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Shravana 19, 1898 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventeenth Session)



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(Chhapra)

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palayam)

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- Sethi, Shri Arjun (Bhadrak)
- Sezhiyan, Shri (Kumbakonam)
- Shafee, Shri A. (Chanda)
- Shafquat Jung Shri (Kairana)
- Shahnawaz Khan, Shri (Meerut)
- Shailani, Shri Chandra (Hathras)
- Shakya, Shri Maha Deepak Singh (Kasganj)
- Shambhu Nath, Shri (Saidpur)
- Shamun, Shri S. A. (Srinagar)
- Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri (Chatra)
- Shanker Dev, Shri (Bidar)
- Shankararam, Shri B. (Chikodi)
- Sharma, Shri A. P. (Buxar)
- Sharma, Dr. H. P. (Alwar)
- Sharma, Shri Madhoram (Karnal)
- Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore (Dausa)
- Sharma, Shri R. N. (Dhanbad)
- Sharma, Shri R. R. (Banda)
- Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal (Bhopal)
- Shahi Bhushan, Shri (South Delhi)
- Shastri, Shri Bishwanandan (Lucknow)
- Shastri, Shri Raja Ram (Varanasi)
- Shastri, Shri Ramavtar (Patna)
- Shastri, Shri Sheopujan (Bikramganj)
- Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar (Aligarh)
- Shenoy, Shri P. R. (Udipi)
- Sher Singh, Prof. (Jhajjar)
- Shetty, Shri K. K. (Mangalore)
- Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P. (Ahmednagar)
- Shivappa, Shri N. (Hassan)
- Shivnath Singh, Shri (Jhunjhunu)
- Shukla, Shri B. R. (Bahraich)
- Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Raipur)
- Siddayya, Shri S. M. (Chamarajanagar)
- Siddheshwar Prasad, Prof. (Nalanda)
- Singh, Shri D. N. (Hajipur)
- Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap (Phulpur)
- Sinha, Shri C. M. (Mayurbhanj)
- Sinha, Shri Dharam Bar (Barh)
- Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore (Muzaffarpur)
- Sinha, Shri R. K. (Fazabad)
- Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Aurangabad)
- Sivaswamy, Shri M. S. (Tiruchendur)
- Sohan Lal, Shri T. (Karol Bagh)
- Sokhi, Sardar Swaran Singh (Jamshedpur)
- Solanki, Shri Pravinsinh (Anand)
- Solanki, Shri Somchand (Gandhinagar)
- Somasundaram, Shri S. L. (Thanjavir)
- Stephen, Shri C. M. (Muvattupuzha)
- Subramaniam, Shri C. (Krisnagiri)
- Subramani, Shri (Mayuram)
- Sudarsanam, Shri M. (Narasaraopet)

Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur)

Suresh Pal Singh, Shri (Bulandshahr)

Suryanarayana, Shri K. (Eluru)

Swaminathan, Shri R. V. (Madurai)

Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar (Koppal)

Swaran Singh, Shri (Jullundur)

Swell, Shri G. G. (Autonomous Districts)

T

Tarodekar, Shri V. B. (Nanded)

Tayyab Hussain, Shri (Gurgaon)

Tewari, Shri Shankar (Etawah)

Thakre, Shri S. B. (Yeotmal)

Thakur, Shri Krishnarao (Chimur)

Thevar, Shri P. K. M. (Ramanathapuram)

Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani (Balarampur)

Tiwari, Shri R. G. (Bilaspur)

Tiwary, Shri D. N. (Gopalganj)

Tombi Singh Shri N. (Inner Manipur)

Tula Ram, Shri (Ghatampur)

Tulsiram, Shri V. (Peddapalli)

U

Ukey, Shri M. G. (Mandla)

Ulaganambi, Shri R. P. (Vellore)

Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P. (Badagara)

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Gwalior)

Veeriah, Shri K. (Pudukkottai)

Vekaria, Shri (Junagadh)

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P. (Nandyal)

Venkateswamy, Shri G. (Siddipet)

Verma, Shri Balgovind (Kheri)

Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Ujjain)

Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad (Navada)

Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath (Chandigarh)

Vijay Pal Singh, Shri (Muzaffarnagar)

Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra (Baghpat)

Virbhadra Singh, Shri (Mandi)

Viswanathan, Shri G. (Wardha)

Y

Yadav, Shri Chandrajit (Azamgarh)

Yadav, Shri D. P. (Mughyr)

Yadav, Shri G. P. (Katihar)

Yadav, Shri Karan Singh (Budaun)

Yadav, Shri N. P. (Sitamarhi)

Yadav, Shri R. P. (Madhepura)

Yadav, Shri Shiv Shanker Prasad (Kharagpur)

Z

Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Shri (Rampur)

1 (K) SABH

The Speaker

Shri B. R. Bhagat

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri G. G. Swell

Panel of Chairmen

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad

Shri Ishaque Sambhali

Shri Vasant Sathe

Shri C. M. Stephen

Shri G. Viswanathan

Shri P. Parthasarathy

Secretary-General

Shri S. L. Shukde

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The Minister of External Affairs **Shri Y. B. Chavan**

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The Minister of Shipping and Transport **Dr. G. S. Dhillon**

The Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs **Shri H. R. Gokhale**

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The Minister of Industry **Shri T. A. Pai**

**The Minister of Works and Housing and Public-
mentary Affairs** **Shri K. Raghuramiah**

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation **Shri Raj Bahadur**

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The Minister of Health and Family Planning **Dr. Karan Singh**

The Minister of Finance **Shri C. Subramaniam**

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The Minister of Supply and Rehabilitation **Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha**

**The Minister of Education, Social Welfare and
Culture** **Prof. S. Nurul Hasan**

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casting** **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla**

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The Minister of State in the Ministry of Works and Housing	Shri H. K. L. Bhagat
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning	Chowdhury Ram Sewak
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning	Shri Sankar Ghose
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	Shri Shah Nawaz Khan
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The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri Om Mehta
The Minister of State (Defence Production) in the Ministry of Defence	Shri Vithal Gadgil
The Minister of State in-charge of the Department of Revenue and Banking	Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Dr. V. A. Seyid Muhammad
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways	Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry	Shri Anant Prasad Sharma
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Shri Surendra Pal Singh
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport	Shri H. M. Trivedi

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- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs** Shri Bedabrata Barua
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs** Shri Bipinpal Das
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning** Shri A. K. M. Ishaque
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers** Shri C. P. Majhi
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs** Shri F. H. Mohsin
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and in the Department of Culture** Shri Arvind Netam
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Communications** Shri Jagannath Pahadia
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation** Shri Prabhudas Patel
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence** Shri Janaki Ballav Patnaik
- The Deputy Minister in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs** Shri B. Shankaranand
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Energy** Prof. Siddheshwar Prasad
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines** Shri Shukhdev Prasad
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance** Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways** Shri Buta Singh
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport** Shri Dalbir Singh
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation** Shri Kedar Nath Singh
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce** Shri Vishwas Nath Pratap Singh
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting** Shri Dharam Bir Sinha
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation** Shri G. Venkat Swamy
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour** Shri Balgovind Verma
- The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and in the Department of Culture** Shri D. P. Yadav

LOK SABHA DEBAT 33

Vol. LXIII] First day of the Seventeenth Session of the Fifth Lok Sabha [No. I

I

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 10, 1976/Sravana 19,
1898 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable Members, as we meet today after an interval of nearly 2½ months, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of three of our former colleagues, namely, Shri P. Kunhiraman, Dr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar and Shri T. Nagi Reddy.

Shri P. Kunhiraman was a Member of the Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament during the years 1946—52. An eminent lawyer, he took part in the country's freedom struggle and suffered imprisonment in 1942. As a social worker and trade unionist, he was associated with a number of educational institutions and Employees' Unions. He played an important role in the local affairs of Tellicherry and held several offices in the local bodies there. He passed away at Tellicherry on the 18th June, 1976 at the age of 81.

Dr. Ramaswami Mudaliar was an outstanding administrator, politician, educationist and industrialist and occupied a prominent position in all walks of life. He was associated with India and abroad. A man with a very long and distinguished parliamentary career, he was first elected

to the Madras Legislative Council in 1921 and was its Member till 1926. Later, he was a Member of the Council of State in 1930, of the Central Legislative Assembly during 1930—34 and 1939—47, of the Constituent Assembly during 1947-48 and of Rajya Sabha from 1952 to 1962. A man of versatile ability, he was Dewan of the former Mysore State during the years 1946—49; honorary editor of *Justice*, an organ of the Justice Party, from 1927 to 1935, founder-President of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Travancore during 1951—58. He was the first Indian to have the distinction of having been appointed a member of the Imperial War Cabinet and Pacific War Council during 1942-43. He was Supply Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council from 1943 to 1946 and was also in charge of Planning and Development. In whatever field he worked, he earned great name for his ability and efficiency. He held several assignments in UNO and was also associated with various international conferences. He was the leader of the Indian delegations to the British Commonwealth Relations Conference held in Toronto in 1933 and the United Nations Conference held in San Francisco in 1945. He led the Indian Food delegation to the United Kingdom and USA in 1946. He served as President of the United Nations Economic and Social Council in 1946-47 and was its senior Vice-President during 1950-51. For his meritorious services to the country, he was awarded Padma Vibhushan in 1970.

He passed away at Madras on the 17th July, 1976 at the age of 89. In his death, the country has lost one of the most versatile and distinguished figures.

Shri T. Nagi Reddy was elected to the Second Lok Sabha in 1957 from Anantapur Constituency of Andhra Pradesh but he ceased to be a member of Lok Sabha in 1962 on his election to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly. He had also been a Member of the Madras Legislature during 1952-54 and was leader of the Legislature Communist Party. He was also leader of the Opposition in the Andhra Legislature. A seasoned politician and a man fully devoted to the ideals he cherished, Shri Nagi Reddy passed away on the 28th July, 1976, in a hospital in Hyderabad.

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

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

The Members then stood in silence for a short while

INTRODUCTION OF MINISTER

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Sir, I have pleasure in introducing to you and through you to the House our new colleague, Shri Syed Mir Quasim, Minister of Civil Supplies and Co-operation.

11.06 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Take over of Oil India Limited

*1. SHRI P. GANGA REDDY;
SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to fully take over Oil India Limited; and

(b) if so, the quantum of compensation proposed to be paid to its shareholders?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). Negotiations for acquiring effective control over Oil India Limited are in progress.

SHRI P. GANGA REDDY: May I know from the hon. Minister the stage of the negotiations and also the time when a decision will be taken?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: All I can say is that negotiations are going on with BOC. It is a basic partner in the OIL and they are negotiating on their behalf. We shall try to finalise the arrangements very soon.

SHRI P. GANGA REDDY: May I know whether it would not be advisable for our country to get them as partners and take advanced technology from them in the matters of off-shore exploration?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I have already mentioned that we are trying to acquire effective control over OIL and that should be sufficient for the time being.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: After taking over Oil India Limited, what will be the status of the agency that takes it over? Will it be a second public undertaking or will it be part of the ONGC?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: It is a little premature to commit the government on any of these aspects.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: May I know what the hon. Minister means when he says 'effective control' because there also we have majority shares in Oil India or it is 49. Does the hon. Minister want to tell us that the government wants to have majority share? The hon. Minister must be aware that a few employees of Oil India take the highest salary and perquisites and among four or five of them they take about 4-5 lakhs of rupees annually. Could the hon. Minister give the House an idea of what 'effective control' means?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: At present we are 50 : 50 partners with OIL, equal partners. It creates problems for having effective control over the OIL. The intention of the government is to have effective control with a view to see that the company which emerges out as a result of our agreement is able to carry on oil exploration, production, etc. and all that goes into it very effectively under the control of the government consistent with the policy that is pursued by the government.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Do our negotiations for taking over Oil India depend upon the conclusion of negotiations with the Assam Oil Company or its taking over, since BOC are also concerned with that company?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Negotiations with Burma Oil Company have to be held in order to have effective control over it because the Assam Oil Company is an effective partner in this whole concern. Therefore, the Burma Oil Company have to come into it so far as negotiations are concerned.

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Deaths due to poisoning by Miscreants in Trains

*3. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths found to be due to poisoning by the miscreants in the trains especially in the S. E. Railway during the last one year; and

(b) what specific steps Government have taken against these miscreants?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप सचिव (श्री बूटा सिंह):
(क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(क) दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे पर 2-6-1976 को विष दिये जाने के कारण केवल एक यात्री की मृत्यु हुई थी ।

(ख) (i) ऐसे मामलों को दर्ज करने और उनकी जांच पड़ताल करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की होती है । राज्य सरकारें अपनी ये जिम्मेदारियां सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के माध्यम से सवारी गाड़ियों पर पहरा देकर, मामलों की छान-बीन करके, अपराधियों को खास-खास अपराधों के लिए गिरफ्तार करके/उन पर मुकदमे चला कर निभाती हैं ।

(ii) लेकिन रेल प्रशासन लाउड स्पीकरों आदि के माध्यम से घोषणाएं करके और गाड़ियों के डिब्बों में, स्टेशनों

पर और अन्य स्थापनाओं में अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी तथा अन्य क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में नोटिस लगाकर यात्रियों को चेतावनी देते हैं कि वे यात्रा करते समय अपरिचित व्यक्तियों से भोजन या खाने की अन्य वस्तुएं न लें।

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: The Hon. Minister has mentioned in his statement that registration and investigation of such cases is the responsibility of the State Governments which they discharge through the agency of the Government Railway Police by way of escorting passenger trains, etc. May I know from the Hon'ble Minister whether he is satisfied in so far as effective controls between the R.P.F. and the State Government Police are concerned in dealing with the miscreants who are making the journey quite impossible? If not, what measures have been taken by the Railway Ministry to make the railway journey safe and comfortable?

श्री बूटा सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम पूर्ण तौर पर और निश्चयपूर्वक यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि हम इससे सन्तुष्ट हैं, इसी कारण हमारे मंत्री जी ने मुख्यमंत्रियों और जितने भी पुलिस के उच्चाधिकारी हैं, उन सब के साथ बातचीत की है। यह सही है कि रेलवे में सफर करते वक्त जो जर्म होता है, वह वहां की राज्य सरकार की पुलिस रजिस्टर करती है और वही उस बारे में कार्यवाही करती है। रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स इसमें कुछ नहीं करती है।

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Sir, the Hon'ble Minister has stated that death of only one passenger due to poisoning had occurred on the South-Eastern Railway. May I know from the Hon'ble Minister whether, due to the negligence on the part of the Rail-

way staff especially in the South-Eastern Railway, this death had occurred? If so, what measures Government had taken against those staff who were responsible for this death?

श्री बूटा सिंह : खुर्दा स्टेशन रोड पर एक यात्री की लाश पाखाने में पाई गई थी। उड़ीसा सरकार की पुलिस के द्वारा इसकी जांच हुई है और एक आदमी पकड़ा भी गया है, जिसके पास से उसका सामान मिला है। एक आदमी अभी भागा हुआ है और उसने पीछे अभी जांच जारी है। इस वक्त तो मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूं। आगे जैसे इसके परिणाम सामने आएंगे, उसके मुताबिक राज्य सरकार की पुलिस जरूर दण्ड देगी।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : अमूमन ऐसा होता है कि जो दुराचारी व्यक्ति रेलवे में इस तरह का कार्य करते हैं, वे सदाचारी का भेष बना लेते हैं, यह पता नहीं चलता है कि उनकी मंशा क्या है। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि चलती गाड़ियों में विष देकर जो इस तरह की हरकतें की गई हैं, उनमें किस तरह के लोगों ने अधिकतर किस तरह के विष का प्रयोग किया है और क्या रेलवे इसके लिये डाक्टरों का भी उचित प्रबन्ध करेगी, खासतौर पर रेल गाड़ियों में, जिससे कि घटना स्थल पर ही डाक्टर उपलब्ध हो सकें ?

श्री बूटा सिंह : अभी तक हम इस निष्कर्ष पर नहीं पहुंच पाये हैं कि यह आत्म-हत्या का केस है या क्या है। जो गिरफ्तारी की गई है वह एक शेख साहब की है। वह भेष बदले हुए हैं, या कैसे हैं, यह निश्चयपूर्वक नहीं कहा जा सकता। जिनका निधन हुआ है वह पंडित जी हैं।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : सवाल यह है कि रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स और राज्य सरकार की पुलिस में कोई को-ऑर्डिनेशन नहीं होने

के कारण बुराचारी लोग या अपराधी सब्रा नहीं पाते हैं। इसी कारण कई बार राज्य सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी टाल देती है और रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स भी अपनी जिम्मेदारी टाल देती है। जब मुलाजिम जान जाता है, तो कहते हैं कि राज्य सरकार का विषय है। मैं वह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों का को-ऑर्डिनेशन कब होगा? अगर दोनों मिलकर एक पुलिस काम करेगी तो इसका उपयोग ज्यादा हो सकेगा, इसके बारे में क्या राय है?

श्री बृद्धा सिंह: रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स और जी० आर० पी० का मेल है। इस बारे में रेलवे मंत्री ने मुख्य मंत्रियों को बुला कर परामर्श भी किया है।

बफादार रेल कर्मचारियों (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) के पुत्रों की नियुक्ति

* 6. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में मार्च, 1976 के पूर्व कितने बफादार रेलवे कर्मचारियों के पुत्रों ने अपनी नियुक्ति हेतु आवेदन पत्र दाखिल किये थे ;

(ख) उक्त रेलवे में कितने व्यक्ति नियुक्त किये गये तथा नियुक्तियों का डिबीजन-वार ब्योरा क्या है ,

(ग) क्या इन नियुक्तियों में हरिजनों, अनुसूचित जातियों और अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों के उम्मीदवारों को भी सम्मिलित किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी डिबीजन-वार हकपा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Approximately 9000 applications.

(b) The number of appointments made is as follows :

Izatnagar	252
Lucknow	175
Varanasi	82
Samastipur	178
Headquarters	415
Total	1102

(c) Yes, Sir.

	S.C.	ST
(d) Izatnagar	27	1
Lucknow	20	
Varanasi	7	
Samastipur	21	
Headquarters	44	
Total	119	1

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ, जैसे कि मंत्री महोदय ने विवरण में दिया है कि लगभग 9,000 आवेदन-पत्र लायल बर्कर्स के सम्म की तरफ से ए० ई० रेलवे में दिये गये, तो जिलेवार और डिबीजन-वार जो नियुक्तियाँ की गई हैं, उनमें कौनसा क्राइटेरिया या नियम रखा गया जिसके कारण 9,000 में से 1102 लोग नियुक्त किये गये? किस नियम के अन्तर्गत यह नियुक्तियाँ हुईं?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : इसका नियम यह था कि रेलवे के एक जोन में जितनी जगहें खाली हैं उम्र 20 प्रतिशत लायल एम्प्लॉईड के बच्चे-

कर्मियों या वारिंटों को दिया जायेगा। वही नियम सभी डिप्टीजनों में लागू हुआ है। नार्थ-ईस्टर्न रेलवे में 1102 जगहें पूरी की गई हैं। इसमें तकरीबन 9,000 लोगों ने दरखास्तें दी थीं। नियम वही है कि खाली जगहों का 20 प्रतिशत इनमें से पूरा किया जाना चाहिये।

श्री मानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : बहुत से ऐसे रेलवे एम्प्लॉईज हैं, जिनको स्ट्राइक के दौरान गालियां खानी पड़ी थीं और सड़नी पड़ी, लेकिन उन सभी के लड़कों को न लेकर अफसरों ने जिनको चाहा, जिस तरह पर चाहा, नियुक्तियां कीं। इस विवरण में यह भी आया है कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति का जो अनुपात है उसमें भी अनुसूचित जनजाति में से केवल एक को लिया गया है। अनुसूचित जाति में भी इनका परसेंटेज होना चाहिए या उससे हिसाब से कम-से-कम 170, 175 होना चाहिये या लेकिन सिर्फ 119 नियुक्तियां हुईं। समस्तीपुर सब-डिवीजन के केवल 178 लोगों को लिया गया। वहां के डिप्टी डी० एस० जो हैं, उन्होंने अपने मन से नियुक्तियां की हैं, चाहे उन लोगों के पिता लायल बर्कर हैं या नहीं, पिता रेलवे में काम करते थे या नहीं। उदाहरण स्वरूप मैं बताता हूँ कि एक कृष्णा कुमारी का उन्होंने एम्प्लॉयमेंट किया है, जिसके पिता न तो उन जगहों पर हैं और न वे सचिव कमीशन से आये हैं। इस तरह की नाजायज नियुक्तियां वे बराबर किया करने हैं। समस्तीपुर सब-डिवीजन में इसके कारण लायल बर्कर में काफी शोक है कि उन लड़कों को नौकरी में नहीं लिया गया, उन्होंने स्ट्राइक के दौरान म सरकार के प्रति बकायारी का परिचय दिया है। इसी प्रकार दीपुर में एक्सिस्टेंट स्टेशन मास्टर हैं उन्होंने मानसी रेलवे पर मारपीट की। इस तरह से

लायल बर्कर की जगह पर कृष्णा कुमारी की नियुक्ति इन्होंने की, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह किस तरह से की है ?

श्री मुहम्मद अली कुरैशी : जिन रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने 1974 की हड़ताल में बकायारी से काम किया था, उन्हें बार किसके कम्प्लेनट दिये गये हैं। या तो वे कैम क्वार्टर में या अपनी सचिव में एक्सटेंशन में या अपनी तनखाह में इन्कीमेंट में या बच्चों की नौकरी तलाश कर लें। सभी कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को नौकरी देना मामूली है। बाकी तरीके से जो सरविसेज की सराहना की गई है वह मैंने बताया है कि किस तरह से की है।

यह ठीक है, इस पालियामेंट में कई बार यह प्रश्न उठा भी है कि कुछ अफसरों ने क्लास 3 और क्लास 4 के कर्मचारियों की जगहों पर अपने लड़कों को भी नौकरी दी है। जांच करने पर यह पता चला है कि 13 हजार बाइंड्स को नौकरी दी गई है जिसमें से तकरीबन 2,000 शैड्यूल कास्ट्स के हैं और 550

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह पूरे मुल्क का बता रहे हैं ?

श्री मुहम्मद अली कुरैशी : जी हां।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नार्थ-ईस्टर्न रेलवे का क्या है, वह बताइये।

श्री मुहम्मद अली कुरैशी : नार्थ-ईस्टर्न में 1102 टोटल एम्प्लॉयमेंट दी गई है, जिसमें से शैड्यूल कास्ट्स की 119 और शैड्यूल ट्राइब्स की 1 ही है। शैड्यूल ट्राइब्स के बारे में यह कंटीशन रही गई है कि अगर उनके लड़के-लड़की एंबेन्टेशन नहीं तो उनके किसी भी रिश्तेदार को नौकरी दी जा सकती है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उत्तर में 1102 वफादार कर्मचारियों के पुत्र-पुत्रियों को नौकरी देने की बात कही गई है । क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतायेंगे कि क्या ये लोग सचमुच पुत्र-पुत्रियां ही हैं, या कोई दूसरे रिश्तेदार भी हैं ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में वफादार कर्मचारियों के नाम पर प्रथम श्रेणी और द्वितीय श्रेणी के अधिकारियों के कितने पुत्र-पुत्रियों या दूसरे रिश्तेदारों को भर्ती किया गया है । क्या मंत्री महोदय यह भी बतायेंगे कि क्या इन 1102 लोगों में कोई मुसलमान वफादार कर्मचारियों के लड़के-लड़कियां भी हैं, अगर हाँ, तो उन की संख्या क्या है और अगर नहीं, तो इस का कारण क्या है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शकी कुरेशी : माननीय सदस्य का पहला सवाल यह है कि जिन बच्चों को, पुत्र-पुत्रियों को, मुलाजिमत दी गई हैं, क्या वे जायज हैं । उन के मां-बाप ने उनके जायज होने की तस्दीक की है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय मेरे प्रश्न को नहीं समझे । मैंने यह पूछा है कि क्या दूसरे रिश्तेदारों को भी नौकरी दी गई है, क्योंकि नियम तो केवल पुत्र-पुत्रियों को ही नौकरी देने का है ।

श्री मुहम्मद शकी कुरेशी : जहाँ तक इस बात का ताल्लुक है कि कितने अफसरों के बच्चों को नौकरी मिली है, तमाम रेलवे में ज्यादा से ज्यादा 200 कैसिज ऐसे हैं, जहाँ क्लास टू के अफसरों—जो पहले क्लास थ्री में काम करते थे, और जिनको प्रमोशन मिला है—के बच्चों को नौकरी दी गई है । जहाँ तक माइनारिटी कम्प्युनिटीज का सवाल है, 1102 में क्लास थ्री में 34 और क्लास फोर में 97 जगहें, यानी कुल 131 जगहें, मुसलमानों और क्रिश्चियनज को दी गई हैं ।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : रेलवे मंत्रालय ने अपने कर्मचारियों में आशा तो बहुत

बढ़ा दी—उस का ऐलान था कि जितने कर्मचारी लायल रहेंगे, उन के बच्चों को नौकरी दी जायेगी और दूसरे बेनिफिट्स दिये जायेंगे—, लेकिन वह कुछ बर नहीं सका । मुश्किल से शायद 1 परसेंट लोग लिये गये हैं जिस के कारण बहुत निराशा है । इस बारे में दो तीन किस्म की प्रक्रिया आन ई गई है । कुछ लोग तो सीधे जी० एम० के द्वारा एपायंट किये गये हैं और कुछ लोग सीधे डी० एस० के द्वारा एपायंट किये गये हैं । कुछ लोगों का एक्जामिनेशन हुआ है और उन की क़ापियां जी० एम० के पास गई हैं । उस में बहुत घोटाला हुआ है । जिन लोगों ने 600, 700 नम्बर प्राप्त किये, उन को तो नौकरी नहीं दी गई, जबकि कम नम्बर वालों को नौकरी दे दी गई । जो लोग सीधे ले लिये गये, उन के बारे में तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है, लेकिन जो लोग परीक्षा में बैठे और जिन्होंने अच्छे नम्बर प्राप्त किये, उन को न ले कर कम नम्बर वालों को ले लिया गया, क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात को जांच कर के लोगों को तसल्ली देंगे ।

श्री मुहम्मद शकी कुरेशी : नार्थ-इस्टर्न रेलवे में जहाँ तक क्लास थ्री का सवाल है, उन की दरखास्तें हेडक्वार्टर में मंगाई गई थीं और बाकायदा जांच के बाद उन को लिया गया । क्लास फोर के लिए डिविजन में टेस्ट बगैर लिया गया । लेकिन अगर कोई ऐना केस है कि किसी कर्मचारी के बार्ड का इम्तहान हुआ है, और उसके कामयाब होने के बावजूद किसी कम नम्बरों वाले लड़के को लिया गया है, तो हम उस की जांच करेंगे ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : जिन बातों का इजहार माननीय सदस्यों ने किया है, उन्हीं के आधार पर मैंने पिछले रेलवे बजट के समय यह मांग की थी कि इस सम्बन्ध में जांच करने के लिए एक समिति बनाई

जाये। उसके कारण मेरे पास 'अनेकों दरखास्ते' हैं, जिन में इस आशा की बातें कही गई कि मैं लायल वर्कर्स हूँ, लेकिन मेरे बच्चों को नौकरी नहीं मिली है। मैं ने उन सब को रेलवे मंत्रालय को भेज दिया है, लेकिन उन में से एक का भी जवाब नहीं मिला है, सिवाये इस बात के कि हमने लायल वर्कर्स को नौकरी दी है। स्थिति यह है कि जनरेल-मैनेजर और डी० एम० के स्तर पर ज्यादा गोलमाल हुआ है। एक महीना पहले श्री कुरेशी की ओर से मुझे एक पत्र मिला, जिस में यह बताया गया कि लगभग 300 पुत्र-पुत्रियों को रेलवे में नौकरी मिली है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के अलावा उन्होंने अपने सगे सम्बन्धियों को कितनी नौकरियाँ दी हैं। क्या यह सब है कि लायल वर्कर्स के नाम पर क्लान प्री में एडहाक एंप्लॉयमेंट्स हुए हैं, यदि हाँ तो कितने ये एडहाक एंप्लॉयमेंट्स क्यों किये गये हैं? क्या मंत्री महोदय इन सब बातों की जांच कराने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेंगे?

श्री सुन्दर शर्मा कुरेशी : लायल एंप्लॉयमेंट्स का सवाल यहाँ बहुत दफा उठा है और काफी बड़ाहन के साथ हाउस के मामले तमाम वाक्यात रखे गये हैं। अगर किसी के साथ बेइन्साफी हुई हो, तो उग की पूरी जांच कराई जायेगी। मुश्किल यह थी कि हम सब रेलवे कर्मचारियों को बच्चा को तो नौकरी दे नहीं सकते थे। लेकिन ज्यादा से ज्यादा जितने कर्मचारियों को नौकरियाँ दी जा सकी, उन को नौकरियाँ दी गईं। यह ठीक है कि कुछ एडहाक एंप्लॉयमेंट्स हुए हैं, लेकिन उस में यह तरीका रहेगा कि रेलवे सर्विस कमिशन के जरिये कनफर्म होने पर ही उन को नौकरी दी जायेगी।

श्री भागवत शर्मा आजाद : एडहाक एंप्लॉयमेंट्स क्यों हुए हैं?

श्री सुन्दर शर्मा कुरेशी : यह उन की पावर में है।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:
In the Minister's statement, it is mentioned that something has been done in the case of the loyal employees. Does it mean that the other employees are not loyal? What is their stand? Secondly, has employment been given to the sons and relatives of these loyal employees who helped the government to break the strike, denying the claims of the bona fide persons who had otherwise qualified themselves for employment?

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI:
The definition of loyal employees is those employees who saved the country from going towards chaos and confusion. And they did not listen to the dictates of those un-social elements who were out to destroy the economy of the country. Those people who have been found to be guilty of participating in the illegal strike and indulging in sabotage and violence will have no place in the Railways.

Agencies of Cooking Gas produced by Caltex and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation

*7 **SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:**
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state.

(a) whether the wholesale agencies for cooking gas produced by M/s Caltex India Limited and M/s Hindustan Petroleum Corporation is under the monopoly of only two or three concerns in the country from the very beginning; and

(b) if so, the rate per ton at which the wholesalers lift LPG in bulk from the refineries; the rate per ton at which the wholesalers sell the cylinder-

ders to the retail agents; and the rate per ton paid by the consumers to the retail agents?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) M/s. Caltex market cooking gas partly through a network of distributors engaged by them directly and partly through two main concessionaries. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation also market their production of cooking gas through two main distributors except for a small quantity marketed directly for industrial consumers.

(b) The marketing company lifts the domestic cooking gas at Rs 1221.96 per M.T. (inclusive of the excise duty of Rs. 250 per M.T.), from the refinery (at Bombay). In addition, the refinery recovers Rs. 30 per M.T. for bulk loading or Rs. 80 per M.T. for filling in cylinders, as the case may be.

The basic ceiling selling price ex-storage point of the oil marketing company at Bombay is Rs. 1482.65 per M.T. This includes the marketing and profit margin of Rs. 160.69 per M.T. This is shared between the marketing company and the wholesale agent like Kosan Gas, according to the facilities provided by each.

Adding the elements of transportation charge and the retailers commission of Rs. 8.37 per cylinder (irrespective of size), the retail selling price per cylinder of 14.2 Kg. at Bombay is Rs. 25.33 (exclusive of sales tax). This works out to Rs. 1784 per M.T.

The retailers margin of Rs. 3.37 per cylinder is shared by the distributor, agent or the sub-agent according to the facilities and services provided by each.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: In the statement it is said that the mar-

keting company lifts the domestic cooking gas at Rs. 1221.96 per M.T. including Rs. 250 towards excise duty. They are selling at Rs. 1482.65; and the consumer price per M.T. is Rs. 1784. The margin to the wholesaler is very high; and they are not allowing a reasonable margin to their agents in the towns. They are also not giving sufficient quantity; and there is shortage of gas, either at the refinery or in the distribution system. The consumers are suffering very much in Andhra Pradesh. I do not know about the other States. The Government's policy now is to avoid middle men for all these things. Just as in the case of distribution of petrol, will the Government consider not allowing so much of margin but only a small margin at least during the Emergency? If the Government's policy is not in favour of the continuance of the sole selling agency will they consider this? And for selling cooking gas, no particular skill is required. Will the Government allow the continuance of monopoly on the part of Hindustan Petroleum and Caltex? Cooking gas is one of the important consumer items. This is my first supplementary. My information is that Burmah Shell and other companies are giving a Commission of Rs. 3.37 per cylinder of 15 Kg. while this Company is giving in Andhra Pradesh only Rs. 2.75 per cylinder. The statement says that for the entire country it is Rs. 3.37, which is not a fact. I want to bring this to the notice of the Minister. In the mean while, I want to suggest that the Government should abolish intermediaries.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: A. I have been able to understand, the hon. Member's question is mainly concerned with Caltex and HPC. With Caltex negotiations are going on. For both the refineries the distribution of LPG has been going on under their own arrangement and control. As soon as an agreement is reached between Caltex and the Government of India, we are sure that it will modify the entire

system of distribution and we will try to eliminate as many middle distributors, as it is possible for us to do; it cannot be done all of a sudden, because there are many complexities involved, which I can explain to the hon. Member, if he wants.

So far as HPC is concerned, previously it was Esso Oil Company. Their entire production of cooking gas was handled by two companies Kosan Gas and J. K. Gas, Srinagar. They are also marketing a small quantity of gas directly to the industrial consumers. The agreement between Kosan Gas Company and Esso is going to end in September 1977. Similarly, the agreement with JK gas will end in 1978. So, both these agreements which have been reached by Esso will be terminated in 1977-78. We are right now examining as to how to handle these two, whether we can eventually take them over by paying compensation, or make some modified arrangement so that we may be able to take an overall view of the distribution of LPG so far as public sector companies are concerned, with IOC and Bharat Refineries and HPC and Caltex when they are taken over soon.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : So far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, the retail dealers of this particular company have submitted a memorandum. May I know the points mentioned in the memorandum and the action taken by the Government on that memorandum?

MR. SPEAKER: He cannot ask for the details contained in a memorandum during the Question Hour.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: May I know whether he would consider giving retail distribution agencies to the National Consumers Cooperative Federation or some similar organisation in the Co-operative sector?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: As soon as the distribution system, which is now being handled by the private oil companies is taken over or controlled effectively, we shall certainly like to give preference to the co-operative to handle the distribution system. But the cooperatives have also to recognise the fact that there are technical problems involved in it and that they have to come up to the standard so that we can readily give it to them.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The hon. Minister in his statement mentioned that for every metric tonne the Company is making a profit of Rs. 180. What is the total amount which they are earning by way of profits? Have their balance sheet been studied and understood by the Ministry?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The total margin for marketing, profit and filling in cylinders allowed is Rs. 260.69 per metric tonne. In the case of IOC and BRL, which are public sector distribution units, this margin accrues to them in full, because they do not have many intermediaries. In the case of HPC and Caltex, they have no facilities for filling and marketing.

Therefore, they have to find out some other filling and marketing agencies, and they have to share this commission of Rs. 260.69 with those people. The commission for retail distribution—Rs. 3.37 per cylinder irrespective of the size of the cylinder—is again shared by the agent with the sub-agents. So, there are three or four intermediaries between the refineries and the sub-agents. Some of them have technical problems, some have loading and re-loading problems. I can give you the figures.

MR. SPEAKER: You have given enough information.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: The hon. Minister just now stated that there are certain technical problems and there is the question of compensation, but Mr. Malaviya is competent enough to remove them. And why compensation? So far as the distribution of domestic gas is concerned, it should be made available to each and everybody without any obstruction or monopoly and without the loot that is going on. It is high time that you took a decision and removed all the hurdles.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a suggestion for action.

मई, 1974 की हड़ताल में भाग लेने वाले कर्मचारियों की अपीलें

* १. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मई, 1974 की हड़ताल में भाग लेने के कारण कुछ रेल कर्मचारियों को काम पर वापस न लेने का निर्णय किया है तथा उनकी अपीलें रद्द कर दी हैं ; और

(ख) उन्हें काम पर वापस न लेने के क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). No Sir, a fresh review has been ordered in respect of all cases of removals dismissals in which appeals have been rejected by the Railway Board and provided:

(i) they have not been found guilty of sabotage, violence or intimidation; and

(ii) no court case is pending.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : दण्डित रेल कर्मचारियों के मामलों पर पुनर्निर्णय करने के लिए जो फैसला लिया गया है इसके लिए मैं रेल प्रशासन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मेरा पहला सवाल यह है कि जिन कर्मचारियों को काम पर नहीं लिया गया है उन की कुल संख्या अब कितनी रह गई है तथा उन में कितने ऐसे कर्मचारी हैं जिन पर हिंसा तोड़-फोड़ आदि के कोई चार्ज नहीं है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : 16898 आदिमियों को नौकरी से निकाला गया था जिसमें से 16146 को काम पर वापस लिया गया है। 714 कर्मचारी बाकी रहते हैं। उस में से 442 ने अदालत में हमारे खिलाफ केस कर रखे हैं। 155 कर्मचारियों की अपील नामंजूर हुई है और 114 की अपील अभी जेरे गीर है। इस से साफ जहिर होगा कि तकरीबन जितने भी कर्मचारी थे जिन्होंने अपना केस हमें दिखाया उन को वापस लिया गया है सिवाय उन कर्मचारियों के जो अदालत में गए हैं या जिन की अपील अभी रेलवे बोर्ड के जेरे गीर है।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : मैं ने यह पूछा था कि तांड फांड और हिंसा के चार्ज जिन पर नहीं हैं ऐसे लोगों की तादाद कितनी है ? यह तो बताया नहीं। यह बता दें तब मैं दूसरा प्रश्न पूछू।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप के पास तादाद हैं तांड फांड करने वालों की ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : : टोटल फिगर मैं ने बता दी हैं। जो लोग सेबोटैज और वायलेंस में गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं उन की तादाद अगर बह जानना चाहते हैं तो मैं नहीं समझता कि इस से कोई मदद मिलेगी।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : जिन कर्मचारियों को अदालतों से जुर्मों से बरी कर

दिया है और जिन लोगों ने स्वयं अपने मुकदमें वापिस कर लिए हैं—ऐसे लोगों की संख्या क्या है और ऐसे लोगों को भी अभी तक इयूटी पर न लेने का कारण क्या है ?

श्री मन्मद शही कुरेशी : जिन लोगों ने अदालत में हमारे खिलाफ केसज कर रखे हैं उनकी संख्या हमने बता दी है उनमें से अभी तक छिपी ने वापिस नहीं लिए हैं। लेकिन यह बात सही है, हमने यह फैसला कर लिया है कि अगर कोई कर्मचारी अपना केस वापिस न तो उठाए केस पर हमदर्दानी गौर किया जायेगा।

श्री एन० एन० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं मन्त्री जी का धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने फराखदिली से इस बात को दोबारा सोचा कि उन कर्मचारियों को भी वापिस लेने की कोशिश की जाये, मेरा सवाल यह है कि आज जब उनके प्रयत्न से ममूनीता एक्सप्रेस पाकिस्तान जा चुकी और पाकिस्तान से वापिस आ चुकी, उनसे भी रिश्ता अच्छा हो रहा है नगाज मार मिजो लोगों को भी माफो हो रहा है, क्या इन कर्मचारियों को मजदूरी का जनरल मैनेजर्स के हाथों से बिना भ्रष्टाचार के लेगी ? इस दिलगुम मन्त्री जी ने यह कहा है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री कलनधर शर्मा) : ऐसे कर्मचारी जो आज भी आराधना प्रभाव से हैं और खराफाने पैदा कर रहे हैं उनको हम नहीं ले रहे हैं ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There are some employees who were absent from their office in Bombay on 15-5-74. They were not on strike. There was a Bombay bund called by certain political forces within the railway, and therefore, the railway had announced on 14-5-74, that trains would not operate on 15-5-74. Therefore, on 15-5-74, the employees could not attend their office. You have treated those employees as if they were on strike on 15-5-74. Even those em-

ployees who were present on 14-5-74 could not attend their office on 15-5-74. There are instances where such employees have been treated as if they were on strike. No leave had been granted to them with the result that it has caused a break in their service. There have been petitions in the court. Would you kindly consider this matter which deserves consideration on the face of it and to justice to those employees?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: As it was stated earlier in this House, the break in the service of the railway employees has been condoned except in the case of those employees whose cases are pending in the court. There were cases where the employees could not come to work because of intimidation and other acts of violence by the strikers. These cases are being considered. There is no break in service in the case of those employees who are in a position to prove that they were prevented from coming to their work or they had actually gone on leave.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In this case, the railway itself had stated on 14-5-74 that the trains would not operate on 15-5-74. That is the reason why the employees could not attend their office. How can you differentiate on that? I have a letter before me from the railway administration. I will show you. It is mentioned in this letter that the railway administration will not give this concession to them

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: If the railway had stated that thing on a particular date and the employees were not in a position to come to their work, this can be considered.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: In reply to a question of Mr. Banerjee, the senior Minister had stated that no retrenched employees would be reinstated so long as they belong to the opposition trade union. (Interruptions).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: That was just a good humour.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not have your questions on that.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I want to know the break-up of the retrenched Railway Employees of the different railways like South-Eastern railway, North-Eastern, Eastern, South, etc. from the hon. Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: Do you have the break-up?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: First of all, I would like to clear one point which the Hon. Member has raised, that the Minister had said that because these people belonged to the Opposition....

MR. SPEAKER: No, he has not put that question; please don't try to clarify.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Regarding the break-up of the employees, I don't have it with me; I will give it to the Hon. Member later.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव - अध्यक्ष जी. इस सदन में माननीय मंत्री जी ने बार बार कहा है कि वे कर्मचारी जो हिंसा, तांड-फांड तथा डराने धमकाने के कार्य में नहीं लगे हैं। और जिन्होंने दरखास्त दी है उनको काम पर वापिस लिया जायेगा। क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि इस तरह के कर्मचारियों को वापिस ले लिया गया है? मैं जानता हूँ, मैं ने इस तरह के कई ऐसे मंत्री जी के पास भेजे हैं लेकिन उनको वापिस नहीं लिया जा रहा है शायद पदाधिकारियों के हस्तक्षेप पर ऐसा हो रहा है। इस सदन को जानकारी देने के लिए क्या मंत्री जी इस तरह का आश्वासन देंगे कि अब तक ऐसे लोगों को, जिन्होंने दरखास्त दे दी है और जिन पर डराने धमकाने का कोई चार्ज नहीं है, सैव्दाज का चार्ज नहीं है उनको काम पर वापिस ले लिया जायेगा?

