indian Airlines Corporation and Air-India, we find that against the anticipated profit of Rs. 1.75 crores to accrue to us during 1971-72, the Indian Airlines have already lost Rs. 4 crores up to December and our loss may reach up to Rs. 6 crores. There has been repeated disruption in the services due to labour unrest and so many new things which crop up, and the Indian Airlines is not able to get out of the morass. The other day there was dislocation due to the pilots' strike and now we find that the engineers have gone a 'go slow'. Any one who wants to go by Indian Airlines is struck up at the Airport for hours together. Today we look to the Ministry, to the Indian Airlines management. We ask them what is wrong, why

not settle the matter, but we find that there is no answer. I possibly feel that management, labour management, has been taken up in a particular manner.

When it was a matter of Indian Airlines pilots settlement, the whole thing was done into and something was given which may not have been warranted financially. Today when we find that the other services are wanting, there is so much thinking about it, but we are not able to do anything. All the more, we cannot lose sight of the basic fact that the Indian Airlines Corporation is going to lose heavily and the people are going to be put to lot of difficulties and inconveniences in the coming time,

One really wonders in the background of these financial losses what is the reason for the Air India operating in some of the internal routes. Is it that Air India has surplus capacity and that the Indian Airlines is wanting in capacity? The Indian Airlines used to fly a service to Kabul some days ago and used to earn foreign exchange. That has been given up. I have a statement by which I find that today Air India is operating in internal routes—Bombay-Calcutta, Bombay-Madras and Bombay-Bangalore. There should be some reason. It would be much better if we keep Air India separate as an international airliner and the Indian Airlines to work as an internal airliner. In this respect I would certainly feel that there should be two separate boards for Air India and Indian Airlines so that there is a new outlook for both the services—one as the international service to catch up with the standards of international competition and the other as the internal service giving service to the local population at a reasonable fare.

Today much has been wanting in the service and efficiency of Indian Airlines. If you want reservation for a connecting service, it is not available for days together. We do not have Telex services. They must have Telex services as early as possible covering practically all the aerodromes, so that wherever reservations are to be done, these services can be made available. Otherwise, so much time is wasted.

They are already running under loss and should not come up for another fare rise. May I, therefore, suggest this for consideration? Wherever we have two hours flight, possibly

[Shri N. K. Sanghi]

we should not have a meal there. It is not necessary that we should have a meal there. We may suggest that we can have it on payment of charges Or, one may get some coffee and pay for it rather than making it a ritual that every one must have it. It would save considerable expenses. The expenses on the Indian Airlines catering is much too heavy and the belly satisfaction is very little. (Interruption)

Peculiar difficulties have come to my notice. Foreigners wanted to exchange their international air tickets from Calcutta to Delhi via Banaras and Khajuraho and they were willing to pay the excess fare. But I was told that in Calcutta such tickets were refused to be exchanged by the Indian Airlines. It is a serious matter to be looked into.

Another problem is that we have possibly issued a circular by which we expect the foreigner, when he wants to buy an Indian Airlines ticket, to show some proof of his having exchanged foreign exchange or to pay in foreign exchange. This means that the foreigners have to carry the vouchers and also show the Passport and all those things. If a foreigner who comes here has to undergo all these formalities, really he will go and tell his friends there that this is the situation in India, 'you are being watched by the Customs ; you have to go through all the formalities ; if you want to buy an Indian Airlines ticket or a railway ticket, you have to show your currency book, Passport and all those things'. This really creates some difficulties for the foreigners. We should remove these small things. I do not want to bother the hon. Minister with big matters. But these small matters really matter.

Another thing is this. If you go to Calcutta for booking a ticket, nobody can get a ticket within less than an hour ; it may be 1½ hours and provided a seat is available. What can we do to bring some efficiency ? Can we not give some bonus for issue of more tickets ? Can we not give them some efficiency bonus ? The customer should be able to get his ticket in about ten minutes from the Airlines.

I would also like to draw the attention of the Minister about the Avro aircraft. The controversy has been going on for very long. We had many committees to look into it

Ramamurthi Committee, Arya Committee and so on. We would like to know why the Air Vice Martial Mehra Committee's report has not been put on the Table of the House. I am told that in Bombay to-day they carry a maximum load of 40,000 lbs as against permissible load of 44,000 lbs. In Madras, the Avros are carrying a load of 44,000 lbs whereas in Bombay the maximum load that the pilots are flying is 40,000 lbs. The matter should be really looked into and if there is anything wrong with the air worthiness and climb of this aircraft, necessary remedial action should be taken.

Regarding the question of new aircraft, we have been told that due to paucity of foreign exchange, we may not go in for Boeing 737 aircraft. We would like to really know what the Minister is going to do. We have to come to some conclusion soon for the purchase of these new aircraft. Unless we have the full complement that we need of the air-craft, we shall not be able to run these air services efficiently.

I have to say a word about the Meteorological Department. On the 16th October, the Meteorological Observatory at Poona had relayed a message of the incoming cyclone but it did not come. It was diverted. But when the cyclone did actually come on the 28-29th October, no such message was given and it was also not relayed by the All India Radio station, Cuttack with the result that people were taken by surprise and many lives were lost. Sir, cyclone causes a big human disaster and the meteorological observatories reports should be promptly relayed so that people can be forewarned of the incoming calamities,

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : I will not take much time of the House.

Thank you very much for giving me a chance. With these words, I hope the Demands of the Ministry will be passed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I want to draw the attention of the speakers from the Congress Party that the list that has been given to me is a very long list, with a rider that they may be allowed seven minutes each. I shall try to co-operate by calling the atten-

tion of the speaker by ringing the bell at the end of seven minutes and I hope that they will try to co-operate with their Whip and with their colleagues in the same Party by stopping when I ring the bell.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar) : I will not take much time of the House, I will make only one or two points.

The working of the Indian Airlines has gone from bad to worse. Apart from the financial loss to the tune of Rs. 6 crores last year, it has caused great hardships and difficulties for the travelling public. The delay in flights and long queues at the counters have become the normal and usual feature of the Indian Airlines. If you visit the Bombay Airport in the early morning at 5 O'clock, the schedule time for opening of the counter may be 6 O' clock but they are supposed to report one hour earlier and the passengers come one hour early and the counters open one hour after the schedule time. This is the daily feature at Bonibay and nobody cares to improve the things and in this way the flying passengers are put to great hardships.

Similarly, it is the case with the delay of the flights. It is said that it is because of the go-slow agitation of the Maintenance Engineers. But this factor accounts only for 2%. Only 2% of the delay is caused by the engineering force. There are other factors than this which delay the flight. So I would appeal to the Minister to ask the management to go into the causes for the delays and not just shirk the responsibility and fix it on the engineers there that they are going slow and not working properly. It is my impression that the other day the Minister has assured this House that the Government is ready to refer the dispute to arbitration. The constitutional means for settling of the dispute is arbitration or adjudication. Therefore, Sir, the dispute between management and the association should be referred to arbitration. The Engineers Association has agreed to refer the point of dispute between the management and the association to arbitration. Why the management does not agree to this just proposal of the union is a thing which I really fail to understand. I would request the Minister to intervene and ask the management to accept the reasonable proposal of the Union and refer this point to arbitration. Mostly it is regarding differential

between the different categories. There should be no objection to this proposal of the association to refer this point to arbitration. I would request him to go into this proposal of the association and ask the management to accept it because by going to arbitration it is not as if the management accepts the demand made by the association. As I have said, this is only a constitutional means for solving the dispute under the Industrial Disputes Act.

There are many attractive places in Gujarat of historic importance, of cultural importance which have natural surroundings, seacoast, hills, forest areas and the like. I would request the Minister to carry out the further surveys and to develop these places as tourist centres. This will help the development of tourism and will also help the local places which are neglected since long

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटिशाला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कुछ ऐसा सहस्रम करना हूँ कि जिनी मिरियग टूरिज्म की प्रावेंडम हैं। उसको मिरियग की तरफ से या लैनिंग कमीशन की तरफ से उननी मिरियमली नहीं लिया जाना। जो रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने पेश की गई है उसमें यह बताया गया कि चौथी फार्स्ट द्यर लैन के खन्म होने तक हम 4 लाख फारेन टूरिज्म उग मुल्क के अन्दर अटूस्ट कर पायेग, जबकि आज दुनिया इस सामने में किनी आगे धड़ चुकी है। जिस तरह में टूरिज्म अडम्स्ट्री विट्ट ही रही है उस मीरियमनेम के साथ हमारे लैनिंग कमीशन ने उसकी प्रायारटी नहीं रखी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह काफी बड़ी गलती की गई है और उसको सुधारना बहुत ज़रूरी है।

आप देखिये कि आज किन तरह से दुनिया में टूरिज्म बिल्ड हो रहा है। म्येन ने जो अपना टूरिज्म बिल्ड किया है उसके मुताबिक पिछले साल स्पेन में 30 मिलियन फारेन टूरिस्ट आए, इटली में जो उसकी टोटल इनकम है उसकी 46 परसेंट इस टूरिज्म से होती है। इटली की अपनी आवादी 25 मिलियन है, लेकिन पिछले साल 32 मिलियन टूरिस्ट दुनिया के द्वारे मुल्कों से उस मुल्क से पहुँचे।

[श्री सतपाल कपूर]

15.00 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

कम्युनिस्ट वल्ड को आप देखे। युगोस्लाविया में पिछले माल पच्चीस मिलियन टूरिज्म गए। बल्गारिया में भी इमी तरह से बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में टूरिज्म गए। सारी दुनिया में टूरिज्म को बिल्ड किया जा रहा है। इसको एक हंडम्टी के तौर पर, साइटिक वे आफ लाइक के तौर पर लिया जा रहा है। लेकिन हमारे यहां शायद प्लानिंग कमीशन ने उसको प्रयोरिटीज में नहीं रखा है। मिनिस्ट्री ने नरफ में जो कोणिके उम दिशा में हो रही है उनको मैं जानता हूँ। एक छोटा सा देश है ट्रूयूनिया। उसकी आवासी केवल दो मिलियन है। वहां पर एक मिलियन टूरिज्म पिछले माल गए। उनके छोटे-छोटे शहरों में, जैसे यहां अक्वर होटल हैं, ओव्राय होटल कंटनेटल हैं, अशोका होटल हैं, फार्म स्टार होटल हैं, उम तरह के होटल हैं। ये मैंने वहां देखे। दुनिया में टूरिज्म एक मूवमेंट के तौर पर बिल्ड हो रहा है। आपको भी इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। और प्लानिंग कमीशन को भी उसको बहुत सारियमंत्रम के नाम लेना चाहिए। और प्रायोरिटिज में उसको रखना चाहिए। मिनिस्ट्री ने जो डिमाइन रखी है, ये बहुत कम रूपये की है। फार्म टाइम्स इनको बढ़ा। जोने की जहरत है। ऐसा किया गया तब तक डंका स्ट्रक्चर जो बिल्ड करना है, वह बिल्ड हो पाएगा। यह केंश क्राप की तरह से है। जिस तरह से कैश क्राप को अगर बिल्ड करना हो तो उसमें पैमा लगाना पड़ता है और अगले माल उसका रिटर्न मिलता है उसी तरह से मिनिस्ट्री आफ टूरिज्म जो है इसको भी इनी दंग से रखा जाना चाहिए। और ऐसा किया गया तब आकर भारत में टूरिज्म हो सकेगा। आप लंका को देखें। भारत में ज्यादा टूरिज्म वहा जाने हैं। भारत में वे ठहर नहीं पाते। आपको देखना चाहिए कि टूरिस्टों को क्या क्या दिक्कते यहा होती है और उनको आप दूर करें। मैं समझता हूँ कि मिनिस्ट्री या टूरिज्म डिवलेपमेंट कार्डिल के माइन्ड में यह है कि उन्हीं टूरिस्ट्स को एट्रेंट करने की ज़रूरत है।

जो दो सौ डालर एक दिन में खर्च कर सकते हों। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो कंपेन्ट है यह गलत है। कंपेन्ट यह होना चाहिए कि जो पच्चीस या बीस डालर रोज खर्च करने की स्थिति में हो जैसे मूल्य है, स्टूडेंट्स हैं, जो दुनिया में घूम रहे हैं उनकी तरफ हम ध्यान दें। ऐसा हमने किया तो हम टूरिज्म को अच्छे दंग से बिल्ड कर सकेंगे।

एयर एण्डिया का जहा तक ताल्लुक है मैं उनकी मिशन की उनकी एफर्ड स की तारीफ करना है, मिनिस्ट्री की भी मैं तारीफ करता हूँ। लैसिन एण्डियन एयरलाइन्स के बारे में जो कुछ मेरे पहले के दो गायियों ने कहा है, उम्मे मैं गहरात है। एण्डियन एयरलाइन्स प्रोपरली मैनेज्ड नहीं है, मिन मैनेज्ड है। इसको कंट्रोल करने की ज़रूरत है, इसको एफिशेंट बनाने की ज़रूरत है।

भारत में टूरिज्म को एट्रेंट करने के लिए ज़ज्ञा तक मिल की बात है, मैंग ख्याल ऐसा है कि कोई दूरग देश नहीं है जो भारत के माध्य इस दगल में कम्पीट कर सके। इस बास्ते उसको बहुत प्रोपरली हैडल करने की ज़रूरत है। प्लानिंग दमीशन को भी इस तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। और जो प्रायोरिटी ज है, उनमें उसको रखा जाना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन डिमांड्स का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह (जहानाबाद) : मवसे पहले मैं मर्वी महोदय का ध्यान डम और खीचना चाहता हूँ कि एक अप्रैल वो इण्डियन इंस्टरेनेशनल एयरपोर्ट आथरिटी को लागू किया गया है। इसका ननीजा यह हुआ है कि जहा पहले एक आदमी काम करता था वहा उसी जगह पर अब लगभग चार आदमी काम करते हैं। लेकिन उसके बाबूद भी पहले के मुकाबले में उतनी एफिशेंटली नहीं होता है, ठीक नहीं होना है। पहले काम साफ होता था, लेकिन अब चार आदमी लगने के बाद भी काम ठीक से नहीं हो रहा है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि पालम ट्रांजिट लौज में से कारपेट को भी निकाल दिया गया है और अब वह पहले से भी गन्दा हो गया है।

एयर इण्डिया के चेयरमैन की आपने अभी बहाली की है। वह टैक्नीकल आदमी नहीं है। नान टैक्नीकल आदमी को उम जगह पर टैक्नीकल हैड की जगह पर बहाल किया गया है। ऐसा अगर किया जाएगा तो क्या आप समझते हैं कि मैनेजर्मेंट ठीक से चल पाएगा। पैमेजर्स को जो अमुविधाये होती है और जो दूसरे काम नहीं हो पा रहे हैं और समय पर हवाई जहाज नहीं चल पाते हैं, उसका कारण यही है कि टैक्नीकल हैड की जहाज जहरत है वहां आपने पता नहीं किया आधार पर नान टैक्नीकल हैड को बिठा दिया है। पहले आपने डी जी सी ए को एयर इण्डिया का चेयरमैन बनाया था लेकिन अब जो चेयरमैन बनाया गया है वह एक नान टैक्नीकल हैड है। बिना नेखा-जोवा किए हुए जो एक नान टैक्नीकल आदमी को चेयरमैन के पद पर बहाल कर दिया गया है वह गलत किया गया है।

कलकत्ता में आपकी बिल्डिंग बनी हुई है जहां आप हैड आफिस को रख सकते हैं; लेकिन आपने यह सबाल पैदा कर दिया है कि उमको दिल्ली में, बम्बई में या कलकत्ता में कहा रखा जाय। उस बिल्डिंग का नाम टर्मिनल बिल्डिंग रखा हुआ है। वह खाली पड़ी हुई है। वहां आफिस रखने की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। अलग से पन्द्रह हजार रुपया प्रति माह किराया लेने की बात सोची जा रही है। लाखों रुपये की जब बिल्डिंग बनी हुई है और वहां आफिस रख कर काम चलाया जा सकता है तो क्यों पन्द्रह हजार रुपया महीना किराया दे कर बिल्डिंग लेने की बात सोची जा रही है। आपके जो पब्लिक सेक्टर अन्डरटेकिंग घाटे में चलते हैं, उसकी यही बजह है कि आप फिजूल-खर्ची करते हैं।

हमने देखा है कि पालम एयरपोर्ट पर तथा दूसरी एयरपोर्ट पर आप चौकीदारों के स्थान पर इंडस्ट्रीयल सिक्योरिटी फोर्स के लोगों को रख

रहे हैं। वहां पर पुलिस का तथा दूसरे अरेंजमेंट हैं और पुलिस वहां देशरेख कर सकती है। लेकिन किर भी चौकीदार तथा दूसरे जो लोग काम करते हैं, जिनके खिलाफ किसी तरह की कोई जिकायत नहीं है, उनको हटा कर इंडस्ट्रीयल सिक्योरिटी फोर्स को लगा रहे हैं, इनकी क्या बजह है? इसकी बजह से लगभग 2 लाख 40 हजार रुपया प्रतिवर्ष आप इंडस्ट्रीयल सिक्योरिटी फोर्स पर खर्च करते जा रहे हैं। इसको बचाया जाना चाहिए और चौकीदारों से वहां बाम लिया जाना चाहिए।

पहले दिल्ली से कलकत्ता और कलकत्ता से दिल्ली पटना, दलाहालाद और राची होने हुए सुवह और शाम दोनों टाइम लेने चलता था। अब उमके टाइम में परिवर्तन कर दिया गया है। कलकत्ता से लेने सुवह 8, 9 बजे चलता है और पटना से 12 बजे के बीच चलता है। इसमें यात्रियों को अमुविधा होती है। इसलिए यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, कि दिल्ली और कलकत्ता में गहले ही तरह सुवह और शाम लेने चलता चाहिए।

पटना और गया में ट्रूफिल्टो के ठहरने के लिए अच्छी व्यवस्था नहीं है। पटना राज्य की राजधानी है और गया एक धार्मिक तथा ऐनिहार्मिक स्थल है, जहां देश-विदेश से यात्री आते हैं इसलिए दून दोनों स्थानों में ट्रूफिल्टो के ठहरने के लिए उचित व्यवस्था की जायें।

जो लेने पटना से राची और हावड़ा जाता है, उमको प्रदि-दिन गया में भी रोकना चाहिए, क्योंकि वहा देश-विदेश के यात्री आते हैं।

भिलाई और भोपाल की तरह बिहार में बोकारो के लिए भी जहा प्लाट लम रहा है, डेली सर्विस चालू की जाए। इससे दूनकम भी बढ़ेगी और लोगों को सुविधा भी होगी।

इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स में जो जेट लिए गए हैं, उमको दिल्ली से बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास तक चलाया जाए। चूंकि एक लेने में ढाई तीन

[श्री चन्द्रशेखर मिह]

सौ पैसेजर बैठ सकते हैं, इमलिए अधिक से अधिक पैसेजरों को आने-जाने में सुविधा होगी।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनदगाव) : मन्मापनि महोदय, मैं पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मकालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

मुझे इस बात का एहमास है कि आज एयर इण्डिया अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्पॉर्ट में कठिनाई अनुभव कर रहा है। इमलिए उमकी आलोचना करते की मेरी इच्छा दब गई है और मंबेदना की इच्छा प्रकट होनी है। संवेदना इसलिए कि एयर इण्डिया को घाटा हो रहा है।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री सतपाल बपूर, ने लक्ष्य और दृष्टिकोण के बारे में कुछ आश्वास देते हुए कहा कि वहाँ बहुत यात्री जाते हैं। ममार में दो विचार-धाराओं के यात्री होते हैं। आधुनिक देशों के यात्री पुरानन देशों की यात्रा करके उनकी मस्तुकियों के दर्शन करना चाहते हैं। चूंकि हमारा देश पुरानन है, उमलिगा आधुनिक देशों के यात्रियों के लिए दर्शनीय है। यूरोप आधुनिक और भोगनीय है। नावें और स्मीड़न आदि वहाँ के देशों में भोगनीय विचार धारा का प्रदर्शन होता है। इस लिए वहाँ अधिक यात्रियों का जाना और अधिक आमदनी होना स्वामानिक है। हम पैरिस और कोपन्हेंगन को भारत के समकक्ष नहीं रख सकते। ज्यादा से ज्यादा हम यात्रियों को खजुराहों ले जा कर इस देश की कला सूति कला और स्थापन्य कला—और सम्बूद्धि के दर्शन करा सकते हैं। इस जिजामा वो लेकर समार के जो यात्री यहाँ आते हैं, हम उनका स्वागत करते हैं।

जहाँ तक एयर इण्डिया के घाटे का सम्बन्ध है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बक्त हम ट्रांजी-जनल स्टेज में हैं। एयर इण्डिया में 100 करोड़ रुपये का कैपिटल इत्तेवेस्टमेंट हुआ है। जब से हमने 747 लेन लिए हैं, तब से हमें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्पॉर्ट वा सामना करना पड़ रहा है। खास तौर पर हमें अटलाटिक प्लाइट्स में स्पॉर्ट करनी पड़ती है। इस स्पॉर्ट में दर कम हुए हैं। जब से