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : मान्यवर, मैं एक बात स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ, यह बात जरूर है कि सैव्दाज और वायलेंस के चार्ज जहाँ नहीं हैं, इटीमिडेशन के चार्ज नहीं हैं उनको वापिस लिया जा रहा है लेकिन कुछ ऐसे नाम हैं जिन्हें हम समझते हैं कि वे बार बार झगड़ा पैदा करते रहे हैं और काम में बाधा डालते हैं, आज भले ही उनके खिलाफ सैव्दाज और वायलेंस के केस नहीं हैं परन्तु पहले वे इटीमिडेशन में रहे हैं—ऐसे हाई कोर को हम नहीं ले रहे हैं।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: All the earlier appeals were wiped out with one stroke by this new theory of 'hard core'. Of course your officers don't like the Union people and we know very well that all these become hard core cases.

Anyway, my question is this, I have with me a copy of the letter addressed by Shri N. Krishnamurthy, Secretary for Railway Board, dated 4th June, to the Secretary of the National Council, JCM Staff. He has given some figures therein. Of course, there is some discrepancy between these and the figures given by Mr. Qureshi, but I am not bothering about that just now. He says that 199 appeals have been rejected and 105 appeals are under consideration. Am I to understand from the reply given to the original question, that both these categories of cases, i.e. appeals which have been rejected and appeals which are under consideration, will continue to be reviewed afresh?

Secondly, Mr. Krishnamurthy's letter says that the number of employees against whom court/police cases are pending is 522. But I have understood the Minister to say that there are no court cases. These are not cases in which criminal charges are involved. There are two categories here: these in which criminal charges are involved—which number 397—and those in which criminal

charges are not involved. Mr. Krishna-murthy says that the second type of cases of Employees against whom cases are pending are 522. I would like to know how long these cases are to be dragged on and whether the Government has advised the State Governments concerned to see that the maximum number of these cases are withdrawn. What is the position in this regard?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: As I have already stated in reply to the original question, the appeals are being considered and wherever it is found that the cases need not stand, their withdrawal will be accepted by the Administration.

Regarding the figures given by the Hon. Member, he has said that 169 appeals were rejected. This may be true at that particular point of time. But cases of appeal go from one stage to another. An employee has got the right of appeal in three stages—from the local to the zonal level, from the zonal to the Central level and then to the President of India. So, the number of cases can vary from time to time.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: There have been a number of cases where the railway employees were not in a position to be on duty on a particular day because of some other strike or some other happening in the State. For example in Assam the railway employees could not attend because a students' strike was in operation on that particular day. Afterwards, these very people, who could not attend office on that particular day, have helped the railway administration in keeping the wheels moving. There, special consideration is necessary. In spite of the fact that the Minister has assured that it will not be considered as break in service, upto now to action has been taken. May I know whether Government has sent directions to the General Managers and if so, whether the General

Managers have condoned that break and if not, whether the matter will be taken up with them.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: In almost all the cases where an employee could not attend to work because of certain other obstruction, the break in service is being condoned and he is being considered to have been on leave on that particular day. There have been cases where the employee came on the first day of the strike and on the second day of the strike but could not come on the third day and re-absent for another two days. These cases have also been considered and the concession is being given to them: they will be treated to have been on leave on those days.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: It has been reported to me that a large number of court cases have gone in favour of the workers but all those people have not yet been taken back. My question to the Minister is whether all those employees, in whose cases the judgment has been given by the courts in favour of the workers, have been taken back in their jobs or not and if not, the reason therefor.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Except the cases where the Railways have gone in appeal against the judgment of the lower court, the other people have been taken back.

Oil in Deeper Continental Shelf

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*9. **SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:**

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil has been found in India's largest offshore area in Deeper Continental shelf; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). Oil indications have been obtained in a well drilled on a structure in the Deeper Continental Shelf area, South-West of Bombay High. Additional wells are proposed to be drilled there to determine its oil potential.

श्री इस्लाम सम्मेली स्पीकर साहब, इधर तेल के बारे में जो खोज सरकार की तरफ से चल रही है, उस के लिये सरकार मुबारक बाद की मुस्तहक है, खास तौर से मौजूदा मिनिस्टर साहब, जब से उन्होंने इस महकमें का चार्ज लिया है, मैं समझता हूँ इस बारे में बहुत तरफकी हुई है। इस के लिये मैं उनको खास तौर से मुबारकवाद देना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—तेल की जो खोज की गई है, इस मिलमिले में जो रिजल्ट निकले हैं और निकल रहे हैं,—क्या आप उनके बारे में बतलायेंगे कि कौन-कौन सी कम्पनियाँ इस मिलमिले में काम कर रही हैं—आप ज्यादा न महीं, निफ बम्बई हाई के बारे में बनना दाजिए, उन को क्या मुआवजा दिया जा रहा है और क्या एक्स-पेक्टेन्सज हैं—आगे नीमरू-स्यूचर में कितना तेल निकल सकेगा और इन कम्पनियों को कितना मुआवजा भेदा किया जाएगा।

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : किसी कम्पनी को बुलाकर यहाँ हम तेल की तलाश में शिरकत नहीं कर रहे हैं। हमने कुछ ठेकेदारों को बुलाया है, जो अपनी जहाज और अपनी ड्रिल लेकर आते हैं और रोजमर्रा के हिसाब से पैसे लेते हैं और हमारा काम करके चले जायेंगे। इस तरह के तीन जहाज हमने किराये पर लिये हुए हैं और एक जहाज बायल एण्ड नेचुरल गैस कमीशन का है। अगर जरूरत होगी तो और ज्यादा जहाज भी लेने की कोशिश करेंगे। जैसे ही उन का काम खत्म होगा उन को कहेंगे कि चले जाइये।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am extremely happy to hear the statement of the hon. Minister. But some apprehension has been expressed in the newspapers:

“However, there has been so far no luck from three other basins—Bengal, Orissa, Kutch and Cauvery—where foreign drilling companies received production sharing contracts for exploration and production.”

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो कोशिश हो रही हैं, उन के अलावा हम चन्द जगहों के बारे में जिन का मैंने जिक्र किया है—क्या वहाँ पर भी तेल निकालने की कोशिश हो रही है और वहाँ पर कामयाबी हासिल नहीं हुई है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : वे आफ बंगाल और कच्छ में दो कम्पनियाँ काम कर रही थीं “नोटामोस” वे आफ बंगाल में और “रीडिंग एण्ड बेट्स” कच्छ में। “नोटामोस” ने दो और रीडिंग और बेट्स ने एक कुआँ खोदा—लेकिन इस में तेल और गैस नहीं मिली, लेकिन कुछ इशारा जरूर मिला है। अभी उन का इरादा खत्म नहीं हुआ है, बरमात के बाद वे फिर फैसला करेंगे कि आगे कुछे खोदे जाये या नहीं। अगर वे नहीं खोदना चाहेंगे तो कमांजन और मिनिस्ट्री इन के बारे में सोचेंगे कि इस काम को किसी दूसरे से कराया जाय या कैसे किया जाय, क्योंकि कमीशन को ऐसा उम्मीद है कि वह ऐसी जगह है जहाँ तेल की तलाश को खत्म नहीं करना चाहिये।

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that three years ago, a Committee of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission found some oil reserves near the area of Shivnathpur of South 24-Parganas of West Bengal, along the border of

Bihar-Bengal and Sunderbans and that there was some dispute among the Committee for drilling? I would also like to know, whether it is a fact that after recent digging of one well in Bihar-Bengal border area for drilling oil reserves, the ONGC has expressed its incapability for drilling more for not having sufficient equipment. They had reported this before the rains started, but the equipment has not reached there as yet.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Taking the last point first, It is a fact that the drills that are required for the depth that we are contemplating to drill have not arrived and these are likely to arrive in a couple of months. We have to get these drills from outside and we cannot get these off the shelf. We have to negotiate for them.

With regard to the geological prospects of this area or that area in the whole zone, the geologists have alternative views about it. The international companies have also a view and ONGC have also a view. Both of us consult each other and then take a decision. It is a very costly job, and we always do not go and take a decision quickly. Although sometimes we do not get oil in a hole, we do not reject the area. Decades after the failure, sometimes we get oil and gas.

This is an interesting area which spreads not only in the Sunderbans, but beyond in the South also. The ONGC is still consulting among themselves as also with the international companies, what to do and in what way we should formulate our proposals in order to intensify our programme.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: We have to pay exorbitant rates for oil in foreign exchange. In view of this and in view of the huge and very good oil finds in the Bombay High area and Bassein, without being parochial either about Kaveri or Sunderbans area because of geographical considerations,

may I know that since technology in regard to the oil drilling in the off-shore is our biggest bottleneck, whether it is possible for this country to be self-sufficient in technology in a near foreseeable date or we will have to depend on others and, therefore, take necessary steps to enter into contracts with technologically advanced countries. Further, I would like to know, whether we have any options. If so, what are we doing regarding self-reliance? If not, what are we doing in regard to entering into contracts for further prospecting in regard to entering into contracts for western area?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: As far as hardware of the offshore drilling like drilling ships, drills etc., are concerned I am afraid, we will have to wait for some more time to own the technology and to manufacture these. We have to depend on others for some more time. The House will be happy to learn that the Mazagaon Dock has already undertaking a part of the responsibility of construction of platforms required for off-shore drilling after the oil fields have been discovered. We are gradually trying to achieve all the know-how which is required for exploration and production. We hope that in another 3 to 5 years, we can become the masters of this technology so far as off-shore drilling is concerned.

Supply of Oil Products by USSR

***10. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:**
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the USSR have agreed to supply 1.3 million tonnes of oil products to our country during 1976; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions for the supply thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA):

(a) A contract has been signed by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited with the Soviet exporting agency, un-

der which import of 800,000 Metric Tonnes of Kerosene and 500,000 Metric Tonnes of High Speed Diesel is to be made by Indian Oil Corporation during the calendar year 1976.

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

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: In view of the answer given by the hon. Minister, I will not like to go deep into the matter except one point. I want to know whether the payment will be made in rupee and if so, what will be the foreign exchange saved?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The foreign exchange saving is quite appreciable. There is a trade agreement between USSR and India and under that agreement exchange of commodities is done in rupees and we save a lot of foreign exchange.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTION

Survey for Oil in Gujarat State

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh survey has been made by Government during the year 1975-76 to locate oil in Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) whether it was done entirely by India or in collaboration with some other countries?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The data obtained is being processed and studied.

(c) It was done entirely by India.

Fixation of Pooled Prices of Drugs by IDPL

***4. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR:** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) for how many items of bulk drugs the pooled prices of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals are in force;

(b) whether IDPL is making huge money under the pooling arrangement as the pooled prices were fixed on the declared prices of IDPL and subsequently quantity of imports has also increased; and

(c) what are the profits of IDPL on distribution of canalised bulk drugs alone during last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Pooled prices for six bulk drugs which are manufactured by IDPL and also imported are in force at present.

(b) and (c). The pooled prices are fixed on the basis of the weighted average of imported prices and indigenous prices both of which are fixed by the BICP. If any surplus or deficit arises because of changes in the quantum of import or quantum of indigenous production, such surpluses and deficits are adjusted in the following period. For the period 1974-75 and 1975-76, IDPL has reported a deficit of Rs. 29 lakhs on the total pool operation.

As proportionate surpluses amounting to about Rs. 27 lakhs were indicated from 1st April 1976 to 31st July, 1976 in regard to the pooling operation of four bulk drugs, viz., Analgin, Phenobarbitone, Amidopyrine and Vitamin B2, pooled prices have been further reduced in the case of Analgin from Rs. 175.02 per kg. to 155.30 per kg. and of Phenobarbitone from Rs. 276.11 to Rs. 172.81 per kg.

Sole Selling Agency System

*5. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of review for sole selling agency system were undertaken by Company Law Board during the nine months period ending 30th June, 1976;

(b) in how many cases they allowed appointment of sole selling agents; and

(c) whether the Company Law Board is considering a proposal to ban the sole selling agencies in all the industries?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) 160 cases.

(b) 104 cases.

(c) There is no proposal to ban the sole selling agency system in all the industries. However, the Company Law Board will consider the desirability of issuing a notification, if in any particular industry, the conditions stipulated in sub-section (1) of section 294AA of the Companies Act, 1956 are satisfied.

Production of Crude from Bombay High

*11. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the regular production of crude oil from Bombay High has since started;

(b) if so, since when and the present average daily production; and

(c) the names of refineries where this crude has been refined so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since 21-5-1976. The daily production potential is around ten thousand barrels.

(c) Bharat Refineries Ltd., Trombay, Bombay.

Take-over of Caltex

*12. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks have been going on for the take-over of Indian assets of the U.S. owned Caltex Company; and

(b) if so, whether talks have bogged down on the quantum of compensation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not in public interest to divulge any details of negotiations at this stage.

Take-over of Equity Holdings of Exxon

*13. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposal under consideration to take over the remaining equity holdings of the U.S. Company, Exxon in the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not in public interest to divulge the details.

Hindustan Lever Limited

*14. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to ask for explanation from Hindustan Lever Limited under MRTP Act for flouting Government's directions for diluting its foreign equity holdings and carrying on restrictive trade practices with impunity; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Oil Exploration and Development Programmes

*15. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken for the implementation of oil exploration and development programmes and for modernisation of exploration equipment and technology; and

(b) what are the broad features of the Plan outlay for the on-shore and off-shore exploration and development programmes?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA):

(a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the table of the Sabha.

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Statement

(a) The various steps taken/being taken are:

(i) extension of exploration work to almost all sedimentary basins of India on land and to the extent possible in off-shore, wherever possibility of finding hydrocarbons exist, on geological etc., considerations;

(ii) maximum utilisation of the existing production wells;

(iii) wider application of secondary recovery methods;

(iv) increase in exploratory and development drilling besides intensification of geological and geophysical services;

(v) the Institute of Petroleum Exploration which is the research and development wing of the ONGC, has been reorganised into five divisions, namely,— Exploration, Research and Development, Basin Studies, Computer Services and instrumentation. The Commission also has a Design Institute for Project Engineering of production facilities. Action is in hand for setting up an Institute of Reservoir Studies at Ahmedabad and an Institute of Drilling Technology at Dehra Dun;

(vi) with a view to produce maximum quantity of crude oil quickest possible, a programme has been evolved to identify and develop indigenous capabilities for the manufacture of various major material inputs required for a large exploration and development programme;

(vii) in an attempt to achieve self-reliance in inputs, the

Commission itself has undertaken the manufacture of work-over rigs of 50 tonnes capacity in its Central Workshop at Baroda. It has also succeeded in involving sister public sector undertakings and private enterprise in the development of indigenous capabilities for manufacturing certain major equipments like drilling rigs, pumps, casings and drill pipes, seismographs and other equipment required for seismic work and well logging equipment; and

- (viii) The Oil India Limited (OIL) is doing its own seismic data processing, computerised well log interpretation and transient pressure and P. V. T. analyses. This company is preparing its own surface and sub-surface geological maps and the Palynological studies for age determination are being made by OIL with collaboration of Birbal Sahni Institute of Paleobotany

(b) The V Five Year Plan outlay of the ONGC is of the order of Rs. 1056.13 crores (Rs. 414.13 crores on on-shore exploration and development, Rs. 599.90 crores for off-shore exploration and development, Rs. 39.60 crores for overseas operations and Rs. 2.50 crores for research institutes).

The V Five Year Plan of the Oil India Limited is of the order of Rs. 181.46 crores inclusive of the company's plan to expand its pipeline capacity to uplift a total of 2.25 million tonnes per annum of ONGC crude.

Negotiations with ESSO Management on Compensation

*16. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage are the negotiations between Government and ESSO, the foreign owned oil company;

(b) whether the negotiations have practically broken down due to the disagreement of ESSO's management in relation to the terms of compensation; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) to (c). By ESSO (Acquisition of undertakings in India) Act, 1974, Government of India have already acquired 74 per cent equity shares in the former ESSO now Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited. Government are now considering the question of acquiring the remaining 26 per cent and it is not in public interest to divulge any other details.

Delay in Drilling Operation in Tripura

*17. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state.

(a) whether there has been a set back in drilling operations in Tripura due to delay in transporting two rigs and other heavy materials;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government for their speedy transportation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Report on Trade Union Membership at Ahmedabad Project of ONGC

*18. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) when did Oil and Natural Gas Commission receive report from the Ministry of Labour on Trade Union Membership verification at Ahmedabad project and which majority union has been recommended for recognition; and

(b) has such recognition been granted to the majority union in pursuance of the Labour Ministry's recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) Report from the Ministry of Labour recommending recognition of ONGC Employees Union (INTUC), Ahmedabad was received by the ONGC on June 4, 1976

(b) Yes, Sir.

Expansion of Namrup Fertiliser Plant

*19. SHRI BISHWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for further expansion of the Namrup Fertiliser Plant; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Based on the projected availability of natural gas from the Lakwa and Galeki oil-fields, FCI has been asked to prepare a feasibility report for a fertilizer project. The feasibility report is under preparations by FCI.

Committee on Steps to bring Justice within the reach of the Poor

*20. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formed any Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice P. N. Bhagwati for considering steps to bring justice within the reach of the poor; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Committee and the names of its members?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The terms of reference of the Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice P. N. Bhagwati and with Shri Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer as Member are:—

(i) to consider the question of making legal aid and advice available to the weaker sections of the community;

(ii) to assess the extent and nature of unmet legal need for such economically under-privileged persons and to determine the most effective methods of providing legal services to them;

(iii) to assess the value and effectiveness of legal aid schemes presently functioning in the country;

(iv) to make recommendations for establishing and operating a comprehensive and dynamic legal service programme for effective implementation of the socio-economic measures taken or to be taken by the Government, including formulation of scheme or schemes for legal services;

(v) to draw up legal service programme in all the States on a uniform basis;

(vi) to draw up guidelines outlining the ways in which non-professionals or professionals in fields other than law could be utilised for the implementation of the socio-economic programme; and

(vii) to make recommendations on such other connected questions as may be referred to it by the Central Government.

Enhancement of Commission of Petrol Dealers

1. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:
SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to increase the commission on the sale of diesel and petrol;

(b) the main reasons therefor;

(c) whether a decision has also been taken to realise the increased commission from consumers; and

(d) whether prices of petrol and diesel are likely to go up as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). As recommended by the Oil Prices Committee, Government introduced with effect from 1-7-76, the sliding scale of commission to make outlets of low and medium throughput economically viable, at the same time containing the high profits of the high throughput outlets. On an average, for motor spirit and Rs. 40/KL for high speed diesel oil.

(c) and (d). Prior to 1-7-76, in addition to the commission of Rs. 41.60/KL and Rs. 17.60/KL on motor spirit and high speed diesel oil respectively, the dealers were charging a service charge on motor spirit and high speed diesel oil upto Rs. 40/50 per KL. This charge varied from region to region. With the introduction of the sliding scale of commission, now the service charges are not being recovered by the dealers.

The impact of the revision on the ultimate selling prices to the consumers, depends upon the element of service charge recovered by the dealers earlier. At most of the places, the prices have remained unchanged or have decreased marginally, but in some places there are marginal increases also.

मध्य प्रदेश में गुना-मन्सी रेलवे लाइन

2. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में गुना-मन्सी रेलवे लाइन लगभग तैयार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस लाइन पर यात्री गाड़ियां कब से चलनी शुरू हो जायेंगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूढ़ा सिंह):
(क) जी हां। यह लाइन माल यातायात के लिए खोली गयी है।

(ख) आशा है कि 30-11-1976 तक यात्री गाड़ियां चलायी जाएंगी।

Conversion of Quilon-Trivandrum Metre Gauge Line into Broad Gauge

3. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the stage of the conversion work of Quilon-Trivandrum metre gauge line into broad gauge line;

(b) when is it expected to be opened for regular traffic; and

(c) the estimated cost of this line and the actual expenditure incurred so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Overall progress made on the Trivandrum-Ernakulam Conversion Project is 92 per cent.

(b) The Quilon-Trivandrum section is expected to be opened for traffic shortly.

(c) The latest cost of the whole project may be about Rs. 16 crores (approx). Expenditure incurred upto 31-3-76 is Rs. 12.2 crores.

Profits earned and amount remitted by Foreign Controlled Drug Firms

4. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) total current paid up capital of (1) Pfizer & Co., (2) Glaxo laboratory; (3) Anglo-French Drug House (4) Parke Davis & Co. and (5) Ciba & Co.; and

(b) total gross profits earned and total amount remitted by each of the above companies, year-wise during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). A statement showing the total current paid up capital, total gross profits earned and total amount remitted by (1) M/s Pfizer; (2) M/s. Glaxo; (3) M/s. Anglo French; (4) Parke Davis and (5) M/s. Ciba and Co., year-wise, during the last three years is attached.

Statement

Sl No.	Name of Party	Total current paid up Capital (in Rs. lakhs)	Gross Profit during			Remittances during		
			1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
			(in lakhs Rs.)				(in Rs. lakhs)	
1	2	3	4				5	
1.	M/s. Pfizer Ltd., Bombay	558.10	588	450	522	68.63	34.31 *37.44	15.60 *59.85
2.	M/s. Glaxo Labs. Ltd., Bombay	799.82	286.49 (1972-73)	324.85 (1973-74)	357.73 (1974-75)	107 (1972-73)	33 (1973-74)	61 (1974-75)
3.	M/s. Parke Davis (India) Limited, Bombay	210.00	154.84	144.69	192.50	22.75	Nil	Nil
4.	M. s. Ciba Geigy of India Ltd., Bombay	617.50	253.45	462.91	347.60	23.54	11.77	21.33
5.	M/s. Anglo French Drug Co. (India) Ltd, Bombay	0.10	10.69	2.22	4.34	0.59	0.59	0.59
		** (1973/74)						

*Will be remitted after the approval of the Government.

**At the end of the year 1973-74.

Overbridges in Kerala

5. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI**: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Railway overbridges sanctioned in Kerala during the last 3 years;

(b) the total amount allotted for the purpose; and

(c) whether it includes the 'over-bridge at Varkala'?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Proposals for the construction of road over/under bridges are sponsored by the State Government/Local authority concerned. No firm proposals together with the undertaking to share cost as per extent rules, were received from the State Government for taking up any road over/under bridges in the State. No such bridges were, therefore, sanctioned during the last three years, i.e., from 1973-74 to 1975-76.

(b) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (a) above

(c) In view of the reply to part (a) above, over bridge at Varkala proper is not a sanctioned work in the Railway's programme. However, it may be stated that an overbridge is under construction between Varkala and Akathumuri stations about 1½ km from Varkala. About 80 per cent of the work on this bridge has already been completed.

State Government have a proposal for replacing the level crossing at km 786/13-14 at Varkala by a road over bridge in the Fifth Five Year Plan. Finalised proposal plans and estimates are awaited from the State Government. On receipt of the same, further action would be taken by the Railway to include the work in their Works Programme, subject to availability of funds.

आयुर्वेदिक औषध एकक

6. श्री बंसा चरण दीक्षित : क्या रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारत में आयुर्वेदिक औषध एकक अतिस्थापित क्षमता से कम कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री पी. सी. सेठी): (क) में (ग). सारे देश में कई छोटे आयुर्वेदिक भेषज एकक बिखरे पड़े हैं, इसलिए उनकी स्थापित क्षमता और उत्पादन के बारे में सूचना रखी नहीं जानी। तथापि स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय द्वारा गुण नियन्त्रण उपायों का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Bench of Kerala High Court at Trivandrum

7. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN**: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government have decided about the setting up of a separate bench of Kerala High Court at Trivandrum?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

Not yet. Necessary consultation has required under section 51(2) of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 is still not complete.

"Unit Trains" to carry coal on Indian Railways

8. **Dr. K. L. RAO**: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Unit trains" are used in western countries to increase the effi-

ciency and reduce the time of travel in the supply of coal to thermal power stations; and

(b) whether Indian Railways propose to make an attempt to introduce "Unit trains" in some regions for carrying coal from places like the Godavari Coal fields to Madras?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) Yes.

(b) On the Indian Railways a modified system to suit Indian conditions is already in vogue in so far as transport of coal to power houses is concerned as loading is organised in block rakes. Unit train working is also in vogue for Obra Power House from Singrauli Coal Fields.

Concessions to students to see places by prestigious trains

10. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been made to give concessions to students at least once in a year to see places in Rajdhani Express, Taj Express and other prestigious trains; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य रेलवे द्वारा संचालित स्कूलों में अध्यापकों की कमी

11. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे के अधिकांश स्कूलों में अध्यापकों की कमी है और इन पदों को काफ़ी समय से भरा नहीं गया है ; और

(ख) इन रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं । अध्यापकों की सभी रिक्तियों को भर दिया गया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Dacoities on suburban Railway Stations in Bombay

12. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether dacoits have recently attacked suburban Railway Stations in Bombay and looted the Railway property;

(b) if so, the facts of the incidents; and

(c) what special steps have been taken to check recurrence of such attacks and to safeguard the railway property?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) Yes, two such cases have been reported from Sion and Chunabhatti railway stations on the Bombay Suburban section of Central Railway.

(b). (i) On 15-6-76 at about 0045 hrs. Assistant Station Master of Sion Railway Station of Bombay Suburban main line was sitting in his office along with 5 other railway employees. One outsider entered his office and threatened all the staff at the point of knife and decamped with station cash amounting to Rs. 67,098.70. Of this a sum of Rs. 50,000/- have been recovered and ornaments worth Rs. 4,500/- purchased from the looted cash have also been recovered from the arrested persons. The case is still under investigation by the Greater Bombay Police.

(ii) On 16-7-76 at about 0015 hours one outsider who disclosed his name as Pakiya entered the office of the Clerk-in-Charge Chunabhatti railway station of Harbour line Bombay Suburban Section and demanded money at the point of a knife and decamped with station cash worth Rs. 829.25 after assaulting the Assistant Clerk-in-Charge Shri R. R. Singh on head with knife's handle. Government Railway Police have registered this case. So far there have been no recovery of looted cash and arrests.

(c) (i) Government Railway Police arrangements in Bombay suburban section have been strengthened with the deployment of additional State Reserve Police staff.

(ii) R. P. F. supervisory staff have been directed to make frequent visits during night time at the stations in their jurisdiction.

(iii) The question of reducing heavy accumulation of cash at the end of 24 hours by way of arranging two clearance per day instead of one at present is under consideration.

Contract for construction of Railways in Iran

13. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether the Rail India Technical

and Economic Services of the Railway Board had undertaken a preliminary survey of the 500 kilometer section in Iran?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

The Rail India Technical & Economic Services Ltd., a Public Sector Undertaking, under the aegis of the Ministry of Railways, have recently carried out preliminary feasibility-cum-cost study of a new railway line in Iran which is approximately 328 Kms. in length.

Railway accident at Gudur

14. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in June, 1976 a goods train met with an accident at Gudur on South Central Railway;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether any enquiry was made to find out the cause of the accident; and if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

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

Shunting yard to link Titanium Dioxide Pigments Ore Project with Quilon-Ernakulam Railway

15. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to lay a shunting yard linking the Titanium Dioxide Pigments Ore project with Quilon-Ernakulam Railway; and

(b) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Railways earnings in post emergency period

16. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been rise in the earnings of Railways in the post emergency period; and

(b) if so, the total earnings from July, 1975 to June, 1976?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Total earnings for period from July, 1975 to May, 1976 (Month upto which accounts have been closed) is Rs. 1,715.21 crores.

Supply of raw materials to Small Scale Manufacturers of Drugs

17. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small scale sector manufacturers of drugs are facing acute crises due to short supply of raw materials—indigenous, imported or canalised; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to meet that shortage?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Import licence, for non-canalised raw materials are being directly allowed to the Small Scale sector on the basis of their past consumption plus a growth factor of 20 per cent. Allotment of canalised raw materials is being provided to the small scale sector on the following basis.

(i) Small Scale units having a turnover of not exceeding Rs. one crore per annum to the extent of best of the past two years' consumption plus 30 per cent towards growth.

(ii) Small Scale units with a turnover of Rs. one crore and above to the extent of best of past two years' consumption plus 45 per cent towards growth.

(iii) All small scale units in West Bengal 50 per cent extra over the best of past two years' consumption.

The import plan for canalised raw materials is worked out after taking into consideration the requirements of individual units as indicated by the State Drug Controllers. The import plan is reviewed periodically during the year so as to provide additional imports wherever necessary.

In regard to indigenously produced bulk drugs we are generally prescribing a condition for making available 30 per cent—15 per cent of their production to non-associated formulators. These Small Scale Units draw their requirement of indigenous bulk drugs from these manufacturers.

Railway Booking Agencies

18. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway Booking Agencies run by contractors or by other private establishments on concessional basis;

(b) the rate of commission and allowances granted to these agencies; and

(c) the total amount of earnings from these Railway Booking Agencies during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) The number of City Booking Agencies run by contractors or by other private establishments on commission basis is 46.

(b) The City Booking Agents are generally paid commission at a rate.

varying from 2 to 2½ per cent on the sale proceeds of tickets. The commission is payable on the value of tickets for the journey portion covered on local railway only.

(c) The earnings from these agencies during the last three years is furnished below:

1973-74: Rs. 350.74 lakhs.

1974-75: Rs. 375.44 "

1975-76: Rs. 437.92 "

Jhanjharpur-Loukahabazar and Sakri-Hasanpur Railway Lines

19. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 555 on 13th January, 1976 regarding extension of broad gauge line from Samastipur to Raxaul via Darbhanga and state:

(a) whether final location engineering survey for preparing revised estimate for converting Samastipur-Darbhanga metre gauge line on the North Eastern Railway into broad gauge line has since been completed;

(b) if so, facts thereabout including schedule for the commencement and completion of construction;

(c) whether Government of Bihar have since agreed to meet the cost of earthwork and land for Jhanjharpur-Loukahabazar and Sakri-Hasanpur lines; and

(d) if so, the exact date for running of train on the former and starting of construction on latter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Final Location Engineering Survey has been completed and the survey reports and project estimate are under compilation. The schedule for commencement and completion will be drawn up after the

project estimate is received from the Railway Administration and sanctioned.

(c) and (d). The Government of Bihar have conveyed their acceptance for bearing the cost of land only for Jhanjharpur-Loukahabazar line. The construction work is progressing fast and shall be ready for opening in November 1976. The exact date is, however, yet to be fixed. The Government of Bihar have so far not conveyed their acceptance for bearing the cost of land and earthwork for Hasanpur-Sakri line. The question of taking up work on this line will be considered after the willingness of the Government of Bihar for participation in the construction of this line is received.

Enforcement of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act in Railway Catering

20. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enforcement authorities of various State Governments and local authorities under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act are in any way handicapped while enforcing the provisions of the said Act so far as the catering establishments situated on the railway premises are concerned; and

(b) if so, how the implementation of the said Act on the railway premises is safeguarded by the railway administration itself?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act are enforced in the Railway premises through a regular machinery of Railway Food Inspectors constituted under the provisions of the Act. In addition, the Central Food Squad can take and has also taken samples from the Railway premises.

(b) Does not arise.

Reorganisation of ONGC.

21. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the process of a major reorganisation of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Government propose to shift the Headquarters of the Central region from Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the reasons and facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI):

(a) and (b). ONGC's onshore operations are divided into three Regions, namely Western, Eastern and Central. Western Region comprises the State of Gujarat and the Eastern Region consists of Assam and certain north-eastern States. Central Region comprises the rest of the country and its work is split between Calcutta and Dehra Dun. The geo-scientific work of the entire Central Region along with the drilling operations of the West Bengal, Tripura and the Andaman Islands are looked after from Calcutta and the rest of the work of the Central Region is done from Dehra Dun. There is no proposal at present with the Government to make any change in this set-up for the Central Region.

Oil exploration by O. & N.G.C.

22. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has since been made to locate oil in Burdwan District and Bakultala in West Bengal;

(b) whether the offshore Basin of Bay of Bengal has been abandoned for the purpose of search for oil; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) ONGC has carried out detailed seismic surveys in Burdwan and 24-parganas districts in West Bengal. As a result of these surveys, three locations one at Bakultala in district 24-parganas, and two at Galsi in Burdwan district have been released for drilling

CNGC has completed the drilling of a well at Bakultala. Presence of oil or gas has not been indicated in this well. The drilling operations in the Galsi area are expected to be started by about October, 1978.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Onshore exploration by O and NGC

23. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI S. R. DAMANI.

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has decided to give greater importance to onshore exploration in the coming months;

(b) if so, whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is reorienting its Plan budget accordingly;

(c) whether offshore drilling will also continue side by side, and

(d) if so, the names of places where work is in progress and the new sites selected for further operations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. Without relenting in its efforts offshore.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Drilling work is in progress in Bombay High, Bassein North and on a 'fault closure' east of Bombay High. The operations are likely to be extended to the area South of Bombay High and also taken up in Cauvery offshore basin.

Railways know-how for Malaysia

24. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state-

(a) whether Malaysia has sought Railway know-how from our country; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

एक जनवरी, 1976 के बाद रेल दुर्घटनाएं

25. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में एक जनवरी, 1976 से आज तक कितनी रेल दुर्घटनाएँ हुई और उनके परिणामस्वरूप कितने-कितने जन-धन को हानि हुई ; और

(ख) कितने व्यक्तियों को मुआवजा दिया गया और उसकी राशि कितनी है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उत्तरांत्री (श्री बुटा सिंह) : (क) 1-1-76 से 15-7-76 तक की अवधि के दौरान भारतीय रेलों पर टक्कर, पटरी के उतरने, समपादों पर गाड़ियों के सड़क सस्तायात से टकरा जाने और गाड़ियों में आग लगने की कोटियों के अन्तर्गत

432 बाड़ी दुर्घटनाएँ हुई थी। इन दुर्घटनाओं में 57 व्यक्ति मारे गये तथा बल-स्टाक और रेल पथ आदि जैसी रेलवे संपत्ति की लगभग 1,13,60,000 रुपये की क्षति होने का अनुमान है।

(ख) भारतीय रेल अधिनियम 1890 के अन्तर्गत अभी तक 24 मृत व्यक्तियों को 12 लाख रुपये का मुआवजा दिया गया है।

प्रभावित रेल कर्मचारियों को कर्मकार प्रतिकर अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत मुआवजा देने के लिये जहाँ कहीं देय हो, व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

Damage to drilling platforms of O&NGC due to Cyclone

26. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state.

(a) whether the offshore platforms and drilling vessels of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission had been damaged by a cyclone off the West Coast during the current monsoon season, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b) Before the cyclone that hit Bombay High area on 2nd June, 1976, four drilling rigs were operating including ONGC's jack-up platform namely Sagar Samrat. One well-cum-production platform and a flare jacket had also been installed. There was no damage to the well-cum-production platform or flare jacket or any of the drilling vessels as such by the cyclone. There was, however, some damage to some equipments/moorings installed thereon.

Production of Fertilizers

27. **SHRI S. E. DAMANI:** Will the Minister of **CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state:

(a) the actual production figures of fertilizers during last year and the target set for the current year,

(b) the figures of carried forward stock at the commencement of the current year; and

(c) how much imports will be necessary to meet the demand during this year and the arrangements made therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a):—

	Nitrogen Phosphate	
	('000 tonnes)	
Actual production		
1975-76	1535	320
Target for 1976-77	1950	480

(b) Stock as on 1-4-1976

	Nitrogen Phosphate	
	('000 tonnes)	
Indigenous stocks	202	110
Pool stock of imported fertilizers	338	206

(c) Adequate arrangements have been made for import of fertilizers to meet the shortfall between the estimated requirements and total availability of fertilizers including the indigenous production and the stocks available at the commencement of the current year.

Effect of smoke of Mathura Refinery on Taj Mahal

28. **SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL:** Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM** be pleased to state whether experts in India and from abroad have expressed their opinion that the smoke or gas of Mathura Refinery will not have adverse effect on the white Marble of Taj Mahal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): The possibility of smoke or gas of the Mathura Refinery adversely affecting the monuments at Agra and Mathura has been under very close examination in the Ministry of Petroleum and Indian Oil Corporation. Investigations and studies have been entrusted to various Indian and foreign organisations and these are continuing. On the basis of data made available so far as a result of these investigations and studies, it appears that the contribution by the Refinery to the atmospheric pollution even under the most adverse meteorological conditions would be minimum at Agra which is about 40 K.M. away from the Refinery and at such a low level as would not cause any concern about its effect on the white marble of Taj Mahal.

Incentives to Drug Industry

29. **SHRI K. M. 'MADHUKAR':**

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of **CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a package of incentives has been formulated for the drugs and pharmaceuticals industry; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Regional Companies to Market Oil Products

30. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to establish regional companies to market oil products; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Taking over by Government of two Chemical Units in West Bengal

32. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

be pleased to state whether Government are considering to take-over two sick and closed Chemical and Pharmaceutical units in West Bengal namely Martin Harris and Paul Loman?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Yes, Sir.

Accident to Kamrup Express near New Jalpaiguri Station

33. SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of people killed and injured due to the accident to Kamrup Express near New Jalpaiguri Station on the 11th May, 1976.

(b) the causes of the accident, and

(c) whether any enquiry has been instituted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) One person was killed and eleven received minor injuries due to the derailment of Kamrup Express at New Jalpaiguri Station on 11th May, 1976.

(b) and (c). The accident has been inquired into by the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, North Eastern Circle, Gorakhpur, whose report is awaited.

Promotion of SC/ST working in Class I, II and III posts in Central Railway

34. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes presently working in Class I, Class II and Class III, separately, in the Central Railway, and

(b) how many from each class were promoted in Central Railway during 1976 to equalize the SC and ST percentages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a)

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Class I	19	1
Class II	47	8
Temporary Officers	5	Nil
Class III	9330	1519

(b) Reservation quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is calculated on the number of vacancies to be filled in a recruitment year and is not related to the total strength of officers/staff in a cadre. The number

of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes promoted during the period from 1-1-76 to 30-6-76 is as under:

	Sch. Castes	Sch. Tribes
Class II to Class I .	1	..
Temporary officer promoted to Class I	1	..
Class III to Class II.	4	Nil
Class III . . .	421	153

"Malaviya Committee recommendations regarding reorganisation of O and NGC"

35. SHRI D. K. PANDA:

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be please to state:

(a) whether the Malaviya Committee had made some recommendations regarding the reorganisation and strengthening of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee, inter-alia has recommended that: (i) the status of the ONGC be raised to that of a high-level policy making body; (ii) a new Department of Oil Exploration be created as an implementing agency for the Commission's policy as approved by the Minister; and (iii) a new Corporation called "Oil and Gas Corporation of India" be created to undertake the operational functions now being performed by the ONGC.

Abnormal price of American Drugs in India

36. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appeared in a Bombay Weekly dated 3rd July, 1976 about the abnormal price of American drugs in India whereas the same are being sold to U.K. at a much lesser price;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) steps Government propose to take to stop such exploitation by foreign drug firms?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to c). Government have seen the news item appearing in one of the Bombay Weekly which appears to have been based upon a paper presented at a Seminar held at India International Centre on 26th to 29th April, 1976. The news item states that India has imported Vitamin C from U.S.A. at \$10 per Kg. and Tetracycline at \$100 to \$240 per Kg., while similar products have been sold to Britain at lower prices.

These statements are baseless and false. Since the last three years, no imports of Vitamin C have taken place from the USA. Vitamin C has been purchased in 1973 from West Germany, Switzerland and Japan at prices ranging from \$4.67 to \$4.70 per Kg. and in 1974 from West Germany and Switzerland at prices ranging from \$6.7 to \$7 per Kg. In the case of Tetracycline hydrochloride, no imports have been made from the U.S.A. at all for the last three years. All imports are from East European countries during this period.

The imports are being arranged by the State Trading Corporation of India (New State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India) at the most competitive prices prevalent in the international market on the date of purchase and on the basis of tenders floated to major suppliers in the world.

With effect from 1975-76 there are no further imports of Vitamin C, and with effect from 1976-77 there are no imports of Tetracycline planned.

Indian Technical Consultancy for Sudanese Railways

37. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sudan has sought Indian technical consultancy for Sudanese Railways;

(b) if so, whether this technical consultancy is required in standardising their locomotives, wagons and coaches;

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

(d) whether any other country has sought this type of services?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

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

(d) Yes, by Tanzania, Ghana, Nigeria, Zaire, Iran and Syria.

Approval to Foreign Drug Firms for increasing production

38. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign firms with more than 26 per cent foreign equity have obtained approval of Government in their industrial licence applications for installing capital goods for increasing production capacity of formulations during last three years;

(b) how many of them have installed new machineries for formulations in unauthorised manner; and

(c) what action Government propose to take against such unauthorised expansion of production capacities?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) 13 drug manufacturing companies with more than 26 per cent foreign equity were granted industrial licences for the manufacture of bulk drugs and formulations based thereupon and 6 such companies were granted Ind. Lic. for formulations during the period 1-4-73 to 31-3-76. Licences are being issued for specific production capacities and not in terms of equipment and machinery. Firms are expected to install equipment and machinery for the licensed production capacity. However no specific sanction is required for the purchase of indigenous capital goods, but imported capital goods require import licences. Such import licences are only issued in verification of the industrial licences and indigenous availability.

(b) and (c). Some cases regarding excess production over and above licensed capacity have come to the notice of the Hathi Committee as well as the Government. The Hathi Committee has made recommendations to regularise such cases which deserve regularisation on merits. The matter is receiving active consideration of the Government.

Redistribution of Wagon Building orders

39. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the allegation that the recent redistribution of wagon building orders by the Railway Ministry has led to confusion and lay-offs or forcible retirement; and

(b) what action has been taken by Government to stop the lay-offs and forcible retirements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Neither there has been any redistribution of wagon building orders by the Ministry of Railways nor has any such allegation been received.

(b) Does not arise.

अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के सदस्यों को पेट्रोल पम्पों तथा गैस की एजेंसियों का आबंटन

40. श्री श्री० तुलसीराम : क्या पेट्रोलियम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन जाति तथा दुर्बल वर्गों के सदस्यों को पेट्रोल पम्पों तथा गैस की एजेंसियां देने का कुछ कोटा निर्धारित है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस पर कब से प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) आन्ध्र प्रदेश में कितने व्यक्तियों को उक्त आचार पर एजेंसियां दी गई ?

1282 LS-4.

पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) :

(क) और (ख). 1-1-74 से प्रभावित है, 25 प्रतिशत आई० ए० गैस को ऐनेमिज-इन्ड्रिज-डिस्ट्रिब्यूटर सिस्टम/कृत्रिम पेट्रोल पम्प (क) क्षेत्र अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जातियों को दी गई है ।

(ग) 'ग' क्षेत्र के पेट्रोल पम्प को डीलरशिप प्रभाग हिन, हैदराबाद (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) तथा प्रेम कुमार को उपरोक्त आचार पर दी गई है ।

Manufacture of Formulations without Industrial Licence

41. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether S.K.F., E. Merck, Sarabhai, Suhrid Gaigy and Glaxo are manufacturing number of formulations without industrial licences and Government's approvals, if so, facts thereof;

(b) what action was taken by Government against unauthorised manufacture of Dolo Neurobion and Eskalm; and

(c) whether these companies never stopped the production of such items?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). No instance of manufacture without industrial licence or Government's approval by M/s Sarabhai, M/s Suhrid Gaigy and M/s Glaxo has come to the notice of the Govt.

M/s E. Merck have been found to be manufacturing a formulation, Dolo-Neurobion, a combination of Analgin and Vitamins B1, B6 and B12 without

an industrial licence. An inter-Ministerial Study Group examined the case. The party has since applied for grant of an industrial licence for this item to regularise this activity which is under consideration.

As regards manufacture of Eskaycillin by M/s S. K. F., they were found to be producing this formulation based on bulk Ampicillin without licence since September, 1973. The case has been examined and it has been decided that the production of Eskaycillin Capsules so far made may be regularised subject to the condition that they will henceforth discontinue the manufacture of Ampicillin Formulation. Action has been taken accordingly. It has been confirmed by Karnataka State Drug authorities that this company has stopped manufacture of Eskaycillin.

Pressure gauges for domestic gas Cylinders

42. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to invite tenders from the intending bidders for supply of pressure gauges for domestic gas cylinders to check the thermal of the gas;

(b) whether Government have given directions to dealers to deliver domestic gas cylinders showing the weight of the cylinder; and

(c) what is the procedure for checking the filled gas cylinder to find out whether it contains the requisite quantity or not?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI: (a) No, Sir. The question of fitting pressure gauge to the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (cooking gas) cylinder has been considered but it has not been found suitable. This is because L.P.G. is in

the liquid phase inside the cylinder, and so long as any liquid is left in the cylinder, the pressure will remain more or less the same. Hence these gauges cannot indicate variations in the quantity of L.P.G. contained in the cylinder.

(b) As per Packaged Commodities (Regulation) Order, 1975, the net weight of gas contained in the L.P.G. cylinder is written on its neck label. Further, the weight of the cylinder is also indicated on the body of the cylinder.

(c) It is possible to find out the quantity of gas contained in the cylinder by weighing the cylinder first and deducting the tare weight (i.e. weight of the empty cylinder) therefrom.

Mail/Express trains on Howrah-Delhi/New Delhi electric track

43. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electrification of the entire railway track from Howrah to Delhi/New Delhi has been completed;

(b) if so, from which date it is proposed to run passenger, mail and express trains by electric traction between Howrah and Delhi/New Delhi; and

(c) which of mail and express trains would be run on electricity between these two stations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH: (a) The electrification of the tracks between Ghaziabad and Delhi (Main Line) is yet to be completed.

(b) and (c). After electrification of the section upto New Delhi, and following Mail/Express trains have been put on electric traction with effect from 3-8-1976:

86 Dn/85 Up Assam Mail

155 Up/156 Dn Tinsukia Mail

81 Up/82 Dn }
103 Up/104 Dn } A.C. Express.

161 Up/162 Dn Tata' agar Express.

Final Survey for Mangalore-Bombay Railway Line

45. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the final survey of Mangalore-Bombay railway line stands; and

(b) whether the laying of this line on the Western Coast of the country has assumed greater importance in view of the naval exercise of the foreign countries in the Arabian Sea?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Surveys have already been completed for the construction of the proposed rail link from Apta to Dasgaon and are in progress from Dasgaon to Mangalore. It is also proposed to carry out Engineering-cum-traffic and financial appraisal of Apta-Dasgaon rail link during the current financial year. The proposal for the rail link from Apta to Mangalore has already been included in the list of New rail links sent to the Planning Commission, for being taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan for the development of backward areas, subject to additional funds being made available by them.

(b) No.

Drug pricing scheme in respect of formulations

46. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drug pricing scheme suggested by the Hathi Committee was found unworkable regarding formulations; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Hathi Committee on the Pricing of drugs and pharmaceuticals are under advanced stage of the consideration of the Government and a final decision is likely to be taken shortly.

Proposal to extend suburban train facilities from Burdwan to Chittaranjan

47. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether Government have any proposal to extend the suburban train facilities from Burdwan to Chittaranjan connecting Asansol-Raniganj in Eastern Railway?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): No.

Karnataka Government proposal for New Rail construction works

48. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has recently submitted a list of a dozen new rail construction works to the Railway Ministry for being taken up;

(b) if so, what are those projects and what is the total capital outlay involved for all the projects; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BDTA SINGH): (a) The State Government of Karnataka have been submitting proposals for certain new lines

(b) and (c). The Government of the State of Karnataka have been submitting the following proposals whose present position is given below:

- (1) Hubli-Karwar (BG) 191.29 kms. Cost Rs. 34.8 crores
- (2) Talguppa-Honavar (BG) 79.28 kms Cost Rs. 32 crores
- (3) Rayadurg-Chitradurg (MG) 94.65 kms. Cost Rs. 6.42 crores

Surveys have been completed and examination of the survey reports has revealed that the lines are not remunerative and are not likely to attract sufficient traffic. It has, therefore, been decided not to pursue these proposals at present.

- (4) Kottur-Harihar (MG) 118.77 kms. Cost Rs. 8.13 crores.

Surveys have been completed and the reports are under examination. A decision will be taken after the examination is completed?

- (5) Chamarajanagar-Satyamangalam (MG).

Earlier survey reports for this line upto Coimbatore (length 162 kms.—Cost Rs. 18 crores) have revealed that the line is financially not viable. There is, therefore, no proposal for taking up this project at present.

- (6) Bellary—Gulbarga via Sirguppaga, Sindhanoor, Lingasa-

gur, Sholapur and Surpur—300 kms. Cost Rs. 32.00 crores

- (7) Miraj—Gulbarga via Bijapur 275 kms Cost Rs. 36.00 crores
- (8) Kudchi—Raichur 315 kms. Cost Rs. 42 crores

Due to paucity of funds and in the absence of any major development industrial or otherwise, it will not be possible to undertake construction of the proposed lines at present.

In addition to the above mentioned proposals, the following new rail line projects have already been approved in the State of Karnataka and they are in progress:

- (1) Hassan-Mangalore (MG)—Length 189 kms Cost Rs. 42 Crores.
- (u) Tornagallu-Mudukulapenta (BG) Length 24 kms. Cost Rs 3.30 crores

Reduction in Crude Oil imported by Burmah Shell and Caltex

49. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been substantial reduction in the crude oil brought in by Burmah Shell and Caltex Companies during 1975; and

(b) if so the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Within the limited foreign exchange availability for import of crude, the major portion of India's crude oil requirements during 1975 was arranged in terms of contracts entered into by the Indian Oil Corporation with the National Oil Com-

panies of Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and UAE. Supplies to Madras Refineries Limited and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited were covered in terms of contracts with NIOC/AMOCO of Iran and EXXON respectively. These factors led to a substantial reduction in the crude oil brought in by Burmah Shell and Caltex during 1975.

ONGC Plan for massive oil search

50. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has chalked out a plan for a massive oil search in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). The ONGC has chalked out a fairly ambitious plan for oil search in the country. Its broad features are:—

- (i) to extend its exploration work to almost all sedimentary basins of India on land and to the extent possible in off-shore wherever possibility of finding hydrocarbons on geological etc. considerations exist;
- (ii) quick development of the discovered oilfields;
- (iii) maximum utilisation of the existing production wells; and
- (iv) wider application of the secondary recovery methods.

Merger of Foreign Companies with IOC after Take over

51. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the take-over of the foreign Oil Companies operating in the country, Government have taken or intend taking steps to merge them with the Indian Oil Company to achieve efficiency and economy and avoid costly and wasteful over heads; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). After all the existing oil companies have come into the public sector, restructuring of the oil industry may become necessary in order to ensure optimum utilisation of the existing facilities and to maintain a high standard of service to the consumers. A final view would be taken after the negotiations with Caltex and Assam Oil Company are completed.

Finding of Oil near Bombay

52. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil has been found in some more wells near Bombay; and

(b) whether prospects of striking oil have brightened in this belt?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). Oil has been found in a well on the 'fault' structure between the Bombay High and the Bassein field. Indications of oil have also been obtained in a structure southwest of Bombay High. It is therefore reason-

able to expect that oil reserves exist in areas to the East and South West of Bombay High.

Use of Hindi in Railways in Hindi speaking States

53. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state: whether any scheme for encouraging use of Hindi in official communication such as notices, communiques and orders in Hindi Speaking States is under consideration of the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): In accordance with the Section 3(3) of the Official Language (Amendment) Act, 1967, use of Hindi in addition to English in official documents such as notices, communications, orders etc. is obligatory.

In order to encourage the staff to do their work in Hindi, a number of schemes have been introduced by the Ministry of Railways. They are "Hindi Essay and Elocution Competitions", "Hindi Noting and Drafting Competitions", "Cash Awards Scheme", "Inter-Railway Raj Bhasha Shield", and "Inter Divisional Raj Bhasha Shield". The "Hindi Essay and Elocution Competition" and "Hindi Noting and Drafting Competitions" are organised at Divisional as well as All India levels and winners are awarded first, second and third prizes of Rs. 200, Rs. 150 and Rs. 100 respectively. The other competitors are given merit certificates. Besides, a scheme of granting cash awards to staff and officers doing maximum work through Hindi has also been introduced in railway offices located in Hindi speaking areas.

Lowering of voting age

54. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have obtained the views of State Governments regarding lowering of voting age;

(b) if so, the salient features of the response from each State; and

(c) whether Government have taken a decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMAD): (a) The view of a majority of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in the matter have been received

(b) A statement containing the gist of replies received from the State Governments and Union territory Administrations is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Place in Library. See No. LT 10998/76].

(c) No, Sir.

Standard contents of Railway Bed-Rolls

55. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the standard contents of the Railway bed-rolls differ from one zonal railway to other zonal railway;

(b) whether different trains are having different contents of bed-rolls; and

(c) if so, whether the charges are also different?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

BUTA SINGH: (a) No. bed-rolls supplied to different class of passengers have been standardised. However certain items differ on some zonal railways due to varying climatic conditions.

(b) and (c). No. Contents of bed-rolls have been standardised according to the class of travel and the charges fixed per bed-roll also vary accordingly.

झांसी डिजीजन (मध्य रेलवे) में छोटी लाइनों को बड़ी लाइनों में बदलना

56. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री ग्वालियर से जयपुर, जयपुरी तथा मिडि जाने वाली रेलगाड़ियों को बन्द किये जाने के बारे में 4 मई, 1976 के अनारकित प्रश्न पट्टा 3251 के उत्तर के सदर में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य रेलवे के झांसी डिजीजन में उ. गभी छोटी लाइनों का मोटर गेज लाइनों में बदलने का है जिन पर 1 अगस्त, 1975 में रेलगाड़ियों का चलना बन्द कर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) गभी छोटी तथा मोटर गेज लाइनों का बड़ा लाइनों में बदलने के कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बृद्ध सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

जे० बी० मंधाराम कम्पनी समूह द्वारा की गई अनियमितताएं

57. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री जे० बी० मंधाराम कम्पनी समूह द्वारा की गई अनियमितताओं के बारे में 6 जनवरी, 1976 के

अनारकित प्रश्न संख्या 4 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उपरोक्त प्रश्न के भाग (क) एवं (ख) में वर्णित शिकायतों की जांच इस बीच पूरी कर ली गई है ;

(ख) क्या इस बीच लेखा-बहियों की लेखा-परीक्षा कर ली गई है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि यह कम्पनी ग्वालियर में एक वाणिज्यिक बैंक के रूप में व्यवसाय कर रही थी और अब उन्होंने इस व्यवसाय के दौरान जमा कराई गई रकमों का भुगतान करने से इनकार कर दिया है और यदि हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बेवबत बरुआ) : (क) और (ग). मैमर्स जे० बी० मंधाराम एण्ड कम्पनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड की लेखा बहियों पर अन्य अभिलेखों के निरीक्षण पूर्ण कर लिये गये हैं । निरीक्षण से यह प्रगट नहीं होना है कि यह कम्पनी ग्वालियर में वाणिज्यिक बैंक के रूप में कार्य कर रही थी ,

(ख) कम्पनी के 30 जून, 1972, 1973, 1974 और 1975 को समाप्ति के लेखा परोक्षित लेख कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार के पास प्रस्तुत नहीं किये गये हैं । 1972 और 1973 के सम्बन्ध में भून चूकों के लिये रजिस्ट्रार द्वारा अधिवेशन प्रारम्भ किये गये हैं तथा 1974 और 1975 के सम्बन्ध में चक नोटिस जारी किये गये हैं ।

जे० बी० मंधाराम एण्ड कम्पनी

58. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री जे० बी० मंधाराम कम्पनी समूह द्वारा की

गई अनिपमितताओं के बारे में 6 जनवरी, 1976 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कम्पनी द्वारा जमा राशियों को वापस दिलाने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितने व्यक्तियों को अब तक कितनी राशि वापस दी गई है ; और

(ग) इस कम्पनी के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बेदवत बरुआ) : (क) से (ग). मैं जे० बी० मथाराम एण्ड कम्पनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड की लेखा दफ्तियों तथा अभिलेखों में यह प्रकट नहीं किया गया है कि इस कम्पनी ने जनता से जमा राशियां स्वीकार की हैं। तथापि, निरीक्षण से पता चला है कि जे० बी० मथाराम एण्ड कम्पनी नामक फर्म, जो कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत एक लिमिटेड कम्पनी नहीं है, ने जनता से जमा राशियां स्वीकार की हैं, अतः इस विषय में, कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही का प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

State/Union Territory without Railways

59. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any State or Union territory in the country without railways;

(b) if so, the facts and reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government are considering any proposal to provide railway facilities in these States/Union territories in the near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [placed in Library. See No. LT-10999/76].

रतलाम से बीसवाड़ा तक नयी बड़ी लाइन के निर्माण के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का प्रस्ताव

60. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में रेलवे लाइनों के निर्माण के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के प्रस्ताव में रतलाम से बीसवाड़ा तक एक नयी बड़ी लाइन के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव भी शामिल है, और

(ख) यदि हा तो क्या इस बारे में प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण आदि हो चुका है और उसकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिंह) : (क) जी हा।

(ख) इस लाइन के लिये प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरिंग एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण प्रगति पर है। आशा है कि नवम्बर, 1976 तक सर्वेक्षण का काम पूरा हो जाएगा।

टेलीविजन निर्माण करने वाली तीन कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही

61. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने एकाधिकार प्रतिबन्धात्मक व्यापार प्रक्रियाएँ अधिनियम के अनुसार निर्धारित सीमाओं के अन्दर अपना कार्य न करने तथा नियमों का उल्लंघन करने के लिये टेलीविजन निर्माण करने वाली तीन कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की है ; और

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

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (और बेवक़्त बरुआ) : (क) और (ख). एकाधिकार एवं निबन्धनकारी व्यापार प्रथा आयोग ने अभी तक कुछ निबन्धनकारी व्यापार प्रथाओं में निरत रहने के आरोपों युक्त चार टेलीविजन निर्माण करने वाली कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध जाच की है। इन चार कम्पनियों के निबन्धनकारी व्यापार प्रथाओं में लिप्त रहने के वीरे इसके साथ मतान विवरण में दिये गये हैं।

विवरण

कम्पनी का नाम	निरत रहने के आरोप युक्त निबन्धन-कारी व्यापार प्रथा	जांच करने की तारीख
1. मै० वैंटनै इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स प्राइवेट लि० नई दिल्ली	(1) क्षेत्र अथवा बाजार का बंटन (2) पुनर्विक्रय मूल्यमंथरण। (3) व्यापारियों की नियुक्तियों में निबन्धन लगाना। (4) वितरकों से व्यापारिक मूल्य जमा करने की अपेक्षा करना। (5) व्यक्तियों के वर्गों, जिन्हें सामान बेचा जाना है, को निबन्धित करना।	18-12-1975
2. मै० जे० के० एलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स,	(1) टेलीविजन सेटों के निरतान के लिए क्षेत्र अथवा बाजार का बंटन। (2) वितरकों के लिये व्यापारियों की नियुक्ति में निबन्धनों का प्राविधान रखना। (3) वितरकों से निश्चित संख्या में टेलीविजन खरीदने की अपेक्षा करना। (4) वितरकों से निश्चित मूल्य के मूल्य वसूल करने की अपेक्षा करना।	19-5-1976

कम्पनी का नाम	निरत रहने के आरोपयुक्त निबन्धन- कारी व्यापार प्रवाह	जांच करने की तारीख
3. मै० पोलैस्टर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड ।	(1) टेलीविजन सेटों की बिक्री में वितरकों के लिये क्षेत्रों का बंटना । (2) पुनर्विक्रय मूल्य संचारण के लिये प्राविधान ।	19-5-1976
4. मै० भारत टेलीविजन लि० हैदराबाद ।	(1) वितरकों के लिए क्षेत्र बंटन करना । (2) उपव्यापारियों की नियुक्ति में निबंधनों का प्राविधान करना । (3) पुनर्विक्रय मूल्य संचारण । (4) अनन्य व्यापारिकता । (5) व्यवहारिकता के विषय में निबंधन लगाना । (6) दयुक्तता स्थायित्व व सूच की काड़ाई ।	9-6-1976

आयोग ने मै० वेस्टर्न इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड तथा म० जे० के० इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स के विरुद्ध क्रमशः 9 जुलाई, 1976 तथा 28-7-76 को "बंद करो एवं बाज आओ" के आदेश पारित किये हैं। ऊपर वर्णित अन्य दो टेलीविजन निर्माताओं के विरुद्ध जांचों पर कार्रवाहियां की जा रही हैं।

Final Decision on Kuttipuram-Guruv- yoor Rail Link

62. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken on the survey report of the Kuttipuram-Guruvyoor rail link; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and by when the construction is likely to be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) The survey report is under examination. A final decision will be taken as soon as the examination of the report is completed and would depend upon the availability of resources.

Construction of Rail Link between Cochin and Alleppy

63. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey of the Rail link between Cochin and Alleppy has been completed;

(b) if so, the salient features of the report received thereon; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the said line is expected to be started during the year 1976-77?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes. Field work has been completed.

(b) and (c). Report is awaited from the General Manager (Constn.) Bangalore.

Supply of Kerosene Oil to Gujarat

65. SHRI P.M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat State has been facing acute shortage of kerosene oil during the last three months;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for the short supply of kerosene oil to the State;

(c) whether due to the recent cyclonic storm, the Gujarat State had asked for more supply of kerosene oil but the Central Government had not fulfilled their demand; and

(d) if so, what was the actual demand of the State Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No demand for additional kerosene allocation due to cyclonic storm was received from the Government of Gujarat.

(d) Does not arise.

Outlay for Oil Exploration in 1976-77

66. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether an outlay of Rs. 267 crores for oil exploration and development has been provided for 1976-77;

(b) whether out of this, Rs. 20 crores has been earmarked for setting up two institutes in the country; if so, which are the States where these institutes will be set up;

(c) whether the developments of wells in Gujarat will also be undertaken; and

(d) by what time India is confident of being self-sufficient in oil?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir;

(b) A provision of Rs. 2 crores only has been earmarked during 1976-77, for an Institute of Reservoir studies at Ahmedabad in Gujarat and an Institute of Drilling Technology at Dehradun in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) ONGC has been drilling development wells for producing crude oil and gas in Gujarat for a long time and this work is continuing.

(d) It is difficult to predict this.

Court Decision on Reinstatement of Railway Employees

67. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees who were removed from service as a result of 1974 Railway Strike and who have filed their cases in the different High Courts.

(b) the number of employees who had the court verdicts in their favour, railway wise;

(c) whether all such employees have been taken back to duty; and

(d) if not, how many are yet to be taken back and the reasons for not implementing the decisions of the Courts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) 918

(b) Railway	No.
Eastern Railway	14
North Eastern Railway . .	1
North East Frontier Railway	13
Southern Railway	4
South Eastern Railway . .	88
Western Railway	72
Total	192

(c) and (d). 102 employees were taken back to duty, of whom 8 have been placed under suspension for taking further action and 14 have again been dismissed from service. The judgments permitted further action being taken against these individuals.

In the case of 23 employees, appeals have already been filed against the judgments. The question of filling appeals in respect of the remaining 67 employees is under active consideration.

मुद्रावर्ज के लिये दावों के मामले

68. श्री गंगा चरण बीसित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य रेलवे द्वारा ले जाये वाले सामान के खोने,

चोरी होने तथा उठाये जाने के कारण मुद्रावर्ज के दावों के मामलों की संख्या कम करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की है ;

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

(ग) क्या गत छः महीनों में मध्य रेलवे पर होने वाले नये दावों के मामलों की संख्या में कोई कमी हुई है ?

श्री रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बृटा सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें दावों की रोकथाम के सम्बन्ध में किये गये उपायों का उल्लेख है ।

(ग) विभिन्न दावा निरोधक उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप मध्य रेलवे पर पिछले 6 महीनों के दौरान नये दावों की गटना घट कर 11,657 हो गई है जैसा कि निम्न-लिखित आकड़ों में स्पष्ट है ।

मध्य रेलवे :

अवधि	प्राप्त नये दावों की संख्या
जनवरी, 76 से जून, 76	20,499
जनवरी, 75 से जून, 75	32,156

विवरण

दावों की घटनाओं को कम करने के लिये रेल प्रशासनों द्वारा सतत और जोरदार प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। दावों की रोकथाम के लिये रेलों द्वारा हाल में जो महत्वपूर्ण

एवं सम्बन्धित उपाय किये गये हैं, नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

- (1) भेद्य खड्डों में इस्पात तय। लाहा, खाद्य सामग्रों, चीनी तिलहन, आदि ले जाने वाली माल गाड़ियों की रेल सुरक्षा दल के सशस्त्र कर्मचारियों द्वारा पहरे की व्यवस्था।
- (2) रेल सुरक्षा दल के मजदूर जवानों द्वारा भेद्य खाड्डों में गश्त लगाना ;
- (3) अपराधियों को पकड़ने तथा चोरी का सामान खरौंदने वालों की सूचना एसएल करना तथा रेलवे के अपराध आसूचना कर्मचारियों तथा केन्द्र के अपराध ब्यूरो, रेलवे बार्ड द्वारा अज्ञातक छापे मारना।
- (4) सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस रेल सुरक्षा दल तथा रेल कर्मचारियों के बीच निकट सम्बन्ध स्थापित करना ,
- (5) चीनी, खाद्य पदार्थ, दालें, तिलहन आदि के परेपणों से भरे माल डिब्बों का फल्ले वाले दरवाजों की रक्षा के लिये निभार की व्यवस्था करने के लिए आग्रह किया जाता है।
- (6) परेपणों को बरबाद होने से बचाने के लिए उस पर उपयुक्त निशान पता तथा लेबल लगाये जाते हैं।
- (7) कीमती माल से भरे माल डिब्बों को रिबेट करने के लिये मटों और बोल्टों का प्रयोग किया जाता है ;

- (8) माल डिब्बों का उचित रख-रखाव किया जाता है ताकि माल डिब्बों में रंगबिरंगे फल-स्वल्प उनका हानि तथा यानान्तरण को कम किया जा सके, और भंग होने से इन मालों की क्षति तथा दरवाजों, माल डिब्बों के मुराबों में कां जाने वाले उठाईगिराई कम की जा सके।
- (9) दायपूर्ण माल डिब्बों का चालन को कम करने के लिये सरम्मा लाइनों, थार्डों तथा माल जेडों में माल डिब्बों के पैन्ल-बटों की सरम्मा करना ;
- (10) लदान तथा उतराई बर्रों के दौरान बड़का का व्यवस्थापन तथा उनका पर्यवेक्षण किया जाता
- (11) एक लाइन से दूसरी लाइन के यानान्तरण स्थलों तथा रैपिंग स्थलों पर गहन पर्यवेक्षण किया जाता है ;
- (12) कर्मचारियों के उत्तरदायित्व का अविलम्ब निर्धारित करने, और
- (13) भ्रामने के कारण हानि से बचाव के लिये मानसून के दौरान विशेष सावधानी बरती जाती है।

आपातकालीन स्थिति की घायण के पश्चात् रेलों द्वारा ले जाये जाने वाले परेपणों को हानि, चोरी, उठाईगिरी, टूटफूट तथा बरबादी से बचाने के लिए एक विशेष दावा निरोधक अभियान चलाया गया था। भिन्न भिन्न मुख्यालयों में जुलाई 1975 से लगभग हर मास उच्च स्तरीय दावा निरोधक बैठकें होती हैं जिसमें सभी स्तरों पर कर्मचारियों के बीच अधिक सतर्कता

दस्ताने पर जार दिया जाता है। सामान्य दादा निरोधक उपायों में नेजी लाने के अतिरिक्त, रेल सुरक्षा दल के कार्य प्रणाली को सुप्रदाही बनाया गया है। दोषी कर्मचारियों को उपयुक्त दण्ड दिया जाता है, दायिज्दक अनियमनता को ठीक-ठाक करके पर्यवेक्षण कार्य को सुदृढ़ किया जाता है।

मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर और खारगोन जिलों में रेल लाइनों के निर्माण कार्य को प्राथमिकता

69. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में बस्तर और खारगोन जिलों में रेलवे लाइनों के निर्माण कार्य में अब तक किनकी प्रगति हुई है, और

(ख) क्या इन परियोजनाओं के ऐसे अल्प विकसित तथा आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में हाने के कारण जहां स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद किसी भी नई रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण नहीं किया गया है, इन्हें प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बृद्ध सिंह) : (क) और (ख). बाल्तेर और किरन्तुल के बीच 446 कि० मी० लम्बी रेल लाइन पहले ही बनाई जा चुकी है, जो मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्र से भी गुजरती है।

2 बस्तर जिले के पिछड़े क्षेत्र के विकास के लिये डब्ला राजहरा-जगदलपुर नयी बड़ी लाइन के निर्माण के लिये अन्तिम मार्ग-निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण का काम पूरा हो चुका है और रिपोर्टों को जांच को जा रही है। सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि 234 कि० मी० लम्बी इस लाइन के निर्माण पर 46 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आयेगी और भाष

इंजन से गाड़िया चलाने पर 7.84 प्रतिशत (डी० सी० एफ०) तथा डीजल इंजन से गाड़िया चलाने पर 7.97 प्रतिशत (डी० सी० एफ०) प्रतिफल प्राप्त होगा। रिपोर्टों की जांच हो जाने के पश्चात् इस लाइन के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में कोई फैसला किया जायेगा बशर्ते कि इसके लिये धन उपलब्ध हुआ। मध्य प्रदेश के खारगोन जिले में लाइन बनाने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव दिवारा-धीन नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश में बिना चौकीदार वाले रेलवे लेविल क्रॉसिंग पर हुई दुर्घटनायें

70. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में बिना चौकीदार वाले रेलवे लेविल-क्रॉसिंग पर किनकी दुर्घटनायें हुईं,

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार राज्य में ऐसे क्रॉसिंग की संख्या कम करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो चालू वर्ष में इस प्रयोजन के लिये कितनी धनराशि निर्धारित की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बृद्ध सिंह) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों अर्थात् 1973-74, 1974-75 और 1975-76 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में बिना चौकीदार वाले समपारों पर गाड़ियों के सड़क यातायात से टकरा जाने की 15 घटनाएं हुई थी।

(ख) भारतीय रेलों पर 'सी' श्रेणी के बिना चौकीदार वाले समपार 22,000 से अधिक हैं। इन सभी बिना चौकीदार वा समपारों पर चौकीदार तैनात करने को

लागत आज की दरों के अनुसार आरम्भ में 110 करोड़ रुपये आयेगी, जो वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार राज्य सरकारों को वहन करनी पड़ेगी और वार्षिक आयर्ती अनुरक्षण व्यय लगभग 31 करोड़ रुपये बैठेगा जो रेलों को वहन करना होगा।

बिना चौकीदार वाले समपारों पर चौकीदार रखना न तो व्यावहारिक है और न ही आवश्यक।

बिना चौकीदार वाले समपारों पर चौकीदार रखने की आवश्यकता है इसकी जांच करने के लिए रेल यातायात की आवधिक गणना करती है। इस आधार पर, कुछ यातायात की गहनता, दृष्टि सीमा तथा घन की उपलब्धता आदि जैसी बहुत सी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श से बिना चौकीदार वाले कुछ समपारों पर प्रतिवर्ष चौकीदार रखे जाते हैं। सभी राज्यों में बिना चौकीदार वाले समपारों के सम्बन्ध में ऐसा किया जा रहा है, जिनमें मध्य प्रदेश भी शामिल है।

(ग) चालू वर्ष के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में बिना चौकीदार वाले समपारों पर चौकीदार तैनात करने या वर्तमान चौकीदार वाले समपारों का दर्जा बढ़ाने से सम्बन्धित अनुमोदित कार्यों के लिए रेलों के पास प्रत्यक्ष खर्च लिए लगभग 5.18 लाख रुपये की रकम उपलब्ध है।

दुर्गपुर तक रेल लाइन बिछाने के लिए क्या सर्वेक्षण

71. श्री भालीराम भंडार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रतलाम-बांसवाड़ा रेल लाइन बिछाने के उद्देश्य से पहले किया गया सर्वेक्षण

अब रद्द कर दिया गया है और नयी रेल लाइन के लिए नये सर्वेक्षण का आदेश दिया गया है,

(ख) क्या अब इस नयी रेल लाइन के लिए दुर्गपुर तक सर्वेक्षण किये जाने का आदेश दिया गया है और

(ग) पुनर्जनन सर्वेक्षण का काम कब तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय प्रमुख (श्री बुता सिंह) : (क) से (ग). पहले बिया गया कोई सर्वेक्षण रद्द नहीं किया गया है यद्यपि सबसे छोटे भाग के लिए, क्षेत्र में चलने वाले डैम के निर्माण को देखते हुए प्रस्तावित लाइन के संरेखन के भाग में संशोधन किया गया है। यद्यपि यह सर्वेक्षण केवल बामवाड़ा तक के लिए है लेकिन इसके दुर्गपुर तक के विस्तार की सम्भावना के बारे में अग्रिम में जांच की जायेगी। सर्वेक्षण नवम्बर, 1976 तक पूरा कर लिया जायेगा।

Reduction in A.C.C. First Class Fare

72. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether due to reduction in the fares of Rajdhani Express Chair car, the number of passengers for these seats has increased; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to reduce the A.C.C. First class fare to attract more passenger?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Alongwith A. C. Chair Car fares, A. C. First Class fares have also been reduced with effect from 1-5-1976.

Swadeshi Drive on Railways

73. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had launched a Swadeshi drive on the Railways in August 1975 in pursuance of the 20-Point Economic Programme; and

(b) the objects of this drive, where was this put into operation and the results achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the 20-Point Economic Programme, a vigorous Swadeshi Drive was launched by the Ministry of Railways in August, 1975 to eliminate dependence on imports in the three Production Units as well as on the Zonal Railways who are importing components for diesel and electric locomotives and coaching stock. As a

result of this drive, it has been possible to take off from the import list as many as 181 items valued at Rs. 5.17 crores per annum.

Introduction of Fast Trains

74. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the fast trains introduced this year and the sections on which these trains are running; and

(b) the salient features of the proposal under consideration of Government to introduce more fast trains in the country and the sections on which these trains are proposed to be run and the extent of time saving in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) The following non-suburban fast trains have been introduced or their runs extended during the year 1975-76 and upto 1-8-1976 :—

I. New trains introduced :—

Broad Gauge.

1. Howrah-Ahmedabad Express (weekly)
2. Tatanagar-Amritsar Express (4 days in a week)
3. Bilaspur-Bhopal Chattisgarh Express.
4. Bombay-Manmad Panchvati Express (triweekly).
5. Samastipur-Muzaffarpur Express (biweekly)
6. Puri- Renigunta Express.
7. Bombay-Eranakulam/Mangalore-Jayanti Janta Express (biweekly)
8. Ahmedabad-Varanasi Express (2 days in a week) and between Ahmedabad-Faizabad on 5 days a week.
9. Howrah-New Bongaigaoan Janta Express (Biweekly)
10. Allahabad-Meerut city Sangam Express.
11. Muri- Hatia Express (4 days a week).
12. Bombay-Vadodra Express.

13. Howrah-Puri Jagannath Express.
14. Nizamuddin Secunderabad Jayanti Janata Express (biweekly).
15. Dhanbad-Muzaffarpur Express.

Metre Gauge

1. Lucknow-Sitapur Diesel Car Express.
2. Jaipur-Merta Road Express.
3. Gorkhpur-Lucknow Shan-e-Avadh Express (triweekly).
4. Gorakhpur-Varanasi Purvanchal Express.
5. Nizamabad-Manmad Ellora Express.
6. Secunderabad-Tirupati/Bangalore Express.
7. New Bongaigaon-Murkongselek Arunachal Express.
8. Madurai-Bodinayakanur Express.
9. Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur Express.

Narrow Gauge

1. Gondia-Jabalpur Express.

II List of trains extended.

Train number

Section on which extended

Broad Gauge

1. Madras-Delhi Janata Express . . . Delhi-Jammu Tawi.
2. Madras-Tatanagar Express . . . Tatanagar-Bokaro Steel city.
3. Delhi-Samastipur biweekly Jayanti Janata Express. Samastipur-Muzaffarpur.
4. Secunderabad-Vijayawada Golconda Express. . . Vijayawada-Guntur.
5. Bombay-Pune Express. . . Pune-Sholapur.
6. Howrah-Lucknow Express. Lucknow-Amritsar.
7. Kalka-Amritsar Mail . . . Amritsar-Pathankot.
8. Delhi-Chandausi Express . . . Chandausi-Barcilly.
9. Delhi-Lucknow Express . . . Lucknow-Varanasi.

Metre Gauge

1. Siliguri-Kasganj Vaishali Exp. . . Kasganj-Agra Fort.
 2. Madras-Virudhunagar Janata Exp.
- 282 LS—5.

(b) No 121/122 (triweekly) Tamil Nadu Express train has been introduced between Madras and New Delhi from 7-8-1976. This train has only four intermediate stoppages and saves about 8-9 hours' journey time between these two stations.

It is also proposed to run two pairs of fast Express trains—one between Howrah and Tatanagar and the other between Howrah and Asansol from 15-8-1976.

Thefts and Pilferage of Goods

75 SHRI P GANGA REDDY Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the number of cases of theft and value of goods pilfered on the Railways since 1st February, 1976, and

(b) steps proposed to curb such activities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) 5672 cases of theft/pilferage of booked consignment were registered under Indian Penal Code and Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act during 1st February, 1976 to 30th June 1976 and goods (booked consignment) worth Rs. 25,00,434/- was stolen/pilfered.

(b) The following steps have been taken for prevention of crime on Railways —

1 Important goods trains are being escorted by Armed RPF staff

2 Criminal intelligence is collected by the CIB staff of the Divisions to apprehend the criminals and to recover the stolen property

3 Periodical vigorous drives are conducted against the criminals and receivers of stolen property in cooperation with State and Government Police.

4 Replacement checks by RPF staff have been started in the yards

5 Action is taken to detain known receivers of stolen property and habitual criminals under MISA and other Acts through the State Police authorities

6 More Dog squads are being raised for patrolling on all vulnerable yards and other installations

Construction of Jakhapura Banspani Rail Link in Orissa

76 SHRI ARJUN SETHI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether final engineering-cum-traffic survey has been made in case of Jakhapura-Banspani rail link, Orissa.

(b) if so, whether any work programme has been undertaken for the construction of the rail link, and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) to (c) Final Location Survey for the construction of this line has recently been completed and the reports are under examination. Provision of Rs. one crore has been made in the Budget for 1976-77 for the construction of this line and construction work will be taken up shortly. The programme for construction of the line would depend upon the availability of funds in future years.

Submission of Production Returns by Foreign Drug Firms

77 SHRI BHALJIBHAI FARMAR Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state.

(a) how many foreign firms have not yet submitted to DGTD, their production returns about ex-factory value of production for bulk drugs and formulations;

(b) since how long each of these firms have defaulted in submitting the returns and whether returns, if any submitted include production item-wise or industrial licence-wise; and

(c) whether some of the firms refused to furnish ex-factory value of production and other details as per rules?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). All the foreign firms born on DGTD roll are submitting production return regularly to DGTD. However, DGTD has informed that one foreign firm which was taken on the rolls of DGTD after being granted a COB Licence in November, 1973 had delayed submission of returns and DGTD had issued necessary notice on them.

Issue of Industrial Licences to Foreign Drug Firms

78. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many industrial licences were issued to foreign drug manufacturing firms with more than 26 per cent foreign equity with a condition that dilution of foreign equity would be undertaken within a specified period; and

(b) in how many cases the companies have neither diluted the foreign equity nor executed export bond and complied with other conditions?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The reduction in the foreign equity holdings of

foreign drug manufacturing firms is effected by two policies of the Government:

(A) By Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. Under this Section drugs and pharmaceuticals appears in Appendix I and hence the foreign companies are required to reduce their foreign equity holdings to 74 per cent. The question of whether the general FERA regulations should be applied to the drug industry is under the separate examination of the Government and hence all FERA application cases have been withheld for the time being till final decision is taken by Government on Hafiz Committee recommendations.

(B) By the Scheme of dilution of foreign equity announced by the Government in February, 1972. This applies to companies having foreign equity exceeding 51 per cent who are applying for expansion based on additional capital investment. The dilution formula is as follows:—

40% of the estimated cost of expansion .	In the case of companies with foreign holdings exceeding 75%	
33-1/3%	do. but not 75%	60% exceeding
25% do.	do. but not 60%	51% exceeding

A statement indicating particulars of industrial licences granted during the last three years indicating the position regarding dilution and export obligation is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11000/76].

Proposal to restructure Oil Industry

79. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-
THAM:

SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

SHRI D. K. PANDA:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI JAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:

SHRI MOHINDER SINGH
GILL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering certain measures to restructure oil industry in the country;

(b) whether his Ministry has since formulated certain proposals in this regard;

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

(d) whether the oil companies have also been consulted in the matter, and if so, what are their reactions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (d). After all the existing oil companies have come into the public sector, some restructuring of the oil companies may be come necessary in order to derive optimum utilisation of the existing facilities and to maintain a high standard of service to the consumers. Discussions have been initiated with the oil companies. A final view would be taken after the negotiations with Caltex and Assam Oil Company are completed.

बोंगाई गाँव में पेट्रो-रसायन कारखाना

80. श्री ज़ानेइबर प्रसाद यादव : क्या पेट्रो-रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आसाम राज्य के बोंगाई गाँव में स्थित पेट्रो-रसायन कारखाने में उत्पादन कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा और उसकी क्षमता क्या होगी ; और

(ख) क्या उक्त कारखाने में रोजगार के मामले में स्थानीय लोगों को, विशेषतया अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी ?

पेट्रो-रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ज़ियाउर-रहमान अंसारी) : (क) 1979-80 के दौरान पेट्रो-कैमिकल्स के उत्पादन आरम्भ करने की संभावना है । प्रमुख उत्पादन निम्नलिखित हैं :—

1. डीएनडी का लगभग 35,000 एम टी ए (जिसका कुछ भाग आंतरिक खपत के लिए) ।

2. 20,000 एम टी ए पोलिस्टर स्टेपल फाइबर ।

(ख) उपक्रम, अनुसूचित जाति अनुसूचित जनजाति के पदों के लिए आरक्षण के बारे में और स्थानीय रोजगार कार्यालय के जरिये निम्न श्रेणी के पदों की भर्ती के बारे में भी सरकार द्वारा जारी मार्ग दर्शन को अपनाता है ।

बरीली उर्वरक कारखाने का उत्पादन

81. श्री ज़ानेइबर प्रसाद यादव : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बरीली उर्वरक कारखाने में उत्पादन कब से शुरू होगा ;

(ख) उसकी प्रति माह उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है ;

(ग) क्या उसमें उत्पादन निर्धारित लक्ष्य के अनुरूप होगा ; और

(ब) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री० पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) बरौनी उर्वरक कारखाने में जुलाई, 1976 में पहले ही उत्पादन आरम्भ किया है।

(ख) इस कारखाने की मासिक उत्पादन क्षमता 27,500 मी० टन मूरिया की है।

(ग) और (घ) चूँकि संयंत्र स्थिरता की स्थिति में है इसलिए उसके प्रथम वर्ष के कार्य के दौरान केवल लगभग 65,000 मी० टन के मूरिया के उत्पादन की संभावना है।

तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के रेल कर्मचारियों के पदों का दर्जा बढ़ाया जाना

82. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के रेल कर्मचारियों के पदों का दर्जा बढ़ाने का कोई निर्णय कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उमका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इससे लाभान्वित होने वाले कर्मचारियों एवं व्यय होने वाली राशि का व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) पदों का दर्जा बढ़ाने की योजना में श्रेणी iii और श्रेणी iv की कोटियाँ शामिल हैं जिनमें पदोन्नति की स्कावर्टों को दूर करने की जरूरत थी। लेकिन काशीगर संवर्गों को इसमें शामिल नहीं किया गया है जिन पर रेल कर्मचारी

वर्गीकरण अधिकरण जो अभी स्थापित किया जा रहा है, द्वारा विचार किया जायगा। रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों के मामले पर अलग से विचार किया जायगा।

जिन संवर्गों की समीक्षा की गई है उनमें 9 लाख से अधिक पद शामिल हैं और 41,000 पदों के ग्रेड उन्नत किये जाने हैं।

मुख्य कोटियों की सूची निम्नलिखित है :—

1. वाणिज्य लिपिक
2. पूछ-ताछ तथा आरक्षण/लिपिक
3. वाणिज्य निरीक्षक
4. खान-पान कर्मचारी
5. टिकट क्लर्क
6. प्रचार निरीक्षक
7. सिगनलर
8. सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर/स्टेशन मास्टर
9. गाडी लिपिक
10. यातायात/संचलन निरीक्षक
11. यार्ड कर्मचारी
12. ड्राफ्ट्समैन, सिविल
13. ड्राफ्ट्समैन, मिंगनल एव दूर संचार
14. ड्राफ्ट्समैन, विजली
15. ड्राफ्ट्समैन, यांत्रिक
16. निर्माण निरीक्षक
17. रेल पथ निरीक्षक
18. पुल निरीक्षक
19. सिगनल/दूर संचार निरीक्षक
20. बेतार अपरेटर/बेतार निरीक्षक
21. टेलीफोन अपरेटर

22. चार्ज मैन लोको ग्रेड
23. चार्ज मैन, कारखाना
24. सवारी और माल डिब्बा निरीक्षक
25. गाडी परीक्षक
26. रोकड़िया
27. लेखा लिपिक, मजदूर इत्यादि
28. जहाजरानी निरीक्षक
29. डिपो भंडार पाल
30. स्वास्थ्य/मलेरिया निरीक्षक
31. नर्सिंग स्टाफ मैट्रान्स
32. एकसरे कर्मचारी
33. प्रयोगशाला कर्मचारी
34. आशुलिपिक
35. कल्याण/एच०ई०आर०/कार्मिक-निरीक्षक
36. कार्यालय कर्मचारी (लेखा कर्मचारियों को छोड़कर)
37. टकक
38. साक्ष्यकी निरीक्षक
39. विधि कर्मचारी
40. रसोइया
41. प्रूप रीडर

श्रेणी iv

1. कांटेवाला
2. लिवर वाला
3. शंटमैन

इस पर वीर्षकालिक वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय लगभग 10 करोड़ रुपये होने का अनुमान है।

बर्खास्त/मुनसिफ रेल कर्मचारियों की अपीलों पर निर्णय

83. श्री रामसबदार शास्त्री: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1974 की रेल हड़ताल में भाग लेने वाले सभी बहुत से कर्मचारी नौकरी से बाहर एब मुनसिफ हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी रेलवे बार संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) उनकी अपीलों पर निर्णय लेने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) :

(क) मई, 1974 की रेल हड़ताल में केवल भाग लेने के कारण किसी भी रेल कर्मचारी को नौकरी से बर्खास्त/सेवायुक्त/निलम्बित नहीं किया गया। लेकिन जिन कर्मचारियों को देश के कानून की विन्युल अवहेलना करके तथा स्पष्ट आदेशों का उल्लंघन करते अत्यन्त अनुशासनहीनता के कार्यों में शामिल पाये जाने के कारण घोर दुराचरण का दोषी पाया गया उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई की गयी थी।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) जो कर्मचारी सक्षम प्राधिकारी के निर्णय से सन्तुष्ट नहीं होते वे उच्चतर-प्राधिकारी के पास अपील/पुनर्विचार याचिका प्रस्तुत करते हैं। इस प्रकार प्रत्येक मामले में सुण-दोष के आधार पर एक से अधिक स्तरों पर विचार किया जाता है। यह एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और सरकार इस आवश्यकता के प्रति सजग है कि जहाँ भीचित्य हो, बहाली किये जाने के काम में तेजी लायी जाये और ऐसे मामलों में विलम्ब न होने पाये।

सेवा से निकाले गये कुछ 752 कर्मचारियों में से 442 ने आवेदनों को कुलीनी दी है और भाजला भदासत में दाखल किया है। सेव 310 में से 38 ने अपील नहीं की और 2 रेल सेवा से हट चुके नहीं हैं, एक को भदासत ने सजा दी है। 269 सेव हैं जिन्हें ड्यूटी पर नहीं लिया गया है। इन में से 155 की अपीलें रद्द कर दी गयी हैं और सेव 114 की अपीलों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

विवरण

रेलवे	उन रेल कर्म- चारियों की सं० जो अभी तक सेवा में नहीं लिये गये हैं।	उन रेल कर्म- चारियों की संख्या जो अभी तक निलम्बित हैं।
मध्य	49	12
पूर्व	210	—
उत्तर	27	1
पूर्वोत्तर	9	—
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा	157	—
दक्षिण	26	—
दक्षिण-मध्य	5	—
दक्षिण-पूर्व	213	17
पश्चिम	49	2
चि०रे०का०	—	—
डी०रे०का०	4	—
स०डि०कार- खाना	3	—
जोड़	752	32

Hypothecation of Platform of Patna Jn.

84. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Patna railway platform had been hypothecated to take a loan

from the Urban Cooperative Bank and the value of the platform shown is Rs. 7.5 lakhs; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Spudding of Wells by O&NGC

85. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission are planning spudding of large number of wells in different States of the country;

(b) if so, which are the States earmarked for this purpose; and

(c) what is the geological report on the exploration of the deep sediments to find oil bearing regions in Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Apart from continuing exploratory drilling in Assam, Gujarat, Nagaland, J&K, Meghalaya, Tripura, Rajasthan and West Bengal etc., the ONGC has also plans to do exploratory drilling in Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

(c) No structure favourable for accumulation of Hydro-carbons worth testing by drilling has so far been discovered in Orissa.

Negotiations for Take-over of Assam Oil Company

86. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-
THAM:

SHRI B. S. BHURA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any negotiations have been going on for the take-over of Indian assets of the Assam Oil Company operating in India;

(b) whether any inter Ministerial Committee has been set up to expedite the taking over of this Company; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) It is not public interest to divulge at this stage the progress and further details.

Introduction of Dahanu-Virar Shuttle Service

87. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agriculturists and social workers of Dahanu and neighbouring places on the Western Railway have represented and urged upon his Ministry to introduce Dahanu-Virar shuttle service to facilitate speedy transportation of their food and agricultural products to Bombay;

(b) whether the representation has been considered and necessity of starting the shuttle service examined; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken to start the shuttle service, if so when is it likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) A shuttle train between Virar and Dahanu Road is proposed to be introduced. The date for introduction of this train will be decided and notified after restoration of through communication on the Western Railway which has been disrupted by the recent floods and damage to the railway line.

Augmentation of Production of Crude Oil from Existing Oil Fields

88. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state what steps are being taken or have been taken for working on the problems relating to augmentation of production of crude oil from existing oil fields as also for carrying out applied research on various aspects of drilling tools and equipments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): The steps being taken to augment production of crude oil from existing oil fields include secondary recovery measures, pressure maintenance and drilling of more wells. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has manufactured some workover rigs in its workshop at Baroda. B.H.E.L. has taken up the manufacture of deep drilling rigs. Some categories of drilling bits and casing pipes are also being manufactured in India. The indigenous manufacture of drill-pipes has also been programmed.

Completion of Bhatinda and Panipat Fertilizer Projects

89. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) when are the Bhatinda and Panipat Fertilizer Projects scheduled to be completed and commercial production of Ammonia and Urea expected to commence;

(b) what is the estimated cost of these two projects and how much

foreign exchange is anticipated to be saved during a year from the production of these projects; and

(c) what steps have been taken for the timely execution of these projects and whether the services of any foreign consultants who have got rich experience in the operation of fuel oil based Ammonia plant have been requisitioned for the purpose; if so, who are the consultants and what are their terms?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI): (a) The Bhatinda project is expected to be completed in October 1977 and commence commercial production in January 1978 while the Panipat project is expected to be completed in April 1978 and commence commercial production in July 1978.

(b) The cost of each project is estimated at about Rs. 174 crores. At full production level and at prevailing international prices, the production of urea by these two plants will result in a saving of foreign exchange of over Rs. 120 crores.

(c) NFL's engineering contractors viz. Engineers India Limited a Government of India Undertaking and Toyo Engineering Corporation of Japan are, under their respective contracts with NFL, bound to ensure completion of the projects within the stipulated time schedule; the contracts also provide for substantial penalties for failure to adhere to the agreed time schedule. Progress of implementation of the project is being monitored by NFL as well as by the Ministry to ensure that slippages are avoided.

M/s. Engineers India Limited, who are the Indian contractors for the two projects, have entered into an agreement for technical assistance with M/s. Veba Chemie of West Germany who have considerable experience in setting up and operating a fuel oil based ammonia-urea plant. Under the agreement, Veba Chemie will provided

technical consultancy services for the design, erection and operation of both the plants, specialist assistance for pre-commissioning and start up and training for NFL and EIL technical personnel. The consultancy agreement involves the payment of about Rs.50 lakhs.

Drilling Operations in Baramura and Subalsingpara

90. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state the progress so far made in the drilling operations in Baramura and Subalsingpara oil wells in Tripura?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): Drilling and testing of one well in Baramura area has been completed. Presence of gas in commercial quantity has been indicated in this well. Drilling of a well each in Baramura and Subalsingpara is currently in progress. As on 4th August, 1976 the wells have been drilled to 1046 and 2371 metres respectively.

Automatic warning system in Western Railway

91. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the progress made in the project of installation of automatic warning system for Western Railway in Bombay as a part of optimisation of local train services?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): The Survey Report and project estimate is under finalisation.

Laying of Pipeline from Moran to Gauhati

92. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether work is in progress for laying another pipeline from Moran to Gauhati for pumping the crude;

(b) what is the total estimated cost and when is it going to be completed; and

(c) in case the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, how do Government propose to carry the additional crude from the oil field area to the refineries in Gauhati and beyond?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Oil India Limited is at present, engaged in laying a 212 Kms. 16" diameter loop Pipelines for transportation of crude from Jorhat to Bongaigaon in Assam.

(b) The total estimated cost is Rs. 36 crores. The target date for completion is April, 1977.

(c) Does not arise.

Rail Heads for States and Union territories in Eastern region

93. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey for providing Rail heads to the States and the Union Territories in the Eastern Region has been completed and the project report prepared; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Eastern Region consists of the States of Orissa, West Bengal and Bihar which are already connected by rail links. Perhaps the intention of the Hon'ble Member is to obtain information in respect of the States in the North Eastern Region. A statement indicating the position is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11001/76].

Report of one man commission for improving the Health Services

94. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether one man Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. D. N. Sharma, Ex-Director, Public Health Services, U.P. was appointed by the Railways for the purposes of improving the health services and their re-organisation in the Railways;

(b) whether its report was submitted in the last week of June; and

(c) if so, the main recommendations thereof and the action taken thereon, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The main recommendations include:

(1) Better health facilities at the health unit level.

(2) Better casualty service and suggestions to improve utilisation of hospital services.

(3) Suggestions to improve Public Health and sanitation work on railway stations and colonies.

(4) Better promotional prospects for medical and para-medical employees.

(5) Developing specialist services at selected hospitals.

(6) Suggestions for better health administration at places of confluence of two or more zonal Railways.

(7) Raising of retiring age for doctors, who are necessarily recruited late due to long course of study, qualifications and experience, to 60 years as most of them do not qualify for full pension.

The recommendations are under consideration.

Reorganisation of Fertilisers Ltd. in various places

95. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are thinking to reorganise the Fertilisers Limited in various zones and sectors, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any exercise in this respect was made by any Departmental Committee and if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) whether Government are also considering about its after-effects on the services before taking this step?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The proposal for the reorganisation of the Fertilizer Corporation of India was under the consideration of Government. But a rethinking on the subject is also under progress. The final decision is yet to be taken after weighing all the pros and cons of the matter.

Fresh Seismic Survey of area East of Nahorkatya Field

96. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission proposes to conduct

a fresh seismic survey of the area east of Nahorkatya field; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Rail link for Udhampur Town

97. SHRI B. S. BHURA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey has already been completed to provide a railway link for Udhampur town from Pathankot or Jammu; and

(b) if so, the broad feature thereof and by when the construction work on this line is expected to be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) The Reconnaissance Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for the extension of a BG railway line from Jammu Tawi to Udhampur carried out during 1973-74 revealed that the project having a length of 56 kms. would cost Rs. 40.48 crores at the price level of 1973-74 and was not found to be viable on financial considerations (return being 0.5 per cent in the 6th and 11th year of opening of the line). Due to unremunerative nature of the project and the very limited availability of resources, it is not proposed to take up the project at present.

Marketing of spurious lubricants in Delhi

98. SHRI HARI SINGH:

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Managing Director of Indian Oil Corporation's Marketing Division has recently given warning against the marketing of spurious lubricants in Delhi;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(e) steps, Government propose to take to check the sale of spurious lubricants in the markets of Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). Indian Oil Corporation regularly holds meetings with major consumers for sorting out mutual problems. In a conference of the steel plant officials organised by IOC on 10th July, 1976, the Managing Director of IOC's Marketing Division had commented on the supply of spurious lubricants in the market. He had expressed his fear that such products without research back-up and quality standards may turn out to be costlier to the consumer in the long run.

(c) Government have initiated follow up action on the measures recommended by an expert panel set up by the Government to look into the problem of adulteration/misuse of lubricants and suggest comprehensive measures to prevent adulteration. Separately Government have issued a scheme of discipline in regard to distribution of lubricants which is required to be implemented by all the major oil companies. Oil companies have been directed to mount determined and energetic effort by way of repetitive surprise checks on their retail outlets/agents with a view to eradicate such practices as misuse/adulteration. The oil companies have also been asked to increasingly take up direct sales to consumers.

Dacoity on Agra Lucknow Express

99. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some passengers of the Lucknow bound Agra-Lucknow Express were robbed and a passenger was killed by dacoits near Kaim Ganj station on 26th June, 1976; and

(b) if so, what fresh steps Government propose to take to check crimes in trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, on the night of 25/26th June, 1976 3 armed miscreants robbed passengers travelling in 2nd class coach of 14 Dn. Agra-Lucknow Express between Ganj-undwara and Kaim, Ganj railway stations of North-Eastern Railway. One passenger who refused to part with his golden ring was attacked with a knife causing him serious injuries as a result of which he died.

(b) (i) Two persons have been arrested on 23rd July, 1976.

(ii) At the request of the Uttar Pradesh administration, the Government Railway Police strength has been supplemented by placing sub units of the Railway Protection Special Force under their command to enable a larger number of trains to be escorted.

(iii) Armed Police escorts are provided in night passenger trains by the Government for Security of passengers and to check the incidence of murder and loot in passenger trains. Checks are conducted by supervisory officials to keep the escorts alert.

I.O.C. Programme to curtail consumption of Petroleum

100. SHRI HARI SINGH:

SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has recently drawn up a multi-faced programme to bring about 5 per cent curtailment in the consumption of petroleum in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) The Coordination Committee for Conservation of Petroleum Products, set up under the Oil Industry Development Board, has formed a Petroleum Conservation Action Group under the chairmanship of Chairman, Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. This Group, with the help of a fund of Rs. 3.6 crores made available by the Oil Industry Development Board, has drawn up a multi-faceted programme aimed at curtailment of consumption of petroleum products by ensuring more efficient utilisation of petroleum products in selected fields.

(b) The board features of the programme drawn up by the Petroleum Conservation Action Group for the conservation and curtailment of consumption of petroleum products in selected fields are:

(i) Monitoring the programme of implementation of the fuel efficiency recommendations made earlier in 1974 and 1975 by the team (consisting of representatives of Directorate General of Technical Development, Indian Oil Corporation and National Productivity Council) in respect of 309 industrial units end for improving the quality and design of fuel combustion equipments and recording instruments with assistance from the manufacturers of these items.

(ii) Taking up fresh field studies to cover new industrial units and industry in respect of Furnace Oil and other petroleum products like High Speed and Light Diesel Oils, Kerosene, Lubricants, and Liquefied Petroleum Gas more efficient utilisation of the same.

(iii) Research and Development activities for improving the efficiency of burners, kerosene stoves, diesel engines, etc.

(iv) Standardisation of Furnaces, Kilns, etc. to bring down multiplicity

in shape, size, design etc., which lead to wasteful consumption of fuel.

(v) Imparting practical training in fuel efficiency and conservation measures to plant executives, supervisors and operators of trucks and public transports and maintenance staff etc., and also training young engineering graduates in fuel efficiency science for ultimate absorption in industry/oil industry/research centres.

(vi) Dissemination of technical information through manuals, newsletters, documentary films etc.

384 डाउन दानापुर-मोकामेह यात्री गाड़ी के डिब्बे में बम फेंका जाना

101. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सगस्त्र डाकुओं के एक गिराह ने 19 मई, 1976 को 384 डाउन दानापुर-मोकामेह यात्री गाड़ी के एक डिब्बे में बम फेंक कर 56 यात्रियों को घायल कर दिया तथा एक व्यक्ति का गाली से मार दिया, और

(ख) क्या ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने किन्हीं नए उपायों पर विचार किया है और यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) :

(क) जो हा, 19-5-76 को पूर्व रेलवे के बाढ़ और पंडारक रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच 384 डाउन दानापुर-मोकामेह यात्री गाड़ी के दूसरे दर्जे के डिब्बे में 14/15 सगस्त्र अपराधियों के एक दल द्वारा बम फेंके जाने के कारण एक यात्री की मृत्यु हो गयी तथा 5 अन्य यात्री घायल हो गये। पुलिस 4 अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार कर चुकी है।

(ख) गाड़ियों में हो रहे जब्त अपराधों की समस्या से राज्य पुलिस प्राधिकारी पहले से ही अवगत हैं और गाड़ियों में इस प्रकार के अपराधों को पुनरावृत्ति न होने पावे इस उद्देश्य से निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये गये हैं :

- (1) रात के समय सभी महत्वपूर्ण गाड़ियों में पुलिस के पहरेदारों की व्यवस्था होनी है ।
- (2) राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस अधिकारियों द्वारा किये जाने वाले पर्यवेक्षण कार्य में कड़ाई लायी गयी है ।
- (3) प्रभावित स्टेशनों पर 'मग्स' पुलिस का पहरा रहता है ।
- (4) गाड़ियों में जब्त अपराधों का जब राज्य के खुफिया विभाग के कर्मचारियों द्वारा की जाती है ताकि ऐसे अपराधों के लिए उत्तरदायी दल के सदस्यों को पकड़ा जा सके ।
- (5) मोसा के अन्तर्गत पुराने अपराधियों को पकड़ने के लिए राज्य पुलिस प्राधिकारियों के साथ निकट समन्वय रखा जाता है ।

Concentration of Economic Power

102 SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been alleged that concentration of economic power in the hands of the large industrial houses in the private sector is growing

year after year in spite of the operation of MRTTP Act; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and action taken with regard thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). The Question appears to refer to a general misapprehension that the assets, of large industrial houses have been growing despite the regulatory provisions contained in the M.R.T.P. Act. It may be clarified that the objective of the M.R.T.P. Act is not to prevent the growth of undertakings registered under the Act as such, but is limited to ensuring that concentration of economic power to the common detriment is avoided. It is only such of the proposals from large industrial houses for substantial expansion, as well as for setting up new undertakings, as are in accordance with the industrial licensing policy that have been approved by the Government taking into account the matters to be considered under section 28 of the M.R.T.P. Act and also generally the interest of the country. Such approvals may normally be expected to result in some growth of assets.

Supply of kerosene oil to States

103 SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of kerosene oil supplied to each State, during 1974, 1975 and in the 6 months of 1976,

(b) demand for kerosene in each State during the same periods,

(c) controlled price of kerosene as in 1973 and June 1976; and

(d) what steps if any, are being taken to enhance supply of kerosene to the States and also to reduce its price?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b): The required information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11002/76].

(c) The basic ceiling selling prices of Kerosene Oil at oil companies' storage point ex-Bombay as on 1-1-1973 and 1-6-1976 are given below:—

Date	Price Ex-Bombay	(Rs./Kilo litre) (exclusive of sales tax, local taxes.)
1-1-1973.	Rs. 540.51	
1-6-1976	Rs. 1084.24	

The above prices were fixed by the Central Government. The actual retail prices of Kerosene are fixed by the State Governments/Union Territory Authorities concerned under the Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Order, 1970.

(d) Following the oil crisis, cuts were made in the allocation of Kerosene Oil to the States and Union Territories. However, the cuts were relaxed from November, 1974. The policy of relaxed allocations has been followed throughout 1975 and during current year, with special emphasis on improving availability in rural areas. Demands for Kerosene received from different States/Union Territories have been met adequately and no serious shortage of Kerosene has been reported in any area. Requests for additional allocation of Kerosene on special occasions, received from State Governments and Union Territory Administrations were considered and additional allocations made wherever necessary. The steep increase in the price of crude oil has made increases in the prices of petroleum products,

including Kerosene, inevitable. Even though the price of crude has gone up about five fold since 1973, the ceiling selling price of Kerosene has been kept at a low level.

Consumption and production of drugs in India during 1974-75

104. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) total value of drugs consumed in India and respective shares of import and indigenous production in this total during the years 1974 and 1975;

(b) total value of drugs produced by foreign drug firms operating in India during the years 1974 and 1975;

(c) total value of drugs produced by public sector drug firms during the years 1974 and 1975 and steps taken or are being taken to improve their working conditions; and

(d) licensed capacity, installed capacity and actual production of each anti-biotic drug by each Public Sector firm during the years 1974 and 1975?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) It has been estimated that the total output of formulations during the years 1974 and 1975 had been of the order of Rs. 400 crores and 460 crores respectively. These formulations have been produced from imported and indigenous bulk drug. Information about the quantum of imported and indigenous bulk drug consumed is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

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

(c) The sales turn-over of drugs produced by Hindustan Antibiotics Limited during the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 was Rs. 6.63 crores and Rs. 9.45 crores respectively. Several time

bound measures have been taken to enhance production and productivity. The company has introduced an new high yielding Streptomycin Strain and carried out necessary adjustments in the process whereby it has been possible to successfully establish this strain and technology in the plant, ensuring uninterrupted production and utilizing of capacity. Similarly, the company has entered into an agreement with M/S Toyo Jozo Co. Limited of Japan in January, 1976 for procurement of a new high yielding strain and technology for Penicillin. The technical experts of the Japanese Collaborators have been working at H.A.L. since April, 1976 and the initial results are extremely promising.

The sales turnover of drugs produced by IDPL during 1974-75 and 1975-76 has been Rs. 45.84 crores and Rs. 58.69 crores respectively. IDPL has been maintaining a growth rate of more than 30 per cent. Following

steps have been/are being taken to increase production and to improve the working of different units of the undertaking.

(1) Efforts are being made to procure improved strains and latest technology from abroad.

(2) Emphasis is being laid on R&D activities to make vigorous efforts for improvement of technology, import substitution and development of technology for new products.

(3) Many new products are being introduced.

(4) Improvement and rationalisation of equipment is being done.

(d) A statement showing licensed capacity, installed capacity and actual production of antibiotics drugs by HAL and IDPL during the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 is attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Product	Licenced Capacity	Annual Installed Capacity	Actual Production	
				1974-75	1975-76
1	2	3	4	5	6
IDPL					
1.	Potassium Penicillin (Salcable)		32,200	4130.58	12471
2.	Sodium Penicillin	18,600	53,000	37323.52	20370
3.	Procaine Penicillin	51,150	52,000	17552.42	10403
4.	Streptomycin Sulphate	61,200	85,000	45606.72	43646
5.	Tetracycline:				
	(i) Hydrochloride	25,000	12,500	68248.29	21756
	(ii) Pure Base	23,250	10,300	7265.52	4163
6.	Oxy-Tetracycline	23,250	25,000	41461.65	27321
7.	Nystatin	9,300	46,800	Nil.	963
8.	Grisofulvin	5,580	—	135.45	Nil

1	2	3	4
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HAL

1 Penicillin Bulk	84 MMU	84 MMU	62.83 MMU	64.78 MMU
2 Streptomycin Bulk	80—90 Tonnes	80—90 Tonnes	63.37 Tonnes	61.79 Tonnes
3 Hamycin Bulk	250 Kgs	250 Kgs	0.279 Kgs	Nil
4 Neomycin Sulphate	2000 Kgs	500 Kgs	Nil	Nil
5 Ampicillin Bulk	5 Tonnes	5 Tonnes	195 Kgs	439 Kgs.

Tropical Metre Gauge Railways

105. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been asked to prepare a report on tropical metre gauge railways world over; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Indian Railways in their capacity as a member of the Group on "Tropical Metre Gauge Railways" set up by the International Union of Railways for Sharing of Railway Knowledge, have been asked by the Group to prepare a report on technical compatibility of Metre Gauge Railways in Asia, Africa and South America.

The object is to explore technical feasibility of the movement of international traffic and to standardise equipment on intercontinental basis.

1282 LB—6.

Cases in High Courts

106. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present number of cases pending in High Courts in the country;

(b) whether steps have been taken to liquidate the arrears; and

(c) whether Government are considering structural changes in our legal system whereby such accumulations do not recur and fighting cases in High Courts and Supreme Court does not become the prerogative of the rich only?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). Proposed constitutional changes will have their impact on the workload of the High Courts. The recommendations of the High Court Arrears Committee have been commanded to the State Governments and the High Courts.

STATEMENT

1. Allahabad High Court	1,08,917	as	on	31-12-75
2. Andhra Pradesh High Court	19,837	as	on	30-6-76
3. Bombay High Court	47,985	as	on	31-12-75
4. Calcutta High Court	76,787	as	on	30-6-76
5. Delhi High Court	23,364	as	on	30-6-76
6. Gauhati High Court	6,472	as	on	30-6-76
7. Gujarat High Court	13,178	as	on	30-6-76
8. Himachal Pradesh High Court	3,257	as	on	31-12-75
9. Jammu & Kashmir	2,905	as	on	31-12-75
10. Karnataka High Court	16,175	as	on	31-12-75
11. Kerala High Court	44,056	as	on	30-6-76
12. Madhya Pradesh High Court	30,380	as	on	30-6-76
13. Madras High Court	41,627	as	on	30-6-76
14. Orissa High Court	6,362	as	on	30-6-76
15. Patna High Court	25,610	as	on	31-12-75
16. Punjab & Haryana High Court	32,405	as	on	31-12-75
17. Rajasthan High Court	15,271	as	on	30-6-76
18. Sikkim High Court	25	as	on	30-6-76

Menace of Train Dacoities

107 SHRI R N BARMAN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether despite an alround progress made by the Railways, the menace of train dacoities has not been tackled so far successfully,

(b) if so, the number of train dacoities during the last one year; and

(c) whether the travelling armed police escorts have the orders to shoot dacoits to death and if so, on how many occasions the dacoits were killed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH). (a) The incidence of train dacoities is showing a downward trend as a result of preventive measures adopted by the State Police authorities.

((b) 85 cases of train dacoities occurred from 1-7-75 to 30-6-76 on all Railways.

(c) Under provisions of the Law armed police escorts can only open fire in the exercise of the right of private defence. No dacoit was however, killed by the Police escorts during the last one year.

Broad Gauge Rail Link between Anand and Bhavnagar

108 SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Railway Board is considering any plan for a broad gauge rail link between Anand and Bhavnagar; and

(b) if so, the progress thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Final location engineering-cum-traffic surveys are in progress for the construction of a new BG railway line from Bhavnagar to Tarapore, a station on Anand-Cambay BG section of the Western Railway. The Surveys are expected to be completed by the end of October, 1976. The proposal will be further considered after results of the surveys are known, and depending upon the availability of adequate funds.

Reweightment of Coal Wagons

109. SHRI D.D. DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a demand from the Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Gujarat industrialists that there should be reweightment of coal wagons at destination; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes. Such a demand was made by Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Ahmedabad in a meeting held with the General Manager of Western Railway on 22-3-1976.

(b) Necessary instructions have been issued by Western Railway to allow delivery of coal consignments on reweightment at destination on merits of each case where shortage is suspected.

Enhancement of Royalty on Crude produced in Gujarat

110. SHRI D.D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision on the enhancement of royalty on crude oil to Gujarat has been taken; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Licence for production of P.V.C. by I.P.C.L.

111. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Petro-Chemical Limited is proposed to be licensed for production of PVC; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). The matter will be considered at the appropriate time.

Flow of Passenger and Goods Traffic on India-Pakistan Rail Service

112. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the flow of passenger and goods traffic that has been recorded so far in the rail services between India and Pakistan; and

(b) whether Government have under consideration any proposal for having a single ticket issued upto destination and whether any difficulties are being encountered?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) During the period from 22-7-76 to 2-8-76 the flow of passenger traffic between India and Pakistan has been as under:—

No. of Passengers

1. From India to Pakistan 1003

2. From Pakistan to India 845

No goods traffic has moved so far.

(b) There is no proposal for issuing single through tickets between the two countries. Under the present system no financial adjustment is involved between the two countries in respect of Goods and Passenger booking and no difficulty is being experienced in continuing the current practice.

Commercial Exploitation of Crude from Bombay High

113. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) the broad features about the quality and quantity of crude from Bombay High that will be marketed during the next six months; and

(b) whether in addition to crude, lot of gas is also available from this source and if so, how is it being utilised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Bombay High crude is of high quality with API gravity of 38.1 to 38.4 and has 60 per cent light and middle distillates. It is free from sulphur. During the next 6 months about 0.5 million tonnes of crude oil is expected to be produced and marketed from Bombay High Court.

(b) The present potential for production of associated gas is about 1,50,000 cubic metres per day. Some quantity of it is utilised offshore for generating power for the production platform operations and the rest flared.

Railways surplus for developmental activities

114. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the surplus that will be created for the Railways for 1976-77;

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

(c) whether the surplus would be adequate enough to undertake developmental activities and if not, the steps Government propose to take to better the financial position of the

Railways for their working and development?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). The Railway Budget for 1976-77 approved by the Parliament in March, 1976, envisages a surplus of Rs. 8.98 crores. This surplus is not adequate to fully finance the estimated expenditure of Rs. 17.50 crores chargeable to Development Fund in 1976-77. The balance requirement of funds would be met by obtaining a loan from General Revenues as anticipated in the Budget. Earnings during the last three months of the current year show a satisfactory trend but it is too early to assess precisely the financial results for the year. Steps are continuously being taken to increase earnings and to control expenditure so as to improve the financial position of the Railways.

Decline in production of Hostalen

115. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of Hostalen, a high density polyethylene, has gone down in the country;

(b) if so, what are the reasons and facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to increase its production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) The production of HDPE in 1975 was lower by about 1,800 tonnes compared to 1974. Production during first half of 1976 is lower, on prorata basis, than full year production in 1975.

(b) The reasons for lower production are

- (i) lower availability of raw material ethylene; and
 - (ii) power cuts imposed by the State of Maharashtra.
- (c) Steps have been taken to augment availability of HDPE by imports.

Non-Availability of Hostalen

116. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware that Hostalen, a high density polyethylene is not available to the small scale manufacturers;
- (b) whether the same is available in blackmarket; and
- (c) if so, the steps being taken for its proper distribution at reasonable price?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI). (a) to (c). Shortages of high density polyethylene have been reported to the Government by the consumers using this as raw material. To alleviate the shortage situation of this item the Government has issued a public notice in June, 1976 liberalizing the import of the same. This measure would also solve the question of distribution, as the actual users would directly be able to effect the imports through letters of authority. Guidelines for allocation of locally pro-

duced Hostalen (HDPE) to consumers have also been issued to the producer of HDPE.

Capacity Utilization by Units of Fertilizer Corporation of India

117. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the capacity utilization in the units of the Fertilizer Corporation of India in the first quarter of the current year and how does it compare with last year's working;
- (b) whether offtake is regular or there is accumulation of stock at the production centres; and
- (c) if there is accumulation of stocks at the production centre, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) The total stock as on 1-7-1976 at the production centres of the Fertilizer Corporation of India was 16,000 tonnes of nitrogen and 4,900 tonnes of phosphate. The stocks represent about two weeks of production in case of nitrogen and six weeks of production of phosphate at current level of operation of the units of the Fertilizer Corporation of India and is not considered abnormal.

Statement

Production and capacity utilisation of the units of the Fertiliser Corporation of India.

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

Name of units	Rated capacity for April—June 1976	April—June			
		Production		% Capacity Utilisation	
		1975	1976	1975	1976
(A) Nitrogen					
(i) Sindri	22.5	7.5	6.1	47.1	41.8
(ii) Nangal	20.0	13.5	18.4	69.0	93.4
(iii) Trombay	20.2	10.0	20.0	57.3	111.6
(iv) Gorakhpur	26.5	9.6	18.9	48.0	71.6
(v) Namrup	11.2	10.9	11.5	98.7	107.6
(vi) Durgapur	38.0	9.3	10.8	24.5	30.0
TOTAL	138.4	60.8	86.0	50.0	67.3
(B) Phosphate					
(i) Trombay	9.0	5.6	9.9	62.2	110.0

Production of nitrogen and phosphate of FCI as a whole during the first quarter of 1976-77 was higher than that in the first quarter of 1975-76 by 41.4 per cent and 76.7 per cent respectively. The capacity utilisation during the first quarter of 1976-77 has also shown an increase of 17.3 per cent in nitrogen and 47.8 per cent in phosphate over the corresponding period of the previous year.

N.B.—(i) Capacity utilisation has been worked out for the total nitrogen including industrial nitrogen.

(ii) Capacity and production from Namrup Expansion has not been included in the figures for the first quarter of 1976-77; the plant was commissioned in April, 1976 and is in the process of stabilising production.

Commercial Production of Oil

118 SHRI S. R. DAMANI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state—

(a) whether commercial production of oil has started in several off-shore areas and, if so, since when and the figures of daily production at each place; and

(b) the progress of works connected with full exploitation of the potential at each site and for transporting the crude to refining centres?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b) Commercial production of oil from Bombay High field commenced on May 21, 1976, and the present production potential is about 10,000 barrels per day. A production poten-

tial of about 40,000 barrels per day is expected to be established by about the end of this year. The optimum potential of this field is estimated to be around 2,00,000 barrels per day which is expected to be achieved in the next three to four years.

A single buoy mooring system has been installed near the production platform for transporting the crude oil through tankers to the refinery

Maharashtra Government Contribution for Konkan Railway

119. SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL.
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state,

(a) whether he has expressed his inability to proceed with the work of Konkan Railway due to paucity of funds;

(b) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has shown its willingness to contribute some amount to undertake construction work of this very vital railway line, and

(c) whether Government propose to give priority to railway links in backward areas under Twenty Point Economic Programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH). (a) Surveys have already been completed for the construction of the proposed rail link from Apta to Dasgaon and are in progress from Dasgaon to Mangalore. It is also proposed to carry out an Engineering-cum-traffic and financial appraisal of Apta-Dasgaon rail link during the current financial year. The proposal for the rail link from Apta to Mangalore has already been included in the list of new rail links sent to the Planning Commission, for being taken up during the Fifth Five

Year Plan for the development of backward areas subject to additional funds being made available by them.

(b) The Maharashtra State Government have already carried out some earthwork, as a drought relief measures, on the Apta-Dasgaon rail link. The State Government will be suitably addressed to participate in the construction of this rail link as and when it is decided to take it up for construction. A decision in this respect can be taken after the surveys are completed and reports examined

(c) It would be possible to take up the construction of more new rail links in backward areas only if the availability of resources for them improves

Recommendation of Damle Committee on Distribution of Petroleum Products

120 SHRI K M MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state,

(a) whether the Damle Committee on distribution of petroleum products has submitted its report to Government; and

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations of the Committee and Government's decisions thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) The Damle Committee on Distribution System of Petroleum Products has submitted its Report on the 1st July, 1976 to the Minister of Petroleum.

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11003/76].

Indian Credit for Rail Construction in Iran

121 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA;
SHRI R. K. SINHA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Iran has sought Rs. 800 crore credit from India to finance the construction of railway line in Iran which will complete the rail link between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Committees to keep watch on Criminal Cases pending in Courts

122. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has asked the States to set up Monitoring Committees at District and State levels to keep watch on the number of pending criminal cases in courts;

(b) if so, States' response thereto; and

(c) whether the disposal of the cases has been speeded up as a result of this measure?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Monitoring Committees have been set up in Bihar, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry and Lakshadweep. The matter of setting up such Committees is under the active consideration of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Delhi.

(c) The suggestion for setting up Committees was conveyed only in February, 1976; it is too early to expect results.

Oil Exploration in Kerala

123. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempt has been made by the Central Government to explore oil in Kerala; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No sedimentary sequence favourable for accumulation of hydrocarbons has been encountered.

Proposal for Setting up of Chemical Plants in Kerala

124. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala have submitted any proposal to the Central Government for setting up of chemical plants

(b) if so, the broad features thereof, location-wise; and

(c) the reaction of Central Government thereto and decision taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c). In the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers a proposal submitted by Kerala State Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Alleppy for the establishment of a new undertaking at Ambalapuzha in the State of Kerala for the manufacture of Vitamin A with an annual capacity of 30 MMU is under consideration of Government.

Besides the above M/s. The Kerala Minerals & Metals Ltd. have been issued a letter of intent for the manufacture of Titanium Dioxide with a capacity of 48,000 tonnes per year to be set up in Quilon district. The foreign collaboration proposals for this project are under consideration. M/s. Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation have also been issued a letter of intent for a Formaldehyde Project with a capacity of 7,500 tonnes per year to be set up in Alleppy District. The validity of the letter of intent has been extended upto 18th September, 1976.

Expansion of Cochin Refinery

125. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to expand the present capacity of Cochin refinery in Kerala;

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

(c) how much capacity is likely to be increased and by what time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) In August, 1973 the capacity of the Cochin Refinery was increased from 2.5 million tonnes to 3.3 million tonnes per annum. Government at present, have no proposal to further expand this capacity.

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

Geo-Physical and Seismic Survey

126. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the promised comprehensive geo-physical survey and seismic shooting of geological horizons across the length and breadth of the country has since been taken up;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether self-sufficiency in oil exploration has been achieved; and

(d) if not, by what time it is expected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The work is in progress and the data obtained by the various survey parties is under process.

(c) and (d). While near self-sufficiency has been achieved in oil exploration expertise, services of foreign experts are obtained in a limited way wherever found absolutely essential.

A good deal of equipment has to be imported. Efforts are, however, being made for the indigenous manufacture of digital seismic units, specialized logging units, air-borne magnetic survey equipment and drilling rigs, etc. It is difficult to say when the country will be self sufficient in the production of exploration equipment.

Coal based Fertilizer Factory at Talcher

127. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal based fertilizer factory at Talcher in Orissa when completed will be the first and biggest Coal based Fertilizer Factory not only in India but in the world;

(b) whether Government are contemplating to have more fertilizer plants based on coal in view of a very big coal deposit; and

(c) what variety of fertilizers will the plant at Talcher manufacture?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (c). Three coal based fertilizer plants of identical capacity of 495,000 tonnes of urea per annum each are being set up at Talcher, Ramagundam and Korba. While the

Talcher and Ramagundam projects are in advanced stages of implementation, and the Talcher plant is expected to be commissioned by about July, 1977, the Korba project has been slowed down due to resource constraints.

A coal based fertilizer plant with a capacity comparable to Talcher is in operation of Modderfontein in South Africa.

(b) It is Government's policy that fertilizer production should, to the extent possible be based on the locally available feedstocks, including coal, taking into account the location and other techno-economic factors.

Grant of Industrial Licences to Drug Units

128. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the bases on which industrial licences/imported and canalised raw materials are proposed to be given by Government to the new units as well as to existing units;

(b) whether for framing any policy on this issue, Government will take into account the overall foreign exchange expenditure of a company or the issue is likely to be restricted only to imported raw materials; and

(c) in how many cases industrial licences have been refused during the last three years when clear policy in the Import Trade Control Book already exists?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Policy governing the grant of industrial licences is contained in the Guidelines for Industries which is a priced publication published annually. Import of raw materials and release of canalised raw materials is provided for in the Import Trade Control Policy in force from time to time. This is published in the form of a booklet under the above heading by the Ministry of Commerce. According to the present Government

policy, the following measures to regulate the expansion of foreign drug manufacturing units are being taken

(i) Industrial licences are usually not issued to foreign firms for producing formulations unless linked with the production of bulk drugs;

(ii) They are asked to take up production of bulk drugs from more basic stages and to make available a suitable portion of their bulk drugs production to non-associated formulators in the country as a condition for permitting expansion in capacity or taking up new activity.

(iii) Progressive reduction of foreign equity participation with corresponding increase in the Indian shareholding is imposed when they are allowed expansion of their manufacturing activities.

As regards the Indian Sector of the Drug Industry, more liberal policy had been recommended by the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry in its reports, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House on 8th May, 1975. In order to encourage Indian companies more, Government has recently adopted the approach that when considering the formulations licence applications from Indian parties there is no need to link such formulations to bulk drug production provided that their bulk drug production to formulation activity is in the ratio of 1 : 10. Industrial licence applications are considered in the context of licensing policy in force. One of the parameters in examining such licensing applications concerns the import content contained in the items applied for

Wagon for Salt Movement to Orissa and Calcutta

129. DR. K. L. RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of salt from Andhra Pradesh to Orissa and Cal-

cuts has been stopped due to non-availability of Railway wagons; and

(b) If so, the reasons for this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No. According to the decision of the Government, the entire quantity of salt required in West Bengal is to be moved only by the sea route. The traffic in salt offered at salt loading stations in Andhra Pradesh for destinations in Orissa is being cleared freely as and when wagons are demanded.

(b) Does not arise.

Passenger Train Accidents

130. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of passenger train accidents between January, 1973 and July, 1976;

(b) total number of people killed and injured as a result thereof;

(c) the extent of damage caused to Railways due to these accidents; and

(d) compensation paid to the victims of these accidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) During the period 1st January, 1973 to 15th July, 1976, there were 1,074 train accidents involving passenger trains in the categories of collisions, derailments, trains running into road traffic at level crossings and fires in trains on the Indian Government Railways.

(b) In these accidents, 579 persons were killed and 1,768 injured.

(c) The cost of damage to railway property such as rolling stock and permanent way, etc. has been estimated at approximately Rs. 1,80,99,000.

(d) (i) An amount of Rs. 84,86,621.02 paise has so far been paid to victims of these train accidents under the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

(ii) The information regarding compensation paid to railway employees killed and injured in these train accidents, under Workmen's Compensation Act, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Use of Dye Intermediates for Manufacture of Bulk Drugs

131. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the dye intermediates which are used by foreign firms for manufacture of bulk drugs;

(b) the names of foreign firms with more than 26 per cent foreign equity manufacturing bulk drugs and dyes/pesticides, industrial licences, common intermediates utilised for dyes/pesticides and bulk drug manufacture and their production for last three years; and

(c) is it a fact that number of dye intermediates imported for dyes/pesticides with less custom duty are utilised in bulk drug manufacture for captive consumption; if so, the names of dye intermediates utilised as such and how would Government prevent this unhealthy practice indulged in by foreign firms?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Take-Over of Foreign Oil Companies

132. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to take-over all the foreign oil companies; and

(b) whether these oil companies would merge with the nationalised public sector oil firms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Two foreign oil companies namely, Esso and Burmah-Shell, have already been taken over by Government. Negotiations for the take-over by Government of the remaining two foreign oil companies namely, Caltex and Assam Oil Company, are in progress.

(b) After all the existing oil companies have come into the public sector, restructuring of the oil industry may become necessary in order to ensure optimum utilisation of the existing facilities and to maintain a high standard of service to the consumers. A final view would be taken after the negotiations with Caltex and Assam Oil Company are completed.

Search of Houses of Railway Engineers in June, 1976

133. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the CBI searched houses of Railway Executive Engineers early in June, 1976;

(b) if so, the names and places of Railway Zones where searches were carried out;

(c) whether any top officials of Railway Board were involved or were found to have any link or relations with the persons involved; and

(d) the outcome of the searches?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). No search of houses of any Railway Executive

Engineers was conducted by the CBI during June, 1976. However, CBI made a Press release on 3rd June, 1976 regarding search conducted by them on 1st April, 1976 relating to an Executive Engineer of the Northern Railway.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Still under investigation by the CBI.

Constitution of Divisional and Zonal Railway Users Consultative Committees

134. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Members of Divisional Railway Users Consultative Committee and Zonal Railway Users Consultative Committee in each division, zone-wise, including the names of Members of Parliament;

(b) criteria of nomination to these Committees and their constitution;

(c) whether the sitting Members of Parliament have been left out from these Committees, and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11004/76].

(b) Nominations to the Railway Users' Consultative Committees are based on the principle of securing representation to various identifiable and important groups of rail users. Constitution of both the Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee and the Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-11004/76).

(c) and (d). Nominations of the Members of Parliament on these Committees are made on the recommendations of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and their reply is awaited.