जेम्बो जेट आए हैं, तब से कोई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमान सेवा नहीं है, बिसमें घाटा न हो रहा हो। उदाहरण के लिए पान एम को साठ मिलियन डालर का घाटा हुआ है।

हमने 747 के लिए श्रृंग डालरों में लिया था, जिसको हम चुका रहे हैं। इसके अलावा डैप्रीमियेशन, ड्याज और डेट की सर्विसिंग का बोझ हम पर है। चौथी पचवर्षीय योजना समाप्त हो रही है। मंत्री महोदय बड़े जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति हैं उनके तत्वावधान में विमान सेवा बढ़ रही है। मैं उन से बहना चाहता हूँ कि वह अगली पचवर्षीय योजना में 100 करोड़ रुपये नीं मांग करे। कहीं गेसा न हो कि पैसे की बम्भी के कारण, योजना में प्रावधान न होने के कारण इसको घाटे का सामना करना पड़े।

स्पॉर्ट में भोजन, समय की पाबन्दी और मिक्युराइटी आदि का बहुत महत्व होता है। मैं समार के बहुत में दशों में गया हूँ। अन्य एयर लाइन्स के मुकाबले म हमारी पायरलाइन, एयर इण्डिया का नाम ऊँचा है, वर्याच उसमें अच्छी सेवा, अच्छे भोजन और ठीक समय पर गन्धव्य स्थान पर पहुँचने के गुण विद्यमान हैं, जिसके लिए हम उमकी प्रशंसा करते हैं। यह घाटा आगे चल कर लाभ में पर्यवर्तित हो जाएगा।

इण्डियन पायरलाइन्स में घाटा इमरिंग हुआ है कि हमारी कुछ सौशल और पोलीटिकल व मिट्टेमेंस हैं। हम 737 को देश के सभी प्रमुख स्थानों और राज्यों की राजधानियों में ले जाते हैं। एयर इण्डिया 747 को दृष्टरेनेशनल सर्विस के हृत पर कलता और बम्बई ले जाता है और इस तरह गोटी पर लगा हुआ मक्खन एयर इण्डिया से जाता है। एयर इण्डिया और इण्डियन पायरलाइन्स के दो अलग-अलग विभाग होने चाहिए। उन्हें इकानीमिक फ्लाइट देनी चाहिए। इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स के 747 की जगह 737 या कैरावल को इन्ट्रोड्यूस करना चाहिए। तब घाटा नहीं होगा।

हमारे देश में हैंजा फैलने की अफवाह और बंगला देश की लडाई के कारण विदेशों से यात्री

कम आए। सरकार ने हैजा फैलने का खण्डन किया और बताया कि यहां पर बातावरण बहुत अच्छा है, तीन छतुएं हैं, समय पर पानी बरसता है और सर्दी तथा गर्मी होती है, सोना बाय और स्टीम बाय आदि सब प्रकार की सुविधायें हैं। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि हमारे देश में 7.2 परसेंट ज्यादा यात्री आए और इसके लिए हम मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देते हैं।

हमारा देश दर्शनीय है। यहां पर गरिमा, प्रतिष्ठा और संस्कृति है। हमारे यहां जो कुछ भी सांस्कृतिक जीवन की अनुभूतियां हैं और ये सभी कुछ हमें निसर्ग से प्राप्त हुआ है, सरकार को उसका विस्तृत प्रचार करना चाहिए।

यह संमार प्रचार का है, अधिक से अधिक प्रचार का है। आप सुविधायें देते हैं, उनका अधिक से अधिक प्रचार करना चाहिए, मैं समझता हूं कि इससे आप बाटे में नहीं रहेंगे। आप मुझे जेल भेज सकते हैं, मैं अच्छा सैलरीमैन हूं। आप फ्लीट खरीदिए, इस तरह से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थार्ड के लिए आपका डट कर मुकाबला करना चाहिए।

अन्त से मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो भी आप के लेवर डिस्प्लूट्स हैं, वाहे इन्जीनियर्स के हों या पायलेट्स के हों, एक स्थायी आधार पर उनको तय कर देना चाहिए। एक बात मैं इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स और एयर इण्डिया के कर्मचारियों से भी कहता चाहता हूं देश की आधिक स्थिति, देश की गरीबी, देश के बातावरण और देश के आधिक ढांचे को देखकर अपनी मांगे रखें। हम बहुत कुछ उनको देते हैं और बहुत कुछ देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन जब बाटा चल रहा है, तब तक उनको थोड़ा संयंस में काम लेना चाहिए और दोनों हवाई सेवाओं के कर्मचारियों में जो मांगों की स्पष्टी चल रही है, वह नहीं होनी चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं आपकी प्रशंसा करता हूं, आपके नेतृत्व में एयर इण्डिया और इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स बहुत लाभवानी और फलवानी होंगी और

आप दुनिया को एक बहुत अच्छी सेवा दे सकेंगे।

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem) : Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I would like to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

Recently the salary of the pilots has been raised from Rs. 4,500 to Rs. 7,500 and I understand that the Ministry of Finance has frowned upon this agreement with the pilots. Here, I would like to know whether the salary of the I.A.F. pilots engaged in the sacred duty of defending the freedom of the country has ever been considered for such a steep revision by the Government. I feel that the upward revision of the salary of the pilots without even considering the necessity for revising the salary of the I.A.F. pilots shows the discriminatory and partisan policy being followed by the Government. Similarly, there are 15,000 employees and 600 desk officers in these two air corporations. Have the Government ever given thought to the question of revising their scales of pay?

The Members of Parliament should be cautious in their criticisms of public undertakings like the Indian Airlines Corporation and the Air India—this is the suggestion of the Sen Committee. I don't know how the Sen Committee can arrogate to itself the authority of making such a wild suggestion. This suggestion in fact is treading upon the privileges of the Members of Parliament. I would like to request the hon. Minister to look into this question.

The U.N. Team, which recently visited India, has stated that the airfares in India are the highest in the world. The airfare from Sydney to London is lower than the fare from Sydney to New Delhi. If the airfares are reduced to some extent, then greater number of people in our country will take to travelling by air, which in turn will enable the airline to make profits. In a vast country of distance like ours, the airfares should be considerably reduced so that the people of the country will have another alternative means of quick transport. I would take this opportunity to suggest that arrangements should be made in all the airports in our country for taking the people in the air and giving them an aerial

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

view of the cities. The airlines can charge Rs. 10 or Rs. 20 for this purpose. This facility will be availed of by a greater number of people, poor people and middle class people, who cannot dream for their life to go in the air because of the prohibitive airfares.

I would like to point out here that one of the main reasons for the recurring losses in our airlines and also the principal reason for the exorbitant airfares is the huge salary paid to the pilots. In spite of that, the pilots take recourse to frequent strikes. I would like to suggest that a parliamentary committee should be appointed to go into the vexed question of salary and other amenities to the pilots and this Committee should be asked to find a permanent solution to this problem. The salary of the pilots continues to go up and the losses of the airlines are equally mounting up.

I pay my humble tribute for making Madras Airport as the international airport. The work that is being carried out there should be expedited. There should be a parallel taxiway in Madras Airport and I request the hon. Minister to pay his attention to this question. The people of Salem have their long standing demand of an airport at Salem. This question has assumed significance and importance because of the location of the Steel Plant at Salem. I am sure that the Ministry of Civil Aviation would have received a report on this matter. I request the hon. Minister to take preliminary steps in establishing an airport at Salem. There is also a rumour that the 'C' Class Airport at Vellore is likely to be closed. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that 'C' Class Airport at Vellore should not be closed.

The time-schedule of airlines from Madras to Delhi has got to be modified. The people coming from southern States like Kerala, Mysore, Tamil Nadu and Andhra are greatly inconvenienced by reaching Delhi at odd hours. The Members of Parliament are reaching Delhi at midnight. They have been repeatedly requesting that the time-schedule from Madras to Delhi should be modified. I am sure that the hon. Minister will look into this question and do the needful.

I would also like to suggest that Madras Airport should become a terminal airport. At least, some of Air India planes should start from Madras airport. Madras to San Fran-

cisco on the western coast of America overflying the Pacific Ocean is the new route that I would like the Air India to adopt.

Recently there was an air accident near Madurai in which many people lost their lives. In the interim report submitted on this accident, it is stated that because the aeroplane flew low to have an aerial view of Ayyappa's temple this mishap occurred. I think that this explanation is not correct. I would request the hon. Minister to investigate into this accident thoroughly.

During Fourth Plan, the allocation for Civil Aviation Department is Rs. 70 crores and during the first three years only a sum of Rs. 26.50 crores has been spent. What is the reason for this shortfall? Even after 25 years after our independence, we are in the unfortunate situation of importing all aerodrome equipment. I would like to know what steps have been taken to manufacture indigenously all the aerodrome equipment. The Fourth Plan has allocated Rs. 45.68 crores for aerodromes and I find that only Rs. 14.95 crores have been spent out of this allocation. I want the hon. Minister to explain the reasons for this slow pace of implementing plan targets.

With a view to promoting cultural tourism, plans are being formulated for certain places of tourist importance in North India and the U.N.D.P. and the U.N.E.S.C.O. have offered their technical assistance in this matter. I am surprised that not even one place of tourist importance and of cultural value in South has been chosen for this purpose. Mahabalipuram, Cape Camorin, Tanjore, Madurai, are places of great cultural heritage in South. Similarly, the Sravana Belagola Jain Temple in Mysore has a glorious history behind. There are many such places of historical importance in Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. None of them has been chosen for the purpose of promoting cultural tourism with the technical assistance of U.N.D.P. and UNESCO. I would take this opportunity of stressing the need for having an airstrip at Kanya Kumari which will be of great help to foreign tourists wanting to visit the southern most tip of our country.

You know, Sir, that the economy of Switzerland is mainly dependent upon tourism. Switzerland earns all its foreign exchange through tourism. The country has flourishing foreign trade on account of tourism. India has got great potential for attracting tourists from all over the world. India can also attain

a prominent place in the tourist map of the world. I would request that the talented hon. Minister of Tourism should spare no pains in developing to the utmost tourist traffic in our country. In Tamil Nadu, the places of tourist importance like Kanya Kumari, Courtallam Waterfalls, Ogenakal Waterfalls, Kodaikanal, Ootacamund, Ercot etc. should be paid adequate attention for development and I am sure they will be able to attract a great number of foreign tourists. In Tamil Nadu, the D.M.K. Government has undertaken the Coovum Improvement Scheme at a cost of Rs. 2 crores. When this scheme is completed, picnic boats will be plying on Coovum river and it will become the VENICE of India. The Central Government should extend financial assistance to this scheme meant to attract foreign tourists. I am not able to appreciate the reasons for dropping the proposal of *son-et-lumi.re* at Madurai temple. Similarly, it goes beyond any reasoning that permission to instal the statue of Raja Raja Chola inside the Brahmaeswara Temple at Tanjore. More than 100 temples in Tamil Nadu are under the charge of the Department of Archaeology of the Central Government. They are all temples which have great potential for attracting tourists. Inspite, they are not being maintained properly by the Archaeology Department. If this Department is not in a position to maintain them properly, at least in the interest of Development of tourism in the country, these temples should be handed over to the State Government, which is in a position to attend to the requirements immediately. I am making this suggestion in the interest of developing tourism in the country.

Vedanthangal, the oldest bird sanctuary in the country, is just 88 miles from Madras city. Thousands of beautiful birds from all over the world flock to this place, spread over 74 acres. In the year 1798 the British Government prohibited by an order the shooting of birds in this place. It is really regrettable that so far proper attention has not been paid to this place. I would appeal to the hon. Minister that this bird sanctuary, Vedanthangal, should be developed so that foreign tourists will visit this haven of birds from all over the world. In Tamil Nadu there is the greatest number of black bucks. I would take this opportunity to request the hon. Minister that the Guindy Deer Park should be developed into a tourist spot. Here, I would also

nate killing the wild life in the country seems to be reaching the point of extinction. For example, in Mysore 200 square miles of forest area have been destroyed and in Kerala about 120 square miles of forest area are under illegal occupation. I would appeal to the hon. Minister that preventive steps should be undertaken immediately so that our wild life is preserved for posterity.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) : I beg to move—

“That the Demand under the head Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to introduce Boeing flight to Bhubaneswar (1)]

“That the Demand under the head Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for Central assistance for Simlipal National Park in Mayurbhanj. (2)]

“That the Demand under the head Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to construct a Marine Drive from Konark to puri (3)]

“That the Demand under the head Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to develop Konark on the pattern of Khajuraho in Madhya Pradesh. (4)]

“That the Demand under the head Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to develop 3 Star Hotels at Bhubaneswar and Konark for tourists. (5)]

“That the Demand under the head Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be

[Shri D. K. Panda]

[Need to develop Chiloke as Bird Sanctuary along the pattern of Bharat Bird Sanctuary in Rajasthan. (6)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop Lalitgiri, Udayagiri and Ratnagiri complex in Orissa as tourist centres (7)]

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar) : I beg to move—

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100,"

[Need to develop the areas in Gujarat State for the attraction of the foreign tourists. (8)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Tourist and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up an international hotel in the State of Gujarat for the foreign tourists. (9)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check deteriorating operational efficiency of the Indian Airlines in recent years. (10)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inability to fulfil the demands of the Engineers who have been agitating for their wages. (11)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100,"

[Need for the introduction of air services on new routes. (12)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to nominate an employee's representative to the Board of Directors of International Airports Authority. (13)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for establishment of hotels and camping sites for tourists. (14)]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I beg to move—

"That the Demand under the head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to view the policy of bringing Accountants on deputation to the Department of Tourism from outside and instead adopt a policy of training Departmental employees in Cash and Accountancy in the Secretariat Training School and thereby encourage the Departmental employees to do hard work. (17)]

"That the Demand under the head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100,"

[Failure to give proper type of blankets to Chowkidars in the Department of Tourism. (18)]

"That the Demand under the Head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to shift Tourist Distribution Section from Faridabad to Delhi in interest of more coordination and efficient functioning of the Department of Tourism. (19)]

"That the Demand under the Head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100,"

[Need to promote educationally qualified class IV employees of the Department of Tourism to clerical posts in accordance with the instructions of the Department of Personnel. (20)]

"That the Demand under the Head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to amend the recruitment rules to the posts of LDCs for making provision for promotion of educationally qualified class IV employees of the Department of Tourism as per the orders of the Department of Personnel. (21)]

"The the Demand under the Head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to amend the recruitment rules for the posts of investigators in the Department of Tourism in accordance with the instructions of the Department of Personnel O.M. No. 2/43/71-CS(II), dated 23rd November, 1971. (22)]

"That the Demand under the Head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to reply to the large number of representations addressed to the Department of Tourism by the members of staff on matters vitally affecting them. (23)]

"That the Demand under the Head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to protect the interest of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working in the Department of Tourism in the matter of reservations provided for them under orders of the Government of India, thereby showing discriminatory treatment towards them. (24)]

"That the Demand under the Head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert at least half of the posts of LDCs into UDCs in the Department of Tourism keeping in view the nature of duties and responsibilities assigned to most of LDCs. (25)]

"That the Demand under the Head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to amend recruitment rules for the posts of Assistants in the Department of

Tourism and provide fifty per cent posts in the Assistant Grade for promotion of Departmental UDCs. (26)]

"That the Demnud under the Head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to cancel the nominations received from UPSC/Department of Personnel for the posts of Assistants in the Department of Tourism and thereby save low paid employees from being reverted. (27)]

"That the Demand under the Head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to revert back all Accountants working in the Department of Tourism on deputation to their parent offices and promote Departmental UDCs in the resultant vacancies and thereby remove acute stagnation in the grade of UDCs. (28)]

"That the Demand under the Head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100,"

[Failure to confirm LDCs in the Deprrtment of Tourism even though large number of them have completed more than 10 years of service. (29)]

"That the Demand under the Head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to convert temporary posts of LDCs in the Department of Tourism into permanent posts in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Finance. (30)]

"That the Demand under the Head Tourism be reduced by Ra. 100."

[Failure to convert the temporary posts of UDCs in the Department of Tourism into permanent posts in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Finance. (31)]

"That the Demand under the Head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to confirm temporary UDCs even though mor than four norma-

ment posts of UDCs are available in the Department of Tourism and have remained unfilled for the past several years. (32)]

"That the Demand under the Head Tourism be reduced Rs. 100."

[Need to confirm temporary class II and class III employees working in the Statistical Division of the Department of Tourism. (33)]

"That the Demand under the Head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to fill in substantively the permanent posts in the Statistical Division of the Department of Tourism created more than two years ago. (34)]

"That the Demand under the Head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to confirm temporary Class IV employees working in the Department of Tourism even though most of them have completed long years of service. (35)]

"That the Demand under the Head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to create posts of Selection Grade Daftries in the Department of Tourism as has been done by other Departments of the Government of India. (36)]

"That the Demand under the Head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to maintain properly the GPF Accounts of the Class IV employees in the Department of Tourism despite repeated protests from the Staff Union in this connection. (37)]

"That the Demand under the Head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give yearly GPF Account Statement to the class IV employees of the Department of Tourism since

1965, even though the grievance of the class IV staff on this account was several times brought to the notice of the authorities concerned. (38)]

"That the Demand under the Head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to create a post of Duplicating Operator in the Department of Tourism in lieu of the present practice of giving Rs. 5/- as special pay to a class IV employee to do the work of a Duplicating Operator. (39)]

"That the Demand under the Head Tourism be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to reply to the letters received by the Department of Tourism from the Staff Unions such as Central Government Clerks' Union and Central Government Class IV Employees' Association. (40)]

"That the Demand under the Head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to review the 'Officers-Oriented' staff pattern in the Department of Tourism on account of its utter failure and resultant inefficiency. (41)]

"That the Demand under the Head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fill the four posts of Investigators lying vacant in the Department of Tourism by promoting Departmental employees in accordance with the instructions of the Department of Personnel O.M. No. 2/43/71-CS(II) dated 23.11.1971. (42)]

"That the Demand under the Head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make payment to the staff of Department of Tourism on account of overtime allowance expeditiously. (43)]

"That the Demand under the Head Tourism be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to adopt a policy of ensuring expeditious payment to staff of Department of Tourism on account of OTA in place of the present policy according to which OTA is not paid to the staff for several months. (44)]

"That the Demand under the Head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Laxity and indifference shown by the authorities in the Department of Tourism in the matter of properly and systematically maintaining GPF accounts of the employees. (45)]

"That the Demand under the Head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate and decent working conditions to the staff working in the Department of Tourism. (46)]

"That the Demand under the Head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide uniforms to Class IV employees in the Department of Tourism as soon as these become due (47)]

"That the Demand under the Head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to re-consider the policy of bringing officers into the Department of Tourism on deputation and thereby marring the promotional chances of Departmental employees. (48)]

"That the Demand under the Head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to re-consider the deputation of accountants in the Department of Tourism from CAG's Office so as to provide incentive to the Departmental employees. (49)]

"That the Demand under the Head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to send Assistants and UDCs in the Department of Tourism for

various refresher courses conducted by the Secretariat Training School as is being done by other Departments of the Central Government. (50)]

"That the Demand under the Head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give training to Departmental UDCs in Cash and Accountancy so as to make them eligible for handling the posts of Accountants in the Department of Tourism and revert the present incumbents in the posts of Accountants to their parent offices which will result in economy in expenditure and provide incentive to the staff. (51)]

"That the Demand under the Head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more staff in the Administrative Division of the Department of Tourism so that the staff grievances may be dealt with promptly. (52)]

"That the Demand under the Head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to declare large number of non-gazetted employees in the Department of Tourism as quasi-permanent even though they have completed more than three years of service as required under the rules. (53)]

"That the Demand under the Head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to verify the character antecedents of a number of non-gazetted employees of the Department of Tourism in time resulting in delay in granting the quasi-permanency certificates to them. (54)]

"That the Demand under the Head Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to declare large number of non-gazetted employees in the Office of the DGCA as quasi-permanent even though they have completed more than 3 years of service as required under the rules. (55)]

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

"That the Demand under the Head Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to confirm the LDCs and UDCs even though they have completed more than 10 years of service in DGCA. (56)]

"That the Demand under the Head Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop the policy of bringing officers into the DGCA office on deputation and thereby marring the promotional chances of Departmental employees. (57)]

"That the Demand under the Head Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give training to Departmental UDCs in Cash and Accountancy so as to make them eligible for handling the posts of accountants in the DGCA office in order that the present incumbents in the posts of accountants are reverted to their parent offices which will result in economy in expenditure and provide incentive to the staff. (58)]

"That the Demand under the Head Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to adopt policy of ensuring expeditious payment to staff on account of overtime allowance in place of the present policy according to which overtime allowance is not paid to the staff for several months in DGCA. (59)]

"That the Demand under the Head Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to confirm temporary Class IV employees working in the office of DGCA even though most of them have completed long years of service. (60)]

"That the Demand under the Head Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reply to letters of Central Government Clerks' Union, DGCA Branch. (61)]

"That the Demand under the Head Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to maintain properly the GPF accounts of the class IV employees in the office of DGCA despite repeated protests from the staff Union in this connection. (62)]

"That the Demand under the Head Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to amend the Recruitment Rules for the posts of Investigators in the DGCA in accordance with the instructions of the Department of Personnel O.M. No. 2/43/71-CS (II) dated 23.11.71. (63)]

"That the Demand under the Head Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to constitute the office-Council in the DGCA as required under instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs. (64)]

"That the Demand under the Head Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply uniform to Class IV employees in time in DGCA. (65)]

"That the Demand under the Head Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to promote the LDCs in DGCA to the posts of UDCs as per instructions issued by the Department of Personnel. (66)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop further Rajgrih as an attractive tourist centre. (67)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct more tourist houses in Rajgrih. (68)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unsatisfactory management of tourist rest houses (69)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct Government hotel for tourists at Patna. (70)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop the Ganga bank areas of Patna town into more attractive and beautiful tourist sites. (71)]

"That the Demand under the Head ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop the birth place of Guru Govind Singh in Patna City into a tourist centre. (72)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check mismanagement in Bihar Flying club. (73)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take over the Bihar Flying Club under Government control. (74)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Infructuous expenditure on officers and staff of Bihar Flying club. (75)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to accede to the demands of employees of Bihar Flying Club. (76)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check delayed flights of aeroplanes. (77)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the quality of food served in aeroplanes. (78)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to formulate a comprehensive scheme for the development of all the tourist centres in Bihar. (79)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to link Patna with Bhagalpur and other district headquarters by air. (80)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to develop Ashoka's capital Kumhrar as a tourist centre. (81)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop Nalanda as a modern tourist centre, (82)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give more funds to Bihar Government for the development of tourist centres in the State (83)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop further the Patna airport. (84)]

[Shri Ramavata Shastri]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to reduce the prices of articles sold at aerodromes (85)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to provide employment to trained pilots (86)]

MR CHAIRMAN The cut motions are also before the House.