Grant of Industrial Licence, for Manufacture of Fine Chemicals

135. SHRI NANUBHAI N. PATEL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign companies manufacturing drugs have been granted industrial licences for the manufacture of fine chemicals and whether they have been given consolidated capacities;

(b) names of items of fine chemicals allowed to them in industrial licences, capacities allowed and production during last three years; and

(c) whether there is no price control on fine chemicals and these com-

panies have resorted to exorbitant profits during the last three years; if so, facts of the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):

(a) The following foreign companies manufacturing drugs have been granted Industrial Licence for the manufacture of Fine Chemicals:

- (i) M/s. Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd., Bombay.
- (ii) M/s. E Merck (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
- (iii) M/s. Richardson Hindustan Ltd., Bombay.
- (iv) M/s. Sandoz (India) Ltd., Bombay.

(b) Name of items of Fine Chemicals allowed to them in Industrial Licence capacities allowed and production during last three years is indicated below —

Name of the Companies	Name of the item and capacities	Production		
		1973	1974	1975
M/s. Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd., Bombay.	Laboratory Chemicals Reagents 131240 Kg. 1954 20Kg. 130010 Kg. Inorganic Metallic Salts, (7 months)(11 months) Organic Chemicals, Electronic Grade Chemicals and Solvents for Spectroscopy, Bio-Chemicals and Indicator Dyes. 360 Tonnes/Annum.			
M/s. E. Merck (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	Fine, Technical and Pharmaceutical Chemicals Reagents Laboratory Chemicals, Microscopical Stains and Indicator Papers. 200 Tonnes/Annum.	Solid 5536 Kg. 9578 Kg. 7812 Kg. Liquid 7024 Lts. 65890 Lts. 85146 Lts.		
M/s. Richardson Hindustan Ltd., Bombay.	Menthol 324000 lbs 147 Tonnes/Annum.	84301 Kg. 50326 Kg. 56260 Kg		
M/s. Sandoz (India) Ltd., Bombay.	Thioglycolic Acid 60 Tonnes/Annum.	Not yet reported any production-		

(c) There is no price control on Fine Chemicals. No case of exorbitant profits on Fine Chemicals made by these Companies during last three years has come to the notice of the Government.

Prices of Drugs under Drug Price Control Order

136. SHRI NANUBHAI N. PATEL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) in how many cases of bulk drugs, Pfizer, Ciba Geigy, Cynamide, Wyeth, Organon and IDPL have their declared prices under D.P.C.O. 1970;

(b) when were these prices declared and whether any changes in prices have been effected subsequently based on cost-examination by B.I.C.P.;

(c) whether the prices declared are exorbitant and Government have any proposal to get these drugs examined in near future; and

(d) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The number of bulk drugs in respect of which the prices were declared by the concerned companies under the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 either at the time of promulgation of the said order or subsequently are as follows:—

Pfizer	4
Ciba Geigy	27
Cynamide	2
Wyeth	19
Organon	14
IDPL	21

(b) A statement showing declared prices of bulk drugs under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 in respect of these companies as also the prices of other bulk drugs declared and revised subsequently on the basis of

cost escalation of the raw materials as approved by the Government based on the recommendations of BICP is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11006/76].

(c) and (d). The need for costing the bulk drugs manufactured by the above-mentioned six companies is also being gone into.

Proposals for Expansion of Public Sector Units of Drugs

137. SHRI NANUBHAI N. PATEL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the proposals for expansion of public sector units manufacturing drugs during Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Government have conducted any cost benefit analysis of these projects and if so, facts thereof; and

(c) what is the present position of Vitamin 'C' project of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited in regard to nature of technology and establishment of commercial production?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The two public sector undertakings manufacturing drugs viz., Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) and Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL) have submitted the following proposals for expansion during the Fifth Five Year Plan:—

- IDPL
1. Formulation Unit (New)
 2. Nicotinamide Plant (New)
 3. Antibiotics Plant Expansion
 4. Synthetic Drugs Plant Expansion

Of these proposals the establishment of the Nicotinamide Plant and S.D.P. Expansion (Phase II) have already been approved by the Government.

1. Erythromycin
2. Streptomycin Expansion
3. Formulation Plant II
4. Penicillin Expansion
5. Ampicillin Expansion
6. Gentamycin
7. Industrial Enzymes

Project	Internal rate of return (IRR)	Return on capital employed	Return on equity
SDP Expansion Phase II	20%	12.1%	30.7%
Nicotinamide Plant	9.31%	15.15%	35.89%

(c) For the production of Vitamin C HAL have adopted the technology developed by National Chemical Laboratory, Poona. Since HAL were facing certain technological problems, certain private sector companies have offered to supply technological assistance to HAL for achieving rated capacity of their Vitamin C Plant. Some preliminary work in this regard has already been done by Technical experts.

Broad Gauge Line between Bangalore and Guntakal

138. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in laying a broad gauge line between Bangalore and Guntakal; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in the execution of the work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

(b) Before a scheme is approved by the Government, the project is examined in all its perspectives such as demand, availability, cost benefits, savings in foreign exchange, import substitution, etc. In respect of the Nicotinamide project and SDP Phase II Expansion approved by the Government, the cost benefits as envisaged are indicated below:—

BUTA SINGH): (a) Overall progress is 42 per cent.

(b) The work is in progress and is expected to be completed by 1980 on account of the limited availability of funds.

Prevention of River and Sea Water from Pollution by Mangalore Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited

139. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the arrangements made by the Mangalore Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. to prevent river and sea water pollution; and

(b) whether Government have found these arrangements to be adequate?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The effluents from the Mangalore Fertilizer plant are being treated so as to ensure that the standards laid down by ISI for

discharge of effluents into inland waters are conformed to. After treatment, the effluents are being discharged into the sea.

The arrangements made by the company for the treatment and disposal of effluents have been approved by the Karnataka State Board for prevention and Control of Water Pollution and the Karnataka Government. Continuous monitoring is also being carried out by the College of Fisheries, Mangalore to ensure that there is no ecological disturbance or pollution in the sea.

Provision of Finances for laying new Railway Lines and for Konkan Rail Project

140. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether no new railway lines can be constructed during the 5th plan for reasons of resource constraints;

(b) whether Planning Commission has been approached in the matter and if so, salient features of the proposal made recently and reaction of the Planning Commission thereto;

(c) what efforts are made to ensure that the work on Konkan Rail project does not suffer for want of finances; and

(d) what are the prospects of getting the required finance to execute the project as scheduled?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). In the 5th Plan an amount of Rs. 100 crores has been allocated by the Planning Commission for the construction of new railway lines. This amount would, however, be insufficient even for the lines required for meeting the transport needs of the core sector of the economy and to meet the firm commitments which include the

throw-forward works from the Fourth Plan and the works sanctioned in the 5th Plan so far. The Planning Commission were, addressed to allot additional funds to the tune of Rs. 250 crores for the construction of new lines in the backward areas in the country. They have, however, been unable to do so.

(c) and (d). Surveys have already been completed for the construction of the proposed rail link from Apta to Dasgaon and are in progress from Dasgaon to Mangalore. It is also proposed to carry out an Engineering-cum-traffic and financial appraisal of Apta-Dasgaon rail link during the current financial year. The proposal for the rail link from Apta to Mangalore was included in the list of new rail links sent to the Planning Commission, for being taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan for the development of backward areas and they were requested to allot additional funds for them. The 5th Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised by the Planning Commission. The prospects of getting the requisite funds for the scheme will be known only after the Fifth Five Year Plan is finalised and approved.

Proposal to introduce Janta Express on Bombay-Nagpur-Calcutta Line

141. SHRI VASANT SATHE. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce Janata Express to cater to the transport requirements of 2nd class passengers on Bombay-Nagpur-Calcutta line of Central Railway in view of the heavy traffic;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the extent of increase in passenger traffic earnings on Bombay-Nagpur-Calcutta line over the past three years; and

(d) steps taken or proposed to be taken to cope up with the increasing traffic on this line?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Section-wise passenger earnings are not maintained separately.

(d) 29/30 Bombay-Howrah Express have been deselised and load augmented by 3 coaches. It is proposed to increase the frequency of 133/134 Howrah-Ahmedabad Express from weekly to bi-weekly from 1-10-76 which will serve the major part of the route viz. Bhusaval-Howrah.

Prices of Essential Drugs

142. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of essential drugs, patent drugs and other rare drugs manufactured by multinational corporations have largely been increased during Emergency but the supply in the market is very poor;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in the matter; and

(c) the price list of important drugs manufactured by the multi-national units before and after Emergency?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Prices of drugs are statutorily controlled under Drug (Price Control) Order, 1970. This order provides for a mechanism for fixation of prices of drugs at reasonable levels. Government have revised the prices of various drug formulations falling under the category of essential drugs, patent drugs and other drugs manufactured by companies belonging to the

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public sector, the India sector, as also to companies with foreign equity exceeding 40% since the imposition of Emergency in accordance with the above formula. In addition to the above, manufacturers were also allowed to revise the retail prices of medicines and medicinal preparations to the extent of additional element of duty or excise levied with effect from 16th March, 1976.

The cumulative effect of increase allowed on the monthly average of wholesale index of drugs and medicines from July, 1975 to June, 1976 is given below:—

Month	Index
July, 1975	213.6
March, 1976	213.8
April, 1976	236.6
May, 1976	237.2
June, 1976	243.0

No complaint of acute or general shortage of drugs has been received. However, sometimes some complaints about shortage of supplies of some individual preparations are received from State Drug Controller and based thereupon matter is taken up by the Government with the manufacturers concerned and situation met on an emergent basis.

(c) There are about 65 drug manufacturing companies having some measure of foreign equity. Drug formulations manufactured by these companies run into thousands. It is, therefore, not possible to furnish the details of prices prevailing for individual drugs before and after Emergency. The manufacturers or importers are however, required to furnish price list of the formulations intended for sale to the dealers showing the price at which formulations are sold to a retailer.

Diversification of Operations relating to Industrial Explosives by Fertilizer Corporation of India

143. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Fertilizer Corporation of India proposes to diversify its operations relating to industrial explosives; and

(b) if so, the reasons and facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI). (a) and (b) The Fertilizer Corporation of India already have facilities for the manufacture of ammonium nitrate (explosives grade) at Sindri The

(b) Results of ticket checking drives during the period 1st January, 1976 to 30th June, 1976 as compared with the corresponding period of last year

Corporation is now considering setting up of a plant for the manufacture of slurry explosives based on nitric acid and liquor ammonium nitrate

Campaign for apprehending Ticketless Travellers

144. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether campaign for apprehending ticketless travellers has resulted in realisation of good amount of revenue during 1976; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH). (a) Yes

	1-1-1975 to 30-6-1975	1-1-1976 to 30-6-1976
1. No. of persons detected travelling without tickets or with improper tickets	9,49,953	12,28,161
2. Amount of railway dues realised	Rs. 1,36,42,510	Rs. 1,77,51,753
3. No. of unbooked luggage cases detected	5,87,320	7,87,799
4. Amount realised from unbooked luggage cases	Rs. 46,29,222	Rs. 66,27,631
5. No. of persons prosecuted	99,699	1,43,730
6. No. of persons jailed	58,386	86,889
7. Amount of judicial fine realised	Rs. 8,82,252	Rs. 15,22,701

Unmanned Railway Crossings in Haryana

145. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unmanned railway crossings in Haryana State; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken

by Government to reduce this number?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) There are 304 'C' class unmanned level crossings in Haryana State.

(b) The number of 'C' class unmanned level crossings all over the Railways is more than 22,000. Man-

ning of all these unmanned level crossings would cost, according to the present day rates, about Rs. 110 crores initially, which would have to be borne by the State Governments as per extant rules, and about Rs. 31 crores as annual recurring maintenance charges, which would have to be borne by the Railways.

It is neither feasible nor necessary to man all the unmanned level crossings.

The Railways carry out periodical census of traffic to review the need for manning of unmanned level crossings. Based on this, some unmanned level crossings are manned each year in consultation with the State Government taking into account various factors like density of traffic, visibility, accident proneness, etc. as also the availability of funds. This is being done in respect of the unmanned level crossings situated in all the States including Haryana.

Decision to raise Marriage Age of Boys and Girls

146. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have decided to raise the minimum marriage age for boys to 21 and for girls to 18 years, and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929, and connected Acts are proposed to be amended for the purpose. The Bill will be introduced in this session.

Discovery of Oil during 1975

147. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of places where oil was struck during the year 1975 and the stage at which each well stands at present;

(b) whether any more wells are likely to be drilled in the near future; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (c). During 1975, oil has been discovered at two places, namely, Sannaokhurd and Nandasan, both in Gujarat. Of the five wells drilled at Sannaokhurd one has been found oil-bearing, one gas-bearing, two have proved dry and the fifth is to be further fully tested. At Nandasan only one well has been drilled and tested in which the presence of oil has been indicated.

One more well each at Sannaokhurd and Nandasan is planned to be drilled during 1976-77. Additionally both ONGC and oil India Limited are to drill a number of wells in their areas of operations in the country.

Reduction in Salaries of Executive of HPC and Bharat Refineries

148. SHRI N E HORO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently reduced the salaries of some top executives in the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and Bharat Refineries formerly known as ESSO and Burmah Shell;

(b) if so, to what extent and the broad outlines of the agreement reached with these foreign oil companies at the time of their take-over; and

(c) whether the executives earning less than 4,000 rupees per month have also been affected and if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (c). Under the Acts for the 'Acquisition of Undertakings in India' of ESSO and Burmah-Shell, and the agreements with these companies at the time of their take-over, the terms and conditions of the erstwhile employees shall be continued, unless and until these are altered by the Central Government or the Government company, or such employment is duly terminated. In the case of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation (HPCL), management-staff earning a salary of more than Rs. 4,000/- have not been allowed any further increases beyond the pay drawn by them as on 1-8-74. In respect of other management-staff progression upto a maximum of Rs. 4,800/- is being allowed in the scales of pay applicable to the erstwhile Lube India. In the case of Bharat Refineries Limited, as an interim measure and pending further consideration, the same principles as in the case of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited have been brought into force with effect from 1-8-1976, with the difference that those drawing less than Rs. 4,000/- will progress toward this ceiling with increments of reduced quantum or at increased intervals.

12 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ORDINANCES PROMULGATED DURING THE PERIOD 4TH JUNE TO 2ND AUGUST, 1976

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions), under provisions of article 123(2)(a) of the Constitution:—

(1) The Antiquities and Art Treasures (Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (No. 4 of 1976) promulgated by the President on the 4th June, 1976.

(2) The Maintenance of Internal Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (No. 5 of 1976) promulgated by the President on the 16th June, 1976.

(3) The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1976, (No. 6 of 1976) promulgated by the President on the 16th June, 1976.

(4) The Braithwaite and Company (India) Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1976 (No. 7 of 1976) promulgated by the President on the 23rd June, 1976.

(5) The Burn Company and Indian Standard Wagon Company (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1976 (No. 8 of 1976) promulgated by the President on the 23rd June, 1976.

(6) The Labour Provident Fund Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (No. 9 of 1976) promulgated by the President on the 17th July, 1976.

(7) The Indian Iron and Steel Company (Acquisition of Shares) Ordinance, 1976 (No. 10 of 1976) promulgated by the President on the 17th July, 1976.

(8) The Laxmirattan and Ather-ton West Cotton Mills (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance, 1976 (No. 11 of 1976) promulgated by the President on the 19th July, 1976.

(9) The Metal Corporation of India (Nationalisation and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance, 1976 (No. 12 of 1976) promulgated by the President on the 2nd August, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10056/76].

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (GUJARAT 2ND AMNDT.) ACT, 1976

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: On behalf of Shri Om Mehta, I beg to lay on the Table a copy (Hindi and English versions) of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Gujarat Second Amendment) Act, 1976 (President's Act No. 30 of 1976) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Gujarat State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1976. [Placed in Library See No LT-10957/76].

GIST OF VARIOUS CENTRAL AND STATE ENACTMENTS ADDED TO THE NINTH SCHEDULE OF THE CONSTITUTION, NOTIFICATION UNDER REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT, REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS (AMNDT) RULES, 1976, CONDUCT OF ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS (SIKKIM) RULES, 1976, REPORT ON GENERAL ELECTIONS TO GUJARAT ASSEMBLY, 1975 AND TAMIL NADU HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS (AMNDT AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1976

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR V A SEYID MUHAMMAD) I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) giving the gist of various Central and State enactments added to the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution and the reasons for their inclusion in pursuance of the direction given by the Speaker during discussion on the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Bill, 1976.

(2) A copy of Notification No. SO 367(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in the Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1976, issued under sub-section (1) of section 8A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

(3) A copy of the Registration of Electors (Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O.

425(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

(4) A copy of the Conduct of Assembly Elections (Sikkim) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 426(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

(5) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on General Election to Gujarat Legislative Assembly, 1975—Statistical.

(6) A copy of the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment and Special Provisions) Act, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) (President's Act No. 24 of 1976) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1976 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10958/76]

REPORTS ON WORKING OF THE NATIONALISED BANKS AND AUDIT REPORTS, THEREON FOR THE YEAR 1975

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): On behalf of Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970:—

(1) Report on the working and activities of the Central Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1975 along with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

(2) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December,

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]
1975 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(3) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab National Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1975 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(4) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Baroda for the year ended the 31st December, 1975 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(5) Report on the working and activities of the United Commercial Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1975 along with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

(6) Report on the working and activities of the Canara Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1975 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(7) Report on the working and activities of the United Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1975 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(8) Report on the working and activities of the Dena Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1975 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(9) Report on the working and activities of the Syndicate Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1975 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(10) Report on the working and activities of the Union Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1975 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(11) Report on the working and activities of the Allahabad Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1975 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(12) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1975 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(13) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Maharashtra for the year ended the 31st December, 1975 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(14) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Overseas Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1975 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-10959/76].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDIAN RAILWAYS
Act, 1890

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) : I
beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 —

(i) The Railways Red Tariff (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. GSR 447 in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1976

(ii) The Railways Red Tariff (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. GSR 1013 in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1976

(in) The Bombay Port Trust Railways (Demurrage and Warfage) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. S.O. 2812 in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1976.

- (2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 2813 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1976 issued under sub-section (2) of section 56B of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-10960/76].

NOTIFICATIONS AMENDING THE TAMIL NADU KEROSENE (REGULATION OF TRADE) ORDER, 1973

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 345/A-1/76-a (Hindi and English versions) published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 24th January, 1976 making certain amendments to the Tamil Nadu Kerosene (Regulation of Trade) Order, 1973, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 31st January, 1976 issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10961/76].

COMPANIES (ACCEPTANCE OF DEPOSITS) AMDT. RULES, 1976. MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES COMMISSION (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS) AMDT. RULES, 1976 AND DRAFT NOTIFICATION UNDER COMPANIES ACT, 1956

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Amendment Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 427(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in

Library. See No. LT-10962/76].

- (2) A copy of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission (Conditions of Service of Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 448(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th July, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10963/76].

- (3) A copy of Draft Notification No. 20/4/76-IGC (Hindi and English versions) to be issued under sub-section (1) of section 620 of the Companies Act, 1956 making certain amendment to Notification No. S.R.O. 355 dated the 17th January, 1957, under sub-section (2) of section 620 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10964/76].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER GOVERNMENT SAVINGS CERTIFICATES ACT, 1959, P. O. SAVINGS BANKS (2ND AMNDT.) RULES, 1976, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS (NATIONALISATION) ACT, 1972 AND UNDER EMERGENCY RISKS (GOODS) INSURANCE ACT, 1971, EMERGENCY RISKS (UNDERTAKINGS) INSURANCE ACT, 1971, PROMPT LAND REVENUE (GUJARAT AMNDT) ACT, 1976, ETC. ETC

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959:—
- (i) The Post Office Savings Certificates (Second Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No.

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

G.S.R. 954 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 1976.

- (ii) The National Savings Certificates (Fourth Issue) (Third Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 955 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 1976.
- (iii) The National Savings Certificates (Fourth Issue) (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 956 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 1976.
- (iv) The National Savings Certificates (Fifth Issue) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 957 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 1976.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-10965/76].

- (2) A copy of the Post Office Savings Banks (Second Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 953 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Government Savings Bank Act, 1873 [Placed in Library See No. LT-10966/76].
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 17 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972:—
 - (i) The General Insurance (Rationalisation of Pay Scales and Other Conditions of Service of Officers) Amendment Scheme, 1976, published in Notification No. S.O. 389(E) in Gazette

of India dated the 1st June, 1976.

- (ii) The General Insurance (Rationalisation of Revision of Pay Scales and other Conditions of Service of Supervisory, Clerical and Subordinate Staff) Amendment Scheme, 1976, published in Notification No. S.O. 390(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1976.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-10967/76].

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 5 of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1971:—

- (i) The Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1976, published in Notification No. S.O. 409 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 1976.
- (ii) The Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1976, published in Notification No. S.O. 2211 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 1976.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-10968/76].

- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (7) of section 3 of the Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance Act, 1971:—

- (i) The Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1976 published in Notification No. S.O. 410(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 1976.

- (ii) **The Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1976**, published in Notification No. S.O. 2212 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 1976.

- (iii) **The Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1976**, published in Notification No. S.O. 2213 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 1976.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-10969/76].

- (6) A copy of the **Bombay Land Revenue (Gujarat Amendment) Act, 1976** (Hindi and English versions) (President's Act No. 26 of 1976) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the **Gujarat State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1976**. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10970/76]

- (7) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1974-75, Government of Union Territory of Pondicherry, under section 49 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, read with para (b)(ii) of the Presidential Order dated the 28th March, 1974 in relation to the Union Territory of Pondicherry. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10971/76].

- (8) A copy of the **Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Union Territory of Pondicherry for the year 1974-75** (Hindi and English versions) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10972/76].

- (9) A copy of the **Finance Accounts of the Government of Union Territory of Pondicherry for the year 1974-75** (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10973/76].

- (10) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1976—Union Government (Commercial) Part I—Introduction, under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10974/76].

A statement (Hindi and English versions) indicating the result of the market loan floated by the Government of India in July, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10975/76].

DELHI (MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS) CONTROL ORDER 1976, AND AMENDMENT THERETO

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the **Essential Commodities Act, 1955:-**

- (1) **The Delhi (Milk and Milk Products) Control Order, 1976**, published in Notification No. S.O. 360(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 1976.
- (2) **The Delhi (Milk and Milk Products) Control (Amendment) Order, 1976**, published in Notification No. S.O. 439(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10976/76].

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED RISE IN PRICES OF FOODGRAINS, SUGAR AND OTHER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore):

I call the attention of the Minister of Civil Supplies and Co-operation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported rise in prices of food-grains, sugar and other essential commodities throughout the country."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Sir, I rise to make a statement with reference to the Calling Attention Notice given by S/Shri Indrajit Gupta, Kalyana Sundaram, Bhogendra Jha and S. M. Banerjee and Smt. Parvati Krishna on rise in prices of foodgrains, sugar and other essential commodities.

As the Hon'ble Members are aware, the first and the foremost point included in the 20-Point Programme announced by the Prime Minister last year related to measures for streamlining of arrangements for distribution of essential commodities and for maintenance of price stability. In fact, one of the significant gains of the Emergency was on the price front. In the week immediately preceding the declaration of the Emergency, i.e., week ending 21st June, 1975, the index of wholesale prices stood at 312.9. By the last week of March 1976, this index had declined to 283.1. In other words, there was a reduction in wholesale prices by more than 9 per cent. This trend was also reflected in the consumer price indices. The index for industrial workers declined by over 12 per cent between July 1975 and March, 1976.

Between April and June, there was undoubtedly an increase in all-commodities wholesale price index by about 4.7 per cent. In respect of some essential commodities, this reflected a recovery from a rather low level to which the prices of these commodities had fallen by March, 1976. For instance, Government itself decided that the prices of barley had gone down to unremunerative level and, therefore, a support price of Rs. 65 per quintal was announced. Similarly, the prices of groundnut oil had slumped very low and the S.T.C. was asked to step in and export 5000 tones of oil with a view to helping in firming up the prices.

As Hon'ble Members are aware, during the lean period beginning from May, there is a normal tendency for the prices to move up, specially in the case of kharif crops. This year, the uptrend was accentuated due to delay in the onset of monsoon and deficient rainfall in the earlier part of the rainy season. Speculators and anti-social elements tended to take advantage of this situation and push up the prices.

I may also point out that the increase in the prices has largely been confined to a few commodities like oilseeds, groundnut oil, raw cotton and hides and skins. The prices of a number of other essential commodities such as wheat, maize, several varieties of pulses, spices, soaps and kerosene oil have remained more or less stable or witnessed only a marginal increase. That is why, between April and June, 1976, the consumer price index for industrial workers moved up by only 1.7 per cent. During the same period, the index for agricultural workers also increased only marginally by 0.4 per cent.

I have given above details in order that the recent price situation is seen in the proper perspective and no exaggerated inferences are drawn. At the same time, Government has taken due note of the price rise in the specified commodities mentioned above

and have initiated a number of measures. Some of the important measures are:
Sugar

- (i) Over and above the normal release of levy free sugar, extra 20,000 tonnes of sugar is being released during the current month.
- (ii) The additional supplies are being directed to sensitive areas like major cities and large industrial complexes which act as pace setter for prices.

Edible Oils

- (i) To relieve the pressure on indigenous oils, vanaspati manufacturers have been directed to compulsorily use imported oils to the extent of 50 per cent with effect from 15th July, 1976. For this purpose, the industry will be supplied with imported oil of nearly 1.25 lakhs tonnes, consisting of palm, soyabean, rape-seed and Sunflower oils.
- (ii) Further exports of HPS Groundnuts have been banned.
- (iii) The State Governments have been asked to intensify action against hoarding of oil seeds/edible oils. The States have also been asked to reintroduce suitable procedures so as to monitor information on stocks and movement of edible oils.

As a result of various measures, the index of wholesale prices which had been steadily rising from April onwards recorded a fall in the week ending 17th July, 1976. The fall was of the order of 0.7 per cent. This has been followed by a further welcome fall of 1.2 per cent for the week ending 24th July, 1976. This is the week for which, so far, the latest price index is available. It will thus be seen

that the measures taken by Government have begun to have a visible impact.

It may be added that the overall health of the national economy is very sound. The country has witnessed a record production and procurement of foodgrains. There is also a significant growth in industrial production. The overall availability of essential commodities throughout the country is reported to be satisfactory. In this context, the Government has every hope that the overall price situation will continue to be satisfactory. If any unwarranted price increase in respect of any essential commodity is observed, Government will not hesitate to intervene and take necessary remedial action to discipline the prices.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I do not find anywhere in this quite lengthy statement any expression of concern on the part of the Government. According to them everything is perfectly under control. They are having confidence. There should not be any exaggerated views and panic. Of course, we are against spreading panic and exaggerated views. But on reading the newspapers we find statements made during this inter-session period by Government spokesmen including the Minister of Food & Agriculture, the Minister of Industry and Civil Supplies and so on, which certainly did not give me an impression that they were so complacent, they seemed to be concerned about it. But I am glad my friend from Kerala is brimming over with confidence. It is a good thing. I am not bothered so much about the figure having declined or a rise in that in a particular week or a particular month. Index figures—wholesale or consumer—do move up and come down like that. We are concerned about the emergence or the occurrence of a particular trend at a particular point of time. That is why I wanted the Government to analyse for us properly and tell us as

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

to what in their opinion are the factors responsible for this. Delayed onset of the monsoon is not a correct reason for the simple fact that this trend had been manifesting itself as early as the middle of March when the budget proposals were made. At that time it was not possible for any soothsayers to say that the monsoon is going to be delayed. But the price rise had already begun. Secondly, Sir, he has attributed a little part of this to the activities of speculators, hoarders and so on. Well, that of course, is true. But the question that I would like to ask him is this. Is it possible to state these superficial features and ignore the deeper things which are quite disturbing, because, it is admitted that the foodgrain production last year has been an all-time high? It has been stated to be 118 million tonnes. It is the figure of the Ministry of Food. This is an all-time record. About 15 million tonnes are held in stock, whether you call it buffer stock or any other stock. This is in Government stock anyway. As far as groundnuts are concerned, last year, there was a bumper crop and there has been liberal import of various kinds of vegetable oil, as the Minister himself has been admitting. And in spite of these features we want to know why from mid-May to mid-July, in these two months, for example, there was a 25 per cent increase in the price of vanaspathi and between the 12th of June and the 10th of July the average of wholesale grain prices has gone up by 4.2 per cent. This is much more marked in the case of coarse grains consumed by poorer sections of people like ragi, maize, jowar, etc. But this is also there in the case of rice and also in the case of wheat. Why? When there is a bumper crop and when there is a big stock, why is this taking place?

Sir, the price rise in the case of groundnut, cotton, sugar, cereals and some pulses started from mid-March, as I have said, just after the budget

proposals were placed and long before anybody could prophesy that there is going to be any irregularity or delay in the onset of the monsoon.

In the statement it has been stated that the index figure immediately preceding the declaration of emergency went down substantially. This is a welcome feature and it is quite correctly stated here that this price stability question was one of the big gains of the emergency in the initial stages and we want that that should continue. We don't want that to be dissipated because otherwise it will have very undesirable consequences for the country. It is also true that the wholesale price in March 1976 this year is still 30 per cent higher than in March, 1973 when this present pre-emergency galloping inflation began. Now we find in March, 1976, from the index figures, that despite everything that has happened since the emergency, this is still 30 per cent higher than what it was in March, 1973. I am saying all these things because there should not be any sense of complacency on the part of the government. In fact the only major agricultural commodity where the price continues to decline is a raw jute. And that is because obviously it is in the interests of the jute mill-owners that the price should not go up.

Now, Sir, the question I would like to ask the Minister are these—I am glad that the Minister of Finance is also here—because I think—this is an inter-connected question and it cannot be seen in isolation. Is it not a fact that between the end of March and the Middle of June, the money supply in this country had also gone up by nearly Rs. 1,000 crores? Every Economic Journal has admitted this fact and pointed this out—the theory which the Finance Minister propounded so many times in this House. He has told us about the dire consequences that would follow from the excess of cash liquidity in money market which will push the prices up.

This was a big argument for taking away the bonus of the workers and introducing the Compulsory Deposit Scheme as far as the workers' D.A. and so on were concerned. All those steps were taken much earlier. That money in the hands of the workers, it was apprehended, will push up the prices. That apprehension was taken care of by changing the bonus law and by introducing the Compulsory Deposit Scheme. After that, the prices had risen. Why? At least on this score, the workers are not to blame—they cannot be blamed. The measures which were taken in respect of them had come into operation long ago. So we want to know if it was a fact or not that from March-end to June-middle, the money supply went up by nearly Rs. 1,000 crores. Also I want to know whether it was a fact or not that in this period, the bank credit to the non-Government commercial sector had risen by Rs. 408 crores and whether it had any bearing or not on the general inflationary position and the price level. I also want to know whether it was a fact or not that the increase in income of the rich sections in the countryside—rich farmers—had put more liquid funds in their hands? And are these not encouraging them to hold back the supplies from the market? Is it a fact or not that the lowering of taxes which Mr. Subramaniam brought about this year on the richer section and the voluntary disclosure scheme has made them much more respectable by putting white money in the hands of the black market operators?

Then, during the inter-session period, though the bonus had been cut, there was removal of restriction of dividends. Is it not a fact that the curbs that were put on the issuing of bonus shares have been removed? All these combined have put large amounts of liquid money in the hands of the corporate sector, of rich people and of the higher income groups including the rich farmers? The undisclosed black money in the country which is still there in the economy is leading to a fresh spurt in speculation, in hoarding and cornering. These developments, I am just pointing out, show that even in the days of emergency how strong and powerful these forces are. He has said something about production in his statement. But I find that in eleven out of fourteen items of listed essential commodities, the production has fallen in the first quarter of this year. Will you please explain this? Who is to blame for that I shall conclude by asking this question whether the Finance Minister would give any second thought or not to this matter? Is this not actually leading to a fall in the purchasing power of the ordinary consumers? Is this not leading to the consumers' capacity going down? Shrinkage in domestic market is also taking place. Industries now complain of recession and unsold stocks and so on. This is leading to shrinkage of domestic market. I do not want to hear from him again that in order to combat the inflationary trend, now the Plan again will have to be pruned. We congratulated him at the time of the budget on the outlay on the plan. But, I

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I will come to jute. The point for consideration is that as a matter of fact there was a hue and cry that the support price operation is not even adequate at this level of about Rs. 2,400 crores and you now have 17.5 million tonnes of wheat, rice and some coarse grains with the Government. Naturally, this amount which has been distributed to the farmers gets reflected as money supply in the whole system. This will have to be taken into account.

Secondly, the hon. Member made a point that apart from this, to the commercial sector there has been an increase. We are looking into this aspect. But the hon. Member should keep this in mind as against 2.5 per cent increase in production in the industry now it has reached a level—particularly during the first part of the calendar year—of 10.5 per cent and I am told that this trend is being kept up. If that be so, can it come out of nothing? Therefore, this higher level of production will have to be financed at least to a certain extent. But still we are very much aware that this should not be taken advantage of by the speculators and hoarders. That was why we had a discussion in May with Reserve Bank with regard to what level of additional money supply could be created to meet the situation; and we have given them the limits within which they should operate and very soon I hope to have another meeting with them to find out how far those limits have been observed and how far the money supply could be curtailed. This is one aspect.

Then the real spurt took place—even though the hon. Member wanted to minimise the importance of it—even now whether it be the Finance Minister or the Government as a whole we have to look to the skies. We depend on the monsoons. When the monsoon was not playing fair, for quite a number of weeks, naturally the speculators came into the picture. This is where I do agree that in spite of all the disclosures etc. that there is still black money available within the system has been proved. That is why we are now again trying to tighten up these measures and seeing that the hoarders and speculators are taken care of. A large number of people have been arrested and put in detention under MISA. It had a very salutary effect, particularly with regard to edible oil and oilseeds.

As regards the pattern of increase, in what commodities this increase had taken place, the hon. member

mentioned that the increase had taken place in foodgrains also. Yes, marginally it has taken place. But that is not the main area where the price index had gone up. It had gone up mainly, first in edible oil, second in the raw material of edible oil, oilseeds—there also it has gone up—and then more than that, cotton, another area where speculation is always rife. It is not always merely the traders who are involved in it. Unfortunately, in this the trade has link with industry also; that is the real trouble. Unless we find a solution to that

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Has not sugar price gone up?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am coming to that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You named only three.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): He is just elaborating.

MR. SPEAKER: He will come to sugar and jute later

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Therefore, we are looking into the cotton position. It is not as if the producer got a higher price. As a matter of fact, everything had been purchased from the producer. It is a case of transfer from one trader to another, then probably to another trader; this goes on changing hands four or five times, and by that time the price has shot up. That is why now we are taking action to see that the trader could sell only to the mills and not to another trader. These are all various steps which have been taken. These steps could probably have been taken earlier, but we at least woke up a little late and have taken these steps.

As far as sugar is concerned, the hon. member might be aware that production has gone down by 6 lakh

tonnes this year. From 48 lakh tonnes it has gone down to 42. We had at that time a heavy programme of exports also. Taking these things together, naturally the prices went up a little.

The hon. member mentioned about increase in the price of levy sugar. The cost accounts organisation went into it and tried to find out, because many of the mills were becoming sick. They went into the question of the price that should be paid to the sugarcane. The same lobby which wants a higher price to be paid to the cane at the same time wants the price of sugar also to come down; one is contradicting the other. But taking into account the sugarcane price and the ordinary conversion charges etc. they had to fix some price and they did fix the price. But then we did not want the increase to get reflected in the sale price. That is why we have cut down the excise duty from 20 to 15 per cent so that the entire increase is borne by Government rather than passed on to the consumer. Therefore, as far as levy sugar is concerned, there is absolutely no increase in the price. It is the same price as prevailed before

But as far as the price of open market sugar is concerned, it depends upon availability, not only availability but the seasons also. For example, in Kerala during Onam, there is an increase in demand and there is a slight increase in price. Therefore, the fact that this season, particularly September-October are going to be festival months, will have to be taken into account. Even in his own State, there will be Puja and various other festivals. You cannot say that you should not give sugar for these purposes. That is why, we have today taken the decision that as far as possible, we should release more sugar during these seasons and also in areas where the demand rises, not merely just release it but see that it is deployed in areas where the demand picks up.

Therefore, as far as sugar is concerned, even with regard to the open market prices, the prices have come down. I am sure my hon. colleague would be able to give figures on that. One cannot say that it has come down uniformly everywhere. Particularly in cities like Bombay they are able to manipulate things in such a way as to make prices rise because speculators operate more in such places. That is why we have now drawn up a policy so that critical areas are taken care of, particularly areas like Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, etc. and various other industrial centres also.

As far as jute is concerned today the problem is not the price of jute; it is a question of stocks moving from the jute mills; that is the problem with which we are faced; some 60,000 bales or tonnes, I do not know, had accumulated and there is no demand outside—jute is dependent upon exports—and internal consumption is limited. So, when exports fall, there is no demand for it. So, the question arises when there is no demand what should be done. I do not think that the hon. Member would say that we should purchase all that, whatever may happen, because it affects West Bengal, one should try to see whether some kind of buffer stock operation could be undertaken even in regard to this. I am sure, on the other side, on the industrial relations side, he will be saying that there should be no lay-off and everybody should be given employment. If that has to be taken into account, naturally, the jute industry will have to be taken care of in a particular way. We are dealing with this situation and we hope to take a decision in the next two or three days. Jute is a commodity by itself; it goes up and down. One year they produce much more than what is required; next year they switch over to rice because in the previous year the price had fallen. I am sure the speaker is much more conversant with the jute situation than I could ever conceive

of. This is the situation that has come about and the hon. Member naturally brings in his own ideological overtones with regard to various measures which we have undertaken. We have taken some positive measures... (Interruptions) Let us wait and see the results; I am not committed to any ideology as he is.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I did not bring in ideology at all.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: For example, in respect of sugar, they say: take over sugar mills; nationalise them and everything will become all right.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That was the demand of your own party members.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It may be the demand of anybody. I wish that nationalisation was the panacea for everything; as far as I am concerned, if nationalisation would solve the problem I am prepared to nationalise everything including hon. Members. We have to consider what policies should be undertaken.

As far as the corporate sector is concerned, we have not given any concessions to them. On the other hand, the 5 per cent surcharge which they were paying, they had been asked to deposit in IDBI. As far as bonus share is concerned, it does not increase the resources; it is converted into equity and so it is available as a reserve or an equity it does not increase liquidity. On the other hand, if the hon. Member wants this also to be distributed as dividend, it will increase liquidity.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But dividend will be paid on those shares.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Later on only. If it is not converted into equity now, this will also be distributed as dividend now and there will be more purchasing power available within the 1200 L.S.—3.

country. Therefore to the best of our ability—Of course I cannot match Inderjit's intelligence and analysis—and to the extent possible we are analysing the situation and are trying to find out the factors which are operating today and take all possible measures for the purpose of controlling the situation.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We have spent more than half an hour on it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): It was a battle of intelligence; we have now to put questions.

MR. SPEAKER: Please be brief.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I am sorry that the question of ideology had been brought in here. What causes us concern is the fact that in this statement there is no reflection of any serious concern or any urgent or dynamic steps being taken. That is why we have brought up this matter. We have been told of 'remedial action'. They have stated in the statement that "speculators and anti-social elements tended to take advantage of this situation and push up the prices". It shows that the government is aware of what the disease is and where the trouble lies.

You keep on reciting the 20 point programme like a mantram but the first point in that programme is to keep up the steps taken to bring down the prices. If that is so, why has this sudden trend come up? There is something wrong. Following the same pattern is not going to help. We find the same arguments being repeated as before. The minister said, "we have arrested some people who are speculators." In Tamilnadu, when it was pointed out that there were certain people who were hoarders of edible oils, they were arrested one night but released next day. Whenever such people are arrested, people of a certain ideology, which the minister appreciates, step into

support price had to be raised, because the groundnut oil price had come down to Rs. 3,800 per tonne. There was also a demand for export of groundnut and groundnut oil, and that is why the STC as a last measure was asked to step in. So, at one time, because of the super bumper crop, which was rather unusual, there was a demand from many groundnut producing States that the situation had to be relieved, the quota has to be removed and that the farmer must get a higher remunerative price. Even though in some quarters there is criticism of export, we exported only 2.15 lakh tonnes, which is three per cent of last year's production. This year, as soon as we noticed a tendency for the prices to rise, immediately the Finance Minister convened a conference of all the concerned departments and various measures were taken and on the 16th July results were shown. This is why next week we had a fall in the price index by 0.7 per cent and in the subsequent week by 1.2 per cent. The latest indications are that the prices are still going down.

From this year's experience we have decided that, instead of taking ad hoc measures for a vital item like edible oil we should have a national plan. By September we will have a firm indication of the likely production and we will have an assessment of the requirements. We will also be knowing the requirements of the vanaspathi industry and how much we can realise by export of high-priced mustard oil and linseed oil. Taking into account the import possibilities and exports, we will draw up towards September a comprehensive national plan for vegetable oil or edible oil, and this will be a permanent feature instead of being an ad hoc measure. Because of the experience of this year of a few weeks' delay in the monsoon and the super bumper crop in the major groundnut producing areas this situation has arisen. From this experience we have decided to have a national plan. There is no complacency. The only thing is

that we do not want to have a sense of panic. We want to say that the country is confident that it can tackle the situation.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: (Tiruchirapalli): Neither the statement, nor the reply given by the Civil Supplies Minister now will give any confidence to the consumer that there will be any serious attempt to stabilise the prices. If the speculators and the hoarders listen to the non-ideological speech of the Finance Minister, they will be amused because he said that he will allow the prices to rise till they reach the level that was prevailing at the time of declaration of emergency. That seems to be the position of the Government.

Coming to Tamil Nadu, the real emergency came there only after the removal of DMK from power. Then the prices came down. But what is the position today? The prices have again gone up to the old level. What will be the impression which the people will get? Does the Government exhibit any seriousness in this statement? No. The Civil Supplies Commissioner and the Advisers are repeatedly saying that there is no real scarcity. It is good because it will give some confidence to the people. But that confidence alone will not do. Today no shop sells groundnut oil which is the most popular edible oil for the poorer section of the society. Is this how they are going to protect the weaker sections of society during the emergency, from the clutches of the hoarders? Government is aware that this scarcity and high prices are due to hoarding. In so far as I can speak about Tamil Nadu, I am sure it is due to hoarding and not real scarcity. And why do you attribute this to the small quantity that was allowed to be exported? The statement is a plea for the hoarders and blackmarketeers to justify their conduct.

MR. SPEAKER: In his reply he has stated that only three per cent was exported, but because of the activities of the hoarders and others, the prices

have gone up. He has said the same thing.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:
If that is so, what is the action?

MR. SPEAKER: The action is the national plan.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM
So, the hoarders can thrive until the national plan is worked out. Don't blame the monsoon, don't blame the lack of a national plan. What are the steps you are going to take immediately to unearth the hoarded stock and give it to the people at the prices fixed by the Government themselves? That is very important with regard to edible oil, particularly groundnut oil.

In rice Government has got ample stocks, which is reassuring, but why should prices go up like this? Immediately after President's rule was proclaimed, in Tamil Nadu rice price came down and rice was available everywhere. Procurement was made at a price lower than what had prevailed during the DMK regime by Rs. 10 per quintal. Now, the position is that the price of rice is rising very much. Again, the reason is that the wholesale traders who were banned immediately after President's rule have been now activated and they are cornering the rice. So, what is the action they are going to take?

Coming to sugar, the levy price has been increased to some extent, but not for all the States. To offset the increase, the excise duty has been reduced on sugar. Both ways the sugar manufacturers have been benefited without relief either to the cane growers or to the consumers. That is my point. So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, there may be a slight reduction in the levy price, but the cane price there is the lowest in the country. Why don't you at least see that the relief given to the sugar factory owners is shared by the consumers and the cane growers?

Basically, if they persist in the non-ideological policy followed by them, they are not going to solve the problem. The No. 1 item of the 20-point programme will meet with a calamity as long as you follow this policy.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The hon. Member has raised two important points, one about groundnut and the other about the rice situation. The figures from all over the country including Tamil Nadu indicate that there was no appreciable increase in the price of foodgrains.

About groundnut oil, the Tamil Nadu Government has already taken various measures to unearth the hoarding and actually Tamil Nadu is the one surplus State in the matter of groundnut, but there was some artificial scarcity created is pointed out here, and the Government there has taken very firm measures, and we are quite confident...

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM: We are not getting oil. Even the Super Bazar does not have groundnut oil. Do you believe me or not? For the past two weeks it has not been available.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE. I was in Madras day before yesterday, nobody told me about it.

We are keeping a complete monitoring of information from all over the country. There are 81 important centres in the country from where we get information every 24 hours. However, since the hon. Member has pointed this out, we are prepared to look into this matter, but this will only create panic that no groundnut oil is available in Tamil Nadu though actually it is a surplus State and is feeding even Maharashtra.

About rice, we have increased the quota to Tamil Nadu and the position is comfortable. If any more remedial measures need to be taken, Government will not lag behind in that.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): The so-called non-committed ideology propounded by the Finance Minister and which is being consistently followed by him, has landed our country in a soup. During the Budget proposals, he said that some concessions were being given to the industries to ensure that the prices of industrial goods would be brought down. When prices came down after Emergency, mostly the prices of agricultural products came down; the prices of industrial goods did not come down. When the prices of agricultural products went down, the poor peasants had to make a distress sale of paddy and later on wheat also—during harvest time. Government went to the market very late; by that time, the vast majority of the toiling kisans had been looted; the rural hoarders, that is, the big producers and the urban hoarders had cornered the stocks of paddy. In regard to wheat also, the same thing happened: I myself visited Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana and Western U.P. and went to several mandis and we saw that the Food Corporation people rejected the wheat brought by the peasants; after waiting for three or four days, the peasants had to sell that to the traders at a much lower price than the support price, and from those traders that very wheat was purchased by the Food Corporation at the support price. When our people resisted, they were arrested: some known Communist leaders of Kurukshetra district, well known leaders and Sikhs, have been charged with opposing the ban on RSS. In my presence, they were arrested, and for the last three or four months, they are in jail; they have not been released even on bail. All this is because they resisted the attempts of the traders and the corrupt officers, and the FCI people and the traders have been sharing it fifty-fifty between them. No benefit has gone to the peasant producers; only the hoarders, big land-owners, who had cornered and are still hoarding, and the urban hoarders are benefited. I am talking

out of personal experience; I had gone to Punjab and other places and I personally went to the mandis. Here, I would like to know what is the policy of the Government. The peasant producers are being looted doubly; at the time of harvesting, their crops are not taken by the FCI, by the time the FCI enters the market, most of the actual producers had been looted by having been compelled to make distress sale. Afterwards, most of these poor peasants have to purchase these very foodgrains at a much higher price by selling their land. When the price index is prepared, we have to take into account this also. I would like to know whether Government has a policy to ensure that the actual peasant producers get the price, at least the support price, which Government claims that it wants to ensure, and whether that price is going to be made stable for the whole year or not. Afterwards, when prices rise, you will blame the monsoon for that. If the monsoon is to be blamed for price rise, then the same monsoon has to be praised for the slight fall in price also—in the second fortnight of July.

I would like to ask a few questions with regard to industrial goods and raw materials—jute, cotton and sugar. The cane prices were not raised. The Finance Minister was very much worried about the cane lobby. The House is almost unanimous on that but, you know, the visible lobby of the sugar mill-owners is very powerful here. I would like to know whether the question of the supply and demand which is a discarded theory of the capitalist economies and which is very much in the mind of our Finance Minister is controlling the Government's understanding also. Then, if there is an abundance of jute and if there is no market outside, then, in that case, may we know whether the prices of finished goods of jute have come down? The prices of raw materials have gone down, the peasants are being looted but have

the prices of finished goods gone down proportionately?

Similarly, when the raw cotton prices have gone down, the Cotton Corporation of India is not given funds ..

MR. SPEAKER. As an argument you can say that but this question is a specific one about foodgrains, sugar and other essential commodities. As an argument you can mention parity of prices but it cannot be a substantive point.

SHRI BROGENDRA JHA. It is not a question of argument. I only want to know whether, when the cotton prices went down and the peasants were looted the prices of textile goods also went down proportionately. Now, the cotton prices have gone up the peasant-producers have already sold their stocks and the hoarders are getting profits and consumers are being looted. Here is the crux of the very uncommitted ideology propounded by the Finance Minister being too much committed but in favour of big hoarders and industrialists. Here is a full-fledged loot of the peasant producers, a full-fledged loot of the consumers and all profits have gone to the hoarders, black-marketeers and mill-owners. This uncommitted ideology is very much committed.

I would like to know in this situation whether throughout the country a single hoarder or a single black-marketeer is being or has been proceeded against under Section 110 Criminal Procedure Code which has provided that they can be charged for bad livelihood.

For the last few years it is in operation and I would like to know if a single individual black-marketeer has been proceeded against even in

any Centrally-administered territory or even in any Union Territory. If not, why then this soft corner for them?

Secondly, I would like to know whether in the context of jute, sugar and cotton when we see that the peasants and consumers both are being looted, the Government will think it appropriate that they should consider nationalising them and undertake the whole responsibility from the end of both consumers and also the producers and to help stabilise the national economy.

Thirdly I would like to know as to what is the policy of the Government to ensure that the prices are stabilised at the pre-emergency level or they are to be brought down to the 1973 level or even 1971 level when you went to the country when we, along with you went to the country and told the entire people in the 1971 Elections that hoarders and black-marketeers will be put down with a firm hand. People are still waiting and they want to know whether we are going to fulfil the promises or not. We want to know what is your policy? Is it to stabilise the prices at their highest level or to bring them down for the benefit of the consumers?

MR. SPEAKER. You answer the three questions.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The hon. Member has answers for some of his own question. He raised a valid point about remunerative price to the farmer. As the Finance Minister pointed out quite often it happens that the prices start going up once the agricultural commodities pass on from the hands of the real producer to the trader. That is why in the course of my earlier reply I have pointed out that in a vital agricultural commodity like edible oil seeds, a plan has to be evolved and we are formulating that plan so that we will be knowing the requirements of the country, the approximate or reliable figure of pro-

duction, what may be the import requirements and how much we can export also. ...

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Just to help him. The edible oil prices have gone up by 40 per cent. He is forgetting that.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: From the latest information from Calcutta market, I find that for the past three weeks, it is only in edible oils that a steady trend is noticeable.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: At what level?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Rs. 5.80. ...
(Interruptions)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: It is selling at Rs. 9.50 per kilo in Delhi.

13 hrs.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I was mentioning about Calcutta. As the hon. Member would concede, we are taking care of these problems. Edible oil is an important item, an essential item of mass consumption. As I told the House, we are evolving a plan whereby we will be knowing what will be the annual situation, what will be the total requirements, what will be the total picture about demand and production and in regard to export and import also. There is also another thing which I would like to mention that in spite of the stringent measures taken against the blackmarketeers, we have not arrested a single one. I do appreciate the concern expressed by the hon. Member. Government is also equally concerned and I have outlined the steps which have been taken by the Government. I am thankful to the hon. Members for having brought this subject of price situation on the first day's sitting of this House. As I have already stated, we have taken various measures and we will not allow the situation to go out of control and in respect of important commodities like foodgrains and edible oils the greatest care will be taken.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: What is he doing to bring down the price?

MR. SPEAKER: Wait for the national plan.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Only for the edible oil, not for the other things.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I am talking from personal experience. I go to the market, and purchase all essential commodities. If I go with a statement and say that the price of mustard oil, postman or dalda has not been increased, I would be beaten by the people. The price of a two-kilo tin of mustard oil has gone up by Rs. 2/50 per tin, postman by Rs. 1/50 for 2 kilo tin and Daida has also gone up by Rs. 2 per tin. My hon. friend Shri H. K. L. Bhagat invited the manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers on the eve of the anniversary of the emergency and appealed to them to reduce the prices from 5 per cent to 10 per cent. The retailers immediately agreed and reduced upto 10 per cent. Wholesalers also agreed, of course, with some bitterness. But the manufacturers did not agree to do so. The Branch Manager and Branch Accountant of Hindustan Lever did not agree to reduce the price saying that they have already reduced the price. They had the cheek to oppose the Minister's request. Many times I have brought before the House how Hindustan Lever has been making fabulous profit at the cost of the consumers. But their Branch Manager and Branch Accountant said like this that they are not prepared to reduce the price on the plea that they have already reduced the price. But as luck would have it, the Branch Manager and the Branch Accountant were arrested for misappropriation.

He has been arrested. But that has not been published in any of the newspapers. They have also arrested smugglers and hoarders. But the news about the arrest of the Branch Manager of the Hindustan Lever was not at all published in any newspaper. Probably, this news has been censored, because he happens to be the Branch Manager of Hindustan Lever—a multinational Corporation!

**Prices of Foodgrains,
Sugar etc. (C.A.)**

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Of course, the price has been reduced by 2 per cent or so. We are only asking the retailers to reduce the price. If you go to the retailers in the market, they will tell you that they have been asked to reduce their price. But, what about the manufacturers? I would like to know from government about this. Of course, Mr. George said that he was doing his best. I know that Shri George goes on making many statements here about the price. He is an energetic person and of course, he is asking the retailers to reduce their prices in Delhi. Will he do the same thing in other places also? And will he ask the manufacturers also to reduce the price on the basis of ascertaining their production cost? I want to know from him what specific action he has taken in this regard.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, in the process of bringing down the prices and stabilising the same at a reasonable level, we are not sparing anybody concerned. During the past five or four months, we have held meetings and dialogues with the various manufacturers and during the past two weeks or so, prices on some items have voluntarily come down. The major biscuit manufacturers like Britannia, Parley and Dalima who had got 18 per cent of production had brought down the prices. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He is giving us other examples.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: We had a meeting with the soap manufacturers who have also reduced their price of soap by 15 paise or 10 paise. We are having a constant dialogue with important manufacturers of this item which are of concern to the ordinary man and it would be our endeavour to continue that process and wherever we find a bit of leeway to reduce the price, we will never be failing in that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am here concerned with Hirdutan Level. When they have reduced the prices of

soap or not—we are not concerned with others.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: They have reduced the price of soap by 15 paise or 8 paise.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Several manufacturers have said that they would do that. But, with regard to those who have refused to do it, have they been arrested?

MR. SPEAKER: Obviously he has not been informed about it.

13.04 hrs

RESIGNATIONS BY MEMBERS

MR. SPEAKER: I now ask the House to sit a few minutes more to complete this business.

I have to inform the House that on the 26th May, 1976 I received a letter from Shri Baburao Jangluji Kale, an elected Member from Jalna constituency of Maharashtra, resigning his seat in Lok Sabha with effect from the 31st May, 1976. On the 27th May, 1976 I accepted his resignation with effect from the 31st May, 1976.

I have also to inform the House that I received a letter dated the 13th July, 1976 from Shri Arjun Shripat Kasture, an elected Member from Khamgaon Constituency of Maharashtra, resigning his seat in Lok Sabha with effect from the 16th July, 1976. On the 14th July, 1976 I accepted his resignation with effect from the 16th July, 1976.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Sir, have they given any reasons in their letters of resignation?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. They have given reasons.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Are they not to be disclosed?

MR. SPEAKER: I have verified they are genuine and voluntary. As far as I remember they have been elected to the Council there and both of them are in the Council of Ministers.

15.00 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: FLOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): Sir, during the year 1976...

MR. SPEAKER: If it is a long statement, you may lay it on the Table.

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: Sir, I lay the statement on the flood situation in the country on the Table of the House.

Statement

During the year 1976 the South West monsoon had been somewhat indifferent to begin with but of late, it has generally picked up. The cumulative monsoon rainfall upto August 4, was normal or excess in most parts of the country, except Arunachal Pradesh, Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, East Uttar Pradesh, hills of West Uttar Pradesh and Kerala where it was deficient. During the last couple of days some parts of the country have been experiencing heavy rainfall specially Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab.

According to the reports received from the State Government, floods causing considerable damage have occurred in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Manipur, Maharashtra and Tripura. Floods have occurred in the Jhelum causing flooding in the Kashmir Valley. A few of the rivers in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal were also in floods. Gujarat and Maharashtra were hit by severe cyclones resulting in heavy rains and floods in early June.

Andhra Pradesh:

During the low flood in Godavari, which occurred in the first week of July the first bay on the left bank of Dowlaiswaram anicut breached over a length of 152 metres affecting the left bank canal. Repair work at

the breached portion has been taken up by the State Government. During the subsequent medium flood of July 21 to 25 the river crossed the danger level in the upper reaches. On July 23, Madhavayapalam outfall sluice at Km. 74/0 of Vasista Godavari embankment near Narsapuram collapsed, which is being attended to.

Assam:

Three waves of flood occurred in Brahmaputra basin during the months of June and July, 1976. The first wave lasted for 9 days from June 12 and the second wave extended into the third one covering the period June 28 to July 21. The fourth wave of flood in Brahmaputra commenced from 4th of August, 1976 and was continuing when the last reports came in. The northern tributaries of Brahmaputra, the Puthimari, the Pagladiya, the Manas and the Beki and the Southern tributaries Burhidhing, the Kopilli and the Dhansiri along with the main river were in moderate floods during these different spells.

During the first wave, there was a breach on the Burhidhing retired embankment at Telpani in Dibrugarh district and the left bank of Bhairatolajan in Kamrup district. There were also damages to the Check dam on the spill channel on Dhansiri south in Sibsagar district, and erosion near Tezpur railway station. During the second wave of floods erosion occurred at a few places including Kamlabari Mouza of Majuli Island, two spans of the Puthimari bridge at Chimalibidia road were washed away and the Brahmaputra river spilled over its bank at a few places. During the third wave of floods the river Bhogodoi surpassed its previous highest recorded level of 90.92 metres at Jorhat. Breaches took place at two places on its left bank and one place in the right bank. There were breaches between Diara and Kalapani in the embankment on Jinjirara river, a tributary of Brahmaputra in Dhubri

[Shri Kedar Nath Singh]

sub-division and damages to the railway guide bund in Dhemaji sub-division.

The Barak valley in Assam experienced severe flood damage under the three waves of flood during the periods from June 11 to 18, June 30 to July 14 and July 17 to 21. The river Barak attained the maximum level of 21.05 metres on June 15, against the danger level of 19.83 metres at Silchar (Annapurnaghat), the maximum level ever recorded at this site being 21.94 metres in June 1969. At Lakhimpur, the level recorded on 15th June was about a metre above the previous highest recorded level in June, 1966. The floods in Barak and its tributaries in early June caused serious flood situation almost throughout the entire valley. There were seven breaches in the embankment system of the Barak basin during the first wave of floods—three in the Barak embankment and three in the Longai embankments, and one in Shingla. Almost half of Silchar, headquarters of Cachar district was under water. The district was completely cut-off from the rest of the country due to disruption of road, rail and air communications.

The State Government undertook rescue and relief operations in the affected areas with assistance from the Army. The State Government sanctioned Rs. 36.35 lakhs for gratuitous relief for cash, food and clothing, Rs. 9 lakhs for medical relief, Rs. 5.18 lakhs for supply of seeds free of cost and Rs. 0.40 lakhs for cattle fodder. Building materials worth Rs. 13.75 lakhs were also made available free of cost for repairs of the damaged houses.

Gujarat:

Consequent to the severe cyclonic storm that hit Gujarat on June 3 and 4 there was heavy rainfall in some parts of the State. The districts

affected were Ahmedabad, Kheda, Bhavnagar, Broach, Baroda, Gandhinagar, Surat, Junagadh, Rajkot, Amreli, Buzsar, and Panchmahals. Road and tele-communications were disrupted and power supply to Broach broke down. Baroda city experienced a rainfall of 12.3 centimetres on July 11 resulting in high inflows into Ajwa lake requiring heavy release of water. The water thus released, affected Baroda city and 15 villages on the banks of river Vishwamitri in Baroda district.

Due to heavy rainfall of 90 centimetres during July 29 to 31 in Buzsar district and its vicinity, a number of rivers including Daman-Ganga were in high floods. Low lying areas of Buzsar town were flooded and the deck of the railway bridge on Daman-Ganga river near Vapi was washed away. Road and railway communications between Bombay and Ahmedabad were disrupted. In Surat district a number of rivers were in high floods affecting four tehsils and also the highway in the area. Rescue and relief operations were undertaken by the State authorities.

Jammu and Kashmir.

Widespread rainfall occurred in Kashmir Valley between July 26 to August 2, resulting in river Jhelum surpassing its previous highest recorded level at Sangam on August 1. Once again continuous rainfall was experienced in the valley from August 5 onwards. Flood embankments have breached at a number of places inundating extensive areas in Anantnag and Srinagar districts, including the towns of Anantnag and Bijbiara. Extensive damage has been reported to roads, culverts and lift irrigation schemes. Portion of the National Highway from Jammu to Srinagar and other roads connecting major towns were under water, affecting road communications. On August 8 and 9, the weather was clear at Srinagar and also the level of river

Jhelum was falling. However, the Wallar lake was rising but was about 0.3 meters above the danger level on August 9. Relief is being provided and rations distributed to the affected persons.

Maharashtra:

Due to the cyclone and resultant heavy rains during the first week of June districts of Thane, Kolaba, Pune, Ahmednagar, Sangli, Satara, Bombay suburban, Nasik, Sholapur and Dhule were affected. In Thane a bridge at Pandhartora was washed away. There have been damages to the Maswan bund and Bhandwadi tank and an earthen dam at Naigaon-Degaon. Due to floods in Godavari and its tributaries low lying areas were flooded in Sangamner, Akola and Nagar towns and road communications disrupted. The State Government undertook rescue and relief operations in the affected areas and provided cash relief.

Tripura and Manipur:

Due to unprecedented rainfall during June 7 to 15 in Tripura there were extensive damages in a number of subdivisions, most affected being Kamrup, Kailashahar, Belonia and Khowai. Large areas of land were inundated affecting standing crops, roads and bridges. During the second and third spell of floods during the first and second week of July there was further devastation in the already affected areas. The State Government undertook relief measures by opening 75 camps and an amount of Rs. 1.8 lakhs were sanctioned towards relief works.

In Manipur, the rivers Imphal, Nambul, Thoubal and Iril were in floods during the second week of June. Two breaches occurred in each of the embankments of Imphal and Nambul and one breach in Thoubal

embankment. The State Governments undertook immediate relief and rescue operations.

Member (Floods), Central Water Commission, Government of India, accompanied by the concerned State Government officers inspected affected areas to advise on the immediate engineering measures to be taken up.

Other States:

There were medium floods in Teesta, Jaldhaka and other North Bengal rivers resulting in damages in Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and Cooch Behar districts. The State Government undertook rescue and relief operations.

The Bagmati, Kamla Balan, the Burhi-Gandak, the Adhwara Group of rivers and Mahananda were in floods in North Bihar during the last week of June and first half of July.

The Ganga and its tributaries, the Sarda, the Rapti, the Gomti and Ghaghra in Uttar Pradesh were in low to moderate floods.

In Kerala, there were land slides and rock bursts in Trichur, Idukki and Kozhikode districts resulting in 20 deaths.

In Madhya Pradesh, the river Indravati, a tributary of the Godavari was in floods on July 21 for a short duration, dislocating road communications between Jagdalpur and Raipur.

In Punjab, the rivers Ravi, Beas and Sutlej were in floods during the first week of August which, however, were effectively contained by the flood protection works. In the earlier floods of July 25 in Sutlej a breach occurred in the embankment at Makawal and in a bund on Budkinadi.

The river Yamuna was in floods and crossed the danger level at the railway bridge at Delhi on August 1, affecting a few marginal villages. It is again in flood from August 7.

(Shri Kedar Nath Singh.)

Damage due to floods:

Clear picture of the magnitude of the losses caused by the floods would be available after detailed assessment is made by the State Governments. This would be possible only after the floods recede. However, preliminary

assessments made by the States so far indicate that during the first half of the monsoon this year damage due to floods has not been very heavy. The enclosed statement gives the preliminary assessment State-wise as reported by the State Governments.

STATEMENT OF FLOOD DAMAGES DURING 1976 (As upto 9-8-1976)

Name of State	Area affected in lakh hectares	Population affected in lakhs	Damage to crops		Damage to houses		Cattle lost nos.	Human lives lost nos.	Damage to public utilities in Ra. lakhs	Total damage to crops, houses and public utilities (col. 5+7+10) in lakhs
			Area in lakh ha.	Value in Ra. lakhs	Nos.	Value in Ra. lakhs				
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	1 30	1 47	0 21	11 17	2 73	27 53	2 71	4	223 77	262 53
Assam	6 89	12 16	0 61	1031 72	53837	201 10	1037	63	0 54	1284 36
Gujarat	0 43	24 89	0 43	126 00	61301	393 70	30944	96	1063 00	1582 70
Jammu & Kashmir	N.R.		0 25	N.R.	410	N.R.	N.R.	23	N.R.	N.R.
Kerala	N.R.			N.R.	N.R.			20	N.R.	N.R.
Maharashtra	0 20	0 77	0 03	6 71	11814	72 83	7968	35	74 71	154 25
Manipur	0 18	0 20	0 18	530 00	4000	72 00	2	1	7 00	609 00
Punjab	N.R.			N.R.	N.R.			30	9	N.R.
Tirupura	0 41	2 00	0 19	187 00	5715	12 41	595	6	166 03	355 84
West Bengal	0 07	0 01	N.R.	0 62	460	1 24	N.R.	N.R.	2 09	4 95
TOTAL	9 49	41 50	1 98	1944 22	1402 96	781 27	43599	254	1528 14	4395 69

N.R.—Not reported

12.07 hrs

PRESIDENT'S PENSION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the President's Pension Act, 1951.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the President's Pension Act, 1951."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I introduce† the Bill.

12.09 hrs.

MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill even at the introduction stage. MISA after numerous amendments during 1975-76 became so draconian that it was admitted by the Attorney General himself that there was no remedy against mala fide detention

and hence we thought whenever Government wants to extend life of this draconian Act it must make a review in Parliament of how it has been used or misused and how the bureaucracy is implementing and whether the experience justified some safeguards for innocent persons. The present amending Bill which the hon. Minister, Shri Brahmananda Reddy has introduced is not accompanied by any such objective review or assurance by the Government. We can appreciate that powers of detention may be necessitated by special circumstances so that anti-national, anti-social, communal and pro-imperialist forces are prevented from subverting democracy or carrying out de-stabilisation plots. But, Sir, we can never support the misuse of MISA. I give certain instances to show as to how MISA was misused or is being misused by bureaucracy which has been invested with unprecedented powers. We are opposing the introduction of this Bill because we find MISA is being grossly misused against those very forces which have been consistently fighting the rightists and reactionaries and also which have persistently supported the 20-point programme. You are aware, Sir, during that time when the self-styled Lok Nayak led the right reactionary forces in Bihar it was our comrade who had fought back to the wall and ultimately defeated and made the sinister plans of these forces abortive. And what is the position today! More than two dozen of our activists who pledged their support to the Emergency and 20-point programme are behind the bars and have been arrested under MISA in Bihar itself. I am not talking of those who are detained under DIR. They are more than one thousand. Sir, the All India Defence Employees Federation of which I am the President supported the 20-point programme and the Emergency. They stood like one

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 10.8.76.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

(Shri S M Banerjee)

man during the external aggression. What is the outcome of that! Our four employees in Ambarnath Machine Tool Factory and Ordnance Factory are detained under MISA and seven under DIR. Two employees of Ordnance factory, Katni, Madhya Pradesh who are the Union representatives have been detained under MISA. Then in the factory at Avadi, the General Secretary of our Union has been detained. In Heavy Vehicle Factory where Vijayanta Tank was produced and where the workers were congratulated even by the Prime Minister and Defence Chief our three employees who are the best artisans have been detained under MISA. In Kanpur the General Secretary of the Karamchari Sangh in the IIT has been detained under MISA. Not only this, even in the Korba Mines and other places they are detained under MISA.

When we go to the Defence Ministry when we go to the DG of Ordnance Factories or other Ministries concerned, they tell us that there are reports of the local administration, of the local police. The police have misused MISA with the help of the bureaucrats in the country. They have used it not against the anti-national forces not against smugglers, hoarders and black-marketeers, but I am constrained to say they are using it against genuine trade union workers, against social workers and peasant leaders. It has been misused grossly by them.

So our opposition is based on this ground that the life of MISA is being sought to be extended not to punish and keep behind bars those who are responsible for creating chaos in the country or those who are responsible for hoarding, smuggling and other activities, but to use it against our own people, against the democratic forces who are fighting the sinister plans of Right reactionary forces.

I want to know this from the hon. Minister. I have given enough

instances. I have written letters and I say here in all sincerity with courage and conviction that all those employees, all those workers and representatives of trade unions and leaders who belong to our Red Flag unions are as honest as any honest man in this world. They have honestly tried to implement the 20-point programme, and the result is that they are behind bars. We are not afraid to go to jail. We know what jail means. Our Red Flag will fly and we shall always court arrest if MISA is misused.

I want to know from the hon. Minister what he has done when we pointed out these things. At the time MISA was being discussed here, Shri Indrajit Gupta and others had pointed out how this would be misused. This fear and apprehension in our minds was expressed by all our comrades and friends here. Then the hon. Minister said that it would not be misused. The PM gave several assurances that arbitrary action will not be allowed and it must be stopped. But the police is creating an atmosphere of terror. Do we want an atmosphere of terror in the country? What is being done now? After all, do we want to place so much power in the hands of the police? They go with blank signed warrants and arrest people indiscriminately. Do we want this to continue? If this is to continue, what is going to be the fate of this country? Any man with a purse will be left untouched. No police will arrest him. Corruption has increased; I can say with confidence that in the emergency as far as the police administration is concerned, it has increased.

AN HON MEMBER: That is true.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: This MISA was brought to do something to curb the activities of the Right reactionary forces, the hoarders, blackmarketeers and others, but unfortunately it is being used against us. So I want a solemn assurance from the hon.

Minister that those cases will be reviewed and those people will be released and this MISA will not be used indiscriminately. Those officers who have taken action in violation of the assurance given here should be punished. So I oppose this and request the hon. Minister to make a statement and give us an assurance that it will not be misused.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a plea for opposition. Do not circumvent the rules. If it is a genuine point of order, I can hear it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
I will not take unnecessary time. I want to bring to your notice and the notice of the hon. House that this Bill seeks to replace the Ordinance whereby the period of detention has been increased from 12 months to 24 months in respect of detention orders under s. 16A of the Act. Therefore, the question is about the period of detention. When the original Bill was being discussed the hon. Minister while introducing the Bill said: "as I have submitted yesterday, the maximum life of clause 16A is 12 months" That was the definite basis on which he asked for the support of the House

MR. SPEAKER: It is a matter of substance; it is not a point of order; you can raise this matter when the Bill comes up.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
That was a point on which a clear assurance was given; that was in January, and in April Mr. Mohsin while replying to the debate on the Defence of India (Amendment) Bill reiterated that the maximum period was one year. Without sticking to that assurance, they pass an Ordinance and face Parliament with a fait accompli; the House is not being treated fairly. The Supreme Court held.

MR. SPEAKER: You can speak all that when the Bill comes up. There is no point of order.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY:
With reference to allegations of misuse of MISA which were made by my friend Mr. Banerjee, I have said time and again during discussions in this House, that several precautions have been taken by the government to prevent possible misuse at lower levels. When such things are brought to our notice by hon. Members or others we go into the matter and ask the State governments the reasons why a person was detained and then we come to some conclusions. All possible precautions continue to be taken to prevent misuse... (Interruptions). So far as C.P.I. members are concerned, it is true that they had brought to our notice some cases; my friend Mr. Bhupesh Gupta had written to us and as I said it had been gone into. The State governments concerned had been consulted and I have also written back to Mr. Bhupesh Gupta. Therefore, I submit that if it is said that some indiscriminate detentions have been made I do not want to. (An Hon. Member contradicts) I cannot agree to that. At the same time, I can assure the hon. Member that I will go into the case again if some particular case is brought to our notice.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I have brought to your notice about what happened in Bihar.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY:
Why do you presume that we have kept quiet? We have consulted State governments and the State government feel differently.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I did not mention the case of CPI workers; I mentioned the case of workers in Ordnance factories; four or five of them. They had nothing to do with politics. They had been arrested at the instigation of somebody. Will you discuss those cases? It is due to the

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

prejudice of a particular officer; it has nothing to do with anti-national activities.

MR. SPEAKER: He says that the Vijayanta tank producer was also arrested.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: If Mr. Banerjee writes to me, certainly I shall go into that question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I will come to you.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I do not think so, but even now he can make a representation, and certainly I will go into it. The Bill is coming up for consideration tomorrow.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Tellicherry): Still, Anwar Ali Khan at Himachal Pradesh is in jail.

MR. SPEAKER: We will deal with it tomorrow.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971."

The Lok Sabha divided.

AYES

Division No 1] [13 31 hrs.

Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Arvind Netam, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Aziz Imam, Shri
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Berman, Shri R. N.
Bhargava, Shri Bhasheshwar Nath
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bheshmadev, Shri M.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chellachami, Shri A. M.
Chhuttan Lal, Shri
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharamraj Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dube, Shri J. P.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Hari Singh, Shri
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kavde, Shri B. R.
Khan, Shri I. H.
Kotok, Shri Liladhar
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lambodar Baliyar, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan Das
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Naik, Shri B. V.
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Palodkar, Shri Manikrao
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri R. S.

Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
 Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
 Patel, Shri Arvind M.
 Patil, Shri Anantao
 Patil, Shri Krishnarao
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patnaik, Shri J. B.
 Peje, Shri S. L.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Shri Patabhi Rama
 Raut, Shri Bhoja
 Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Rudra Pratap Singh, Dr.
 Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma Shri R. R.
 Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
 Shivnath Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Prof.
 Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.
 Sokhi, Sardar Swaran Singh
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar

Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tayyab Husain, Shri
 Tiwari, Shri R. G.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Vekaria, Shri
 Yadav, Shri D. P.

NOES

Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
 Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
 Das, Shri R. P.
 Deshpande, Shrimati Roza
 Dutta, Shri Biren
 Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
 Joarder, Shri Dinesh
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar
 Roy, Dr. Saradish
 Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
 Saha, Shri Gadadhar

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the division is: Ayes 103; Noes 19.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY:
 I introduce the Bill.

*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES:—

Sarvashri K. G. Deshmukh, Sheo Pujan Shastri and S. C. Samanta.

STATEMENT RE. MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY (AMEND- MENT) ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY). I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Maintenance of Internal Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1976

13 26 hrs

CONSERVATION OF FOREIGN EX- CHANGE AND PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING ACTIVITIES (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974

MR SPEAKER The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974"

The motion was adopted

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE. I introduce the Bill.

STATEMENT RE. CONSERVATION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING ACTIVITIES (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English

versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1976.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[Mr Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

MOTION RE NATIONAL POLICY FOR CHILDREN--Contd

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER We resume discussion on the National Policy on Children

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the recommendation on certain observations of the Board with regard to the policy on children of our country is, really speaking, a very good outcome and a very good exercise I have patiently heard the views and the policy as they were expressed by our hon Deputy Minister on the last day of the previous session I also congratulate him for his attitude towards the children But, I would like to point out a few things on this national policy on children, which is followed in other countries as well as in India

In India, perhaps, it is a known fact, both from the point of view of religion and that of ancient thinking, that the child is treated as God. Usually, it is a common phenomenon both in the villages and the cities. This symbolises our devotion to children It also indicates our expectations and our dreams about children.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated

could really appreciate that when we were under the British Rule, we could not evolve a suitable policy in relation to children with a view to improving their conditions. But we are now a free country. After taking office as the Prime Minister of free India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru never forgot to mention something about the children of India whenever he spoke—whether on the occasion of Republic Day, Independence Day or anything else. He had become such a favourite of the children that whenever the word 'Chacha' is used, it is understood that the reference is to Nehru Ji. Pandit Nehru was not only a dreamer or a philosopher. He thought that the country could have been built much more constructively, if the children had been given sufficient care and they had been made to feel that they were partners in all our work. This was also the thinking of Lenin in Soviet Russia. Immediately after the revolution, Lenin used to speak about children on all occasions—even in the Communist Party Congress—and say that they should be given due care. This resulted in the formation of the Young Pioneers' Group for children between the ages of 6 and 14, in Soviet Union and other socialist countries. In all the socialist countries, this group is recognized, engineered, financed and administered by the governments and given highest priority in the matter of development—after the youth.

Similar measures have been undertaken recently in Iraq also. While I was there recently I could see that they have adopted the same policy. The first priority is given to them by that country. In our country, many organisations do take care of the children. Voluntary organizations and the State Governments do provide them with many facilities. But nothing has been done at the national level in the manner in which Nehru Ji had dreamt or as Indira Ji dreams.

The recommendations are very nice. If we read them, they appear to be much more constructive than even the

Young Pioneer Group's programmes in the Soviet Union. But in actual practice, nothing has been done, because of lack of funds. If every body receiving a salary or paying income-tax, wealth-tax, gift tax or vehicle tax is requested to participate in the endeavour to raise resources for children, nobody will object. If the general masses pay 5 paise per individual per year, we can have a very sizeable budget and a very constructive and comprehensive policy—both at the Centre and in the States.

In my State, Tagore was another great man who dreamt of the well-being of the children and had composed almost half of his dramas, poems and folk tales for the children. We have the Tagore Children Group and the institution named after Abanindranath Tagore, known as the Abanindranath Mahal. The second one is possibly one of the largest child centres in India. It has already received a lot of appreciation and awards. But it is an organization depending on funds from a few people. We have many plans but we have no resources. So, we cannot do much.

When a child grows into a young man, he talks of sports and games. Look at the budget allocation for sports and games, which would help the development of the mental and physical potential of the youth of our country. It is a small amount, in comparison to what they spend in middle-eastern countries. In a country having 60 crores of people, i.e. the second largest population in the world, children and youth are not given any financial support by the government. There is no compulsory item of expenditure for the promotion of the moral and cultural talents of the children, in the national sphere. This work has to depend on some social organizations. I do not object to the participation of voluntary organisations. But I do feel that when a country proclaims itself to be a socialist country, or a country on its march towards socialism, the looking

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi]

after of the youth and children should be the basic pillar of the policy of the country.

What is the position in our country? The children are badly neglected. They do not know even their own parents. In the words of Panditji, when a child is born in this country, it should consider the country as its mother and the country should consider the children as their own. Do our children think of our country in that way now?

Today the looking after of children is done by Mother Theresa, or some sanyasi of some ashram or the father of a church, because they feel that that is the way to serve God. Sometimes we give them prizes, or we recommend their names to the UNO or other authorities for the award of Nobel or some other prize. But do you think that a country like ours should depend on Mother Theresa, the father of a church or the sanyasi of an ashram for the welfare of our children? The moment a child is born in a hospital in our country, should it not be the responsibility of the country, and particularly of the ruling party, under our Constitution and the rule of law as it obtains today?

Let us see some of the observations made here. The first one says that all children shall be covered by a comprehensive health programme. Only two weeks back I had been to the Sunderbans area of West Bengal to watch the progress of the 20-Point Economic Programme. You will be surprised to know that children of the age-group four to eight cry for a glass of milk (powdered milk, of course) when the van of the CARE, UNICEF or Red Cross go there once a week. It generally goes once a week in the winter months. Now it goes once in two months. The children of the age-group four to eight look at this milk, like some people look at gold or diamond, because this is the only time they get that milk. Their parents are

poor and they cannot afford to give their children milk. I have witnessed not less than 500 children of the fishermen community of this age-group waiting for their quota of milk when this van makes its appearance. When I made enquiries in that area I found that this is the only milk they got, and that too once in two months.

So far as the Health Centre is concerned, it cannot provide even simple medicines. I reported this both to the Chief Minister and the Health Minister. The BDOs say that they have no programme for the children. The SDO also says that they have no special programme for children except the distribution of biscuits and oranges on the Republic Day and the Independence Day. This is the situation.

While planning of family should be there, and in fact the control of population by family planning must be made compulsory in our country to create a situation in the country whereby we can overcome the genuine economic difficulties, at the same time, the existing children should be given adequate care through a policy of Government finance and support so that they can become useful citizens of our country of the future. If we neglect this aspect, it will result in the complete degeneration of the minds of the youth and children of this country.

To give the example of my own city of Calcutta, all the children who take birth in the footpath, by this time they are 10 to 12 years old, become pucca criminals or part-time criminals. Their parents cannot afford to look after them and so they are engaged in this type of activities. If you go to the Presidency Magistrate's Court on any Friday or Monday you will find a large number of children of this age group facing trial for one offence or another. They admit frankly that this is what is happening. And they are professional criminals within 15 to 17 years of age.

This is a peculiar problem which cannot be solved by people sitting in offices in Delhi or Calcutta. After the split in the Congress, at the session held in Bombay in 1970, the Congress Party took the first step about the children's welfare programme, and our beloved Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi also adopted many programmes for children in consultation with various State Governments. However, can these recommendations which have come to us become fruitful without the support of finance, without adequate support of the State Government?

In the International Women's Year a few million rupees might have been spent. Women should get much more, but the glory of the woman is her children, her dream is fulfilled through her children. What is the provision made for the children of the country? If the children are not taken care of, what is the use of giving priority to women? So, I appeal to the hon. Minister that apart from the recommendations and a general discussion in this House, if he takes this matter seriously, there should be a genuine policy year after year for the welfare of children with due financial support from the Planning Commission.

The Report also says:

"The State shall take steps to provide free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 for which a time-bound programme will be drawn up consistent with the availability of resources. Special efforts will be made to reduce the prevailing wastage and stagnation in schools, particularly in the case of girls and children of the weaker sections of society. The programme of informal education for pre-school children from such sections will also be taken up."

If you take Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore or Ahmedabad, there are three types of children going to schools. Firstly, the children of Government officials and private offi-

cials; secondly, the children of the middle class; thirdly the children of the weaker sections. The first group go to convent schools, the second group go to the general public schools, and the third to the corporation and municipal schools. Under the same blue sky, under the same tricolour of the national flag, under the same emblem of the Ashoka Chakra, under the same motto *satyam-eva jayate*, there are three types of schools. The last type has no roof; its capacity is 50 but admission is 200. In the middle public school, the capacity is 40 and students are 35, the arrangements are good. In the convent school, the capacity is 20 and the students are 20. It is a good, palatial building. At lunch time, the convent school children go to a luxurious canteen. The middle school children go to a kitchen. The children in the corporation and municipal schools go to the street, throw stones and come back. This is the pattern all over the country.

In Calcutta city, during my student agitation days I have seen boys throwing stones at trams and buses. You may not like it, but they are not the boys who take degrees and become officials, Secretary or Deputy Secretary, in the North or South Block. They consider that their education is over with the tenth standard at the most.

So, I feel that there is enough higher education now. Why should every boy go to M.Sc. even if he cannot pass? Better spend money on expanding primary and free primary education for the children. Treble the amount given for that purpose. At least let them feel that they are being taught and educated.

Now I will come to the last point. No child below the age of 14 years shall be permitted to be engaged in hazardous type of occupation and be made to undertake heavy work. If you go to the Haldia Port in Calcutta, you will find how the contractors are working there. It is not very far away from here. The Education Minister can send

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi]

his officials there. You go and see how the contractors are doing their work. The Hindustan Construction Company is doing its job there. Then the Tarapur Company is also doing its job there. I have myself seen it. For the last 9-11 years, they are constructing barrage of bricks. Who is preventing it? Nobody stops them. Nobody questions them. Nobody challenges them. As far as the labour is concerned, if they receive any injury, they are sent back home. Their names are not included in the register with the result that they are not considered as regular labourers. If any one of them dies, nobody cares about him.

I feel if these recommendations are real, then they should be implemented accordingly and financial support should be given for them. As far as the Government's approach towards the policy is concerned, let the country educate the children for building up future generation. Let the Government initiate a brigade called 'Chacha Nehru Pioneer Brigade'. Let the Government enrol rich and poor children at the age of 5 and call it Chacha Nehru Pioneer Brigade, as you have formed Chacha Nehru Centre. Let everybody feel that he is in a country where Nehru gave us thinking and lead and that his ideas were for the children. Slowly and gradually they will come up in their life. After that, let them go to the Chacha Nehru Centre and then come into the main stream of life.

*SHRI R. N. BARMAN (Balurghat): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, We are discussing the resolution on the National Policy for children. The subject matter of our discussion is such where we can set aside our political differences of ideologies and can put forth our individual views and if we can fully utilise the present opportunity then I would consider that we have not only

properly utilised this opportunity but have done something good for the betterment of our own children.

Children are the assets of the nation and if this natural asset is not utilised properly we cannot think of bettering the lot of our country. In fact while framing the Constitution this very feeling was uppermost in the minds of the makers of the Constitution. Through the provisions of the Chapter on Directive Principles, the Constitution has given solemn directions to the State Governments to initiate action and frame legislation for the welfare of the children of our country. Under Article 39 of the Constitution it has been said, "childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment." Again under sub-Section (E) of the same article it has been said, "the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not to enter avocation unsuited to their age or strength." In addition to these Article 45 of the Constitution provides for free primary education for our children. Apart from these the different State Governments have enacted legislation from time to time for the betterment of child's health and also their all round development. Perhaps, it would be quite relevant in this context to examine how far we have succeeded in achieving the laudable objectives of the Constitution and also the enactments made by the State Governments.

I have no hesitation in my mind to say and acknowledge that we have not been able to do as much for our children as is due to them. The country has no doubt progressed in many spheres during the last 20 years but the progress could have been many times more if only our children were better cared for and they were given the attention and opportunity as their counterparts do get in other countries. The UNICEF has conducted a survey and they have stated that 17 per cent of

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

the children are born premature, the rate of infant mortality is quite severe between the age group of 6-24 months, 65 per cent of the toddlers suffer from malnutrition and little over 4 crores of children are exposed to the possibility of polio attack. It is true that because of development in medical science we in India have succeeded in lowering the death rate but we are not yet in a position to say that those who survive finally enjoy good health or get nourishing food. While discussing the question of child health, the lacuna that comes immediately to our notice is that there is no one single department which is responsible for this important task. As a result, the coordination between the different departments responsible remain very slack and the plans for child welfare are pursued haltingly and in an ineffective manner. A Workshop discussion of the Integrated Child Development Schemes was held in Delhi in the month of April. It was stated during the course of discussion that 3/4th of the programmes of the schemes pertain to health and malnutrition but the schemes were being directed by the Social Welfare Department. As a result of this the schemes are not implemented properly and I would request the hon. Minister to kindly ensure better coordination between all those departments, who are responsible for the implementation of child welfare schemes.