श्री वेकारिया (जूनागढ़) : मान्यवर, मैं इस मतालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। सबसे पहले मैं टूरिज्म को लेना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में बाहर से बहुत से टूरिस्ट्स आ रहे हैं दिन-प्रतिदिन। लाभ इयर को छोड़कर दिन-प्रतिदिन टूरिस्टों की संख्या इस देश में बढ़ती जा रही है। मगर उनके लिए जो फेमिलिटीज यहा बढ़ानी चाहिये वह उतनी जल्दी नहीं बढ़ाई जा रही है। कुछ फाइनेशियल डिफिक्ल्टीज होगी ऐसा लगता है। लेकिन किर भी मेरा निवेदन है कि इस उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पैसे का इनजाम किया जाना चाहिए।

टूरिस्ट के लिए हमारे देश में बहुत से मेटर्स हैं, जैसे हमारी पुरानी सर्कारि, पुराने मन्दिर, जगल, शेर और टाइगर हैं जिनकी बजह से बहुत से टूरिस्ट आते हैं, और जब वे यहा आते हैं तो जो जंगल है, जहा दूर-दूर मन्दिर पढ़े हुए है वहा उनके लिए होटलों की सुविधायें नहीं हैं। वहा रहने और खाने-पीने की सुविधायें नहीं हैं। ऐसी सुविधाये जल्दी में जल्दी शुरू करनी चाहियें।

मेरे अपने जिले जूनागढ़ में डा० महिनी आयी थी। गिर फारेस्ट में एक नेणनल सेक्युरिटी बनायी है, सारे पश्चिया में एक ही जगह लायन्स हैं, उम्मोदी देखने के लिए बहुत से टूरिस्ट्स आते हैं। लेकिन वहा उनके रहने की सुविधायें नहीं थीं। एक होस्टल वहां बनाया गया है जिससे

कुछ सुविधा होगी। मगर वहा मकान बनाने से भी टूरिस्ट जा नहीं सकेंगे क्योंकि वहा जाने के लिए ट्रासपोर्ट की सुविधाये नहीं हैं। जो सड़के चाहिये वह नहीं बनी है। जिसके कारण अन्य दूसरी सुविधाये भी बेकार हैं, और उनका लाभ टूरिस्ट्स नहीं उठा सकते। इसलिए यातायात के माध्यन अच्छे किए जायें।

बम्बई में केशोद एयर सर्विस है जहा पर नेणनल सेन्क्युरिटी है। उसके नजदीक एक एरोट्रोम है। वहा की जो एयर सर्विस है वह डैकोटा सर्विस है जिसकी बजह से लोग नहीं जा रहे हैं क्योंकि उसमें राफी तकलीफ रहनी है। मैंने दूसरे बारे में बार-बार कहा है कि डैकोटा सर्विस को बन्द करके वहा एवरो मर्विस चालू कीजिये।

पोरबन्दर एरोट्रोम को उम्प्रूव कीजिए। लेकिन उम दिशा में भी कुछ नहीं किया गया। एक बार मैं मवी महोदय के माथ पोरबन्दर से मायरोल जाने ममय मी बीच से जा रहा था, वहा के प्राकृतिक मौनदंय को देखने उन्होंने कहा कि यह तो समुद्री किनारा है कि अगर वहा छोटे-छोटे टेट लगाये जायें तो ग्रिटजरलैंड से भी अधिक टूरिस्ट्स यहा आयेंग और उससे हमको बाफी आमदानी हो सकती है। मगर उस पर अभी तक कोई विचार नहीं किया गया। मेरा मवी जी से निवेदन है कि आप ऐसी योजना बनाये जिससे पिछडे हुए जिलों को, जो कि टूरिस्ट मन्डर्स बन सकते हैं, कुछ न कुछ फायदा मिले।

हमारे यहा एक छोटा सा जिला दीव है वहा अच्छा गी बीच है, उसके विकास के लिए आप को पूरा प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

इसी तरह मैंने एक बार एयर इण्डिया में एयर टैक्सी के बारे में पूछा था कि यह सर्विस कब से शुरू करने वाले हैं? कहा गया कि विचार कर रहे हैं। मगर अभी तक पता नहीं उस बारे में कुछ प्लानिंग हुई कि नहीं? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एयर टैक्सी की कब तक व्यवस्था की जा रही है? और अगर नहीं की जा रही है

तो उमको खानगी फर्म द्वारा चलाने का इन्तजाम किया जाएगा ?

इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स में बाग-बाग जो स्टाफ़ को रही है उमको बन्द करना चाहिए, और मैमेन्जमें वी मुविधा के लिए उचित समय से प्लेन चले यह निहायत ज़हरी है। इन शब्दों के माथ मैं उन मानों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री महा दीपक सिंह शास्त्री (वायपार) . मान्यवर, "जीवन का पता लगाना इन्द्रियों का व्यापार जहा है, और राष्ट्र वही जिदा समझो जिमक्का व्यापार जहा है।" आज व्यापार का महत्व समार में किसी से छिपा ह आ नहीं है। बीमनी जनाद्वी के जन्दर मगार ने देशों में होड़ पश्चि हुई है, और पर्यटन विभाग एवं मुक्त उद्योग बन चुका है। कहन का तात्पर्य है कि राष्ट्र की जिन्दादिली का अगर पता लगाना है तो दूर से उमके व्यापार पर हिंग उत्तिष्ठ। जिस का व्यापार अच्छा है वही देश मरणावज होगा।

हमारा पर्यटन विभाग एक महत्वपूर्ण विभाग है। अगर हम उद्योग का समुचित रूप से विकास करें तो हम समझते हैं कि हमारा देश बहुत ही नरककी कर सकता है। हमारे देश के अन्दर वह सभी साधन उपलब्ध हैं, वे सभी बग्नुये हैं कि जिधर भी हम देखे सब तरफ पर्यटक तुलाने के लिए पर्याप्त ह चाहे धार्मिक क्षेत्र में हो, मामाजिक क्षेत्र में हो— अथवा किसी भी उद्देश्य से लीजिये। चाहे प्राकृतिक हथों की हार्ट से लीजिये, हमारे देश के सभी स्थानों को पर्यटक देखना चाहते हैं। लेकिन उसके साथ हमारे सामने कुछ ऐसी समस्याये हैं जिससे पर्यटक थोड़ा उलझन में भी पड़ता है, और हमको थोड़े दुख के साथ बहना पड़ता है कि मन्त्रालय ने उधर ध्यान नहीं दिया है। हमारा देश क्षेत्रफल में तमाम एशिया का एक बटे छ है जिसमें 55 करोड़ जनता रहती है। लेकिन पर्यटन विभाग की दृष्टि से देखते हैं तो यह कितना छोटा है। हमारे देश को पर्यटकों से जो आय हुई वह 1968-69 के आकड़ों के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय आय का केवल छोड़ प्रतिशत थी।

मुझे यह कहने में कोई हिचकिचाहट नहीं है कि उमका प्रतिशत अब 4 प्रतिशत हो गया है। ग्रिटजरलैंड और इटली जैसे छोटे देशों को लीजिए जो फि हमारे देश के एक प्रान्त के बराबर भी नहीं हैं, लेकिन वहा वा पर्यटन विभाग कितना अच्छा काम कर रहा है। हमने ग्रिटजरलैंड के आकड़ों वो पढ़ा तो मालूम हशा कि कुल राष्ट्र को जितनी इनकम होती है उमकी एक बटे दो भाग पर्यटन से प्राप्त होती है। उमकी तुलना में हमारे देश का बनुपात बहुत कम है, जब कि हमारे देश में वे गभी मुविधा, उपलब्ध हैं जिनके कारण से हम पर्यटकों को अपने यहा आकर्षित कर सकते हैं। एक तरफ यदि हिमालय को देखते हो तो प्राकृतिक छटा दियार्द देनी है, दक्षिण की तरफ सागर हिलोरे लेना हशा दिखार्द देता है। गगोंवी जमनोवी जैसे आकर्षक स्थल हैं। यदि तीर्थ स्थानों को देखे तो देना वे अन्दर वोड़ वही नहीं है। बढ़ती नाथ वो देखिए, गगोवी, जमनोवी वो देखिए, मयुरा वो देखिए।

पिछले माल पर्यटकों ने कल्य दश की बुराईयों की तरफ दृष्टि ढाली है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1970 के पहले जा याकी यहा आए तो उन्होंने भारतवर्ष के प्रति कुछ तेग्नी रिपोर्ट दी है जिसमें उन्होंने यहा की बुराईयों को प्रदणित किया है। 49 परसेट पर्यटकों ने अपने देश की दरिद्रता से नफरत बी ह, 30 परसेट याकी ऐसे थे जिन्होंने यहा की अस्वरथ जनता वो देखवर क्षेभ प्रकट किया है, 25 परसेट पर्यटक ऐसे थे जिन्होंने भ्रष्टाचार और दुराचार के प्रति अपना असन्तोष प्रकट किया है। बुछ तेमें थे जिन्होंने साप और विच्छृंजों के सम्बन्ध में गलत बाने करके उनका प्रचार किया था और इसमें मुख्य हाथ पाकिस्तान और चीन वा था जिसकी बजह में पर्यटकों पर वुग अमर पड़ा और उनका भारतवर्ष आना कम हुआ। तो मवी महोदय में निवेदन कर गा कि इसकी तरफ ध्यान दे।

इसके अलावा, इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स की जो नविस है, अब चूंकि घरी बज चुकी है, इसलिए मैं पांच-6 सुझाव देना चाहूँगा और मत्ती जी से

[श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य]

निवेदन करूँगा कि उन पर ध्यानपूर्वक विचार करें।

पहली बात तो यह है कि पर्यटन की उपयोगिता के लिए हमको चाहिए कि उनको सुविधा है, उनको अच्छा साहित्य पढ़ने के लिए है, उनके हास्य-विनोद के लिए जो आधुनिक नये साधन हैं वह उपलब्ध कराये जायें। हवाई जहाज में जब यात्रा की जाती है तो—हालांकि हमारे मंत्री महोदय स्वयं बहुत ही ज्यादा धार्मिक प्रवृत्ति के आदमी हैं लेकिन वहां न्यूज़पेपर अगर देखें जायें तो इंग्लिश के ही मिलेंगे, और किसी भाषा के नहीं मिलेंगे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स में जो एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं—पिछले आंकड़ों के अनुसार सन् 1970-71 में आपको ही रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 36 एक्सीडेंट्स हुए—उनकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

तीसरी बात, जो यात्रियों को सरचार्ज देना पड़ता है, हम चाहते हैं कि सरचार्ज में कमी की जाय और रियायती टिकट पर्यटकों के लिए, दिया जाना चाहिये। वापसी टिकट पर जहां 50 फीसदी काटा जाता है, तो हम मांग करते हैं कि उसमें $\frac{1}{2}$ या $\frac{1}{10}$ कटना चाहिए। छोटे-छोटे पर्यटक स्थल बनाने का कार्य राज्य मरकारों को सौंप दिया जाना चाहिये। बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश में जमनोकी, गंगोकी, जामी और सारण की पर्यटक स्थल बनाना चाहिए। इन मांगों के साथ मैं आपकी मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda is not here. Mr. B. K. Dasschowdury may please speak.

SHRI B. K DASCHOWDURY : (Cooch-Bihar) The whole Ministry of Tourism and Civil aviation seem to cover many aspects of life. We find from the report that there are scrambles of mod life to wild life from Air journey both inside and outside the country to making the postmortem examination on the railway accidents. Also there are Meteorology,

Climatology, Seismology, Euphamary and what not. But, Sir, on the whole, I find the two essential departments of this Tourism and Civil Aviation Ministry have been transferred either being unaware of this matter. Of course, I hope not that our Hon'ble Minister has not thought about the matter. These are catering Institute and the Archaeological Department and instead, Meteorology and the Railway Safety Commission have been added, particularly about this Railway Safety Commission. I do not find what is the reason to include this Railway Commissioner of Safety in this report. I have gone through the report. There is recommendation of the Pacific Locomotive Committee. But even then, I do not think the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation should perform any postmortem examination of this railway accidents. I feel, Sir, that this particular division of this particular part, this particular work of this Ministry should be transferred to some other Department. Instead it should have one most important aspect, i.e., about this catering Institute. This Department is trying to construct more and more hotels and in fact they will be having more and more in course of time. I find from the report that there is an Institute for this hotel management guide, and other travel trade specialisation. But what is the wrong therein to include the Catering Institute in this Ministry for the better management of public sector hotels. Let this Catering Institute come within this Ministry, instead of this Railway Commissioner of Safety.

Then another thing I would like to mention is this Meteorology or climatology or seismology. There may be some connection to know about this weather reports and others at the time of Civil Aviation flights. But I believe that this part of the duty also can be transferred to some other Departments. Instead it may take up with this Department a separate Institute; I mean, separate Institute to train 'Tourist Guides' those who have to work in various parts of the country, in various national monuments and historic places and the various things that have to be shown to the tourists and various places of interest in the country. Another suggestion that I would like to make is about the maintenance of our monumental buildings, of our treasures, of our national monuments, for example, Taj Mahal and even some other places of interest. These are being absolutely placed at the disposed of the Archaeological Department. Should it not come within this 'Tourism', within this travel industry, because we find some time whenever a

tourist goes to visit some of the places of interest, the tourist centre, though it may be there, is not in a position to explain why a particular sculpture is broken, how long it will take to renovate this and so on. The first suggestion will be to take up catering in Tourism and Civil Aviation and also archaeological maintenance, if possible, so that there can be concerted and coordinated efforts to improve the position. (*Interruption*)

About the entire planning of the Indian Airlines, I find that there is something wrong somewhere. If we go through the chart, we will find almost the best charters in certain sectors which I do not like to mention; the hon. Minister can well understand the position. For example, Avro 748. All the services that were replaced by Avro flights are almost in the south sector except one in Calcutta. What was wrong to place some of the Avro flights also in the eastern sector? The eastern sector was not considered. I find from the Report that there are ten flights in the southern sector, beginning from Gwalior, Bombay, Tiruchi, and all these places, Madras and Madurai, to improve this revenue load factor at concessionary return fare to the extent of 30 per cent—within seven days if the journey is made, it is given. What is wrong to have this sort of concessionary revenue load factor incentive in the eastern India services, particularly to Calcutta, Agartala and Calcutta-Cooch Behar which the hon. Member suggested? If the Indian Airlines can give certain incentives of the revenue load factor to other portions, why not to eastern India? Eastern India has been totally neglected,

The other day I had the chance to see one publicity film for foreign travellers, foreign tourists. It is depicted in the name of Kashmir to Kerala. They were good enough to entertain us there. Though we were the guests of the Department of Tourism, we found that the artists' management authority had reserved certain seats only for the Ministers and not for the Members. I want to make this point very clear to the hon. Minister. The function was held in the Asoka Hotel, at the ground floor lounge, and certain seats were reserved for Ministers. I do not know what is wrong therein if all the seats were reserved both for the Ministers and the Members of Parliament. Even there, there are discriminations

In that picture of the publicity film Kashmir to Kerala, we have not seen any-

thing of the importance of Nalanda, there was nothing about the Konark temple in Orissa, nothing about the Jagannath temple, nothing about Darjeeling and Shillong, nothing about Kaziranga game sanctuary. These are things that should be seriously considered.

I would request the hon. Minister to have a total review of the working of Tourism and Civil Aviation. The hon. Minister should go through and see what is wrong there, why the planning policy has been directed in such a fashion that certain sectors and certain portions of our country are being benefited completely to the utter disregard of some others.

I would request the Minister to consider to improve the minor airports also in our country because, in course of time, if we have a perspective planning, these will become very very important. There is a long list of minor airports of which in my constituency there is one airport. I have been requesting the hon. Minister to improve the conditions of this Cooch-Behar airport along with many others, not only Cooch-Behar.

Sir, still there is a large number of casual workers—those who are working for 4 or 5 or 6 years. These casual workers should be made regular employees of the Department.

With these words, I support the Demands.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi): I look upon this Ministry's functioning from purely a parochial point of view, that of my own region. Being backward, we have tried to do everything possible to find ways and means to improve and develop our region and every time we come across a brick wall wherein we are told that the infra structures for all industrial development are lacking. So in our search we raised our fond eyes and hopeful eyes towards this Ministry because we at least have one infrastructure and that is the scenic and wild beauty. We have at least four water falls, each of which is above 300' namely, Keoti—Chachai—Bahuti.

We have a sanctuary of wild life at Bandhgarh which has come up very well. We, of course, have Gobindgarh white tigers and a beautiful museum has also come up at Gobindgarh. Near Satna we have a place called Ramvan which depicts the total history of Ramayan in beautifully carved statues.

AN HON. MEMBER : There is no reference to Sita ?

SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH : I thought Ramayana included both. So, I feel that I, for one, would like to see that this Ministry put us on the tourist map of the country. We do not impose on the Ministry's limited funds to build hotels or anything else but at least, we, having so much to offer to the tourists, should find a place on the map wherein people who are often travelling between Khajuraho and Banaras and passing through this region by road, miss all these points just because they are not mentioned on the tourist map.

Another aspect to which I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry is the fact that one of our principal towns, viz., Jabalpur, remains out of the air map of India. Our repeated efforts on that line have brought forth the reply that at the moment, the passenger traffic to that particular place does not justify it. May I offer a humble suggestion ? Many of the newspapers recently carried a very interesting news item wherein some aeroplane manufacturers in the United Kingdom have come up with an air bus which, they claim, when operated, operates at a less price than what is usually the price for operating a bus service Sir, I hope that we shall have soon these planes and then I hope Jabalpur will also find a place in the air map of India.

I suggest that all these sanctuaries wherein lie the last strongholds, where the wild life still struggle for existence, should now be included into the functioning of this Ministry because the Forest Department as my own experience is, as also, I think, almost everyone's, thinks that preservation means taking out the maximum revenue out of the timber of the forests and not protecting the wild-life and if the sanctuaries were to find a place in this Ministry. I feel that the first step might have been taken into making these sanctuaries more viable in preserving game.

Finally, I would plead that this noble animal, the tiger, which is fast vanishing from our country should get a priority treatment in its preservation and I think the necessity of its preservation should be somehow brought home to the public either by some educational means or, alternatively, by setting apart some forests which should be closely guarded and should be

extensive enough to harbour these wild animals, especially, the tigers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : Mr. Chairman, I am thankful to the hon. Members for taking an active interest in this debate and for their participation, I was listening with attention to the speeches of my hon. friends and they were good enough to make certain comments on the development of tourism in our country,

India is a very vast country with the lofty Himalayas on the one side and the vast oceans on the other and with beautiful sceneries and spots of scenic beauty spread all over the country and it is difficult for anybody to see all these places and also to create such facilities so as to give facilities to all the tourists who come in to our country to see all these spots.

The first thing is that the tourists who come from abroad to our country would like to go round and see only the most important places or those places for which there has been a lot of publicity in the foreign countries. Secondly, the transport facilities within the country, the hotel accommodation facilities, the guide services and such other things should also be readily available That is where the building up of the infra-structure is needed, the Department of Tourism and the India Tourism Development Corporation, both are making their sincere efforts in this regard to build up the infra-structure for promoting tourism in our country.

As you know, the whole of tourism is concentrated in our country at the beautiful spots which are there in our country and they are around the monuments. One thing is the monuments. The second thing is the beautiful spots of our country. The third thing is the wild life sanctuaries of our country and the fourth one if I can say is the mountainous resorts.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Have you also included the bird sanctuaries ?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : By wild life sanctuary I mean—the hon Member would also understand—the bird sanctuaries also. (*Interruptions*) I might not have included other things which the hon. Members are able

to see as beautiful spots, but, largely these can be divided into four categories, these are to be developed and for developing all these we have to depend upon the full co-operation of the Archaeological Department for the maintenance of these beautiful monuments, and only from the tourist point of view we could see that these things are developed, and for developing the wild life sanctuaries and for the conservation of wild-life which is the basis for development of wild life tourism in our country, we have to seek the co-operation of various departments and their full co-operation. The third thing is for the beach development, I do not know whose co-operation we are required to seek, because it is the State Government, its PWD and a number of other Departments come into the picture and we have to seek the co-operation of all these Departments. For the mountainous resorts we have to seek the co-operation of the State Governments. As you know, tourism is also a State subject and the State Governments are taking interest, but I may say, that our Members of Parliament should request the State Governments to take more interest in the development of tourism on behalf of the State Governments also.

All the State Governments together have given Rs. 9 crores for the entire Fourth Five Year Plan, out of which Rs. 3 crores come from Kashmir and the rest of the country has given Rs. 6 crores for the entire Fourth Five Year Plan and even that amount is not spent on many occasions.

16 hrs.

We find that whatever the State Governments are able to do, the Department of Tourism at the Centre and the India Tourism Development Corporation, would be supplementing the activities done by the State Governments. But actually, I wish, the Members to take some more interest in bringing some pressure, on the State Governments, also rather than saying pressure I will say, in persuading the State Governments also to take more interest in the development of tourism in their own States. My good friends referred to some of the places. Mr. Vekaria referred to the promotion of tourism in Gujarat. But he should know that the Gir Forest is one of the National Wild Life Sanctuaries in our country. We, on behalf of the Department of Tourism, are trying to build up and increase the accommodation facilities, internal roads and also transport facilities. I don't think I have more time

to go into the matters more deeply. Mini-buses are provided in almost all the sanctuaries to carry passengers and tourists inside the sanctuaries and to show them these places. We have got the guide services for them and the catering services are also being looked into.

Mr. Daschowdhury made some remarks that Kaziranga has been neglected. For breeding of rhinos, special amount has been given by the Department of Tourism. Not only that, the accommodation there is being increased. I do not want to go into details. He is nearer and I would like him to go and see that. Gauhati is having a tourist bungalow this year. Konarak is having flood-lighting and work will start in Bhubaneswar and there will be a youth hostel in Puri. Almost all the States are receiving the attention, to the extent possible, of the Dept. of Tourism.

The first speaker, —Mr. Biren Dutta referred to some rules and other things followed by the Tourism Department and also by the ITDC. Of course, if the ITDC has not got rules, they would be following the Central Government rules. One matter is regarding the promotion of Class IV to Class III posts. For that some reservation has to be made and that is being looked into. The possibility of having about 50% reservation from UDC to Assistants is also being looked into, and UPSC is being consulted. All these matters are under active consideration. By 'active consideration' I don't mean decades, but within a matter of a few months.

One hon friend referred to Tamilnadu and the south and he said it is being neglected and all that. I do not know whether he has carefully studied this. Madras has got already a youth hostel. Trivandrum has got a youth hostel. We are building up a Tourist Home in Rameswaram and Mahabalipuram will have a *son-et-lumiere*. There are a number of promotion activities for tourism that are developed, for example, in Madhya Pradesh, in Kulu, Manali etc. We are putting up accommodation, whether it is dharmashala or some other type of accommodation, and all these activities are being undertaken. In Punjab also, in Amritsar and Ludhiana we are building up the accommodation depending upon the type of tourists that come to our country. Some hon friends referred to Madhya Pradesh. In Kanakishi, necessary accommodation is being built. I had opportunity to go to Bela ghat near Jabalpur. It is a very difficult track indeed.

[Dr. Sarojni Mahishi]

We wish that more and more facilities are given to the tourist who want to see the wild life thrive in our country, because, wild life forms a different species and a very rare species also.

First of all, all monuments should be maintained properly. The tourists who come to study them would like to see the monuments and have information also regarding them and therefore we are providing them guide services. Therefore, we are having coordination with the Archaeological Department, and we are trying to have the best co-operation from them. If only the monuments are kept in good condition, tourist would like to go to those places ; if only transport facilities and other things are given, then they would like to go to the different places. Otherwise, the foreign tourists who touch our land would like to go to Agra or Jaipur only and then go back saying that they have seen the whole country. We would not like them to go back in that way ; we would like them to spend a few more days and spend their foreign exchange so that we may earn more foreign exchange. Last year, our foreign exchange earning has gone up to Rs. 40 crores. But we would like them to spend more days in our country as a result of which our foreign exchange earnings may further go up. In fact, it is not only a question of foreign exchange, but it is the mutual good-will that is being built up amongst the different countries on account of the tourists coming into our country which is important. The amount of good-will that the tourists coming to our country carry back to their own country is more important than any amount of publicity literature that we are trying to give in the other countries. Therefore, we want to see that accommodation facilities are also built up.

Around tourism, a number of ancillary industries can also be built up. One is the hotel industry. The room capacity in our country today is 9945. With the 70 new projects that have been approved of, the room capacity will be increased by another 7675. But in spite of this accommodation built up in the public sector by the ITDC in the form of hotels and tourist lodges and other things and also the accommodation that is built up in the private sector with the loan given by the Department of Tourism and also by the private sector on their own initiative, we feel that we shall be experiencing a shortage of about 1500 rooms by 1965. We

would like to build that up also. For this purpose, the Department of Tourism has been giving loans for encouraging the construction of hotels in the private sector also, and now it has committed itself to giving loans to the extent of Rs 9 crores. Already, Rs. 4½ crores has been disbursed.

In regard to the transport industry, the Department of Tourism has been giving good amounts, for the purchase of vehicles and also giving vehicles and taking them on behalf of the STC ..

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Is there any a transport unit in Eastern India ? Kindly put up one transport unit at Siliguri so that people may go to Darjeeling.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : The ITDC has about 15 transport units in the whole of the country. In Patna there is a unit. Throughout the country we want these units and the number will be increased in course of time. Gradually, this number is going to, increase.

Therefore, the Department of Tourism which has undertaken these activities for promoting wild life tourism, for promoting cultural tourism and for promoting visits by tourists who would like to see the monuments of our country and for encouraging tourists to go to the mountains resorts also, such as Kulu, Manali etc.—these are some of the most beautiful places in our country ; I hope hon. Members will not mistake me because I have not mentioned such places existing in other States ; in fact, our hon. Minister himself is from Kashmir ; all these are very beautiful places ; I just gave one or two examples only...

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Seeing the sunrise at Darjeeling is very beautiful.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : We are building a youth hostel there.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Kindly make it a transport unit.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : Then, we shall have to build up our mountainous resorts also. Then, our beaches also have to be developed. It is not as if the foreign

tourists have not seen beaches, but they find our beaches more beautiful and less congested. Therefore the German experts who visited our country and saw the beaches have appreciated, in fact not only appreciated but have said that it is possible commercially to develop the beaches.

As you know, the two big projects in Gulmarg in Kashmir and Kovalam in Kerala are being developed. These are two very big places. I need not mention the details here, but Kerala Members will be happy to know that not only 40 cottages and a big hostel with a hundred rooms but also facilities for oil massage and health check-up according to the Ayurvedic system would be provided. All these things have been developed. Therefore, right from the west to the east and from north down to the south, including all these places, we would like to see that all these are developed...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Can the name of the President be brought in this oil massage business ?

DR SAROJINI MAHISHI : The hon. member from Tamil Nadu said that the south has been neglected. We are having a co-ordinated scheme for the development of Mudumalai, Bandipur and Wynad forests ; with the help of UNDP, the whole of this will be developed into a very beautiful wild life sanctuary. Vedanthangal may also receive attention. But then the State Governments are also required to look into these things.

By way of entertainment, son-et-lumiere had been organised at the Red Fort. It had been revised at a cost of Rs. 4½ lakhs. In the Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad it has been installed in Gujarati, Hindi and English versions, at a cost of Rs. 19 lakhs. A third one will be at Shahmar Gardens ; it will come into operation in four or five months. The next will be at Mahabalipuram so that the south is also not left out in this respect.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : What about U.P. ?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : U.P. has not been neglected. In Nainital we have a youth hostel. In Agra, a reception centre will be put up. In the Corbett Park, 25 rooms are under construction. Varanasi is having a motel. All these are under construction. No area has been neglected. With all this, I think we will be able to build up the infra-

structure. The tourist population which was 2,80,000 in 1969-70 has increased to more than 3,00,000 now. I hope it will go on increasing and we will be able to welcome more and more tourists with all facilities at our command.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Has she done enough for Mysore ?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : To the best of our ability no part of the country has been neglected.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajvandgaon) : Except MP.

DR SAROJINI MAHISHI : I dealt with so many things which have been done for MP. He was absent then.

Shri Daschowdhwari asked why the Railway safety organisation is under this Ministry. Everything has a history. It was in the Railway Ministry. It was shifted to Transport, and Tourism was under Transport then. In order to ensure that there is impartial inquiry into accidents and also to see that the findings are implemented properly, it was thought that this organisation should be with a Ministry other than the Railways. This is how it is with us. We are looking into the reports and seeing to the safety of new lines and other things.

Coming to the meteorological department, it has 450 observatories all over the country with a Director General with a big head-quarter functioning. A number of meteorological centres are also opened and are being opened in Bhubaneswar, Trivandrum and other places. Automatic picture taking centres are also opened.

One hon. member referred to the Orissa cyclone of last year. I do not know who briefed him on this. From Calcutta, of course, a message was sent. It was broadcast also. At Bhubaneswar there was only one man ; he gave some message by signs, but whether it was interpreted properly it is not known. Necessary arrangements for APT was there. In spite of all these things what is also necessary is that the State Governments should take initiative in conveying the message given by the meteorological department to the people concerned, near the sea shore. For this

[Dr- Sarojini Mahishi]

committees have been formed for the mitigation of disasters caused by cyclones. These committees will have to be very active. I would like hon. members to take active interest in the activities of the Committee also.

The Meteorological Dept. with headquarters at Delhi has also three autonomous institutes functioning, the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Poona, the Indian Institute of Geo-Magnetism at Bombay and the Indian Institute of Astrophysics at Kodai-kanal. The meteorological department is very active and is paying more attention towards the installation of these cyclone warning radars. These are 10 cm radars. One of them has already been installed at Visakhapatnam. There will be three more; two of them are being imported from Japan and one from Britain. These are to be installed at Calcutta, Paradeep and Madras. There will be five on the east coast and two on the west coast, because the western coast is not subject to so many cyclones as the history of the past 100 years will show, whereas the eastern coast is very sensitive to these cyclonic disasters. One is already ready at Visakhapatnam. Machilipatnam and Karikai—these will be the places where the cyclone warning radars will be installed.

Even with the installation of these radars, the message of cyclone will be conveyed only 24 hours earlier, and these things have to be very actively conveyed to the people who become the victims of the cyclone disasters. Therefore, it is very necessary that these committees under the State Governments should be very, very active.

Besides this, the meteorological department has been taking active participation in the World Weather Watch, as a result of which we are a member country in the world meteorological club, and our Director-General Observatories—

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You are not looking to our side at all.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : You want me to look at you ! (*Interruption*)

Now, Sir, the meteorological department is a very, very important department, which

is giving these services to agriculture, aviation, shipping and a number of such interests like weather, cyclones and heavy rainfalls. Earlier intimation regarding floods will also be given through these warnings. Therefore, it is a very important department but without much publicity, even though Members listen to the news about climatic conditions broadcast over the All India Radio every day. (*Interruption*) These services for shipping and aviation are very, very important. As you know, the development of the services of the meteorological department has gone a long way in bringing so many improvements, and reducing the hazards also. Therefore, we do appreciate the services of this department very much. I hope the hon. Members also will be able to appreciate the services of the meteorological department.

Mr. Daschowdhury referred to the seismological section and other things and also,...

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I never said anything bad.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : He was saying good things only, but then the good things should be put in their relevant context so that the hon. Members will be able to make out some positive meaning out of them. When one hon. Member from Bihar, Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh, was speaking, I was telling some of my friends sitting here, "हमको गालियां भी दे, तो अच्छी हिन्दी में दे ।"

I am really thankful to all those hon. Members for their appreciation of the services of the department of tourism and of the India Tourism Development Corporation and the meteorological department, which are trying their level best to gain the appreciation of the Members of Parliament who are the representatives of the people of our country and also to do their best for the betterment of mankind in our country.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput) : Sir, I rise to support the demands of this Ministry. I am grateful to you because for the first time I have been given a chance to speak in this House.

I come from a district which has a mythological past and is full of mysteries and

it abounds in natural resources. There are beautiful rivers and hills; in fact the highest mountain Deomali in Orissa is in Koraput. Our forests are full of wild life. The flora and fauna of Koraput will attract foreign tourists they are full of colour and varied. As I said, Koraput is a historical and mythological place. It is here that Bhagawan Ramachandra and Sita spent some days during their Vanasana. Dandakaranya is located here and it was here, that he was hosted by Sabara king. I am proud in saying that I also belong to the Sabar community.

There are a number of tribes here and they are really beautiful people, full of human qualities and treasure their ancient culture, music and dance. Their way of life can help civilized men to shed many qualities which are not human. I should say that the foreign tourists will enjoy a visit to this place which is full of these people. Development of tourism in that area will improve the economic lot of these people. I therefore suggest that the Government should undertake a survey of tourist potentialities in that district.

Koraput has a romantic climate—pleasant during summer and enjoyable in winter. It is full of streams which run through hills and there are a number of waterfalls in the hills and jungles and it will be a relief to civilised boredom and a sojourn there will restore peace of mind. These areas should be developed as tourist attractions and it should be linked with other places so that the economic lot of the people in that area could improve. The tribals there live in very bad condition and what I suggested could improve their lot.

Koraput should be developed as an orchard, most suitable for fruit culture. It was the wild orange of Koraput and Ganjam which was the origin of the world famous orange of Darjeeling and Sylhet oranges. A number of airstrips should be set up in Koraput so that chartered flights could land there. High class tourist hotels should be constructed in suitable places and it should be connected with Vizag and Bhubaneshwar.

I belong to Orissa, the land of Lord Jagannath, Lord Jagannath was first worshipped by a sabara king, belonging to my clan. Puri is the centre in the midst of a golden triangle—Puri, Konarak and Bhubaneshwar.

None of these places have good hotels with recreational facilities for foreign tourists, though there is a clamour among the foreigners to visit these places. Foreigners want to see Bhubaneshwar, a city of temples, and dance on the surf of the Puri sea. The Tourist Development Corporation should build 150 room international hotels in these places for the foreigners. When Jumbo jets start carrying tourists in large numbers, it is hoped that in 1974 Orissa will get about 150 tourists a day. The hon. Minister should look into this matter. The Government of India should take over the construction of the Puri Konarak marine drive, an ideal drive along the beach. I also request the Government to prepare a master plan for the development of tourism in Orissa and to provide all facilities for foreigners to stay in the State for at least three days, which a tourist may be expected to spend there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, as one experiences the chronic and recurring delays in the air flights, one is reminded of a very interesting cartoon by Artist Lakshman, who had once put in the *Times of India* a cartoon wherein he gives an announcement by Indian Airlines. Indian Airlines regrets to announce a slight delay in flight. All the passengers are requested to get down from the aircraft. They should go to the canteen upstairs. They will be served breakfast at 8.30 a.m. They will be given lunch at 1.30 P.M. and dinner at 7.30 p.m.

Sir, I do concede that this is an exaggeration by an Artist but essentially it also indicates a reality towards a certain extent. Whenever there have been so many delays, with a very constructive approach, I tried to find out from the authorities concerned as to why so many delays were there. Then I came to know that there was lack of co-ordination between the various Departments. Of course, announcement is made that due to certain mechanical defects there will be an hour or half-an-hour delay but the fact of the situation is that there is lack of co-ordination between various departments, and as a result of that very often there is delay in the flights.

Sir, when I am on this point of lack of co-ordination, let me jump over to another important point *i.e.* the methodology of settling industrial disputes especially in the Air transport industry. I would not like to repeat

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

what my friends have said in this House, I would like to make a concrete suggestion. When there was a dispute between the engineers of Indian Airlines and the Management, the matter was taken up by the Labour Ministry. The matter was also taken up by the Civil Aviation Ministry and already the facts have come before the House. On 17th April, 1972 there was a Call Attention Motion. Some of us also raised points as to how is it that at 10 O'Clock a tentative agreement was already arrived at and no motion of it was made during the call Attention motion. Some sort of explanation was given. I do not want to attribute any motive to any one but at the same time it is our experience that whenever the representatives of the Trade Unions met, the Labour Ministry and they also met the Civil Aviation Ministry and the Management, it was always found that at least on this issue of industrial dispute the Labour Ministry and the Civil Aviation Ministry are working at cross purposes. The Labour Ministry is trying to seek *modus operandi* by which some sort of settlement is brought by referring certain problems to arbitration and already a tentative agreement is arrived at. It seems Management is coming in the way and I will not be wrong if I say that, probably, Civil Aviation Ministry also feel on this score that management is not on the wrong side. If this is the situation, I feel there is a lack of co-ordination between the Labour Ministry and the Civil Aviation Ministry, and they probably suggest that. If such a situation arises, it is better that the Prime Minister intervenes and tries to bring about co-ordination between the two points of view of the two Ministers. Prime Minister has been intervening in so many affairs. She has been intervening in State affairs, but it is better she intervenes in the affairs going round about her very citadel and she brings co-ordination between two Ministries. The obvious working at cross purposes can be completely eliminated and justice can be done to these engineers who have given a concrete assurance that if a matter is referred to arbitration then on a number of points there can be agreement. If there has been some point of difference, let us refer the matter to arbitration. Let there be no obstacle created by the management. Then one the problem can be solved.

I would like to touch one more point *i.e.*

the relationship between the Indian Airlines and Air India. Sir, to-day we find there is overlapping between the spheres of Air India and of Airlines. Someone rightly pointed out that Air India is trying to take up certain routes. No doubt, financially they are quite beneficial. I do concede without any slur on the efficiency of the Indian Airlines that Air India has been maintaining a higher degree of efficiency. Not that the Indian Airlines is less efficient. Because if you compare this particular transport system of air services with the efficiency of other services like motor transport or railways, I think we will have to concede that efficiency of Air service is far better than the rest modes of transport. Even then, Air India is more efficient. Rather than taking up a few routes here and there and thereby reducing the resources of Indian Airlines, it is better that Air India should completely take over the management of Indian Airlines, in addition to the present management of Air India. If that is done, probably, there will be better efficiency.

I would like to touch, in passing some administrative discrepancies and failures. I would like to concretise the allegations I want to make. There are some cases of corruption, lack of coordination, etc., but I would like to give a very significant instance. In almost all international airports, the restaurants are given to certain caterers and a definite percentage of the income has to be handed over to Government. The same system operates here. At the Bombay airport, a case was brought to notice that one caterer was actually trying to have duplication of accounts in order to escape the necessary payment to Government. One Aerodrome Officer intervened and went to check up the accounts. The caterer tried to offer a bribe of Rs. 20,000 to that officer. Thanks to the integrity of that officer, he refused to accept the bribe. On the contrary, he kept a tape-recorder operating and produced evidence to prove that an act of corruption was indulged in. He reported the matter to the Control Officer. You will be surprised to know that some time after the investigations were started, that Aerodrome Officer was transferred. To bring about his transfer, 14 wireless signals were used. There was also a move to see that the Control Officer was also transferred, but there was a lot of uproar in the press and as a result of public pressure generated, that eventually did not come about.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA
(Serampore) : What happened to the caterer ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That only the caterer knows and probably the ministry knows

I will give another instance. At Bombay, a new Department of Public Relations was created and a number of ladies working in the commercial department were transferred to that new department. They were told that when this new Department is closed down, they will be transferred back to the original department, in their original grade and nobody's seniority will be disturbed by them. But actually when they are transferred back, due to certain reasons, seniority of a number of officers is suffering. So, much discrepancies are there. If streamlining and rationalisation of the administration is brought about, the efficiency which already exists to a certain degree could be stepped up. I am sure that that will be done.