Now, let us take up education. I have already stated that the Constitution provides for free primary education for our children and some useful work has no doubt been done in States also. But the whole scheme suffers from the snag that there is no legal compulsion to send children to schools. As a result of this two types of difficulties have arisen. Firstly, all children of school going age are not actually going to schools and the number of those who are not going to school is indeed considerable. The second difficulty is that even when they go to school they do not pursue their studies beyond

fourth or fifth standard. The number of drop outs is so colossal in our country that it virtually negates all the progress that we make in the sphere of education. A time has come when a bold decision and bold action is called for to deal with the problem. I would venture to make a suggestion in this connection. I would request the hon. Minister to consider whether a time has not come when all the State Governments should be requested to enact legislation to make it compulsory for all children to go to school and to pursue their studies upto certain standard. Unless this is done I am afraid we may not be able to make any headway in this sphere.

It is perhaps equally important to mention a few words about the scheme for mid-day meals. In Delhi, parents drawing a salary of Rs 350/- can have the benefit of mid-day meals for their children. Similar schemes have been introduced in different States also. But the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development conducted a survey in March 1976 about this scheme and they found that the food meant for the children is consumed by elderly people and proper accounts are not maintained for the food that is purchased and distributed among the children. Can there be anything more shameful than such a situation where milk and loaf meant for children are stolen and consumed by elders. But what happened to the above observations of the survey? We are yet to know the action taken by the Government against the culprits and I shall be grateful if the hon. Minister during the course of his reply makes a mention about it.

Sports naturally comes next in the list. I would not like to increase our agony by mentioning about our achievements in Montreal. But surely we have to find out why we are failing so miserably. The simple reason that strikes to our mind is that sports do not occupy any position in our acade-

[Shri R. N. Barman]

mic curricular. In cities a primary school is housed in a 3-4 room house. There is no play ground for the students. Even there are higher secondary schools which have no play grounds of their own. You can well imagine Sir, what a child can learn of sports within the four walls of a school. It is my submission in this connection that in future whenever primary or higher secondary schools are set up it must be ensured that they do have a play ground and in fact it should be made compulsory before schools are set up.

Let us now have a look round the hospital. What do we find? The children's ward is the most neglected among other wards, so much so that even adequate provisions are not made or precautions are not taken to save the new born babies from infectious diseases. During the last one month in the Safdarjung Hospital of Delhi more than hundred babies died of some infectious diseases. The tragedy of the matter is that no concern was expressed from any quarter. No one said anything about it. Contrasting to this when birds were killed while being carried in the Air India plane there was a world wide commotion and finally the Air India took a decision not to export birds. I am referring to these incidents only to show that we do not pay adequate attention to our children as they deserve it.

I would like to say a few words about the Child Act. The Act needs amendment. Incidentally I may mention that Bihar, Orissa, Meghalay, Nagaland and Tripura are yet to pass this Act. In this Act it has been stated that the delinquents will be taken care of by the Children's Court while the pre-delinquents will be dealt with by the Child Welfare Board. I personally feel that there is a very thin line that separates a delinquent from the pre-delinquent and there should be only one organisation which can take care of such children.

I am glad to know that the Government of India have signed a package plan with the UNICEF for child development programmes. I shall be grateful if the hon. Minister can find some time while he answers the debate to mention about the details of the plan that are being initiated under this plan.

I would also like to mention a few words about the family planning programme. There cannot be two opinions that for the economic prosperity of our country the population of the country has to be controlled and to this end propagation of the family planning programme is a must. It is equally heartening to note that some firm measures have been taken in this regard and there is a lot of awareness about the desirability of limiting the family in the urban areas. But unfortunately in the rural areas the work is not as satisfactory as it should be. It is a common knowledge to all that despite legislation child labour is prevalent in the rural areas. In the tea gardens, to take an example, a child labour is paid Rs. 1.65 per day and they collect as much leaf as the women workers who are considered to be the best in the trade. As a result, the tea garden owners also like to employ child workers because they gain financially. But this has got a serious financial implication. As long as the rural folk have to depend on the earnings of their children, they would not be able to appreciate the values of the family planning programmes and their participation would not be spontaneous. Therefore, in order to make the family planning programmes successful in the rural areas we have to increase the income of the adult working members of the family so that they can meet the requirements of the family without having to depend upon the earnings of their children. Minimum wages have been fixed for the farm labour but this is not being implemented and unless this is done I am afraid the work of family planning in the rural

areas will not make adequate progress. I am sure the hon. Minister would like to have this issue straightened out with his colleagues in the Cabinet.

In the end I would congratulate the hon. Minister for introducing this resolution and I sincerely wish that he may be successful in bringing about improvement in the implementation of child welfare schemes and introduce many new ones for our future generations.

15 hrs.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Tellicherry): Sir, this Resolution on the National Policy for Children is a good Resolution. But I would like to draw the attention of this House to some of the very important facts relating to the life of children in our country because when I said that the Resolution is a good Resolution, it is good to the extent that it wishes very good things to happen in our country. But I doubt very much whether we are fully aware of the magnitude of the problem that we are called upon to tackle. I doubt it very much because this Resolution does not have that operative part. It is merely a question of the adoption of some more Resolutions but it requires also an enormous effort to amass resources for fighting the various problems that children are facing in our country today.

First of all, last year the population in our country was 615 million, of which 62 per cent were children and expectant and nursing mothers. If you work it out, it will come to 375 million. So, a Resolution of this kind is naturally dealing with this vast section which is more than nearly 62 per cent of the population, and the problems they are faced with.

My previous speaker pointed out that the problem of poverty is the

problem of children also. It is a fact that in our country nearly 50 per cent of the population is living below the poverty line—and I need not explain what the poverty line is and what the condition of people living below the poverty line is. But I fail to understand how, by adopting a Resolution of this kind, you are going to bring about big changes in the life of this vast number of people who are living below the poverty line and who have children with no means to support them.

Now, coming to certain specific problems which children are facing today, I would like to point out some of them. First comes the question of malnutrition. According to UNESCO's statistics, as many as 18 per cent of the children suffered from grade III malnutrition, that is, weight deficit is 40 per cent or more. As high as 10 to 15 per cent of the children suffering from acute malnutrition did not survive. 17 per cent of the births in India were premature, wrought by malnutrition.

So, that is the situation in regard to malnutrition and if you are to tackle even that single problem, crores and crores of rupees will have to be found by the Government. I don't know how the Government is going to do it.

Now, there are certain other problems which are also problems very acutely affecting children. One of them is that of juvenile delinquency. It is most tragic to find from the figures that of the 98,848 juvenile delinquents apprehended in 1970, as many as 11,405 belonged to the age group of seven to twelve. These, again, are U.N. statistics. Now, how does this happen? Our children are not born criminals, but the environment and circumstances under which they are living compel them to become criminals. So, we have to eliminate the environment. I do not find how that is going to happen.

[C. K. Chandrappan]

Then there are certain other things. Take the question of dacoity and robbery. Those involved in dacoity, robbery, house-breaking and theft numbered 18,407 while 34,447 children were apprehended under Gambling Act. It is something like one lakh children in one year. This is another part of the picture.

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): How many from Kerala?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN. That will not give you any consolation. Try to think as an Indian first; face the problem as an Indian.

Coming to the problem of literacy, I would like to point out certain things. Where do we stand today? For Mr. Daga's information, I may say that the percentage of illiteracy in Kerala, which is supposed to be a highly literate State, is 33 per cent and in the State, from which the hon. Minister comes, Uttar Pradesh, the percentage of literacy is less than that of illiteracy in Kerala, that is, 32 per cent. Again compare the figures of these two States in respect of infant mortality. In Kerala it is 55 per thousand and in U.P. it is 162 per thousand. This shows the concentration of poverty and lack of nutrition, health facilities, etc. That breeds a situation from which no Resolution can help us. I have no contempt for Resolutions. I would like to draw the attention of this House to the Constitution which was adopted by the Constituent Assembly. There itself, the promise was made that children upto the age of 14 would be given free and compulsory education. A quarter of a century has passed, and where do we stand today? I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten us on that. The figure of illiterates in this country today, if you take in absolute terms, is bigger than the total population of the entire India in 1951. If I am mistaken, he may correct me. Such is the magni-

tude of the problem that we are facing. There are many interesting figures one could give. But I do not think it is necessary to give any more figures and facts about it. Our approach to the problem is different from the approach that you are taking in this Resolution. We do not think that the problems of children, their neglect, their poor living conditions, their being exploited by people, are completely unrelated to the social realities that we are facing today. If the system of society is capitalism—capitalist society, by whatever name you may call that society—it is bound to exploit every section of that society for making more and more profits. That is the law of social development. In the society, this cannot be different. This being the reality, the exploitation of children, the poor living conditions of children, illiteracy and all these problems will continue to exist in our society as long as we continue our journey in the path of capitalist development. You may ask me whether we should not do anything before capitalism is done away with. I am not of that type, I am not a person who will take that attitude. There can be many more positive steps Government can take. For example, if the Education and Social Welfare Ministry had enough money, they could have done a better job than what they have done today. I hope, the Minister will not disagree with me, when I say that our Government is not considering the problem of education and the problem of children with that seriousness with which it should have been considered, otherwise you would not have seen the strange spectacle of the allotment for Education in the 5th Plan being slashed down to an absolute minimum with which you will not be able to make both ends meet.

Now my friend, Shri Bhaura, has reminded me about the sports. In Olympics in Montreal, we have seen suffered.

the strange debacle that India has suffered. ..

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS
MUNSI: That was expected.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: It does not bring credit to our country. We have seen the other side also. As Shri Das Munsi was mentioning, the socialist world—if you take them as a world—have fared extremely well. A small country like GDR with 17 million population, less than that of Kerala, have bagged gold medals and medals of all varieties from the Olympics in Montreal. It was not just accidental that a country suddenly appeared in the scene and won so many medals. If you know, what they have been doing after the Second World War, in that part of Germany, you will understand how they could achieve these victories. They have a programme, "Sports for Millions". I am not taking this opportunity to explain that programme. There if the children at the formative stage show a talent in sports, their responsibility for training is taken by the State. The State trains them, the State spends money on them and looks after them and feeds them properly and puts them in international competitions. That is how they have won so many medals. But what happens here. In the process of finding out sports talents, there are group rivalries and all that and after you have found somebody, you will not be able to spend money for the training etc. because of the meagre amount that has been allotted for sports. To have a generation of people, purposeful, daring and bold enough, to face the challenges which are being posed by the time, and bold enough to take the responsibility the country wants them to take, it is necessary that you have to train your children in every aspect with a deeper conviction, a political conviction.

This is not only true in the sphere of sports; what is happening in the sphere of education? I need not go into a long speech about it, but my feeling is that our education system even today in spite of all the reforms that you have made is not a system which will meet the requirements of a modern developing country. In its contents, it is outmoded; sometimes its contents are poisonous and which go against all the declared national goals. In several parts of the country, you can see virus growth, cancerous growth, which you have to remove by an operation and save the education so that we will have a healthy education system which will create a new generation.

Last point and I have finished. We are discussing children, we are discussing about the well-being of children. Here I should mention family planning also. Some people think that family planning is the solution, a panacea for everything ..

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS
MUNSI: How many children do you have?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: No such questions please.

Sir, it is good to have a planned family. That is one thing, but it is dangerous to impose family planning on unwilling people. It is good and I do not think anybody will say, 'You allow them to produce as many children as they like'. But if the Government is going to take a policy decision by which you will compulsorily impose family planning on unwilling population. I do not think that will bring about a healthy result in the country.

With these words, I support this resolution. Though it does not have an operative part, I wish that the Government will come forward to-day or tomorrow with a definite idea as to how they are going to get money,—I am not going to that part. The monopolists, the rich vested interests who

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

are amassing money, who are keeping that money for getting more profit and for doing black marketing—they are the enemies of children. Those enemies should be fought. If you adopt that policy, this resolution will have a great impact.

engaged in any other hazardous employment."

हमारे माइन्स का जो एरिया है, आप वहां जाकर देखिये कि 10, 10 और 12, 12 साल के बच्चों को भी वहां काम पर लगाते हैं। ऐसा-ऐसा काम उनसे करवाते हैं और काफ़ी करवाते हैं जिससे शुरु में ही उनकी सेहत खराब हो जाती है। यह चीज हम लोगों के सामने ला देने से तो होगी ही, लेकिन 10 साल की बात होने पर भी यह इतनी देरी होने की क्या वजह है? अब तक जो देर हो गई है, वह आगे नहीं होनी चाहिये।

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह लोखी (जमशेदपुर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं इस रैज्यूलेशन का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ और इसके साथ-साथ कुछ सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूँ।

यह रैज्यूलेशन 22 अगस्त, 1974 को अडाप्ट किया गया और अब 2 साल के बाद यहाँ पास करने के लिये आया है। कांस्टिट्यूशन आफ इंडिया के आर्टिकल 45 में लिखा है कि —

"The State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years."

इसमें लिखा है कि इन कांस्टिट्यूशन के लागू होने के 10 साल के अन्दर अन्दर सरकार 14 साल तक के बच्चों के लिये फ्री एजुकेशन देने की व्यवस्था करेगी, लेकिन यह बात यह कि आज तक बालकों के लिये आप लोगों ने इस बारे में क्या किया है। मुझे जहाँ तक पता है, बिहार में अभी तक इसका नामोनिशान भी नहीं है। श्री डी० पी० यादव, जो बिहार से आते हैं, जो इस रैज्यूलेशन को लाये हैं, उन्हें पता है कि बिहार के स्कूलों की क्या हालत है, किस कदर बुरा हालत में बच्चे वहाँ पढ़ते हैं।

उसके बाद कांस्टिट्यूशन के आर्टिकल 24 में यह लिखा है :—

"No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or

आप होटलों में जाइये और देखिये। दिल्ली के अगल-बगल के शहरों में 8, 10 साल के बच्चे होटलों में दर्तन मांजते हैं उनका एजुकेशन की किसी को फिक्र नहीं है। सभी इसे देखते हैं, लेकिन कोई ध्यान नहीं देता है। इस तरह की बच्चों की हालत है। बच्चे ही जड़ होते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के भविष्य की जड़ बच्चे ही हैं, आज हम जो यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं, बच्चों से ही बड़े होकर आये हैं। अगर बच्चों की ही तंदरस्ती ठीक नहीं होगी तो वह अगे बढ़कर क्या काम करेंगे ?

रैज्यूलेशन के पहले पैराग्राफ में लिखा है कि बच्चे हमारे बहुत इमपोर्टेंट ऐजेंट हैं, उनको रोबस्ट फिटिजेंट, फिजिकली फिट, मेंटली एलर्ट और सारेकी हेल्दी होना चाहिए और उनके डेवेलपमेंट के लिए ईक्वल अपॉर्चुनिटीज होनी चाहिए, और यह भी कि इन ईक्वेलिटी का रेड्यून करना और सोशल जस्टिस को एंशोर करना गवर्निंग का एम है। लेकिन हम कहीं भी नहीं देख रहे हैं कि इस तरफ काम हो रहा हो।

आज स्कूलों की क्या हालत है? गर्बों के बच्चे अडिगरी स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं, जब कि अमीरों के बच्चे पब्लिक स्कूलों या कान्वेंट

स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं। चूंकि गरीबों के बच्चों की पढ़ाई शुरू से ही कमजोर रहती है और उनका वातावरण दूषित होता है, इस लिए किसी सवित के लिए काम्प्रींटेडिंग में वे पोंछे रह जाते हैं। यह हम लोगों की ज़म्मेदारी है कि हम अपने बच्चों की हालत को बेहतर बनाने के लिए काम करें।

लेकिन रिफ़ रेजोल्यूशन पास करने से क्या फायदा होगा? इस का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कौन करेगा? इम्प्लीमेंटेशन का काम स्टेट्स के सुर्द कर दिया गया है और स्टेट्स कहती हैं कि उन के पास पैसा नहीं है। पैसे के मामले में बिहार की बहुत बुरी हालत है। अगर यह काम स्टेट्स को करना है, तो उन को पैसा देना चाहिए।

आज स्कूलों की बहुत बुरी हालत है। इस बात की ज़रूरत है कि पूरे एजुकेशनल सिस्टम को रीफ़ॉर्म किया जाये। सारे देश में सैकड़ स्कूलों और रेलवे स्कूलों जैसे स्कूल कायम किये जायें। म्यूनिसिपल स्कूलों की हालत तो यह है कि वहां ब्लैकबोर्ड भी नहीं होता है, और अगर होता है, तो उस पर कुछ लिखना बड़ा मुश्किल होता है। इस रेजोल्यूशन के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन को देख-रेख करना सैट्रल गवर्नमेंट का काम है।

जमशेदपुर, ठाटा नागपुर और सिंहभूम जैसे आदिवासी इलाकों में स्कूलों में आदिवातियों और हरिजनों का नाम तक नहीं है। अगर वहां निशतरी स्कूल न हों, तो वहां कोई भी बच्चा पढ़-लिख न सके। वहां निशतरी स्कूलों के जरिये ही आदिवातियों की शिक्षा मिल रही है।

मेरे दोस्तों ने कहा है कि मान्द्रियल में क्या हुआ। अगर हमारे बच्चों की सेहत का शुरू से ही खयाल रखा जाये, तो वे बड़े होकर स्पोर्ट्स में दूसरे देशों का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं। मंत्री महोदय जी० डा० आर०

में गये हैं। मैं ने भी फ़िक्चरों में देखा है कि वहां शुरू से ही बच्चों को पढ़ाई, खिलाने और ट्रेनिंग का तरीका क्या होता है और उन को सेहत का किस तरह ध्यान रखा जाता है। आस्ट्रेलिया ने हम से ही हाकी सीखी है और वही हम को मार कर चना गया है। पटिशला में नेताजी सुभाष नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट आफ़ स्पोर्ट्स में बाहर के लोग आ कर सीखते हैं। लेकिन वे हम से सीख कर हम को ही हरा देते हैं। यह बहुत शर्म की बात है कि हाकी में भी हमारी हैसियत कुछ नहीं रही है, जब कि किसी वक़्त हिन्दुस्तान हाकी में सब से आगे था।

श्री चन्द्रपन ने कहा है कि आलिम्पिक्स में सिफ़ारिशों आदमा भेजे जाते हैं। इस बात को चैक करना चाहिए और इस तरह के सिफ़ारिशों आदमा नहीं भेजने चाहिए। हमारे यहां अच्छे खेलने वाले हैं और उन को मोका देना चाहिए। पिछले दिनों हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में एक कार्टून निकाला था, जिस में जो० डा० आर० से यह पूछते हुए दिखाया गया कि वे अपने लोगों को क्या खिलाते हैं। इस रेजोल्यूशन पर अमल करना बहुत ज़रूरी है।

पैराग्राफ़ 3(iv) में कहा गया है :

"The State shall take steps to provide free and compulsory education for all children upto the age of 14 for which a time bound programme will be drawn up consistent with the availability of the resources."

रीसर्चिज की बात कह कर ब्रेक लगा दी गई है। कहा जायेगा कि रीसर्चिज नहीं हैं और ब्रेक लग जायेगा। इससे इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में रोकवट आयेगी। रीसर्चिज की बात में बड़ा स्कोप है। कह दिया जायेगा कि पैसा नहीं है।

[सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सीबी]

आप यह रिपोर्टें वाली लाइन हटा दीजिए। आप उन को पैसा दीजिए और उन से कहिए कि वे करें। किसी चीज की कमी है हिन्दुस्तान में? किस रिपोर्ट की कमी है? आप कार्य बंदूट बना कर ऊपर भेज सकते हैं और दूसरे काम कर सकते हैं और इसके लिए रिपोर्टें नहीं हैं? अब अफसर कह देगा कि क्या करे रिपोर्टें नहीं हैं...

एक माननीय सदस्य विदाउट रिपोर्टें एक प्लान बना दें।

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सीबी जो भी मर्जी हो वह करे। देखिए हर एक को अपनी राय रखने का हक है। कोई न कोई राय पसंद आ ही जायगी। अगर दुकानदार हम चीजे दिखाता है तो दाँ उस में से पसंद आ ही जायेगी।

दूसरी बात मैं कहूँगा कि जो सोसली हैडीकैम्प चिलड्रेन हैं उन के लिए होस्टल बनारह बनाइए और उन को ठीक तरह से रखने का इनजाम कजिए। उन का ठीक तरह से बन्दोबस्त कीजिए। जो नेग्लेक्ट करे क्वैल्टी का आफेंस करे उस को आप कमिन्वेबल आफेंस बना दीजिए।

आखीर में मैं कहूँगा कि यह एक रिपोर्टें आठ साल पहले 19 अक्टूबर 1968 को पेज की गई थी—
Report of the committee for the preparation of programmes for Children इस का मैं ने पढ़ा है। इस में जा सजेशन और रेकमेंडेशन हैं इस को पूरी तरह लागू कीजिए। 220 पेज की रिपोर्टें हैं। इनमें बहुत अच्छी बातें लिखी हुई हैं। इस रिपोर्ट को पूरी तरह लागू कीजिए।

इन बच्चों के साथ में इन का सम्बन्ध करता हूँ। बच्चे मुक्त के एतेद्न हैं। इन के ऊपर आप ध्यान दीजिए। जो बच्चे

पैदा होने वाले हैं उन की भावनाओं पर ध्यान दें, जो पैदा हो चुके हैं उन का तो ध्यान कीजिए।

श्री मूल बच्चे बच्चों (पानी) : 23 सितम्बर, 1975 को 'ज्ञान भवन' में भारत की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने एक बात कही थी कि स.राज की नींव उस के बच्चे होते हैं और भारत का भविष्य बच्चों में है। लेकिन आज प्लैटफार्म पर, सड़कों पर, रेलवे स्टेजों पर जहाँ भी जाइए छूटे-ओटे बच्चे टिन के कटरे लेकर भीख मागते दिखाई देते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के भारी भविष्य का दृश्य सड़कों पर जगह-जगह आप देख लीजिए। जो आप के टूरिस्ट सेंटर्स हैं वहाँ पर छूटे-ओटे बच्चे हाथ फैलते दिखाई पड़ते हैं। भारत भागने वालों का सच्चा देश में बढ़ती जा रहा है। यह बात आप साथ लीजिए। संकल्प लाता आमान है। 1974 में संकल्प हुआ, 68 में हुआ, यह संकल्प और पास कर लीजिए। संकल्प पास करना तो आमान है। आप ने 14 सूची बनाया है और चार पांच सूच उस में जोड़ दीजिए। अगर इन बच्चों के साथ यह खिलवाड़ क्या किया जाता है? ये पदबलित, गिरे हुए, टूटे हुए लड़के इन की क्या हालत है? फिर दस लाख हजार बच्चे यहाँ पैदा हो जाते हैं, बिकलांग पैदा हो जाते हैं। लेकिन उन की जिम्मेदारी किस को है? सवाल यह नहीं है कि सरकार क्या करती है? सवाल यह है कि समाज क्या करता है? समाज का सब क्या है। सारा समाज उन को किस रूप में देखना चाहता है? इन बच्चों के बावत देश के अन्दर शिक्षा शास्त्रियों ने और समाज शास्त्रियों ने बहुत अच्छी बातें सोचीं। स्वेन साहब भी बड़े अच्छे शिक्षा शास्त्री हैं। समाज शास्त्री और शिक्षा शास्त्री इन बात को सोचें कि समाज की जड़ बच्चे हैं और अगर शिक्षा कल्याण की तरफ इतन नहीं धिया गया तो आने वाले समय में हमारी समस्याएँ बनी रहेंगी। ये समस्याएँ कम नहीं होंगी।

15.30 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SETHI in the Chair]

ब्रिष्म की वारत, भाग साचते हैं तो मूक ये दो तीन लेख देखने का मिले जिन को पढ़ कर मुझे बहुत खुश हुआ कि किस तरह से बच्चों से भीख मंगवाते हैं ?

मध्य प्रदेश और पंजाब में भीख मागना कानूनन बन्द कर दिया गया लेकिन आज भी पेशेवर लोग बच्चों के हाथ धोखाड़ कर उन को अपने कब्जे में कर लेते हैं और उन से भीख मंगवाते हैं। मैं डी० रो० यादव साहब का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

“समाज कल्याण” पत्रिका में इस प्रकार से वर्णन किया गया है

“शहरों के प्लेटफॉर्म, स्टेशन, मिनेमाषरों के घास-घास के खेद, मड़कों के चौराहे, टैक्सी-डन स्टैंड और जलपानगृह व प्रौद्योगिक बाल मिछारियों की रोजी रोटी के आधार पर धधके के केन्द्र बिन्दु होते हैं, जहाँ वे हाथ फैला कर आवाज में अपनी लुग-पुग दशा या फटेहाली दिखा रोजी का इन्तजाम करते हैं। गिराहों के असीम भीख मांगने को मजबूर बच्चे अपने पेट के लिए नहीं बल्कि अपने मरखकों के लिए भीख मांगते हैं, जो शाम को वापस में उनकी तलाशी लेते हैं। पेट दबा कर देखते हैं कहीं भीख में मिला पैसा से चाट या पकोड़ी जैसी चीज से पेट तो नहीं भरा”।

पेशेवर लोग बच्चों को खरीदते हैं, उनको विकलांग बनाते हैं, भीख मांगने का संघा निखाते हैं और जब वे शाम को भीख मांग कर आते हैं तो उनका पेट देखा जाता है कि बच्चों ने कहीं ज्यादा तो नहीं

खा लिया है, उनकी कमाई कम हो नहीं करी है। अगर उन्होंने ज्यादा खा लिया होता है तो उनकी पिटाई की जाती है।

हिन्दुस्तान में मेरे और आपके बच्चे पब्लिक स्कूल में पढ़ सकते हैं क्योंकि हमारे पास साधन हैं। हमारे साल्वे साहब और हमारे साठे साहब कार में चलते हैं ता बाजार में रास्ते पर हमारा बच्चे साठे हुए मिलते हैं लेकिन क्या साल्वे साहब और हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी राम्मे में रुकते हैं इन बात को देखने के लिए कि गरीब बच्चे यहाँ पर क्यों सा रहे हैं। सवाल यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में लाखों बच्चे आज इस स्थिति में क्यों हैं। आज देश में अधिकतर परिवार आर्थिक दृष्टि से शक्तिशाली नहीं हैं कि वे अपने बच्चों को सम्हाल सकें। मैं कई बार कह चुका हूँ, सभी लोग कहते हैं कि शिक्षा में परिवर्तन किया जाये। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ “धर्मयुग” में निकला है, दर्दनाक फोटो निकली है कि बच्चों की क्या हालत होती है। यादवजी ने मायद पड़ा होगा कि बच्चे किस तरह से शराबी और जुआरी बनने हैं। किस तरह से वे कुत्तों के साथ ही सड़क पर सो जाते हैं। किम प्रकार से बच्चों का अपहरण किया जाता है—इन सारी बातों का वर्णन हमें दिया हुआ है। सरकार कम से कम एक काम तो सक्ती के साथ करे कि हम बच्चों को भिक्षावृत्ति के लिए एलाऊ नहीं करेंगे, बच्चे कहीं भी भीख मांगने नहीं जायेंगे। मध्य प्रदेश ने और पंजाब ने इसको बन्द कर दिया है लेकिन सवाल यह है कि आज भी करोड़ों बच्चे इसके फिकार हो रहे हैं। सबसे बड़ी बात तो यह है कि बच्चों की शिक्षा कौन मिलती है।

बच्चों की एज्युकेशन के बारे में मेरा बिल्कुल खलम दृष्टिकोण है। छोटी पाठ-शालाओं में ऐसे टीचर्स भेजे हैं जिनको नहीं

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

भी नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। इस प्रकार के वहाँ पर शिक्षा होते हैं। ज्यादा तनखे हैं और सबसे अच्छे टीचर्स मर्सरी और प्राइमरी पाठशालाओं में होते चाहियें। एक ही किताब "चिल्ड्रेन्स राइट्स" निकाली है जिसको और मैं अपना ध्यान दिखाना चाहता हूँ :

".....the most highly skilled and highly paid teachers should teach the lower classes, which should be smaller than those at the top of the school."

राजनीतिज्ञों में एक बहुत बड़ी बात होती है। एक 15 प्वाइंट का प्रोग्राम बना दिया है, कोई और कमो रह गई हो तो उसको भी जोड़ दीजिए। लेकिन आज पंचायतों और नगरपालिकाओं में स्कूलों की हालत क्या है? जिन टीचर्स का कोई चरित्र नहीं है वे वहाँ पर बैठ कर बच्चों के साथ खिलवाड़ करते हैं। वे बच्चों के साथ खिलवाड़ करते हैं, यहाँ बच्चे भारत के भावी नागरिक हैं। आज श्रीविन्द नेतृत्व साहब भी क्या सोच रहे होंगे—खेल जगत में क्या हालत हुई, ओजस्विक जगत में बिल्कुल डूब गये। शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में शायद उन्होंने कहा है —

"Of course, we talk like politicians when we talk about system, influences, objectives or organisations as though we were talking about education. Education takes place in concrete situations with particular people and things. A school filled to the roof with educational materials and equipment and staffed with highly trained and qualified teachers will be an educational monstrosity if the staff are not loving, sexually mature and healthy adults, convinced from their own experience that children are born with all the impulses necessary for their full growth as human beings."

बच्चों के बारे में एक जगह पर टैंगोर ने कहा था—मेरे विचारों का स्कूल क्या होना चाहिये—जहाँ घर और मन्दिर का एकीकरण हो और उनकी शिक्षा प्रार्थनाभय जीवन का अंग हो। नूरुलहसन साहब, चाहे घर-घर जाकर आपको भीख मांगनी पड़े कुछ और करना पड़े, लेकिन मेहरबानी करके बच्चों के साथ अच्छे शिक्षक मुहम्मद कीजिये। पंचायतों और नगरपालिकाओं में राटन-टीचर्स बच्चों के साथ लगाये जाते हैं, सच्चे शिक्षक के लिये वहाँ कोई स्थान नहीं है। शिक्षक कौन बन सकता है? शिक्षक वह बन सकता है जो रोज पढ़ता हो, जिनके पास पहनने को कपड़े नहीं हैं उनको शिक्षक रख दिया है और आप वहाँ जाते हैं—पेट्रमान बन कर, उन स्कूलों का उद्घाटन करने के लिये। इन स्कूलों के अन्दर आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन आना चाहिये। इसीलिये श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने कहा है—ऐसा नहो कि ये टाकिंग सेंटर हो जाय क्योंकि बातें करने के स्कूल आज बहुत खुल गये हैं। शिक्षक-पोलिटिशियन्स तो आज बातें करने में आसमान के तारे तोड़ते हैं, वे नहीं चाहते कि इस काम में कहीं कमी रह जाय।

"I have only said all these things so that this Board does not follow the routine pattern as most Boards do and as I started by saying becomes a mere talking shop."

श्री गंगा शरण सिंह ने भी एक रिपोर्ट दी थी—1968 में, जिसका जिक्र अभी सोखी साहब ने किया था—मैं पूछता हूँ—क्या उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हुआ। आप इस रेजोल्यूशन को लाये हैं—यह 1974 का है, लेकिन 1976 में आया है—कोई प्वाइन्ट इसमें नहीं छोड़ा है, इतना सक्षम नेशनल पालिसी का रेजोल्यूशन आया है, लेकिन मैं आपसे अर्ज करूँगा—शिक्षा के मामले में मेहरबानी करके, खास कर छोटे बच्चों की

शिक्षा के मायले में—पूरा परिवर्तन कर दीजिये।

तीसरी बात—बच्चों के लिये अच्छा साहित्य निकालना चाहिये, उनके लिये अच्छी किताबें बनाना चाहिये। छोटे छोटे स्कूलों के लिये जो भी लिटरेचर निकले वह बहुत अच्छा हो, ज्यादा अच्छी फिल्में बनाई जायें और उन फिल्मों को गांवों में दिखाया जाय और वे फिल्में इतनी सरसबाली होनी चाहिये, जिस से उनके जीवन में परिवर्तन आ सके। लेकिन यहाँ एक बात बहुत जरूरी है—उन बच्चों की सबसे पहली पाठशाला तो उनका घरना घर है, उनके मा-बाप ही उनके सबसे पहले शिक्षक हैं। उन के घर के वातावरण का उन पर सबसे पहला प्रभाव पड़ता है। श्री ब्रह्मचर साहब बोल रहे थे—मैं नहीं समझता कि वे खुद अपने घर में अपने बच्चों पर कितना ध्यान देते होंगे। जब मा-बाप ही जनोनि में कूटते फिरे, तो फिर बच्चे भी बिना मंगलब के लोड बन आते हैं। इसलिए सब से पहली जिम्मेदारी तो मा-बाप पर आती है।

श्री सदेन्द्र कुमार पी० साहू (बेतुल)
वे भी नेता बन जायेंगे।

श्री मूल बहब साहब साहब साहब आपको ज्यादा है। मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि बच्चों के लिये सबसे पहली पाठशाला उनका घर है, इस को तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये। आपने इसमें वालंट्री प्रार्थनिकी का तरफ काफी ध्यान दिलाया है। बच्चों को एजुकेशन के लिये मैं एक बात आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ।

एक बहुत बड़ा कानून आप बनाने जा रहे हैं कि फामिलीवेलफेयर में एजुकेशन सेन्ट्रल सबजेक्ट हो। आज तो हालत यह है कि स्टेटों में 14 बोर्ड बने हुए हैं। उन्होंने साल में एक बार मीटिंग करती और अध्यक्षों में मीटिंग का सभापतित्व करते हुए श्री डी० पी० यादव का फोटो आ गया था फिर प्रो०

नूरुल हसन साहब ने हुंदगाव में कोई भाषण दिया, तो उसके बारे में अखबार में आ गया और हमारे माटे साहब का नाम भी अखबार में आ गया क्योंकि वे शिक्षा में इंटरेस्ट लेते हैं।

इसलिए, सभापति जी, मेरा एक सवाल है कि सकल्प करने की क्या बात है? सकल्प जब करना चाहिये जब आप दिल व दिमाग में उस पर काम कर सकें। आप ऐसा सकल्प मत कीजिए जिसको आप असली रूप में लागू न कर सकें। ऐसा करने तो अपने को छोड़ा देना है। काहे को आप सकल्प करते हैं? यह बात मेरे दिमाग में है, जो मैंने आपके सामने रखी है। मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि आप इसके अन्दर परिवर्तन कीजिये और बच्चों के वास्तव ऐसा कानून बनाइए कि बच्चों का भविष्य सुन्दर हो सके। अगर बच्चों का भविष्य सुन्दर होगा तो देश का भविष्य भी सुन्दर होगा। अगर बाग में पौधों को अच्छी खाद और पानी दिया जाएगा, तो वे फले-फूलेंगे और सुन्दर फूल उगाएंगे। इसी तरह से बच्चों का ठीक विकास होगा तो हमारा भविष्य भी सुन्दर होगा। इसलिए नूरुल हसन साहब और डी० पी० यादव साहब अपने समय में अच्छी खाद और पानी देंगे तो भविष्य में अच्छे फूल खिलेंगे और देश का भविष्य उज्ज्वल होगा।

इन शब्दों का साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia): Mr. Chairman, I support the purpose and objective of this Resolution. I think this question was first taken up by the Geneva conference in 1924 and then by the UNO in 1959. Our Government adopted this Resolution in 1974. The purpose is to fulfil the objective stated in the Resolution. You have already stated that the family should be a unit where the children can properly develop. This is the first basis where the family can maintain their children properly. It is intended to serve as

(Shri S. P. Bhattacharyya)

a 'pole-star'. But in our country after 27 years of independence, is it possible for all the families to maintain their children according to the needs of the development desired? That is the problem in our country where 80 per cent of the people live in villages and 20 per cent live in the towns. In towns, at least one-fourth of the population lives in busters or *Jhompri* or whatever it may be. In the village areas, only 10 per cent, maximum 20 per cent, of the families are well-to-do; they can anyhow manage. But nearly 70 per cent of the families are without land or with very little land and they cannot maintain their families. They have to depend on land-owners and money-lenders. This is the system which is still going on, after 27 years; the system is not only going on but is getting more and more entrenched. That is, most of the families cannot maintain their children and cannot get employment to earn their livelihood or make a living. For the children to grow happily and healthily into beautiful youth in our country, the basic need is to have a total change in the economic system of our country into real socialism. We learn that our government is going to add the word 'socialism' in the constitution. Real socialism means that the resources of the country, human and material, should be fully utilised for the development of all human beings of our country. That requires the abolition of landlordism, monopoly controls and annihilation of foreign control so that each family can lead a happy and real life. Today nearly a crore of educated young men cannot get jobs and this condition should change if in the future our children should develop into beautiful youth. Should the interests of a few landlords, a few monopolists, a few hoarders and profiteers get more importance than the millions of our people who are toiling? This question must be solved. Take for instance East Germany or North Korea or other socia-

list countries. Likewise we must change the basic conditions in our country so that the mothers and children grow healthily and happily and they get enough food and nursing and education and other facilities. In North Korea they are taking over the entire responsibility of upbringing children, their dress, their food, everything is taken care of. East German athletes are the second best, after the Soviet Union. That is because the East German people are giving the maximum attention to the young men and children in their country. There are no unemployed persons. They have confidence that the country can fulfil the objective that we are now considering here. If we are really serious about fulfilling that objective enshrined in this resolution, the basic conditions in our country should be changed, so that no family starves and no educated youth remains unemployed and thus create a condition whereby children are enabled to grow happily and healthily. Only a socialist country can do that. We see that in our country the education budget is curtailed because other things are considered more important. In socialist countries they give the maximum for education. Therefore, our whole system must be changed. If we do not want to cheat ourselves, we must sincerely try to bring about whatever change is required in the country so that the objectives contained in this resolution may be fulfilled. With these words, I support the resolution and ask for the real execution, so that the objectives may be fulfilled in reality in our country.

श्री राव सिंह बाई (इंदौर) : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने बच्चों की भलाई के लिए राष्ट्रीय नीति सम्बन्धी जो संकल्प प्रस्तुत किया है, उस पर हम बर्बाद कर रहे हैं। मैं निश्चय वास्ती नहीं हूँ। लेकिन फिर भी जो रोक्कना मैं देखता हूँ, उसको देखते हुए मुझे ऐसा लगता कि मैं भी अपने कुछ विचार व्यक्त करूँ। माननीय सदस्यों ने का का

बिचार सदन के सामने रखे हैं और सारी बस्तिष्क की कसरत इन बच्चों के ऊपर की है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें यह देखना चाहिये कि हमारी नीयत क्या है, क्या हमारी नीयत बच्चों का कल्याण करने की है या नहीं है? भूँकि हमारी कल्याणकारी नीयत है इसी वास्ते संविधान के अन्दर हमने बच्चों के विकास की, उनकी सुरक्षा की, उनकी तरक्की की, उनके शिक्षण की, सभी बातों की चर्चा की है, सभी बातों को उसमें स्थान दिया है। लेकिन देश की परिस्थिति ऐसी नहीं थी कि जो हम करना चाहते थे उसको कर सकते। इतने वर्षों के बाद और परिस्थितियों का ध्यान रखते हुए शिक्षा विभाग की ओर से जो संकल्प के ऊपर कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है वह बहुत अच्छा है, उत्तम है, पवित्र है और इसके लिये मैं विभाग को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार की जवाबदारी तो बच्चों के प्रति है ही लेकिन उसके साथ साथ समाज और माता-पिता की भी कुछ जवाबदारी होती है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि बच्चा पैदा कर उसे सरकार के भरोसे छोड़ दिया जाए। यह कोई अनायास नहीं है या कोई बाधा नहीं है जिसमें बच्चा पैदा किया और छोड़ दिया और सारी जिम्मेदारी सरकार पर डाल दी। माता-पिता की, समाज की भी कुछ जवाबदारी होती है। यह बहुत बड़ी बात है।

इस प्रस्ताव में बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य, उनके आहार, उनकी शिक्षा, उनके वेलफेयर के बारे में कहा गया है। अब इसमें दुनिया भर के समाजवाद और साम्यवाद की बातों को आप भुलेंगे तो यह ठीक नहीं है। ऐसा आप करेंगे तो मैं समझूंगा कि एक प्रकार से आप रास्ते में रोड़ा बटकाना चाहते हैं। हमारी भावनाएँ क्या हैं, हमारे बिचार क्या हैं, हम क्या करना चाहते हैं इसको आपको देखना चाहिये। आप कहें कि इसमें यह होना चाहिये, वह होना चाहिये यह ठीक नहीं है।

मैं कहूँगा कि इसकी मुकामत तो आप होने दें। एक व्यक्ति कितना सोचता है उसमें ज्यादा सरकार सोचती है। सरकार का सारा भस्तिष्क उस ओर लगा हुआ है। किस तरह से बच्चे सञ्चरित बनें, सरकार का सारा विभाग उधर लगा हुआ है। बालकों का आचरण अच्छा हो, वे सुसंस्कारी बनें तब देश का भविष्य उज्ज्वल हो यह सब सरकार के सामने है। बच्चे स्वस्थ, बुद्धिवाली और सञ्चरित हों यह उनकी भावना है, हम सब की भी यही है। लेकिन उसके लिए हमारे पास साधन क्या हैं, हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय क्या है? राष्ट्रीय आय में से किस किस में कितना कितना खर्च हम कर सकते हैं, इसका भी थोड़ा सा अध्ययन किया जाना चाहिये। इसके सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि राष्ट्र सच का भी प्रस्ताव है। सारा दायित्व उमने हम पर डाला है। बच्चों को पढ़ाना, बाल मन्दिरों में भेजना, शिक्षा देना, स्वास्थ्य पर ध्यान देना, उनका वेलफेयर करना, इतना ही काफी नहीं है।

सब से बड़ी बात तो शिक्षण की यह है कि बच्चों के बुरे संस्कार न बनें, उन पर बुरा असर न पड़े। बच्चों का आचरण सुधरे, वह सुस्कारी बनें इस पर ज्यादा ध्यान देना होगा, और इसके लिये मेरा कहना है कि जो आपका कार्यक्रम है उसकी सफलता के लिये आपको कुछ कानूनों का सहारा लेना होगा। जैसा डागा जी ने कहा कि दिल्ली में कहीं निकलिये चीख खरीदने के लिये तो जगह जगह भिखारी लोग पीछे लग जायेंगे। सबाल हमारा और उस चीख मांगने वाली महिला का नहीं है, बल्कि जो बच्चा उसकी गोद में है उसका सवाल है कि उसके मन पर क्या असर पड़ता होगा। उसके मन पर यही असर पड़ता है कि जो उसकी माँ करती है वही उसे करना चाहिये क्योंकि आंकलक पक्ष-चिन्तों पर चलने की रीति है। तो आप राज्य सरकारों के भरोसे

[श्री रामरत्न झाई]

कुछ भी छोड़ें, लेकिन आपको यह कानून बनाना होगा कि भिक्षावृत्ति कटई बन्द की जाय। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा बच्चों के संस्कार नहीं सुधर सकते। आज एक मांगने वाला आता है तम्बूरा लेकर दरवाजे पर, जो बच्चा स्कूल में पढ़ने जाता है वह उस तम्बूरे वाले को देख कर जो गाना वह गाता है वही बच्चा भी गाने लगता है। इस प्रकार बच्चों पर बुरे संस्कार पड़ते हैं। उन्हें रोकने के लिये आपको प्रतिबन्ध लगाना होगा और भिक्षावृत्ति पर ही नहीं, बल्कि जो भिक्षा देने वाले हैं उन पर भी रोक लगानी होगी। जब जूमा खेलने वाले तैयार होते हैं तो जूमा खिलाने वाला भी तैयार हो जाता है। इसलिये दोनों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाय।

आप ने जो यह कहा है कि 14 साल और उस से कम उम्र वाले बच्चों पर खानों और कारखानों में काम करने पर बन्दिश है, तो यह तो पहले से ही फैक्ट्री ऐक्ट में है। अग्रेजों के जमाने में है। खतरानाक काम की व्याख्या करना बड़ा मुश्किल है। अगर एक बच्चा भीषे की एक बोतल हाथ में ले जाता है तो यह भी खतरानाक है। इसी प्रकार से बीमारी डीना, खींचना और चकलना सभी बच्चों के लिये हानिकारक है। मैंने देखा है कि बहुत से बच्चे चार पहिये के ठेले पर मानान लाद कर ले जाते हैं, तो यह भी खतरानाक है।

इसी प्रकार छोटे-छोटे होटलों में जो बच्चे काम करते हैं उन की बुरी हालत को देख कर भी अफसोस होता है उन पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है, वह 12, 16 घंटे काम करते हैं। इसलिये आप बच्चों को स्कूल में बाद में भेजिये, हाकी, फुटबाल का प्लेयर बाद में बनाइये, पहले वह स्वच्छ रह सकें, उन से कोई बड़ा काम न लिया जाय इस की व्यवस्था पहले होगी चाहिये। बच्चे होटलों में काम न कर सकें इस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाइये उनके खाने पीने का इतनायाम कीजिये।

आज कोई महिला सज़ाई के काम पर जाती है, या बर्तन साफ़ करने के काम पर जाती है तो वह अपने बच्चे को धोख में ले जाती है। अब उस बच्चे पर क्या संस्कार पड़ेंगे? आप उसे विध्विषालय में भेजकर क्या करेंगे, वह तो उस विध्विषालय में जायगा जहाँ उसके मां-बाप काम करते हैं।

16.00 hrs.