I had raised on the floor of the House the affair of Air France. I just take this opportunity to appreciate the good gesture by Air France in coming out with regrets. That only shows that something was wrong. I hope in future such episodes in which Indians are humiliated will not take place. Once before they had tendered their apology to Government and it was read out by Prof. Humayun Kabir on the floor of Rajya Sabha. Again, they have expressed their regrets. I hope in future there will be no opportunity to express such regrets.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar) : Sir, I rise to support the Demands under the control of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. It reminds me when Queen Elizabeth first visited India, she said "World is too small now a days". When her husband came to India two years later he took 14 hours. But when she came to India after two years she arrived here within 7 hours. She added that when her son would be the King of England, he would love to come to India he might perhaps take only a few seconds. I too arrived here at Delhi from Moscow within five hours. These things encourage us to look to the management of our air services and no one would be disappointed on that score. If I want to go to Assam it takes only three hours now whereas it used to take

the whole day in the past. So, these improvements should inspire us rather than disappoint or frustrate us.

If in spite of these improvements we see some snags here and there, they are due to the bureaucratic officials who are controlling the two organisations. If we look at the set up of Air India and the Indian Airlines Corporation we will see that they are confined to only a few families and it is not possible to break up this small circle and get in for an outsider.

I have myself appealed to the Chairman to change their outlook. I have not seen any change in the outlook yet. I would request the hon. Minister, Dr. Karan Singh—even though he comes from a royal family, the ruling class, whenever I look at him I feel myself very inspired—I would request him to go into it and see whether the bureaucratic set up can be changed.

I have had the privilege of going outside and I have seen how very efficiently Air India is functioning as compared to the other foreign services. Many of our hon. Members have referred to the colossal losses incurred by the airlines. What is the reason ? The main reasons are non-cooperation among them, lack of fellow feeling and parochial bureaucratic ideas.

When the Committee on welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes examined the question of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the Indian airlines and Air India some of them were returned saying that Scheduled Castes and Tribes cannot go there. We have heard some hon. Members here saying how harshly they have been treated by the airlines. Whenever any question is asked they say that suitable candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes are not available. Only before the mid-term poll one professor who had got a high second class degree was refused entry as a Transport officer because he belonged to the scheduled tribes, but he came out successful in the IAS. So, this is the mentality and behaviour of the bureaucratic machinery. Yet, we talk of socialism and *garibi harao*. When this is the attitude of the backward classes how can we remove *garibi* ? So, I would appeal to the hon. Minister, who comes from a royal family, to make an appeal to these bureaucratic people just to change their outlook.

[Shri D. Basumatari]

We all agreed that there should be reservation for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in both Air India and the Indian Airlines Corporation. While they have accepted it, the advertisement which they have sent to the Members of Parliament applies only to Class 4 services, which means chaprasi, and not to any other service. So, it is their idea that the tribal people who remain in the jungles cannot come up. But if you look at the examination results, many of the tribals have come up successful in the competitive examinations with very good marks. Shri F. A. Ahmed knows very well that in the Assam cadre there are many officers coming from the Scheduled Tribes and 75 per cent of the tribals have come up when they were given the proper facilities. Yet, there are certain people who do not understand these things. They have their own mental reservation. So, I would request the Minister to look into this matter.

This bureaucratic feeling and idea should be wiped out from their mind. This is free India. We have to develop our country; we have to bring up these people to the level of others. So, in my opinion, rather than cry for driving out poverty, we should cry for driving out bureaucracy. Also, *Amiri hatao* should be the slogan so that we can *hatao* these *amirs*.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Not *garibi hatao* ?

SHRI D. BASUMATARI : Including you, Amirs, who are on the top, should be brought down. There should be bureaucracy *hatao* including our Shri Bosu, who pretends to be very poor but whose way of life is not at all that of the poor.

Therefore, my appeal, first and last, to the Minister is to see to the interests of the Tribals and the Scheduled Castes so that they may find a place in his department.

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH (Jhalarwar) : Sir, it is a pity that the Demands of the Tourism Ministry always fare very low in priority; at times, they get guillotined. I think, they are coming up after a year or two of absence from the debate.

Tourism is a commodity which a nation has to sell. It is a wrapped-up, rolled-up package that one has to sell. With this Ministry under the charge of a handsome Minister and a charming Minister of State, I think, we have been doing not as bad as we were doing before. I hope, the selling of tourism in India will be accelerated and we shall hope to see better results.

The first thing that we must do for that is to start with quality air hostesses in the Indian Airlines. I think, your days get bad if when you travel you see a bad face the first thing, you enter the Aircraft. Among the other ailments that are ailing the Indian Airlines, I think this is the ailment with the simplest remedy, namely, to recruit more charming Indian ladies which I do not think are very difficult to find.

Now that the time is so short, one cannot devote much attention to the general subject and I shall now go to the relevant points in as brief as I can. Starting with the airports, I will say that lately we have put a very energetic officer in charge of the Airports Authority. I hope that the condition of Palam and Santa Cruz, which are our two biggest international airports, will improve. If a tourist walks through Palam and goes into the international arrival lounge, he sees rather a dismal thing in spite the cheap brass and colour-tainted lamps which denote that this is the customs lounge this is the passport and so on. It is not as good as it ought to be. I hope, these things will be rectified.

In Bombay, I am shocked to say that if one goes to it at night, one finds that it is a sleeping chamber for anybody who can afford to pay Re 1/- and sleep in the air-conditioned comfort of that Airports lounge. We do not want our international lounges to become repositories of anybody going and sleeping there because it is the cheapest place to have air-conditioned comfort; you pay Re 1/- and sleep the whole night and there is nobody to bother you. I hope, these ailments, which bring a bad name to India, will be removed.

Travel agencies have a very important role to play for the development of tourism. This industry of travel agents is getting no incentives like the other exporting houses are getting. They get no taxation relief; nothing. If the other export houses get all these reliefs, I feel that something should be done for this industry also.

Coming to a purely parochial point, I repeat once again that eastern Rajasthan and Kotal finds no place either on the air map or on the tourist map of India. We have quite a lot to offer and the Minister is aware of all that. I hope that he will do something about it during these five years.

Jaisalmer in West has so far got no place where a tourist can go and stay in neat comfort. What is happening in this country is that we are devoting too much of our attention on five-star hotels, de luxe joints and all that. That is all right, but tourism does not exist only on five-star hotels ; it exists on places or lodges which may be small-two-star, one-star or three-star - but which have to be clean, neat and tidy. And that is all that one expects in these distant places. Recently the Minister opened a lodge—I think, it was a tourist lodge or youth hostel—in Jaipur. I remember his saying that this lodge today is perfectly shining and efficient and everything and he only hoped that it will be there as it is after a year. The trouble that we face in many of the tourist places is that, when they are opened, they are perfect, but after a year there is no maintenance and things are dirty, the bath rooms leak, when you pull the plug nothing happens, when you open the tap, it just hiccups and no water comes. All these things depend upon efficient maintenance. What is needed is to maintain what we have and keep them clean.

I would also like to say that, if tourism is to develop, one of the very important things to do is to have uniform road signs throughout the country. If today an Indian tourist happens to go to Punjab or if I go to Punjab, I am at a loss ; I cannot understand the Gurinukhi which is written all over ; I have to go five or ten miles before I know where I am. If a foreign tourist comes, then he will be at a bigger loss. We should have same international signs denoting that this road goes to Ajmer, this road goes to Bombay, this is a national highway or State highway, etc. There are no uniform road signs. I have visited various parts of the country. Every State has a different sign, different colours. Something should be done on this point.

Then, I would say that there is a lot of scope for employing some of our ex-service men in the Tourist Department. I do not mean in the Ministry, but amongst your

ITDC concerns. You can have them as receptionists, as guides or in various other capacities. They are educated people. They can be well looked after, if the Minister makes an effort on this side.

Lastly I will touch on the Wild Life Park. It is very heartening to know that the Minister himself is the Chairman of the Wild Life Board. A lot has been done to rationalise and systematise the working of the National Park. As one hon. Member said before—I forget who said it that if we see the other countries like the East African countries—Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika - we will find that they have much better wild life than what we have and that they have developed the system of parks and game reserves to such an extent that these bring in lot of tourists to shoot at animals not with rifles but with cameras. Our game conditions are very different from those existing in Africa. Still we have Kaziranga, Kanha Kisli, Corbett National Park; and in Rajasthan if you go to Suratgarh, you will see black bucks which you cannot see elsewhere in such numbers as there ; then we have Sariska in Alwar and Darrah in Kotah. But they must be developed in a business-like fashion where we draw in tourists and make a lot of revenue. I hope, the Minister will see for himself how things are run in East Africa and then try to get the same sort of spirit infused in our wild life parks.

I will now end because my time is up.

श्री परिपूर्णनन्द पंच्यूली (टिहरी-गढ़वाल) : सभापति महोदय, मैं टूरिज्म और सिविल एडिशन मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स का समर्थन करता हूँ। डॉ सरोजिनी महिलों ने जो हमारी मिनिस्टर आप स्टेट हैं, बहुत अच्छी बातें कही हैं। इससे मुझको कालीदास का कथन याद आता है। उन्होंने कहा था :

मधुतिष्ठति वाचियोविताम्

अर्थात् स्त्रियों के मुंह में मिठास बहुत होती है। उन्होंने बहुत-सी अच्छी बातें इन्टर्नल टूरिज्म के बारे में कही हैं। मैं अपनी बात इन्टर्नल टूरिज्म तक ही सीमित रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन्टर्नल टूरिज्म का नैशनल इंटरेस्ट में बहुत बड़ा योगदान होता है। नैशनल

[श्री परिपूर्णनन्द पंन्धूली]

इंटर्फ्रेशन को लाने के लिए इन्टर्नल ट्रूरिज़म को बढ़ावा देना बहुत आवश्यक है लेकिन हमारा पर्यटन विभाग उतनी मुस्तैदी से काम नहीं कर रहा है, ऐसा प्रतीत होता है।

आज के युग में मंहगाई इतनी अधिक हो गई है कि साधारण लोगों का दूर करना कठिन हो गया है। हिन्दुस्तान के एक हिस्से से दूसरे हिस्से में आने जाने के सम्बन्ध में यात्रियों को बड़ी असुविधा होती है। पर्यटन विभाग को दूसरे मंत्रालयों के सहयोग से ऐसी अवस्था करनी चाहिए कि देश के एक भाग से दूसरे भाग में अधिक से अधिक संख्या में लोग आ जा सके। आज तो स्थिति यह है कि कहीं पर तो पांच स्टार होटल होते हैं और कहीं पर अच्छे प्रकार के ढाबे तक उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। हमारे देश के अधिकांश लोगों को पांच स्टार होटल की आवश्यकता नहीं है, उन्हें स्वच्छ और अच्छे किस्म के भोजन की आवश्यकता है। इन सब चीजों के लिए अवस्था करना आवश्यक है जिसमें पर्यटन विभाग अपना अधिक से अधिक योगदान पर्यटन के विकास में दे सके।

भारत सरकार ने पर्यटन के विकास के लिए और पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए और इनका-स्ट्रक्चर बनाने के लिए यूनाइटेड नेशन्स डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के विशेषज्ञों की सेवाये प्राप्त करने का निश्चय किया है। आकेलाजिकल विभाग के सहयोग से धार्मिक और ऐतिहासिक महत्व के जिन स्थलों को बुना गया है उनका अध्ययन किया जा रहा है और विकासित किया जा रहा है। ऐसे महत्व के स्थलों में एलफैन्टा, एलोरा, अजन्ता के गुफा मन्दिर, सारनाथ, गया, नालन्दा खुजाराहो भुवनेश्वर, पुरी, कोणारक आदि हैं। किन्तु पता नहीं क्यों डा० कर्णसिंह और डा० सरोजिनी महिलों का ध्यान हिन्दुस्तान के सबसे बड़े और प्रमुख तीर्थ स्थलों बढ़ीनाथ और केदारनाथ की ओर नहीं गया है।

यह स्थान उत्तराखण्ड के ही नहीं, भारत के सब प्रभुख स्थलों में से हैं। इस सन्दर्भ में डा० कर्ण सिंह का ध्यान उनके ही लिखे गए एक

लेख की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ जो उन्होंने कुछ समय पहले मद्रास के हिन्दू में लिखा था।

"The real image of the country is created by its people, their culture and their civilisation. This image must be imaginatively projected to different parts of the world."

इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि हमारी सरकार की तरफ से मुसलमानों को मबका जाने के लिए हर तरह की सुविधा प्राप्त है किन्तु हमारी सरकार ने इस प्रकार का कोई प्रयास नहीं किया कि दूसरे देशों में रहने वाले हिन्दू और सिख भाइयों से है, यहां आने के लिए कम आकृष्ट हो, यहा भी सम्भूति है, देवी देवता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनको यहा पर आकृष्टि करने के लिए कोई इस प्रकार की योजना हमारी सरकार बनाये कि दूसरे देशों से यहा के तीर्थ-स्थलों को आकर उनका अध्ययन करने के लिए लोग प्रेरित हों। सधारणि महोदय, इस सम्बन्ध में से उत्तराखण्ड के तीर्थ-स्थलों बढ़ीनाथ, केदारनाथ, गंगोत्री, यमुनोत्री आदि का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ जो कि इस के जबलंत प्रमाण है। अब एक ऐसी योजना बनाई जानी चाहिए ताकि दूसरे देशों के रहने वाले लोगों को यहां हेमकुण्ड लोकपाल जैसे तीर्थ स्थलों को आने के लिए पारित किया जा सके।

हाल ही में अलमोड़े में प्रधान मन्त्री ने एक सार्वजनिक सभा में भाषण देते हुए कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों में पर्यटन के लिए सम्भावनायें हैं। किन्तु हमें विद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार से सौतेले अध्यव्याहार के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों में इस प्रमुख उद्योग को विकसित नहीं किया जा सकता। डा० सरोजिनी महिलों ने अभी कहा कि पर्यटन का विकास करना प्रदेश सरकारों का भी काम है। मैं आंशिक रूप से इसमें उनसे सहमत हूँ, किन्तु निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पर्यटन को विकसित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को इंटर्फ्रेटेड प्लैनिंग की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन इंटर्फ्रेटेड प्लैनिंग में अगर आप ने कुछ होस्टल

कुछ जगहों में बना दिये, बाकी सुविधायें पर्यटकों को नहीं मिल पाई तो आपका वहां पर होस्टल खोलना या न खोलना बराबर है। इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का कर्तव्य ही जाता है कि वह इस बात को एन्योर करे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और प्रान्तीय सरकार दोनों के मिले-जुले प्रयास से बैमुख-अमुख स्थानों को किसी प्रकार विकसित किया जायेगा।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्र से सारा मैट्रियल मैदानों को चला जाता है, पानी मैदानों को चला जाता है, जंगल का मामान मैदानों को चला जाता है, मिनरल बेल्य चली जाती है। इसलिए मैं अगर वहां पर कोई वस्तु अच्छी तरह से विकसित की जा सकती है तो वह पर्यटन है। इसलिए मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूँगा कि आप उत्तरप्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में पर्यटन को विकसित कीजिये। वहां के लिये इन्टरप्रेटेट प्लैन इसलिये आवश्यक है कि वहां विकास के और कोई साधन नहीं हैं, वहां की उन्नति के लिए कोई कारखाने नहीं हैं। यही नहीं हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार का सीतेला व्यवहार वहां तक है कि काश्मीर और दूसरे पहाड़ी स्थानों को जाने के लिये रेलवे क्षेत्रण देती है, किन्तु बद्दीनाथ, केदारनाथ आदि को जाने के लिये कोई रेलवे क्षेत्रण की व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैंने बार-बार रेलवे मंत्रालय से इस बात की मांग की, उनको पत्र लिखे, लेकिन अभी कोई जवाब प्राप्त नहीं हुआ।

एक बात मैं और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। जो उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाके हैं उनको सीमान्त क्षेत्र मानकर वहां पर विदेशी पर्यटकों का जाना चाहित किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या काश्मीर सीमान्त क्षेत्र नहीं है? मैं तो कहना चाहता हूँ कि काश्मीर विवेकानन्द अधिक बल्नरेवल है। वहां जाने के लिये आपने विदेशी पर्यटकों को सुविधा दे रखी है, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में जाने से उनको चाहित किया हुआ है। यह उचित नहीं है।

काश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश और दूसरे स्थानों में पर्यटन का विकास किया जा रहा है। जैसा

अभी डा० सरोजिनी महिली ने कहा कि कुल्लू में एक काम्पलेक्स डेवलप किया जा रहा है। काश्मीर में होटलों में 10,000 बिस्तरों की व्यवस्था की गई है। अकेले गुलमर्ग में विटर स्पोर्ट्स के लिए विशेष प्रावधान किया गया है। वहां पर गोल्फ क्षेत्र का आधुनिकीकरण किया जा रहा है, रस्तमगढ़ी पहाड़ी पर आधुनिक होटल में जापानी ढंग का गाहंन विकसित किया जा रहा है। आप काश्मीर में जो पर कैपिटा एक्स-प्रेसिंग्स कर रहे हैं उसका 100 वां हिस्सा भी उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों पर व्यवस्था नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि डा० कर्ण सिंह एक बार वहां अवश्य पहारे। वहां पर तीर्थ-स्थल मौजूद हैं, विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिए आकर्षण केन्द्र वहां मौजूद हैं, माउन्टेनिंगरिंग के लिए अच्छे से अच्छे स्थान हैं, ऊंची से ऊंची चौटियां मौजूद हैं। अंग्रेजों के शासन काल में जितने घुमन्तु लोग आते थे, माउन्टेनिंग्स आते थे, मेरे ह्याल से अब उनकी संख्या नगण्य है।

मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध करूँगा कि वह किसी भी प्रकार उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाकों की उपेक्षा न करे क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाकों के लिए या दूसरे इलाकों के लिए किनी दूसरे व्यवसाय की व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकती है। वहां पर और कोई उद्योग-धंधे नहीं हो सकते। आप को उन क्षेत्रों के लिए एक टूरिस्ट ओरिएंटेड प्लैन बनानी चाहिए और दूसरे मंत्रालयों से भी इस मांग का समर्थन कराना चाहिए। इसके लिए आप को इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर बिल्ड करना चाहिए। आपको यह नहीं देखना चाहिये कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार कितना खर्च करती है। बल्कि आप को तो इसके लिए एक ग्रान्ट इन एड मंजूर करनी चाहिए।

यूनाइटेड नेशन्स डेवेलपमेंट प्रोग्राम दल ने डिपार्टमेंट आफ टूरिज्म और इण्डस्ट्री टूरिस्ट कारपोरेशन के एकीकरण का सुझाव दिया है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस एकीकरण से आप उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों का विकास करेंगे। मैं डा० कर्ण सिंह से अनुरोध करूँगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश भाषण में स्पेसिफिकली बतलायें कि उत्तर प्रदेश

[श्री परिपूर्णनन्द पंथूली]

के पहाड़ी इलाकों के लिए वे क्या सुविधाये प्रदान करने जा रहे हैं इटेरेटिड प्लैनिंग या फाइब्र इजर लैन के लिए तथा शान्ट इन राउ देने जा रहे हैं और इफ्रास्ट्रक्चर बनाने के लिए क्या सुविधा देने जा रहे हैं। क्या यह यू पी हिल डेवलेपमेंट कारपोरेशन के तत्वावधान में विदेशी पर्यटकों को उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी स्थानों को जाने देंगे?

मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुग्रह करूँगा और गृह विभाग से इस बात की सिफारिश करूँगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों को वे सब सुविधाये सुलभ हों जो कश्मीर में प्राप्त हैं। कश्मीर वी तरफ आपकी निगाहें जा सकती हैं किन्तु उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की तरफ नहीं जाती हैं। वहां के लोगों वी आशाये आपकी तरफ लगी हुई हैं।

इन शब्दों के माथ मैं इम मन्त्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

17 hrs

श्रीमती सहोबराबाई राय (सागर) सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे भौका दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करती हूँ। इन मांगों का मैं समर्थन करती हूँ। साथ-माथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि मध्यप्रदेश में बहुत मैं जंगल है, वन है। वहां हिरन आदि कई तरह के जानवर पाये जाते हैं। उनको पाला जाना चाहिये, उनको सुरक्षित रखा जाना चाहिए। उसकी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। आप शिकार के लिए जो लोगों को लाइसेंस देते हैं, वह बन्द होने चाहिए। शिकारी लोग रात बारह बजे शिकार करने निवल जाते हैं और सब जानवरों को जो इनके फदे में फसते हैं, मार डालते हैं और खा जाते हैं। इस बजह से वहा जानवरों की बहुत कमी हो गई है। दो तीन प्रकार के शिकारी हैं। एक तो कुचबन्दीया है, सपेरे हैं, सिंधीबाले हैं। ये जानवरों को मार डालते हैं। इनके ऊपर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिये। इनके बास्ते आपको कोई और प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए।

मध्य प्रदेश एक डकैती ऐरिया है। भिड, मुरैना, सागर, छतरपुर आदि में बड़ी डकैतिया पड़ती है। इन इलाकों के लिए हवाई जहाज की सर्विस चालू की जानी चाहिए। अगर हवाई जहाज नहीं यहा आप चला सकते हैं तो हैलीबोर्टर आप चलाये। इनके डर में जो डाकू लोग हैं, वे आत्मसमर्पण कर देंगे। इससे डकैती की जो समस्या है वह भी कम होगी। मध्य प्रदेश के लिए आपने कम हवाई सर्विस दी है। जिन मेंबर लोगों से आपको डर लगता है उनके बास्ते तो आप जल्दी से प्रबन्ध कर देते हैं लेइन जो मेंबर बोलते कम हैं, वहा आप ख्याल ही नहीं करते हैं। तोमा नहीं होना चाहिए। सागर जिले में ढाना एक जगह है। उसके लिए हवाई सर्विस होनी चाहिए। लोग आते-जाते हैं। वह मिलिटरी ऐरिया है। लोग वहा हवाई जहाज में बैठे उठे नहीं हैं। इम तरफ आप जल्द ध्यान दें।

जो पायलट हवाई जहाज चलाते हैं उनके लिए कानून बनाना चाहिए कि वे शराब, ब्राडी पीकर न चलाये। इससे दुर्घटनाये हो जाती हैं और हवाई जहाज गिर जाते हैं, और लोगों की मृत्यु हो जाती है। जब कोई दुर्घटना हो जाती है फिर आप उसकी जाच करते हैं कि यह क्यों हुई, इजन खराब हुआ या क्या हुआ। शराब, ब्राडी पी कर जो चलते हैं, उन पर आपकी कानूनी प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिए।

हमारे देश में बहुत से नीर्थ स्थान हैं। इलाहाबाद है, हरिद्वार है, पुकार है, उज्जैन है। यहा पर हवाई जहाजों की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। हमारे यहा साधु लोग हैं जिन को देखने के लिये या जिनके पास लोग जाते हैं और काफी बड़ी तादाद में जाते हैं। जिन स्थानों पर ये केन्द्रित हैं, वहा के लिये आपको हवाई सर्विस चालू करनी चाहिये। इसी तरह से बद्रीनाथ है, रामेश्वरम है, द्वारिका है, पुरी है, नेपाल में पशु-पति नाथ का मन्दिर है। ये जो सब स्थान हैं इनके लिये हवाई सर्विस चालू की जाये। इससे आपको आमदनी होगी।

आपके यहा महिलाओं की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। महिली जी बोल चुकी हैं। उन्होंने

महिलाओं के लिये कुछ नहीं कहा । क्या वह यह चाहती हैं कि इस विभाग में वह अकेली ही रहें ? दूसरी महिलायें न आने पायें ? बहिलाओं को आप लें हवाई जहाजों में काम करने के लिए । लड़कियां अमरीका में तथा दूसरे देशों से पढ़ कर आ रही हैं । बड़ी होशियार हैं । उनके लिए व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ।

कई मन्त्रवर हैं जो पार्लियामेंट में पन्द्रह या बीम बरस से हैं । कुछ तो पंसे हैं जो दो-दो बार अमरीका, लंदन वर्गीरह धूम आये हैं । दूसरों का नम्बर ही नहीं आया है । एक दफा तो सबको जान का मौका आपको देना चाहिये ।

इस विभाग ने बहुत तरकी की है और तरकी करता जा रहा है । राजा माहव की मुस्कान मवको मांह लेती है । लेकिन वह थोड़ा बहुत गरीबों की तरफ भी ध्यान कर लिया करें ।

मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहती । मांगों का मैं समर्थन करती हूँ । मैं मन्त्री जी को बधाई देती हूँ इस बात पर कि वे आगे इस काम को बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं, भारतवर्ष को उन्नति के पथ पर ले जा रहे हैं ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देनी हूँ कि आपने मुझे मौका दिया ।

प्रो० एस० एल० सक्सेना (महाराजगंज) : मुझे बड़ी प्रभन्नता है कि यह डिपार्टमेंट डा० कर्ण सिंह के चार्ज में है । जब से उन्होंने इसका चार्ज संभाला है तब से मैं काफी इम्प्रूवमेंट हुआ है । एयर हिंडिया ने दुनिया में नाम कमाया है । मैं उम में कई बार धूमा हूँ । दुनिया में सबसे अच्छी एयर लाइन्स वह समझी जाती है । स्वयं मैंने इसको अनुभव भी किया है । उसमें व्यवहार और खाना आदि सब बहुत अच्छे हैं । उसमें पिछले 21 सालों में इप वर्ष पहली बार घाटा हुआ है, इसका मुझे दुख है । मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इसके कारणों की जांच की जाएगी और क्यों घाटा हुआ है, इससे देखा जाएगा और उन कारणों को दूर करने की जरूरी से जल्दी कोशिश की जाएगी ।

पिछली बार भी मैंने कहा था कि गोरखपुर को हिन्दुस्तान के एवर मैप पर रख दिया जाना

चाहिये । इसका बाद भी किया गया था लेकिन अभी तक वह पूरा नहीं किया गया है । मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं गेया क्यों कहना हूँ गोरखपुर एक बहुत बड़ा शहर हो यही बात नहीं है । वह बहुत बड़ा एक प्रकार से तीर्थ स्थान भी है । वहां गोरखनाथ का मशहूर मन्दिर है । महात्मा बुद्ध का बचपन काल इसी जिले में बीता था । वहा कुशीनगर है नजदीक ही जो कि उनका निवारण स्थान है । वहां उनकी समर्पण एक बद्भुत विशाल मूर्ति बनी है । नजदीक में ही लुमिनी गाड़न हैं जहां पर उनकी पैदाईं हुई थीं । और भी बहुत से पवित्र तीर्थ स्थान हैं जहां पर दुनिया के कोने-कोने से बुद्ध धर्म के अनुयायी आते हैं और उनके दर्शन करते हैं । लेकिन वहा काई भी इन्तजाम नहीं है । टूरिस्ट जो आते हैं उनके रहने, उनके ठहरने आदि की मुश्विधा नहीं है । अगर वहां पर अच्छी मध्दके, धर्मगालाएं, होटल आदि बना दिए जायें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत में बौद्ध टूरिस्ट जो आजकल आकर जल्दी में लौट जाते हैं, वे वहां ठहरेंगे, वहां ज्यादा दिन वितायेंगे और काफी खर्च करेंगे जो कि हमारे लिये बहुत फायदेमंद होगा । न केवल इस खाल से कि गोरखपुर एक बड़ा शहर बन गया है बर्तक वह एक बहुत बड़ा टूरिस्ट सेंटर भी है, इसका डिवेलपमेंट इस लिहाज से किया जाना चाहिये । वहां गेम सेंक्युअरी भी है । बड़ा भारी वहां जगल है जहां पर लोग गेम खेल सकते हैं । वहां से नेपाल को भी रास्ता जाता है । जहां वाइंड लाइफ बहुत बड़ी तादाद में मिलती है । वहां पर आम रास्ते बना दें, सड़कें बना दें, उसको आप डिवेलप कर दें तो आपको बहुत कायदा हो सकता है । एक तो वहां बड़ा शहर होने की वजह से एयरपोर्ट होना ही चाहिए और साथ साथ वहां पर अकेंप्रोलो-जिकल महत्व की जो चीजें हैं उम प्याइट आफ व्यू से भी उमका डिवेलपमेंट होना चाहिए, होटल वहां खुलने चाहिए, सड़कें बननी चाहिये, रहने का इन्तजाम होना चाहिए । वह बहुत बड़ा टूरिस्ट सेंटर हो सकता है । वहां बर्मा से सिलोन से, जापान से तथा दूसरे देशों से जो बुद्धिस्ट आएंगे, जो लोग आएंगे वे वहां ठहरना चाहेंगे और वहां उनके लिए इन्तजाम होना चाहिए ।

[प्रो० एस० एल० सक्सेना]

कुछ दिनों से एयर इण्डिया में भजदूरों की बहुत-सी शिकायतें सामने आई हैं। उनका जिक्र यहीं किया भी गया है और उस पर बहस भी हुई है। मैं चाहता हूँ मन्त्री महोदय इस और और ज्यादा ध्यान दें। मैं जानता हूँ उन्होंने बहुत से मसले हल किए हैं। स्ट्राइक होने वाली जो बात है, यह बहुत बुरी बात है। इससे नुकसान होता है। ऐसी मशीनरी बननी चाहिए। ताकि यह हो ही नहीं। इससे देश का बहुत नुकसान होता है। एयर सर्विस भी डिसलेक्ट होती है और कर्मचारियों को भी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर और भी बहुत-सी जगहें हैं जिनको हम टूरिस्ट्स को एट्रेक्ट करने की हिटि से डिवेलप कर सकते हैं। माननीय सदस्यों ने बड़ीनाथ, केदारनाथ, हिंदूदार, गंगोत्री, जमनोत्री आदि का नाम लिया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसकी तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाए और गोरखपुर का भी खास स्थाल किया जाए। उससे आपको काफी आमदनी होगी, काफी फायदा होगा।

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : Mr. Chairman, the debate this evening has been an extremely wide-ranging one and for me, very valuable, because it is heartening that there are so many members present who take such a keen interest in the various aspects of the working of this Ministry.

My colleague, Dr. Mahishi has dealt with tourism. I will therefore mainly deal today with aviation, but before doing so I would like to say a few things about tourism. Tourism today is the world's largest industry and the world's fast-growing industry. There has been a veritable explosion in tourism. Some figures in this respect will interest hon. members. It is estimated that in 1971, 18 crore people throughout the world travelled.

श्री दुर्लभ बन्द कल्याण (मुरेना) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मन्त्री महोदय का भाषण हो रहा है। कितने दुर्लभ की

बात है कि पचास सदस्य भी उनको सुनने के लिए सदन में नहीं हैं। सदन में कोरम नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. He may continue.

DR. KARAN SINGH : I was pointing out the tremendous dimension tourism has assumed in the present day world. The turnover is of the order of Rs. 15,000 crores. In India, tourism has grown to a modest extent. We got just over 3 lakh tourists in 1971 and our target is 4 lakhs by 1973 which, we hope, will be achieved. In the Fifth Plan, we are now beginning to think in terms of doubling the intake, from 4 lakhs in 1973 to 8 lakhs in 1978 ; by the end of the decade, by 1980, we should be able to hit the million-mark.

The figures of tourism given in other countries are not really always correctly revealing. India is a vast sub-continent in itself. If you were to count the number of people who travel inside the country as tourists, it might go into many crores. In Europe of course what happens is that a man leaves Italy in the morning, has his lunch in Yugoslavia and comes back ; he is also called a tourist. If you compare it in India with that in Europe, for example, you would find that although we are considerably behind foreign standards, nevertheless, the quantum of home tourism is very large. The figures I have given are only in respect of foreign tourists, that is, tourists from outside bringing with them foreign exchange. As I said, we hope by the end of the Fifth Plan to go up to 8 lakhs earning between Rs. 180—200 crores in foreign exchange through tourism directly and through aviation. But home tourism is the base upon which the super-structure of foreign tourism will have to rest. This is the important point I would like to reiterate. The philosophy of tourism in my Ministry is quite clear. It may appear that we are concentrating only on the more affluent foreign tourists. It is true in a way because with our limited resources, we have got to build up the infrastructure so that the foreigner can come and spend his foreign exchange here, because one of the important purposes of tourism is foreign exchange earning. But in addition to that, we are also trying to build up an infra-structure for less affluent tourists.

In this connection, it is essential that the State Governments, the local bodies and the

travel trade must fully co-operate. Tourism is essential like co-operative venture. Tourism cannot be built by me sitting here in my office at Sardar Patel Bhavan. Tourism can only be built if the entire nation is involved in tourism,—the Government of India, and the State Governments; Shri Painuli said it does not matter what the State Governments do; it is not true. The State Governments have to really, fully co-operate. They have got to provide the infra-structure; land, water, roads, electricity; all these basic facilities for the tourists have to be provided, because, under the federal system, these have to be provided by the State Governments. It is simply not possible for the Government of India to try and impose tourism upon the States. This is something which must grow from within.

I would like to say that it is now five years since this Ministry was set up, and I would judge as the greatest achievement of our Ministry not so much the rise in tourists but the growth of tourism consciousness in this country. I remember when I took over this Ministry five years ago, tourism was looked upon with a mixture of amusement and contempt, as if it was something really intended either for the very affluent or for the very eccentric. But today, the realization has grown that tourism can become a central economic activity in this country. Tourism can bring employment to lakhs of people; tourism can help to trigger off the development of various parts of the country in various fields and therefore, it is very encouraging that there has been this growth. I am sure that in the fifth plan we will have a massive investment in tourism. Shri Satpal Kapur made a remark which I wholeheartedly support. He said that the demands which I was presenting are far too low. I agree they are far too low, and I am sorry they are low, because our capacity so far to spend the money creatively has not developed. But I can assure the House that our planning for the fifth Plan period has already started and our targets are going to be much higher than they are in the fourth Plan, and we hope for a massive investment in the Central sector, in the State sector and in the private sector, so that tourism can grow.

One of the things that I intend to do fairly soon—is that I will be announcing the setting up a National Tourism Board which will include representatives not only of aviation and tourism but also of other vital Government of

India ministries which are involved in it—Transport, that is, Road Transport, Railways Archaeology, Finance and so on, and some non-officials. We already have a body known as the Tourism Development Council which meets once a year and it has representatives from the States. In addition, I intend to set up soon a National Tourism Board, and the task of this Board will be to prepare national plan for tourism, because for the fifth Plan period, I do not want only a Central Plan, but I want a national plan which would include the Central Plan, the State plans and the private sector plans. It is only if we have an integrated total approach to investment in the fifth Plan that we will be able to move forward rapidly, and I am quite sure that the setting up of this National Tourism Board will be a very valuable step in that direction.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What about the purchasing power of the common man ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : The purchasing power itself will be triggered off by tourism activity. As hon. Members know, today tourism is something which has cut across ideological barriers.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is an item of consumption ; it never generates wealth.

DR. KARAN SINGH : It does. Every rupee invested in tourism has the capacity of a multiplier effect. (*Interruptions*) There were a number of interesting points which have been made by various Members. It will not be possible for me to refer to them all, as that would take far more time. However, there are some points which I would like to mention. Firstly, I am delighted that the question of wild life has been so widely covered. This is a thing which happens to be very close to my heart. I am Chairman of the Indian Board for Wild Life. I do not deal with it officially, for the Ministry concerned is the Ministry of Agriculture. As Chairman of the Indian Board for Wild Life, however, I am deeply concerned with the fact that wild life in our country is vanishing,—vanishing at least from our jungles. Whether it is growing elsewhere is something which I leave for the hon. Members to judge. But the fact is that our wild life is rapidly becoming extinct. A number of hon. Members—Shrimati Sahodra Bai, Shri Brij Raj Singh—Kotah, Shri Krishnan, Shri Vekaria, Shri Ranabahadur Singh, Shri Daschowdhury—mentioned it.

[Dr. Karan Singh]

The House would be interested to know that I am heading something known as 'Project Tiger'. Our effort is to preserve the tiger which in a way is the symbol of the vanishing wild animals. We have set up a special study group for this and we hope that the world wild life society will help us in this regard. We want to move over from shikar, which to my mind personally is a somewhat primitive concept to the much more civilised of shooting with cameras, photographs, etc. After all these beautiful creatures should not simply become victims of the human lust for killing. They are part of the eco system which links the whole planet together and which modern science and technology have so greatly endangered.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : They should also understand that they should not bite us.

DR. KARAN SINGH : We shall try to make them as non-violent as possible. Wild life viewing is very important and as hon. Member Brajraj Singh said the whole of African tourism revolves round wild life. I want to go there myself; I may go later this year to see what they have done about wild life.

I must say that I was very much interested and moved by the reference to his beautiful tribe by Shri Giridhar Gomango, and to the beauties and glory of tribal life. This is something very precious. I must strike here a note of warning. Tourism is a very welcome activity, but often the cultural impact of tourism is far from healthy. Very often we have seen in many places of the world beautiful areas which were inhabited by healthy human beings in an atmosphere of peace and calm, having been completely shattered and destroyed by an invasion of tourists. Therefore we must be very careful before we start disgorging hordes of tourists on unsuspecting tribals. We have got to be careful that they are provided facilities and that they do not disturb the tribal life, of which Shri Gomango spoke so movingly and feelingly.

A number of other points were raised. Shri Painuli mentioned the Kumaon hills. Mountains are indeed the glory of India and they stretch from Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh and it is difficult to say which area is more beautiful than the other. Each one has its own glory and majesty.

[**SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair**]

In the Fourth Plan we did not have any integrated project for the development of the hills in the Terai or Kumaon areas but certainly this is a matter which can be considered in the Fifth Plan. Meanwhile we are doing something there. I myself went to Nainital. I agree with him that it is one among the most beautiful areas in India. We shall not be able to put in very much money during the Fourth Plan because our resources are already fully committed. However, planning for the Fifth Plan has already begun and we shall certainly keep his suggestions in mind.

The question of security and restriction, incidentally, is something which has to be considered in consultation with the Ministries of Defence and Home Affairs. It is not something which the Ministry of Tourism can decide on its own; which areas are to be restricted and which areas are to be thrown open.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : About the industrial security force ..

DR. KARAN SINGH : I am coming to aviation. I would very much have liked to continue along tourism; perhaps it is a more romantic and pleasant subject. Yet we now come to aviation. In aviation, to begin with I should like to place on record my appreciation and I am sure the hon. Members and the House will join me--our deep appreciation for the role played by Air India, Indian Airlines and the civil aviation department and the meteorological department during the recent war with Pakistan. The awards and the kudos have gone to the Defence Force--richly deserved--but I know that the boys of the Air India and the Indian Airlines and the people who were posted in the airfields which were constantly pounded by the enemy stuck to their guns and not a single employee left his post, despite the most grave danger. These are the unsung heroes of the war and I should like with your permission to place on record our appreciation for the services that they rendered... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The employees are always good...

DR. KARAN SINGH : Unless they are under your influence.

The setting up of the International Airports Authority of India as a result of a Bill passed

by Parliament is a very major step in aviation history, because the growth of international aviation has now made it essential that special attention should be paid to these international airports. Therefore, the four airports of Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta have been placed under a new public sector corporation, the International Airports Authority of India. We have got a plan to spend Rs 36 crores on these airports in the current plan. More and more money will be spent. Brand new terminal buildings will be constructed in Delhi and Bombay to begin with. We feel that flexibility and the capacity to spend money creatively and quickly without being tied up by all sorts of bureaucratic rules and regulation is much more in a corporation than in a Government Department. Therefore, they have taken over these four airports and from 1st April this Corporation has come into being. Hon. members will be glad to know that for the first time we have included a representative of the workers on the Board of Directors of this undertaking. I had made this commitment earlier that we would try and do it. We have done that and we hope that this experiment will work. In fact, I would venture to say that as far as the new Corporation is concerned the whole concept of labour and management being in conflict should be given up. After all this is a cooperative endeavour. If in the public sector we are unable to generate the feeling that workers and management are both going towards the same goals, I am afraid our whole experiment in economic development is likely to be very gravely endangered.

One point was raised with regard to the International Airports Authority and that is about the Industrial Security Force. I am afraid these are very vital public installations and after careful consideration, we decided it was necessary to have the Industrial Security Force there. About the fear expressed by some friend that this would result in chowkidars and others being thrown out of employment. I have already said earlier on the floor of the House that we will see that there is no retrenchment. We will adjust and take these people either there or in some other airports. But the necessity for the Industrial Security Force in our international airports cannot be disputed. (*Interruptions*).

Four airports have gone to the International Airports Authority. That leaves 88 other airports in the country, which continue to be

under the control of the Department of Civil Aviation. Considerable improvements have been made in them. For example, in Hyderabad, a beautiful new terminal building has been made. I was there again the other day. The Hyderabad terminal is one of which any country can be proud. We are, within the limitation of our resources, trying steadily to improve the facilities at the airports. I may submit to hon. members that the terminal building is only the one-seventh of the iceberg which is visible, as far as expenditure is concerned. The passenger only sees the terminal building. But we have got to spend large sums of money on the runway, on LCN, on the thickness of the cement concrete poured into the runway, on the very sophisticated electronic equipment required for communications and so on. Therefore, expenditure on airports should not only be measured by what happens to the terminal. There are a lot of other matters upon which money is spent. We are steadily improving our airports within the limit of our resources.

The question of bringing some new airports into operation is one which is constantly exercising the minds of hon. members. This year, Tirupati aerodrome is likely to be ready. We hope in the winter schedule, Tirupati will be connected. As far as Gorakhpur is concerned, Shri Saksena, very senior member has mentioned this. We are in touch with the Defence Ministry. We have surveyed the area. I am hopeful that before the end of this financial year, it will be possible for us to start services to Gorakhpur also.

Shri Krishnan is not here and therefore, I will not refer to the points he mentioned.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : What about encouraging tourism in Gorakhpur ?

डॉ कर्ण सिंह : जैमा इन्होंने कहा था कि इस क्षेत्र में लुम्बिनि और कुशीनगर जैसे आकर्षक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान हैं, इस समय योजना में तो नहीं है, लेकिन हम अवश्य यत्न करेंगे कि कुछ ही सके। एक बार जहाज जाने आरम्भ हो जायेंगे, तो वहां पर्यटक सुविधायें अपने आप बढ़नी आरम्भ हो जायेंगी।

Now I come to Air India. Air India, as hon. Members know, has the unique record

[डा० कर्णसिंह]

of unbroken profitability for 18 years from 1953 to 1970 I do not think there was another airline in the world which had this record of profitability. Certainly, in 1971-72, that is the year that has just ended, and in 1972-73, the current year, for the first time Air India is going to incur losses. The reasons for this are several. One of them, of course, is in the last year there was a definite decrease in the traffic to India as a result of political developments in the sub-continent. The number of people we expected to come did not come, and that quite adversely affected Air India.

Also, Air India has taken a very major step, and that is the acquisition of jumbo-jets. From May 1971 the first Boeing 747 came into operation. This is the latest plane. Air India has always been able to maintain its reputation because it has offered the best competitive equipment in the world. When the plans for the purchase of these planes were first mooted, the matter was very carefully considered by Air India and by the Ministry as to whether it was really necessary for us to go in for jumbo-jets or not. But after very careful studies and surveys, we came to the conclusion that if Air India was to maintain its international reputation as one of the best international airlines, it would have to offer competitive equipment. Otherwise, other airlines would be flying now Boeing 747s whereas we would be flying old Boeing 707s and definitely in the highly competitive international civil aviation field we would have been thrown out of the race. Therefore, we decided to go in for jumbo-jets.

There is already an encouraging rise in utilisation of these planes. I was delighted the other day when some friends said that when they came from Beirut they found the planes were absolutely packed and there was not a single vacant seat. However, it must be remembered that these are very expensive planes and, naturally, whenever a new type of aircraft is bought there would be heavy capitalisation. Therefore, immediately the impact these purchases, make upon the company would necessarily be adverse. Because, as you know, these planes cost Rs. 25 crores each. So, when Rs. 100 crores has got to be invested, there will be payment of interest and repayment of the loan and so on. Here I may mention for the information of the House that the previous loan that was taken for the purchase of Boeing 707

has been completely repaid with interest entirely from the earnings of Air India. This loan also will be more than fully repaid and we will make a lot of money. But, obviously, when you go in for a new purchase of this nature, the immediate impact is adverse.

These are the reasons why Air India for these two years at least would be making losses. But, nevertheless, I can assure the hon. House that the reputation that Air India has for efficiency will continue to improve and it will continue to fly India's flag with distinction and with credit wherever it goes.

One point which I might mention here is that this year Air India has launched two subsidiary companies. One is a Charter Company. As you know, the present international fare structure can only be described as a complete jungle, complete chaos. In this jungle all sorts of under-cutting takes place, all sorts of unethical practices take place and the only safeguard is that we have a charter company so that we ourselves can give lower rates of fare on charter flights, which is approved in international practice. We have, therefore, started this Charter Company. One of the objects of the Charter Company is to try to get ethnic traffic from outside India of people of Indian origin who live in countries abroad, who want to come, not to their mother country but home country or historical country, whatever you call it. We find it very difficult to do so with the regular airlines. One of the main reasons for the Charter Company is to cater to that sort of traffic. It is called Air India Charters.

The second company is the Hotel Corporation. Air India is going into the hotel business because all over the world today there is, what may be called, a symbiotic relationship between tourism and aviation.

A symbiotic relationship is a relationship in which one is dependent entirely upon the other, in which without the other one cannot live. Aviation and tourism are beginning to go more and more together. Most of the great airlines of the world have moved into the hotel business. Air-India also, therefore, in keeping with its tradition of always remaining in the forefront of change, has gone into the hotel business. It is going to construct two hotels to begin with, in Santa Cruz and Juhu, at the total cost of Rs. 8 crores, this supplements the hotel building activities of the India Tourism

Development Corporation which, as you know, has recently taken over the Akbar Hotel, renovated and furnished it, which is building an airport hotel in Dum Dum and is also building a number of other hotels throughout the country. So, these two new companies of Air-India also add to the richness of its activities.

In Air-India, luckily, labour relations in the year that has just ended remained good.

I come now to the Indian Airlines which somebody described as the sick man of Indian aviation. I do not know whether that is correct or not, but certainly Indian Airlines has been through a difficult period. In the year ended the 31st March, 1972, Indian Airlines has incurred a loss of Rs. 5.22 crores. The reasons for this loss are numerous and I would like to point out some of them because very often it is blamed upon the management or upon the labour.

For example, we had to overfly the Pakistan-held territory in Bangla Desh. As you know, till Bangla Desh was actually liberated, when Pakistan was in occupation of that area, we could not fly over it and we had to divert all our flights from it. Crores of rupees extra had to be spent on that account and we did that without raising the fares.

Similarly, the Kabul flight which was operated by Indian Airlines over Pakistan territory, had to be discontinued. That was a lucrative flight. As a result of that also, Indian Airlines lost.

Then, fuel costs are steadily going up. With every new levy on kerosene the adverse impact upon Indian Airlines develops more and more. I think, on the fuel bill alone, Indian Airlines' payment to Government is of the magnitude of Rs. 5 crores each year. So, with the recent imposts on kerosene, the fuel costs have gone up.

Then, after the hijacking incident in Pakistan, we insured our fleet against hijacking and we have to pay a crore of rupees a year extra simply as hijacking insurance.

Then, there was a loss of two F-27 planes in accidents—one in Khuina and the other that was hijacked and burnt in Lahore; also, later one was lost at Madurai.

There was a drop in tourists which also affected Indian Airlines. So, all these were major contributory factors towards the difficulty that Indian Airlines is facing. Of course, there is also the rise in wages and the unhappy management-labour relations.

I think, whenever there is an unhappy labour-management situation, it is not possible really to place the blame entirely either on labour or on management; evidently, there is something wrong with both. This is something which has given us a great deal of distress. We have been looking into the matter very carefully, not only into the immediate problem of the wage negotiations, to which Professor Madhu Dandavate referred, that is, negotiations between the management and the engineers, but really into the broader question of the entire structure of wages in the aviation industry. Unfortunately, what has happened is that the structure of aviation wages is bearing less and less resemblance to the general wage pattern in the country. Not only are their problems related to the different ports of industry but the whole structure itself is becoming less and less linked with what is happening in the rest of the country. This is a trend which we simply cannot envisage in the economy. Therefore, we in the Government are at this moment engaged in a very deep and fundamental reappraisal of the entire situation of the wage structure in the aviation industry. I am not in a position at this stage to make any further announcement on this, but I can assure the hon. House that we are looking not only into the immediate problems that are there—the problem of unsigned agreements or those which are pending with Government—but into the deeper and wider problem. I have come to the conclusion that it is no use simply trying to solve each problem as it arises, because then what happens is that we drift from one crisis to another. You sign with one union and the other union starts agitating; you sign with another and the third one starts agitating and the agreements lose their validity and the whole process starts all over again.

Sir, this is something which simply cannot be afforded any longer. The country cannot afford to have constant breakdowns in its aviation industry. Aviation is one of the essential services in any modern developed country, particularly a nation like ours which is so vast and which is so far flung. Therefore, we have to look for a more fundamental solution

[Dr. Karan Singh]

to these problems and we are at present not, only my Ministry, the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Finance and so on, we are all involved in this exercise, apart, of course, from the immediate problem with regard to the engineers.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I think, so far, you tried to arrive at an agreement with various categories one by one and then you came to the engineers. You would agree that probably that was not a correct procedure. This would be a bad procedure.

DR. KARAN SINGH : You are right. The problem is this. There is a multiplicity of unions in these Air-lines. There are seven unions in Indian Airlines and there are six or seven unions in Air India. Each one of them have their own bargaining capacity. So, it is simply not possible for us to bargain with all of them together. That is one of the basic problems.

Sir, a small correction. I said something about the crash at Khulna. It was not really at Khulna, but it was at Silchar. You might correct it for the record.

Sir, this business of multiplicity of Unions is something which has been giving us a lot of trouble. The total wage-structure in both these Corporations is something that needs to be looked into very carefully.

Sir, several points were raised with regard to the Eastern Sector. My friend Shri Daschowdhury in particular, said that the Eastern Sector was badly neglected. I don't think that is really fair. It is true that many of the airports in the Eastern Sector cannot take larger planes. Gauhati was the first one which could take the larger planes. Immediately I fulfilled the assurance I had given here and I started a direct Calcutta-Gauhati Jet. But many of the airports in the Eastern Sector, particularly, in Assam and those areas, are small airports which cannot take these jets. Therefore, perchance we have to send smaller aeroplanes. There are even airports today where DC 3's are operating. It is a ridiculous situation because it is such an uneconomical plane that nowhere in the world would any airline, in its right senses, operate this DC 3. But what is the alternative. The

alternative is to starve those people completely in air-transport ; and as was rightly said by the Hon'ble Members, the geographical location is such that if you do not give them the air-services, they have to face great hardship. Therefore, the problems of the Eastern Sector are there and it is for this reason that we have kept the fares in the Eastern Sector comparatively lower than they are in the rest of the country.

One Hon. Member there said how can you talk of aviation being a common man's thing when the fares are so high. He must appreciate that the fare has got to bear some relation to the operational costs. On the one hand this Hon. House expects this Corporation to make profit, on the other hand, you say that you should not fix the fares at economic level. I may submit to the Hon. House that if we were to fix the fares in the Eastern Sector at an economical level, there would immediately be a hundred percent, if not 200%, increase in the fares. It is not generally realised that we are heavily subsidising the Eastern Sector air routes because the cost of operations, the cost of wages, the cost of fuel, the cost of the whole mechanism is there. And therefore, while certainly we would like to keep the fares as low as possible, we have got to raise them as and when the operating costs become intolerable. So, in the Eastern Sector, I would like to say, I am very keenly aware of the problems of the Eastern Sector. There was this question of Gauhati today, but nobody today spoke from Assam.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI : I spoke from Assam.

DR. KARAN SINGH : You, you spoke from Assam. About Gauhati, there is the question of making it a sub-base for Indian Airlines. It is under consideration and I can assure the House that we will do whatever we can, to meet the requirements of the Eastern Sector.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : From Agartala to Calcutta there is the private airlines and the fare is Rs. 50/- or Rs. 52/-. How is the private sector getting the lower rates ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : I have understood your point. I can give the JAM AIR a licence provided by the Indian Airlines because under

the Air Transport Nationalisation Act, I can only give a private sector route which is not operated by Indian Airlines. Therefore, I cannot give them the route.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : This is not my question. My question is how this private company charges the lower rate, whereas you are charging Rs. 100/-.

DR. KARAN SINGH : I will explain that. The thing is two-fold. Firstly, I am not really sure whether these private airlines can run a viable service for 365 days of the year at that rate. They say that they will run it at a rate and then they cancel the services wherever they cannot get full load of passengers, whereas the Indian Airlines has to operate even if there is one passenger on board. The overhead costs of these smaller companies are much less, whereas we have large overheads we have a large organisation. I assure the hon. Member that the fares in the eastern sector are not unduly high. We have the janata. We will try and expand that wherever possible. (Interruptions)

An important point was made ..

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Are you going to introduce the system of concessional return fare in the eastern sector?

DR. KARAN SINGH : The concessional return fare is only when you do not get any traffic. The concessional fare is a promotional fare to encourage people. Here we have to much of traffic.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : In Calcutta-Cooch Behar line, for example, Sir, it is said by the Department that there is no traffic. When we raise the question of concessional fare, then they say that there is heavy traffic. It is a paradox.

DR. KARAN SINGH : The whole eastern sector has the concessional fare. The fares of the eastern sector are much lower than those in the rest of the country. If the hon. Member would take the trouble one day and come over to me, I will work out for him what the economical fare is between Calcutta and Cooch-Behar, and I hope he will then agree to pay that fare in addition whenever he travels.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Increase in rail fare is all right, Sir, because people have

the liberty to travel without tickets by rail. Here that is not possible.

DR. KARAN SINGH : I agree ; that is not possible.

श्री विमूर्ति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : आपने मुजफ्फरपुर की सर्विस शुरू की है, लेकिन सर्विस कैम्पिल हो जाती है, पैसन्जर्स पढ़े रह जाते हैं, उनको जहाज नहीं मिलता है। वेटिंग लिम्ट पर होते हैं, लेकिन उनको जगह नहीं मिलती है। नार्थ बिहार की दो करोड़ की पोषुणेण है। . . .

डा० कर्णसिंह : पडित जी, आप की आज्ञा-नुसार हमने मुजफ्फरपुर की सर्विस शुरू की है, लेकिन आप तो तभी से सरट हो गए, कम से कम दो वर्ष तो सन्तोष रखिए, तत्पश्चात् इस बात को उठाएँ।

श्री विमूर्ति मिश्र : चंगमेन साहब बैठे हुए हैं, आप उनसे पूछिए, कई बार जहाज पकड़ने गए, उनको क्या दिक्कत हुई है।

DR KARAN SINGH : I was going to come to one important point which was raised by Shri Sanghi and also by Shri Dandavate and one or two more members the question of the so-called overlapping between Air India and Indian Airlines. The view that I have taken as Minister on this is that the fleets of Indian Airlines and Air India are both parts of our national wealth. All of them have been purchased by money which we can very ill-afford, in foreign exchange, by the hard earned money of this country. I am not going to let this capacity be under-used simply because one belongs to one Corporation and one belongs to another Corporation. After all, there are demands from all over India to increase our service. If on the trunk routes Air India can take some of the pressure off the Indian Airlines, or if there is certain surplus capacity on the trunk routes in which we can utilise the Air India surplus capacity, we will utilise it even if we have to give a directive. I will take the House in confidence and say that there was a lot of trouble between the two Corporations at what rate they should fly these planes. They were not able to agree. Finally, as Minister, I gave them a directive that 'you fly' because I cannot tolerate a situation in which capacity goes spare just because two Corporations cannot come to an agreement.

[Dr. Karan Singh]

I have got to get the maximum mileage, the optimum utilisation of the fleet for the benefit of the nation. Therefore, I can assure the hon. House that, wherever Air India capacity is surplus on internal routes...

AN HON. MEMBER : Any arrangement between them ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : There is an arrangement between them. For example, there are some international routes which are operated by the Indian Airlines. Nepal is operated by Indian Airlines. Ceylon is operated by Indian Airlines. Also, Afghanistan and Bangla Desh. Tomorrow if our Pakistan services start, that will also be operated by Indian Airlines. Burma is operated by Indian Airlines. There is no rigid or hard and fast rule because we must make the optimum utilisation of our fleet.

Shri Dandavate raised the question of Air France episode. I share his feeling that this was an unfortunate episode. I am glad that Air France has given an unqualified apology. I also hope that this sort of thing will never be repeated in this country. A report has been received by me. It has already come out in the press that they have given this unqualified apology.

Another matter raised by Mr. Dandavate was about the Bombay caterer. My information is this. The contract of this man was terminated. Air India has opened two snack bars at the Bombay International Airport. The caterer went to court and got an injunction. The contract was terminated on 31st December. After that, now the position is, the injunction has been vacated and we are taking action under the Public Premises (Eviction) Act to throw him out. And, the case with regard to the tape-recorders is with the CBI and we have requested the Director of the CBI to expedite the inquiry so that we can take necessary action. As I have mentioned, the first file that came to me when I became Minister in March, 1967 was with regard to the restaurateur in Delhi airport. There were a lot of complaints against this man in Delhi. I wrote that his contract may be closed and we may give a new contract. Believe it or not, Sir, 5 years have passed, this is the 6th year, that man is still sitting in the Delhi Airport and nothing

that I can do, with all the might and majesty of the Government of India behind me, can get him out of that, because he has got a writ. It is because he has obtained from the court a stay order. I do not want to comment upon that because, it is not within our competence to comment on that at all.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please permit me to ask one question. I just want to know, in this whole episode, why the Aerodrome Officer was transferred.

DR. KARAN SINGH : That Aerodrome Officer was transferred ; there were several other earlier complaints that the airport was not working well, the airport was not as efficient as it should have been, etc. The CBI is enquiring into tape-recording and if anything at all is found we will take action.

Shri Basumatari brought up the question of reservation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I would like to furnish this information that the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees has in fact gone up from 17.5% on 1-4-71 to 25.5% on 1.4.72. There has been a marked improvement. As the hon. Member knows, I have taken a personnel interest in this and I have written repeatedly to the Chairman of all the Public Sector Corporations in my Ministry urging upon them that these posts should be filled wherever possible and I will continue to take very keen interest in this and to see that these special categories are given representation which is their due.

Another point raised by Shri Brij Raj Singh—Kotah was with regard to ex-servicemen and it is one which I very strongly endorse because ex-servicemen are people who have risked the best years of their lives in the service of the nation who have been fighting, who have always, as it were, carried their lives very lightly for the sake of the nation. And the nation also owes it to them, to give special consideration. I am very much aware of this. I come from an area which is heavily ex-servicemen oriented. In my own constituency in every other house that you go, you always find there is an ex-servicemen there. It is a major recruiting area and I am aware of this problem and we will do what we can in this regard.

SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH : Has he any programme for opening a tourist hotel at Patna ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : We are constructing a very magnificent reception centre at Patna, which is also going to have some residential accommodation. In addition to that, if a private firm would like to come forward and would like to take a loan, if it fulfils the qualifications for the loan, we shall be happy to give it to that party.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDIKA (Banka) : Let the hon. Minister say something about the night economy air service.

DR. KARAN SINGH : Night air mail service at present functions with turbo-prop-aircraft from the four metropolitan cities via Nagpur. Indian Airlines is considering the possibility of using jet aircraft on these routes and thereby also extending the passenger availability. However, a lot of other things have got to be worked out in this regard, the crew availability, the utilisation of planes, the resting of the crew, pavements etc. All these are being worked out.

I would like to end by saying that we are trying in aviation and in tourism to achieve modernity. The world is changing extremely fast, and nowhere faster perhaps than in the field of aviation technology and in the field of tourism. Ours a developing country, and we have tried to project our minds many years ahead. I think that the sort of advance planning that we are doing for our international airports has not, if I may claim, been done by very many other countries in the world. We are looking towards the end of this decade so that our aviation facilities are as good as any in the world, and we want to net the whole of India with aviation services and with tourism so that it becomes part of the new India that we are trying to build.

I would like to emphasise again that I do not look upon tourism as merely something for the few. I look upon tourism and aviation as a integral part of our total attempt to build the new India of our dreams.

श्री रामचत्तार शास्त्री : सभापति महोदय, मैं भली महोदय से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। अभी जो हवाई जहाज दिल्ली से पटना होकर कलकत्ता जाता है उसका इधर से आने का समय तो ठीक है लेकिन उधर से लौटने का जो समय

है वह 12:25 है। यह बड़ा असुविधाजनक है सब लोगों के लिए। हम लोग जो पालियामेट के मेम्बर हैं उनके लिए भी असुविधाजनक है। इसका जो पहले समय था वह बहुत अच्छा था क्योंकि वह संध्या के समय आता था। इस तरह से दो दिन का समय मिल जाता था काम करने का। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि इस सिलसिले में पुनर्विचार किया जाये और समय को ठीक किया जाए।

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : जब कभी हवाई जहाज का टिकट दापम किया जाता है तब वहूँ पैसा काटा जाना है। इसमें कोई सशोधन करना चाहिए। यदि कोई यात्री अपनी यात्रा रद्द कर दे तो उसका इतना पैसा नहीं काटना चाहिए।

शा० कर्णसिंह : जब वह सीट खाली जाती है तब क्या किया जाए। चलने समय पर अगर श्री कछवाय कहे कि मैं नहीं जाता तब हम वहाँ किसको बिठायेंगे उनकी जगह। वह नुकसान तो हो गया। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो पैसा काटा जाता है उसको और बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put to vote cut motions Nos. 1 to 7 moved by Shri D. K. Panda, Nos. 8 to 14 moved by Shri P. M. Mehta, Nos. 17 to 66 moved by Shri S. M. Banerjee and Nos. 67 to 86 moved by Ramavtar Shastri.

All the cut motions were put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amount 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. 78 to 81, 130 and 131, relating to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation."

The motion was adopted

18 hrs.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos 32, 33, 34 and 116 relating to the Ministry of Foreign Trade for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips at the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

SHRI S. M. BANFRJEE (Kanpur) : You are aware that more than 2 lakhs of handloom weavers coming under the jurisdiction of this Ministry are going to resort to direct action of the 25th...

MR. CHAIRMAN : This can be raised tomorrow when his party spokesman speaks. He cannot raise any question any time.

DEMAND NO. 32—MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,11,59,000 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 Foreign Trade’.”

DEMAND NO. 33—FOREIGN TRADE

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,05,70,42,000 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 ‘Foreign Trade’.”

DEMAND NO. 34—EXPORT ORIENTED INDUSTRIES

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,34,19,000 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 ‘Export Oriented Industries’.”

DEMAND NO. 116—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,74,64,000 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 Foreign Trade.”

***SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA** (Arambagh) : My, Chairman, Sir, At the very outset I would like to point out some of the discrepancies in the report of the Ministry that has been circulated to us. At page 19 of the report it has been stated “export of leather and leather manufactures increased during January, August 1971 by Rs 7.8 crores to Rs. 54.5 crores over the corresponding period of 1970.” But surprisingly enough, in a weekly bulletin entitled Economic and Commercial News” brought out by the same Ministry, in its issue dated the 30th October, 1971 at page 23 it has been stated that our trade for this item has gone down by Rs. 93.6 million. In a likewise manner, with regard to handicrafts at page 24 of the report, it has been stated “The value of exports improved from Rs. 26.3 crores in January—August 1970 to Rs. 29.1 crores during the period under review.” But from the Economic and Commercial News Bulletin it is found that during the same period not only that our export did not expand but actually we lost to a tune of Rs. 34.3 millions. In a similar way while at page 24 of the report the Government claims to have increased the export of fish by Rs. 50 lakhs during 1971, the Economic and Commercial News says that the export have gone down by Rs. 1.9 million. With regard to unmanufactured tobacco, at page 21 of the report it has been stated “our export of tobacco improved by Rs. 6.4 crores to Rs. 35.2 crores during January-August 1971 while the said weekly bulletin of the Ministry says that our loss of business of this item amounted to Rs.

*The original speech was delivered in Bangali.

13.1 millions. Like this many discrepancies can be pointed out, I do not know whether the figures given in the Annual report are correct or those given in Economic and Commercial News are correct. I hope the hon. Minister will clarify the point during the course of his reply.

My main grievance against the Ministry is that the hon. Minister is not able to keep pace with the changing time and moreover his outlook is also outdated. For achieving a better expansion of our foreign trade, a better coordination of the industries which provide exportable goods is the first requisite condition necessary but the hon. Minister does not seem to have paid his attention to this matter as seriously as it deserves.

All over the country more than 3000 industrial units are lying closed and of them 400 are located in West Bengal very often the hon. Minister tries to bypass the problem of mill closure by referring to labour trouble and uneasy political situation prevailing in the State of West Bengal. If it is so, than I ask him why hundreds of mills are lying closed in Mysore, Andhra and Gujarat? Surely these States do not suffer from uneasy political condition nor they suffer from labour trouble either but we find that hundreds of factories are lying closed down in these States also.

I would now like to say something about some items of export. Firstly I will take up cotton textiles. In the report it has been stated that "the exports of cotton textiles during the past two-three years had been showing an upward trend but this trend has suffered a set back during the current year". I ask the hon. Minister why this set back is due to? The report again says "the main reason for this decline has been the high prices of domestic cotton." No doubt this is one of the main reasons for the crisis that is prevailing in the industry today but I feel Sir that if we could maintain a parity in the price of cotton that is grown in the country and those imported from abroad and if we could supply cotton to all the States at the same price, then the crisis would have been averted and we could have kept the closed factories running. In this connection Mr. Chairman Sir I would like to point out that in West Bengal we have to pay an extra sum of Rs. one hundred for purchasing one bale of cotton over the price that is being charged in other States. Why this sort

of discrimination should be allowed to perpetuate? I hope the hon. Minister will explain the position in his reply.

During the last ten years as many as 60,000 cotton textile workers had lost their jobs and in West Bengal as many as 22 cotton textile mills are lying closed down at present. All these mills have been closed down not merely because of labour trouble but mainly because of the high cost of cotton and mal-practices of the mill owners. While some steps have been taken by Government to reopen the closed mills yet all of them have not been reopened and I will draw the attention of the Minister to this problem and hope that he will take some urgent steps to tackle the problem.

I would now like to say a few words about the Coir Development Scheme. Many discussions have taken place on the floor of this House and the hon. members are perhaps aware of the fact that the Kerala Government has formulated a scheme for Coir development entailing an expenditure of Rs. 15.59 crores. They had forwarded the scheme to the Central Government and the Central Government in its turn had referred the matter to the Planning Commission and a Study Team was also appointed. In their report the study team suggested in June 1970 for the sanction of Rs. 6.99 crores for the above scheme but nothing has been done to implement the recommendation of the study team. Not only this we also find that upto the Third Five year Plan loans and grants were given by the Central Government to the Government of Kerala for this purpose but from the beginning of the Fourth Plan all these have been stopped. Even though block grants and block loans are being given for centrally sponsored schemes but since the Coir Development Scheme is not a Centrally sponsored one, it is not getting the benefit of Central loans and grants. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister that the allocations recommended by the Study Team should be sanctioned by the Centre for implementing the scheme which has been formulated by the State Government.

I will now say something about cashew industry. The Kerala Legislative Assembly passed a resolution on 13.4.71 urging upon the Central Government to give financial assistance to the Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation. The Kerala Government had

[Shri Manoranjan Hazre]

also suggested that at least Rs. 40 lakhs should be given so that 10 units could be opened. They had also suggested that along with these ten units the order 15 units could be taken over with central assistance. But nothing has been done by the Central Government in this regard. The Central Government was further requested that for the period December 1971 to December 1972, for the 15 factories a supply of 17646 tonnes of raw nut should be effected and for the remaining ten factories a quota of supply of 4400 tonnes of nuts might be fixed. Unfortunately no reply has so far reached the State Government in this regard.

Sir, I might also point out in this connection that a seminar was held in Ernakulam on creation of research facilities for cashew shell liquid and a scheme was also prepared for setting up a research centre at Quilon which entailed an expenditure of Rs. 63 lakhs. The Ministry was requested that they should at least bear the 50% of the expenditure but here too no reply has been given by the Ministry.

Now, I will come to tea industry. During the last year we produced 429 million Kgs of tea and out of this 213 million Kgs were exported the money value of which was Rs 160 crores. Sir, West Bengal and Assam produce 77% of the total tea produced in the country while 23% is grown by the Southern States. The Tea Trading Corporation was set up in Calcutta to facilitate expansion of tea trade. The Corporation started working and efforts were made by the Tea Board to popularise tea through award of prizes also. But soon we found that the organisation became a hot bed of bickerings and the Managing Directors of the Corporation started competing with each other to grab the Chairman's post and as a result, much of the effectiveness of the organisation was lost. Sir, during the last five years sum of Rs 4 88 crores was spent for popularising tea but what is the net outcome of this huge expenditure. The Public Accounts Committee of Parliament has observed "the promotion campaign of the Tea Board had been a dismal failure since the expenditure has largely failed to serve its purpose".

I will now come to jute industry. This industry has made a record profit during the last one year. There are many shortcomings in this industry and in order to remove them the first thing that is necessary is that the

industry should be nationalised. I therefore demand that without any loss of time the industry should be taken over as I am confident that through this nationalisation we can achieve a lot.

श्री बुकमबन्द कल्पाय (मुरेना) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. He may continue.

Please conclude in 2 minutes.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : 6 minutes were taken in the quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Only 2 minutes more.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Two hours back, we had a meeting of the whips of Opposition Parties and the Congress whips and we came to a solemn and if I may say so, a sacred understanding, that the question of quorum will not be raised as a matter of convention between 1 and 2 P.M. i.e. during lunch hour and after 6 P.M. Shri Bude was there and he will bear me out. Now that the question of quorum has again been raised after 6 P.M. I want to bring it on record that this solemn understanding and convention is not being observed only by one hon. member, Mr. Kachwai. I think he should abide by the rules accepted even by his own party at least. I have no grievance, but he should know that we are not here merely for our sake. We are here for the sake of the entire country. We do not want the time of the country to be wasted like that.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone) : This meeting was at 5 O'Clock. I could not communicate it to my party members. Tomorrow there will be a meeting of our party where we will decide it. So, from Monday we will follow it.

MR CHAIRMAN : When as a party leader he enters into a solemn agreement it is his duty to inform his party members of the agreement he has entered into. Since he as

well as the other member are both present in the House, he should control that hon. Member. If he confirms what the hon. Minister has said, then there should be no challenging of the quorum from now.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : We shall patiently wait for one more day. Let Shri Kachwai have his day today. Let Shri Bade enforce discipline from tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN : So long as the rule is there, I am bound to follow it whenever the question of quorum is challenged. Now the hon. Minister says there is a solemn agreement and Shri Bade confirms it.

SHRI R. V. BADE : We have decided in the meeting at 5 O'Clock that the quorum will not be challenged between 1 and 2 and after 6 O'Clock. I will place this before my party tomorrow when we are meeting. Then we will let you know what we have decided.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : This understanding was arrived at at the Whips' Conference.

One thing more. My hon. friends opposite have also agreed that whenever the quorum is challenged and the requisite number has to be satisfied, the presence of 15 members will be assured on that side namely the opposition and we, on this side, will provide 35 members. This has been decided just now and I want this to go on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN : As he has stated that he wants one day more to communicate this to his party, if quorum is challenged today I will have to ring the bell.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : Sir. The hon. Minister is surely aware of the fact that when the question of jute cultivation was raised then the cultivators were assured that for one maund of jute they will get price for three maunds of paddy. Today when the cost of three maunds of paddy is much more than Rs. 100 then I will request the hon. Minister to find out for himself as to how much the poor jute cultivator is getting for his one maund of jute. We also find that Government is giving subsidy to weak productive units. This applies to jute textile and other industries and because of this subsidy the industrial units are making lot of profit but on the other hand we find that the cultivator who actually

grows the jute which in turn brings lot of profit to the mill owners are not getting reasonable price even for his produce.

I will conclude my speech by touching upon two more points. We are producing 93,000 tonnes of coffee. In the International Coffee Organisation meeting held in London it was decided that after meeting domestic requirements, India will export the rest to foreign countries. Out of the 93 thousand tonnes of coffee produced in the country 45% is consumed in the country itself and the rest is exported. But it is a matter of regret that the foreign exchange earned by our country is much less as compared to the foreign exchange earned by the foreign countries to whom we make these exports for these foreign countries are in their own turn are re-exporting coffee and are making huge profits therefrom. It is indeed a very regrettable matter and I hope the hon. Minister will pay his attention to this aspect of the matter.

Sir, I will now refer to the matter which Shri S. M. Banerjee was trying to raise here just now. Nearly two lakh handloom workers of U.P. will be on a strike from tomorrow. The plight of the handloom workers all over the country is too well known to the hon. Minister and the workers of UP are going on strike from tomorrow.

Sir, the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation was set up to promote export of films. Just because the authorities of the Corporation do not see eye to eye with the Government directions, efforts are being made to set up another body and the Chairman of the IMPEC has written to the hon. Minister about it. I hope the hon. Minister will apprise the House of this matter also.

Finally Sir, the Union Carbide Company, which is an American concern is repatriating huge sum of money to their country by exploiting our country in respect of marine products. I will hope that the hon. Minister will try to bring an end to this exploitation and with this expectation Sir. I conclude my speech.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna):
I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Ramavtar Shastri]

[Need to canalise import of steel sheet cuttings through Government agencies (4)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to promote LDCs/UDCs of the Ministry of Foreign Trade to the posts of Field investigators specially created for Third Asian Fair in accordance with the instructions of the Department of Personnel O.M. No. 2/43/71-CS(II), dated 23.11.71 (42)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reply to the letters received from Central Government Clerks Union, Ministry of Foreign Trade Branch. (43)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give requisite reservation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Ministry of Foreign Trade for the posts of Investigators and Field Investigators, etc. (44)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give opportunity to all the employees borne on the cadre of Ministry of Foreign Trade for posting to exhibitions organised abroad by the Government of India. (45)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to remove the arbitrary ceiling imposed on overtime allowance by the Ministry of Foreign Trade limiting it to 1/4th of the emoluments of employees as against the 1/3rd ceiling prescribed by the Government of

India orders issued by the Ministry of Finance. (46)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to revert Accountants on deputation from CAG's Office in the Ministry of Foreign Trade to their parent office and promote Departmental UDGs qualified in the accountancy training in the resultant vacancies (47)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply water-coolers for staff in the Ministry of Foreign Trade. (48)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply room coolers to the staff working in the Ministry of Foreign Trade. (49)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give training to Departmental UDGs in Cash and Accountancy so as to make them eligible for handling the posts of Accountants in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and revert the present incumbents in the posts of Accountants to their parent offices which will result in economy in expenditure and provide incentive to the staff. (50)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reconsider the policy of bringing officers into the Ministry of Foreign Trade on deputation and thereby marring the promotional chances of Departmental employees. (51)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to confirm clerical and other class II employees of the Ministry of Foreign Trade in accordance with the instructions of the Department of Personnel (52)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to promote UDCs of the Ministry of Foreign Trade in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Home Affairs No. 10/3/69-CS(II), dated 2nd May 1970, by not sponsoring them to Department of Personnel for redevelopment elsewhere (53)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Total laxity shown by the Ministry of Foreign Trade in the matter of confirmation of temporary LDCs/UDC's even though they are eligible for such confirmation. (54)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to convert 80 per cent of temporary posts in the Grade of LDCs/UDCs/Assistants as required under the orders of the Government of India. (55)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up Office Council in the Ministry of Foreign Trade as required by Department of Personnel *vide* their O.M. No. 5/18/71-JCA, dated 28th December, 1971. (56)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to amend the recruitment Rules for the posts of Investigators etc. as directed by the Government of India *vide* Department of Personnel O.M. No. 2/43/71-CS(II), dated 23rd November, 1971 (57)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to adopt policy of ensuring expeditious payment to staff on account of over time allowance. (58)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs 100."

[Laxity and indifference shown by the authorities in the Ministry of Foreign Trade in the matter of systematically maintaining of GPF account of the employees of class IV (59)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply uniforms to class IV employees in due time and regularly. (60)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to confirm the class IV employees working in the Ministry for quite a number of years. (61)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give due reservation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the posts of LDCs on daily wages in the Ministry. (62)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give reservation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

[**Shri Ramavtar Shastri**]

Tribes in the posts of messengers and watermen on daily wages in the Ministry. (63)]

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop granting of licences to big monopolies like Tatas and Birlas to carry on colonial exploitation by setting up ventures in Afro-Asian countries (7)]

"That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to explore full possibilities of beneficial trade with socialist countries. (21)]

"That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to revise the trade agreements entered into with British and American interests in Tea and Coffee in 1930's, so as to suit India's national interest, (22)]

"That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to revise the trade agreement in respect of sugar exports entered into in 1930's with British and American interests, so as to suit India's national interest. (23)]

"That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to revise trade agreements relating to all point ventures which have caused losses to India's economy. (24)]

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : (Telli-cherry) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to allocate sufficient funds for stabilising the traditional industries. (9)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1."

[Permission granted to Indian monopoly houses to invest capital abroad. (10)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1."

[The defective distribution policy of raw cashew nuts by the S. T. C. (11)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the Coir Board from giving its advertisements to a private advertising firm. (12)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to appoint a non-official chairman for the Coir Board. (13)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to stop the granting of licences to the exporters of Coir products who are not manufacturers. (14)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to stop the use of foreign cars by the officials of the S. T. C., which are meant for sale. (15)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1."

Replantation of the tea gardens owned by Foreign companies. (16)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to stop the import of Copra, while the coconut price is falling in India. (17).]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to stop the import of synthetic rubber while our natural rubber is not having enough market. (18)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to improve conditions of the small coffee growers. (19)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in stopping clandestine processing of cashew which ruins the organised industry. (20)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for rendering financial assistance for the stabilisation of handloom industry. (25)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for finding new export market for coir and cashew products. (26)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up an industry to cut diamonds to meet the foreign demand. (27)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to nationalise the foreign owned tea plantations. (28)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enforce replanting in the foreign owned tea gardens which are deliberately neglected by the foreign owners. (29)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for finding market for rubber in India and abroad. (30)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stabilise the coir industry by immediately granting Rs. 1.5 crores soft loan as requested by the Kerala Government. (31)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give financial assistance to Kerala Cashew Corporation for stabilising it and to save the industry from the grip of the merciless exploitation by the private industrialists. (32)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for immediate setting up of a handloom servicing centre in Cannanore, Kerala. (33)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up immediately a handloom design centre in Cannanore, Kerala. (34)]

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to promote the export of handloom products, (35)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to find out foreign market for handloom products, (36)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to solve the problems of the employees of the Coir Board. (37)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take over the Alagappa Textiles by the National Textile Corporation. (38)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Performance of the National Textile Corporation. (39)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Various failures of the State Trading Corporation. (40)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enforce strictly the rules regarding the quality control.(41)]

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to organise special teams in consultation with the Consultative Committee for participating in the Industrial Fairs abroad (64)]

"That the Demand under the Head Export Oriented Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reorganise the Handloom industry in West Bengal. (65)]

"That the Demand under the Head Export Oriented Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to nationalise the Jute industry. (66)]

"That the Demand under the Head Export Oriented Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to organise the Coir Industry on a scientific basis. (67)]

"That the Demand under the Head Export Oriented Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop the reparation of profit by the foreign countries in respect of marine products (68)]

"That the Demand under the Head Export Oriented Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open the closed and sick textile in the country. (69)]

"That the Demand under the Head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to have equality in price in respect of cotton with other item of raw materials indigenous or foreign. (70)]

"That the Demand under the Head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to start Industrial units at the suitable places. (71)]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The cut motions are also before the House.

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM (Narasarao-pet) : Mr Chairman, while supporting the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, I compliment the Minister and the Ministry for their purposive efforts in shaping the country's foreign trade policy. Especially, the Indo-Soviet Protocol, signed only last week in Moscow, encourages us to believe that an era of profitable conversion deals in a wide range of products like the supplies of steel from the Soviet Union for nut, and bolts, cutlery etc., is soon going to be ushered. But USSR has shown significant accommodation for meeting our essential requirements for the wide variety of products like non-ferrous metals and newsprint, for which we were almost dependent on the USA in the past. All this clearly demonstrates our ability to become self-reliant, even if US aid is not forthcoming.

While pursuing various policies the Ministry is doing excellently well to ensure the growers of agricultural commodities a remunerative and fair price. When tobacco prices in Andhra Pradesh started slumping in a big way this year, the purchase operations of STC had an upward influence on the price of tobacco and at any rate arrested the downward tendencies. Similarly, in the case of cotton, the Cotton Corporation of India opened several branches in cotton-growing areas and purchased sizable quantities and thus very actively arrested the downward tendencies. The Jute Corporation of India however could not do much in view of several bottlenecks etc. It is not well manned : no trained officers are in charge.

I should particularly like to highlight the point made in the report of the Ministry of Foreign Trade that "Adequate attention must be paid to ensure ever increasing surpluses at internationally competitive prices for commodities offering substantial growth potentials."

The above represents a fundamental fact which has to be continuously borne in mind. I would like to offer a few constructive suggestions in this regard.

The Ministry of Foreign Trade must become the pivotal point in the drive to increase export production. On page 44 of

the report, mention is made of some of the efforts being made but it looks to me that these must be energised if a real breakthrough in exports has to be made. In other words, capacity and production constraints must be overcome with utmost speed. Two things are imperative to bring this about. Quick identification of area where production should increase taking into account the fact that the world market can absorb the goods ; a time-bound programme should be evolved, and the working groups set up to identify the area must produce results as has been suggested in the 14th Report of the Estimates Committee on page 20. A statement should be placed as to what concrete measures have been taken to implement the ideas incorporated in the Export Policy Resolution.

Sir, while pressures at the international level through UNCTAD and other forums have to be kept up, we must now fully realise that the developed countries will change their attitude only if we speak from a position of strength. For this purpose we must give special importance to concentrate on tackling the problem of high ocean freight rates. Apart from what is being done in UNCTAD in this matter through adopting a suitable code of conduct for Lines Conferences, the Indian Lines which are in the membership of a Conference should be made to adopt a more aggressive attitude. If necessary, the problem may be tackled even through legislation.

In the field of exports, the continuing problems of delays in grant of compensatory support and import replenishments must be tackled on an emergency basis. I think, this task must be accomplished with a sense of purpose and I, for one, think that the nationalised banks can even now be persuaded to disburse cash assistance without delay.

May I now, Sir, refer to what I consider to be an important point ? This is with regard to the organisational machinery for export promotion.

श्री तुकमचन्द कछवाय : मान्यवर, सदन में कोरम नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung.

—Now there is quorum. He may continue.

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM : The Fourteenth Report of the Estimates Committee has made some very valuable suggestions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may continue tomorrow. The House stands adjourned to meet at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, May 12, 1972/Vaisakha 22, 1894 (Saka).

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