आजकल तो बच्चों को चुराने का धंधा हो गया है। आप पुलिस से पूछिये, उनसे हिन्दुस्तान के भाकडे इस्टेब्लिशमेंट कि कितने बच्चे चुराये जाते हैं। उनका भग-भग किया जाता है और भग-भग कर के उनसे भिक्षावृत्ति कराई जाती है। इसलिये मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बिना मासन की स्वीकृति के 14 वर्ष तक के बच्चे से वृत्ति कमाने का काम नहीं लिया जाना चाहिये। पर देखने को मिलता है कि एक आदमी बच्चे को नेतावर कही भी फुटपाथ पर कहता है झमूने और जवाब मिलना है कहिये उस्ताद और पैसे बमाता है। तो यह क्या है? अब झमूरे और उस्ताद की बात हमारे बच्चे फुटपाथ पर देखते हैं तो हमारी उगली पकड़ कर हमें वहां ल जाने हैं और पूछते हैं यह क्या है? घरों पर जागर भाई बहनों ने झमूरे और उस्ताद की बात और खेल करने लगते हैं। सबसे बड़ी बान बच्चों के संस्कार बनाने की है। हमसे संस्कार बनने नहीं बिगड़ने हैं।

आज कोई भी डोल लेकर आता है और दो बास खड़े कर लेता है और उन पर रस्सी बांध छोटे से बच्चे को खलवाता है और मुर्गी बनाता है और उस पर भ-य की बैठ देता है। यह अमानुषिक कार्य है। इस पर आपको विचार कर बहिष्कार लगाना होगा। ऐसी वृत्ति के बारे में आपको काफी सोचना होगा और साथ-साथ सदस्यों को भी सोचना होगा कि अब इस ऐसी भिक्षावृत्ति बन्द नहीं

कर पा रहे हैं, देश के बच्चों से कुकर्म करवाये जा रहे हैं, समाजवाद की धाड़ में न जाने क्या-क्या बिलबाड़ करने लगते हैं, तो उन बच्चों को हम संस्कारी कैसे बनायें। वे संस्कारी तब बनेंगे, जब उनका चरित्र अच्छा होगा।

जैसे अगर बाप सराबी होगा तो बच्चा भी जरूर सराब पीयेगा। इसी तरह एक बाप अपने बच्चे से कहता है कि बिलम भर लाना और उसमें फ्रूक भी लगा लाना। इस तरह से बाप देख सकते हैं कि बच्चा कैसा बनेगा।

भापने घोषणा में कानून का सहारा देने की बात की है। भापको इस तरह के कानून बनाने ही होंगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस तरह के कानून बनाकर पहले इनके ऊपर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिये, फिर बाद में दूसरी चीजें शुरू करनी चाहिये।

मैं फिर से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने जो कदम उठाये हैं, भापकी जो इच्छा है, उसके लिये मैं भापको बधाई देता हूँ और अभिनन्दन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह बहुत अच्छी चीज भाप करने आ रहे हैं।

श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल (बहाराब) : सभापति जी, शिक्षा जगत में और बच्चों के लिये विशेषकर इस देश में बहुत काम हुए, लेकिन देश की जनसंख्या इतनी विस्फोटक है कि उसमें कितना ही किया जाये, कुछ-न-कुछ कमी हमेशा ही बनी रहेगी। बजट का काफी अंश शिक्षण कार्य, सामाजिक कल्याण और बच्चों के मानसिक, सामाजिक और शारीरिक उत्थान के लिये खर्च किया जाता है, लेकिन जब इतनी बड़ी भारी धूल हो, देश में इतनी बड़ी गरीबी हो, शताब्दी की बहालत इस मुक्त में हो तो उसके बारे में यह सोचना कि वह एक दिन के अन्दर शावक हो जायेगी, जैसे कि साबुन

के लगाने से किसी कपड़े का रंग धुन जाता है, तो यह बड़ा मुश्किल है। हमें देखना होगा कि इतने सीमित साधनों के अन्दर हम किस प्रकार अपनी नीति निर्धारण कर के चलें, जिससे अधिक-से-अधिक लाभ बच्चों के प्रति हम कर सकें।

27 वर्ष कांस्टीट्यूशन को बने हो गये, अनिवार्य शिक्षा प्राइमरी स्तर तक हमारा एक निर्वर्णीय सिद्धान्त है। मैं ममज्ञता हूँ कि उस अनुच्छेद को कांस्टीट्यूशन में निकाल देना चाहिये। जब तक यह लिखा रहेगा कि 10 वर्ष के अन्दर हम 14 वर्ष तक के बच्चों के लिये अनिवार्य शिक्षा उपलब्ध करा सकेंगे। यह कलंक की बात है, यह नहीं होना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात, जिनने हमारे शिक्षा शास्त्री हुए, न मालूम जैसे अवैज्यहा से चले गये वैसे ही वे भी चले गये। सब लोगों ने शिक्षा जगत में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में नये-नये तजुर्बे किये हैं, परीक्षण किये हैं। सम्पूर्णानन्द कमेटी बँठी, आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव बड़े भारी विद्वान थे, अपने अमाने के बड़े भारी सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता थे, उन की कमेटी बँठी, डा० राधाकृष्णन की कमेटी बँठी, कोठारी साहब की कमेटी बँठी। मेरा कहने का अभिप्राय यह है कि किस तरह से साइंटिस्ट गिनी पिन्स, चूहे और खरगोशों के ऊपर अपने तजुर्बे करने हैं उसी तरह से ये शिक्षा शास्त्री बच्चों के ऊपर तजुर्बे करते रहे। अब एक नया तजुर्बा और आया है कि 16 विषय पढ़ाए जाएंगे नवी और दसवी कक्षा के विद्यार्थियों को। पता नहीं यह नेशनल पोलिसी है या उत्तर प्रदेश की अपनी पालिसी है लेकिन मुझे विश्वस्त सूत्रों से मालूम हुआ है कि 16 विषय नवी दसवी कक्षा में पढ़ाए जाएंगे जिन में मनोविज्ञान भी रहेगा, मैथेमेटिक्स का साधितम भी रहेगा, ट्रिग्नोमेट्री भी पढ़ाई जायगी। जो इंटरमीडिएट, बी० ए० और बी० एस० सी० में लड़के पढ़ने थे वह अब नवी

[श्री बी० आर० मुक्ल]

और दसवीं में पढ़ेंगे। बच्चे काफ़ी पुस्तकें खरीदे, काफ़ी पुस्तिकाएँ खरीदे और मस्टर पढ़ा न पाएँ तो चार चार पाँच पाँच छात्रमियों को ट्यूटर रखें। फिर बच्चा सबेरे से शाम तक उन्हीं किताबों में फंसा रहे तो वह क्या खेत कूद में भाग लेगा? बच्चों का मनो-विज्ञान समझने वाले पता नहीं क्यों हिम्मत नहीं करते हैं कि मस्त्रिमडल को या सबधित मस्त्रियों को ठीक ठीक समझाए कि शिक्षा नीति क्या होनी चाहिए।

फिर रोड रोड परिवर्तन—इन्क्वाय अक्छी चीज है, इन्क्वाय अिन्दाबाद के नारे रोड लगते हैं लेकिन कुछ क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं कि जहाँ जहाँ मूल्यों का संरक्षण करने की भी नीति होनी चाहिए। अब एक चीज यह हुई है कि आबजेक्टिव साइंस और आबजेक्टिव मैथेमैटिक्स पढ़ाई जाय। अब पढ़ाने वाले टीचर तो प्रशिक्षित हैं नहीं उसे पढ़ाने के लिए और यह एक विषय रख दिया गया है। उस में 33 प्रश्न आए परीक्षा के अन्दर और 33 प्रश्न जब पहली दफा लड़का पढ़ने बैठा तो पढ़ते पढ़ते उस के दिमाग में चक्कर आने लगा। मतीजा यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में हाई स्कूल और इंटरमीडिएट में पास होने वाले विद्यार्थियों की संख्या 20-25 प्रतिशत आई। नकल करने की आदत नहीं रही क्यों कि एमर्जेंसी आ गई है। अब वहाँ चाकू और छुरे से काम नहीं चलता है, सक्ती से निगरानी होती है। तो इतने विषय उन के पढ़ने के लिए और पढ़ाने वाले कच्चे, अधूरे, फिर शिक्षा नीति में रोड रोड परिवर्तन, इससे कितना अनुमान मैट्रियल का वेस्टेज होता है इस के ऊपर आप गौर करें।

प्राइमरी शिक्षा का विषय राज्य का विषय कर दिया गया है और यूनिवर्सिटी शिक्षा को केन्द्र का विषय कर दिया गया है। यह जो विभाजन किया गया है यह विभाजन औसत रूप से और सिद्धान्त रूप से गलत है। जो सर्वविधान में परिवर्तन और संशोधन किए

जा रहे हैं उस में इस बात का प्रावधान होना चाहिए कि शिक्षा राज्य और केन्द्र दोनों का विषय होना चाहिए। हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी बड़े गतिशील हैं विचारों में लेकिन क्या करें? सारी नीति शिक्षा का कि कार्यान्वयन होना है उस को करने वाले तो राज्य स्तर के लोग हैं। राज्य स्तर वाले मजबूर हैं कि जिला परिषदों और म्युनिसिपल बोर्डों के हाथ में प्राइमरी शिक्षा दे दी गई है। तो इतने हाथों में धाक शिक्षा का क्षेत्र बड़ा हुआ है कि कोई एक नीति सफल नहीं हो सकती है।

दूसरी बात बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। इनका शारीरिक विकास हो शरीर से ये दृष्टि हो इस के लिए क्या करें? इसके लिए एक तो उन को बालाहार मिलना चाहिए। इस के ऊपर कितना खर्चा होगा यह अनुमान लगा कर हम हतोत्साह हो जाते हैं। लेकिन जो बालाहार का प्रावधान कुछ सीमित पाठशालाओं में किया भी गया है उस में भी कौटाला है। मास्टर साहबान समे भी गवन कर लेते हैं, बाजार में दूध बेच लेते हैं। बड़े शर्म की बात है कि बाहर से जो पाउडर मिल्क दान में घाया उसको भी शिक्षक बाजार में बेचते हैं। आज इस इमर्जेंसी पर भी मुकदमे चलने चाहिए। पुलिस वालों को, केदारों को आपने बांध रखा है कहा जाता है वह बड़े बेईमान है उसी प्रकार से स्कूल जो एक पवित्र स्थान है उनको भी गन्दे हाथों में सौंपा नहीं जा सकता। हमारा अधिपत्य इन शिक्षकों और बच्चों के मानसिक और सामाजिक विकास पर निर्भर करता है। यदि भावडा-नमस में दरारें पड़ जायें तो उनकी मरम्मत हो सकती है लेकिन यदि बालकों की शिक्षा में, उनके आचरण में, उनके मानसिक उत्थान में दरार पड़ जाये तो एक दो मताकी तक भी उनकी मरम्मत नहीं हो सकती है। सारी योजना का केन्द्र बिन्दु मनुष्य ही है। यदि शिक्षा क्षेत्र में

उनका उत्थान नहीं हुआ तो हमारी सारी योजनाएँ विफल हो जायेंगी क्योंकि सारी योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन करने वाला मनुष्य ही है। यदि मनुष्य की प्लानिंग ही ठीक तरह से नहीं हुई तो क्या होगा ?

हमारी नीति में चाहता हूँ कि बालकों के स्वास्थ्य के बारे में उनके पाठ्यक्रम में एक पर्चा होना चाहिए नवें, दसवें, बारहवें वर्ष तक या यूनिवर्सिटी स्टेज तक। इस पर्चे को आप कम्पलनरी रखिए। स्वास्थ्य के नाम से इस पर्चे को रखा जाना चाहिए। फेमिली प्लानिंग को हम इतना महत्व दे रहे हैं तो हर नौजवान लड़के लड़की को फेमिली प्लानिंग के सम्बन्ध में ज्ञान होना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार गन्दी बीमारियों से बचने के लिए भी उनको ज्ञान होना चाहिए कि कौन सा भोजन करना चाहिए और कौन सा भोजन नहीं करना चाहिए। रेडियों, डाक्ट्रिमेंटरीज और पम्फलेट्स के द्वारा भी इन बातों का व्यापक प्रचार होना चाहिए। साथ ही साथ बच्चों को अनिवार्य रूप से स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान का अध्ययन करना चाहिए और उसका अलग से एक पर्चा होना चाहिए।

समाप्ति बहोबय : 17वां विषय होना चाहिए।

श्री बी० चार० झुल्ल : इस विषय को लेकर कोई दूसरा विषय काट दिया जाये। मैं नहीं समझता तीन चार भाषा पढ़ाने की क्या आवश्यकता है। अंग्रेजी, संस्कृत, प्रारंभिक—कभी भाषाओं को पढ़ाने की क्या आवश्यकता है? जो विषय उसको जाना आवश्यक है वह उसमें रखना चाहिए। अगर आप 17 विषय नहीं चाहते हैं तो वहाँ पर 10 विषय ही रखे जायें लेकिन यह एक विषय उसमें जरूर रखना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक नीति मांगने का प्रश्न है, आज तक कानून नहीं बना कि जितने बच्चे नीति मांगते हैं उनको रोक दिया जाये। जो जुबिनाइल अफेन्डर्स हैं उनके लिए रिफार्मेटरी स्कूल होने चाहिए। प्रयोग के लिए स्टेट्स में कुछ इंस्टीट्यूशन्स हैं लेकिन उनकी संख्या पर्याप्त नहीं है जहाँ पर कि उन बच्चों को जो खल भोजने के काबिल नहीं हैं वहाँ भेजा जा सके।

अन्त में मैं यह विवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि समाज कल्याण, शिशु कल्याण, शिक्षा—यह तीन बड़े बड़े विशाल विषय हैं जो मंत्री जी के मंत्रालय को सौंपे गए हैं लेकिन इस विषय में वे इतने मजबूर हैं कि सिवाय इसके कि हम यहाँ पर कुछ बातें कहें, वे उनको मुँह और जवाब दें और स्टैंड गवर्नमेन्ट्स को लिख दें परन्तु केवल हमसे काम नहीं चल सकता है। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर दिल्ली से लेकर प्रत्येक प्रदेश में इसके लिए इंटिग्रेटेड पालिसी होनी चाहिए तभी कुछ हो सकता है अन्यथा भिन्नमते बने रहेंगे कान्वेंट स्कूल अपनी जगह पर रहेंगे, कुछ बच्चे अच्छा पढ़ेंगे और कुछ खराब पढ़ेंगे, किसी के शरीर पर कपड़ा होगा और कोई नंगा होगा। कोएग्जिस्टेंस इन्टरनेशनल लेवल में तो ठीक है लेकिन co-existence of ignorance, foolishness and wisdom and co-existence of the rich and poor इन सब चीजों को दूर करना चाहिए।

श्री किश नाथ सिंह : (शुंमुनु) : समाप्ति जी,.....

समाप्ति बहोबय : सभी चीजों के लिये धन की जरूरत पड़ती है—इस के लिये भी तो कोई सुझाव दीजिये।

और शिक्षा साथ सिद्ध : देश की सर्वोच्च संस्था, बच्चों के सम्बन्ध में हमारी राष्ट्रीय नीति क्या हो, इस पर विचार करे—यह एक बड़ा मुम सवाल है । हमारे देश में बच्चों के विकास के लिये पहले भी काफी कार्यक्रम बने हैं—और आज भी—नेशनल चिलड्रेन बोर्ड हो, जिस की अध्यक्षता प्रधान मंत्री श्री हों, राज्यों में भी इस तरह के बोर्ड हों—ये सब बातें इस बात का मूढ मञ्जण हैं कि हम बच्चों के सम्बन्ध में वास्तव में कुछ करना चाहते हैं ।

जहाँ तक बच्चों का सम्बन्ध है—इस समय दो बातें हमारे सामने आती हैं—एक तो यह कि आज कितने बच्चे पैदा होने चाहिये और दूसरे यह कि जो पैदा हो गया, उस की देखरेख कैसे हो । कितने बच्चे पैदा हों—इस के लिये हमारी राष्ट्रीय पापुलेशन पॉलिसी है और हमारे स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी और उनका मन्त्रालय हम सम्बन्ध में काफी काम कर रहा है । पिछले दिनों उन की ओर से देश में काफी प्रभावी काम हुआ । लेकिन अब प्रश्न यह है जो बच्चे इस दुनिया में आ गये या जिन को अभी धाना है—उन की देखभाल कैसे हो, किस प्रकार उन के स्वास्थ्य की व्यवस्था की जाय, क्या शिक्षा हो क्या मार्गदर्शन हो—यह हमारे शिक्षा मन्त्रालय पर है । हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ करना चाहते हैं और इसी लिये एक बहुत अच्छा रेजोल्यूशन लेकर हमारे सामने आये हैं । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में इतना ही निवेदन करूँगा कि अभी तक हमारा दृष्टिकोण बहुत ही सीमित था । अभी समाप्ति महोदय, फारमा रहे थे—हमारे पास साधन बहुत सीमित हैं, साधन कैसे आयें—इस के बारे में भी सोचना चाहिये । मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—आज कितने साधन हमारे पास उपलब्ध हैं—क्या हम उन को उचित ढंग से प्रयोग में ला रहे हैं ? हमारा ध्यान आज उन

बच्चों की तरफ है जो बड़े बड़े सहरों में रहते हैं, जो अच्छी कुँस पहनते हैं, 15 वनस्त और 25 जनवरी को परेड करते हैं और बहुत सुन्दर लगते हैं और लगने को चाहिये । लेकिन क्या हमारा ध्यान उन बच्चों की तरफ भी जाता है जो गाँवों में रहते हैं, जिन के पास न पहने के साधन हैं, न अच्छी खुराक के साधन हैं और न उन के लिये किसी प्रकार का रेजिमेन है ? उन की तरफ आप का ध्यान जाना बहुत जरूरी है—यह एक तरफ का इम्बैलेंस नहीं होना चाहिये । आज ज्यादातर वयस हम सहरों पर खर्च कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आप का ध्यान उन बच्चों की तरफ भी जाना चाहिये—जो इन्टीरियर में रहते हैं, जिन के पास विकास के कोई साधन नहीं हैं । आज हमारे देश में इस प्रकार के बहुत से इलाके हैं—जहाँ बच्चों की कोई देखभाल नहीं की जाती, जहाँ गर्भवती माताओं की कोई देखभाल नहीं होती, ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है कि वे स्वास्थ्यवर्धक आहार में बच्चे को जन्म दे सकें । बहुत से स्थानों पर प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर्स खुले हुए हैं, उन की यह इयूटी है कि वे गाँवों में जायें, छोटे बच्चों की देखभाल करे, उन के लिये दवाई आदि का प्रावधान हमारे बजट में होता है—लेकिन फिर भी वे सुविधायें उन को नहीं मिल पाती । इस चीज की तरफ आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये, अगर आप ध्यान नहीं देते हैं—तो फिर हम अपने आप को धोखा दे रहे हैं, समूचे देश को धोखा दे रहे हैं—इस लिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस तरफ आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

दूसरी बात—बहुत सी बीमारियाँ इस प्रकार की हैं जिन के लिये अगर बच्चे को शुरू में ही एंटीडोट दें तो बच्चा जिन्दगी भर के लिये उन बीमारियों से सुरक्षित हो जाता है । जैसे पोलियो की दवा है, घाँवों की दवा है । हालाँकि

हम नि यह कम्पलसरी कर रहा है—प्राइमरी हेल्थ-सेक्टर में डाक्टरों की यह ब्यूटी है कि वे बच्चों को इन दवाइयों को शुरू में ही दें, लेकिन फिर भी उस का पालन नहीं होता है। कभी कभी वहां दवाइयों की व्यवस्था नहीं होती है—इस तरफ भी हम की ध्यान देना चाहिये।

शिक्षा कम्पलसरी होनी चाहिये—यह बात ठीक है, लेकिन अगर हम आगे दस साल तक न भी दें तो निम्न सकता है, अगर 10 साल बाद भी शिक्षा बच्चे के लिये कम्पलसरी हो तो घासमान नहीं निर जायगा। लेकिन आज जो बच्चा पैदा हो गया है—उस का स्वास्थ्य ठीक होना ज्यादा जरूरी है। हम के लिये हमारे शिक्षा मंत्रालय और स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में कोओर्डिनेशन होना चाहिये—बच्चे के जन्म से ही इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाय—पैदा होते ही उस को इन बीमारियों से छुटकारा दिलाया जाय, उस के बाद धीरे धीरे उसका विकास हो और फिर शिक्षा का कार्यक्रम चालू हो। जब तक बच्चों में कोओर्डिनेशन नहीं होगा, हमारा यह कार्यक्रम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। हमारे प्राथमिक क्षेत्रों में जो बच्चे हैं, स्लम में जो बच्चे हैं, जो इन बीमारियों से पीड़ित रहते हैं, वे दवाइयां यदि उन को शुरू में ही दे दी जायं तो उन का स्वास्थ्य सुधर सकता है। मैं समझता हूं कि स्वास्थ्य तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में कोओर्डिनेशन होना चाहिये। वे मिल कर आपस में स्कीमें बनाए और उन स्कीमों के हिसाब से बच्चों की देखभाल हो। बच्चों के बारे में जो नीति आपने बनाई है वह बहुत अच्छी है। मैं समझता हूं कि जो रेजोल्यूशन आपने पेश किया है उस में से आप पचास प्रतिशत का भी पालना करवा दें तो यह बहुत अच्छी बात हो जाएगी। है इस रेजोल्यूशन को अगर आप इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं कर पाए तो उससे

कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। रुपये की कमी हो सकती है। लेकिन जो बात मैंने बताई है उस में बहुत बड़ा खर्चा नहीं आएगा। आप शिक्षा देश में कम्पलसरी बना दें तो उस में बहुत आपको खर्च करना पड़ेगा। आपको चाहिये कि सब से पहला काम आप यह करें कि उनके स्वास्थ्य की ओर आप ध्यान दें। जो बच्चे छोटी छोटी बीमारियों से पीड़ित हैं, जो एक दो रुपये की दवाई से ठीक हो सकती है और उनकी जिन्दगी सुधर सकती है, वे दवाइयां आप उनको मुहैया करें। उन्हें तो आप एजुकेशन से भी लगा सकते हैं। बहुत सी पंचायत समितियों ने लगा रखे हैं। लोग राजा खुशी भरा कर रहे हैं। दो तीन या चार रुपये प्रति परिवार लिया जाता है। लोग खुशी से देते हैं। इसका सदुपयोग होना चाहिये। अब इसके लिए उनके पास कोई योजना नहीं है। योजना न होने की वजह से इस पैसे का सदुपयोग नहीं हो पाता है। आपके रास्ते में दिक्कत हो सकती है। लेकिन रुपये की कमी की वजह से हमारे सब काम रुक जाए यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं तो समझता हूं कि रुपया हमारे पास है और हम इसको कर सकते हैं। लेकिन जितने हमारे साधन हैं उनका हम सही तौर पर उपयोग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। अगर उनका सही उपयोग है तो स्थिति सुधर सकती है।

प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर में क्या होता है। प्रभूति गृह बने हुए हैं। वहां पर बच्चे स्वस्थ बातावरण में जन्म ले सकें इस प्रकार का बातावरण आपको वहां निर्मित करना चाहिये। उसके बाद उन बच्चों की ठीक तरह से देखभाल हो, उनका पालन ठीक हो। वे सब चीजें जो आपके करने की हैं।

[श्री शिव नाथ सिंह]

शिक्षा के बारे में भी आपने इस प्रस्ताव में प्रावधान किया है। आपने कहा है। कि शिक्षा के आप सब को समान अवसर देना चाहते हैं, समान शिक्षा व्यवस्था आप करना चाहते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कहां आप समान सब को शिक्षा दे रहे हैं यह आप हमें बताएं। रुपये की वजह से नहीं बल्कि हमारे दृष्टिकोण की वजह से बच्चों को समान शिक्षा नहीं दी जा रही है और उन में बहुत डिफरेंस है। कुछ बच्चों को तो पब्लिक स्कूल में पढ़ने की सुविधा मिली हुई है और कुछ वे हैं जिन को पीपल के पेट के नीचे और नीम के पेट के नीचे बैठ कर पढ़ने तक की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है अब आप बताएं कि पूरी जिन्दगी से ये बच्चे क्या उन से कम्पिट कर सकेंगे मैं कहूंगा कि उन बच्चों की ओर जो निगलेक्टिड एरिया में रहते हैं, जो निगलेक्टिड फैमिलीज के हैं, आपको विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये और उनको आपकी अधिक सुविधाये देनी चाहियें...

समापति महोदय : पब्लिक स्कूल में एक बच्चे पर दो सौ रुपया प्रति मास खर्च करना पड़ता है।

श्री शिव नाथ सिंह : इसका आपको ज्ञान है। मुझे नहीं है। मेरे बच्चे तो नीम और पीपल के पेट के नीचे बैठ कर पढ़ते हैं और उसी का मुझे ज्ञान है। पब्लिक स्कूल बन्द करने से ही समान अवसर आप दे सकते हैं। एक बच्चे पर दो सौ खर्च आए और एक बच्चा हो जिस पर एक या दो रुपये भी खर्च न किए जा सकें यह राष्ट्रीय पातिली नहीं है और न ही इस तरह से आप समान अवसर दे रहे हैं। अगर आप कहते हैं कि आप समान अवसर दे रहे हैं तो वह एक भ्रमालता है, बहुकाया भाव है। सब बच्चों को एक

तरह की शिक्षा मिल सके सभी सामान में से कम्पिट कर सकते हैं। करना भी इम्पेसिबल है वे कायम रहेंगे और वे बहुत जाएंगे। हम इंटरनेशनल इम्पेसिबिलिटी को मिटाना चाहते हैं, डिसेलेन्ड और अंडर डिसेलेन्ड और डिसेलेन्ड कंट्रीज में जो इम्पेसिबिलिटी है उनको मिटाना चाहते हैं लेकिन यहाँ हम अभी पीढ़ी तक में इम्पेसिबल कायम रख रहे हैं। हमारी जो पीढ़ी है उस में तो ये है ही और रहेंगे लेकिन अभी पीढ़ी में भी ये कायम रहेंगे। सब को बराबर शिक्षा के अवसर मिलने चाहिये अवसर आप दे सकते हैं, आप के पास साधन हैं लेकिन इस चीज को आप देखते नहीं हैं साधनों का ठीक तरह से आप वितरण करें, निगलेक्टिड एरियाज जो हैं, जो ग्रामीणक्षेत्र हैं वहाँ के बच्चों की आप देखभाल करें, यह मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूँ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन संकल्प का समर्थन करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जल्दी से जल्दी इस संकल्प को कार्यरूप में परिणत करें।

श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) : समापति महोदय जो प्रस्ताव शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने सदन के सामने रखे हैं उसका समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपने कुछ विचार सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। वास्तव में किसी भी देश के बच्चे उस देश का अधिकारी होते हैं और उन्हीं पर उस देश का अधिकार निर्भर करता है, वह बनता या विकृतता है। देश का अधिकार इसी बात पर निर्भर करता है कि बच्चों को किस प्रकार से हम शिक्षित करते हैं, किस प्रकार से उनको ऊपर उठाते हैं, किस प्रकार का सामाजिक वातावरण उनके वास्ते उपलब्ध करते हैं। इसके साथ साथ यह भी देखा जाता है कि किसी देश का सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक स्तर क्या है। इन समान बातों को

गढ़े नगर इन्हें हुए हमें बच्चों के भविष्य के बारे में, गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये क्यों कि आज हम देखते हैं कि देश के अन्तर-पूर्वावासी व्यवस्था चल रही है । एक तरफ तो लोगों के पास इतने मकान हैं कि उन में रहने वाले लोग नहीं हैं, और दूसरी तरफ ऐसे लोग हैं जिनके पास घर इकट्ठे की जगह नहीं है । इसी तरह से कुछ के पास इतना खाना है कि हजम करने के लिये उन्हें दवायें चाहिये, और दूसरी तरफ ऐसे लोग हैं कि जिनके पास खाना खाने को नहीं है । कुछ लोगों के पास काफी छात्र हैं, वह अपने बच्चों को कन्वेंट स्कूलों में पढ़ा सकते हैं, लेकिन इसी देश में ऐसे लोग भी हैं जिन को 50 पैसे से एक रुपया रोज की मजदूरी मिलती है, जो गरीबी की रेखा के भी नीचे हैं । ऐसे 40 फीसदी लोगों के बच्चों का क्या होगा ? आज 80 फीसदी लोग गांवों में रहते हैं तो हम को बहुत बड़े संकट की ओर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये, न कि सम्पन्न लोगों के बच्चों की तरफ ।

कुछ राज्य ऐसे हैं जहां पर प्राइमरी स्कूल राज्य सरकार चलाती है, और कुछ राज्य ऐसे हैं जहां पर प्राइमरी स्कूल जिला परिषद् और ग्राम पंचायतें चलाती हैं । ग्राम पंचायतों की आर्थिक स्थिति को हम सभी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं । हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में प्राइमरी शिक्षा से लेकर डिग्री स्तर तक की शिक्षा राज्य सरकार द्वारा संचालित है, लेकिन पड़ोस में उत्तर प्रदेश में देखते हैं कि वहां पर प्राइमरी स्कूल जिला परिषद् के हैं जहां 6, 6 महीने अध्यापकों को तनकाह नहीं मिलती है, उन की स्थिति बड़ी खराब रहती है और इसी चलकर में रहते हैं कि वह अपने घर के नजदीक पहुंच जायें और अपनी खेती द्वारा देखते रहें । उन्हें शिक्षा से कोई मतलब नहीं रहता ।

एक तरफ हम इतनी उदासता बरतें कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के बच्चों के कल्याण की कोई योजना नहीं और सहरों पर, जहां लोग पहले से ही साधन सम्पन्न है, काफ़ी पैसा खर्च करते हैं । सब से जरूरी बात यह है कि बच्चों के कल्याण के लिये जो भी योजनाएं आप ने बनायी है वह सही रूप में कार्यान्वित होनी चाहियें । केन्द्रिय सरकार बच्चों के कल्याण के लिये बहुत अच्छी योजनाएं चलाती है, जैसे स्कूलों में आहार पोषण की स्कीम है, लेकिन उस का सुपरवीजन नहीं होता । मैंने अपने जिले क दो स्कूलों में देखा, जिस को देख कर मेरे आंसू भर आये । 12,500 रु० एक स्कूल के लिये दिया जाता है, लेकिन ब्लॉक के बी० डी० ग्रो० और प्रधान आदि ने मिल कर एक पुराना बना बनाया कुआरा उम्र को कुछ दरमस्त कर के दिखा दिया जिस में आज भी घास उगती है, और 12,500 रु० खर्च हो गया । जब केन्द्र सरकार इतना पया देती है तो आप को मौके पर जाकर किसी अधिकारी द्वारा जांच भी करावनी चाहिये कि वाकई में जो पैसा बच्चों के कल्याण के लिये दिया गया था उस का सही उपयोग हुआ भी है कि नहीं ।

मुझे शिकायतें मिली हैं कि जो हरिजन बच्चों को छात्रवृत्तियां दी जाती हैं उसमें से मिडिल और हाई स्कूलों के प्रधानाचार्य बच्चीफा काट लेते हैं और उन गरीब बच्चों के जो बेचारे अनापद मा, बाप हैं उनसे 150 रुपये की रसीद पर झगूठा लगवा लेते हैं जब कि देते 100 रुपये ही हैं । इस बारे में समुचित व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये ।

इसमें शक नहीं है कि सरकार हरिजनों के और गरीब तबके के बच्चों के लिये चिन्तित है और चाहती है कि उनका स्तर ऊपर उठे । लेकिन ऐसी योजनाओं का सुपरवीजन नहीं

[श्री नाथूराम अहिर्बार्]

होता है। मेरी मांग है कि आपको कोई ऐसा तन्त्र बनाना चाहिये जो इन सबको जांच कर सके।

एक भागतीय सदस्य ने कहा कि बच्चों के कल्याण के लिये कई योजनाएँ होनी चाहियें। लेकिन पैसा कहाँ से आये। मेरा निवेदन है कि पैसा आप इकट्ठा आसानी से कर सकते हैं और वह इस तरह से कि जितने बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों ने बड़े बड़े मन्दिर बनवा रखे हैं वही जो चढ़ोती होती है उससे से 10 प्रतिशत बच्चों के कल्याण के लिये लेना जरूरी कर दिया जाए। जैसे तिरुपति या बिडला मन्दिर हैं जिन पर करोड़ों रुपये की चढ़ोती होती है उससे से 10 प्रतिशत छाप ले लीजिये बच्चों के कल्याण के लिये। और उसी प्रकार उद्योग संस्थाओं से भी बच्चों के कल्याण के लिये पैसा आप को लेना चाहिये। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि हर किसान जो उद्योग-धंधा करता है, किसान की मालगुजारी से भी अगर आप 5 पैसे रुपये के हिसाब से, या एक रुपया 10 एकड़ से अधिक भूमि वाले भी कृषक के बच्चों के कल्याण के लिये वसूल करवाये तो बहुत रुपया एकट्ठा हो सकता है। लेकिन सोचना यह होगा कि जो पैसा इकट्ठा हो, वह सही रूप में कैसे इस्तेमाल हो। मेरा कहना है कि अगर बच्चा के कल्याण के लिये हम इस प्रकार की योजना नहीं बनाते हैं, उन्हें सही रूप में अमली जामा नहीं पहनाने हैं तो सारी की सारी चीज बेकार हो जाती है।

साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश के बच्चे जिस वातावरण में पलते हैं, उसका प्रभाव उनके ऊपर अवश्य पड़ता है। अभी एक भागतीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे कि बच्चों का भ्रम-भग करके उनसे शिक्षा मचवाते हैं। हमारे देश में कुछ रजिस्टर्ड संस्थाएँ भी हैं, जैसे अनायालय। लोग अनायालय बोल लेते हैं और उनमें बच्चों से

शिक्षा मचवाते हैं। क्या अनायालय में बच्ची को कोई उद्योग-धंधा नहीं सिखा सकते हैं? इन अनायालयों को समाज-कल्याण बोर्ड से घांट भी मिलती है। मैं लोग घांट भी लेते हैं और बच्चों से भीख मचवाते हैं। ये ही बच्चे भ्रामे बड़े होकर खोरी करना सीख लेते हैं जब काटना शुरू कर देते हैं और बीड़ी आदि पीना सीख लेते हैं। इन संस्थाओं पर भी नियंत्रण होना चाहिये। हमें यह भी ध्यान रखना होगा कि जो लोग इस तरह से बच्चों का प्रयोग करके राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति को खनरे में डाल रहे हैं वह ऐसा न कर सकें। इस बारे में हम सम्मति से विचार करना चाहिये कि भ्रामे भ्राने वाली पोंडो को हम किस प्रकार से देश के अच्छे नागरिक बना कर अपने देश का अविष्य उज्ज्वल कर सकें। इन सन्दर्भों के भी मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री अमरनाथ विशालकार (चंडीगढ़):
समापति महोदय, जहाँ तक समाज कल्याण के सम्बन्ध में नीति की घोषणा का तात्पर्य है, मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि कोई भी सदस्य उससे मतभेद नहीं रखता है, सब बातें उसमें अच्छी हैं। लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी, मैं आपने बहुत माने भाषणा में सुना भी होगा, यह मान्य नहीं होता है कि हम लोग शिक्षा से और जिस तरीके से हम बच्चों को रख रहे हैं, उससे हमारा मन्तोष नहीं है। यह ठीक ही कहा गया है कि अगर कोई कौम उठती है, तो उसकी बुनियाद बच्चे होने हैं। मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि हमारी मौजूदा समस्याओं का बहुत सारा जो भारम्भ है, जो उसकी बुनियाद है, वह हमारी शिक्षा में है। शिक्षा ठीक नहीं होती तो बहुत सारी समस्याएँ पैदा होती हैं। जब नागरिक जली प्रकार से शिक्षित नहीं होते हैं तो समस्याएँ उत्पन्न होती हैं।

समापति सहोदय, आगमने यथा होगा कि कुछ समय पहले, इंग्लैंड में एमरसेन्सी के पहले हमारे इस सदन में कुछ लोग बहुत घबड़े थे, शिक्षित थे, प्रोफेसर भी थे और ऊँची शिक्षा पाये हुये भी थे और कई लोग राजनीतिक शास्त्र के भी पंडित थे। लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसा मान लिया, यह डेमोक्रेसी का नाम लेते थे, अमूहुरियत का नाम लेते थे, उन्होंने समझा कि प्रजातन्त्र ऐसे ही झट्टी भाँति चलता है कि अगर ससद् में हल्का गुल्ला किया जाये। मैं यह आशय नहीं करता, लेकिन मैं यह नतीजा निकालता हूँ कि हमारी शिक्षा भंगार कचरा है। एक व्यक्ति ऊँची शिक्षा पाकर, बड़ी-बड़ी डिग्री हासिल करने के बाद भी कैसा व्यवहार करता है, किस प्रकार के आचरण करता है उससे पता चलता है कि उसकी शिक्षा मुकम्मिल हुई है या नहीं। संस्कृत में एक कहावत है : "साक्षर" का विपर्यय "राक्षस" है। साक्षर अगर उलट जाये तो वह राक्षस बन जाता है। इसके झलरो को अगर उलट दीजिये तो राक्षस बन जाता है।

हमारी शिक्षा जो चल रही है, शुरू से ही बचपन में ही उसका पर्यव, उगका मुकम्मल उन्होंने कहा माना। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में जो हमारे पैटर्न या वही पैटर्न आज भी चल रहा है, वही नमूना आज भी चल रहा है।

शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में बड़ी बड़ी रिपोर्टें निकली हैं। यहाँ पर डॉ० राधाकृष्णन और मुदालिफार साहिब की रिपोर्टें का जिक्र किया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जिसका साहित्य और जितनी रिपोर्टें लिखी गई हैं, उतनी किसी और विषय के बारे में नहीं लिखी गई हैं। यह ठीक है कि उन रिपोर्टों से बहुत अच्छी अच्छी बातें कही गई हैं। प्रेजीडेंट से लेकर मिनिस्टर्स तक राजनीतिक पक्ष काउन्सिलेशन माचन देने हैं, तो वे शिक्षा की वर्तमान प्रणाली की दायरेबन्ध कहते हैं। लेकिन यह भी सही है कि पुराने

पैटर्न को बदलने के लिये जितना कम कान शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हुआ है, उतना कम किसी अन्य क्षेत्र में नहीं हुआ है। आज भी वही पुराना पैटर्न, वही पुराना डर्रा, चल रहा है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इसकी एक वजह यह है कि हमने साक्षरता को शिक्षा का एक आदर्श और ध्येय मान लिया है। हमने समझ लिया है कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति साक्षर हो गया, तो वह शिक्षित हो गया। हमने साक्षरता को एक साधन नहीं समझा है। लिट्रेसी इज ए मीन्स, नाट एन एड इन इटसेल्फ। हमने यह समझ लिया है कि अगर एक व्यक्ति किसी तरह से, अपने ही नकल करके, पर्चा लिख दिया और परीक्षा पास कर ली, तो सब ठीक हो गया। लेकिन क्या वह सही किस्म का नागरिक बना है या नहीं, उसका व्यवहार और आचरण कैसा है और एक विशेष परिस्थिति में वह किस प्रकार आचरण करता है, इसकी कोई परीक्षा नहीं है। इसी-लिये जीवन में आगे चल कर पता चलता है कि शिक्षित और अशिक्षित में कोई फरक नहीं है। अशिक्षित लोग तो पंचायत का काम भली-भाँति कला सकते हैं, लेकिन शिक्षित लोगों की मन्ना-सोमाइतियों में हल्का-गुल्ला और पार्टी-बाजी चलती है। यह राजनीतिक की शिक्षा हुई या समाज-शास्त्र की शिक्षा हुई ?

सफाई की बात कही जाती है। कई बार मैं देखता हूँ कि शाम को छुट्टी के समय लोग सेक्रेटरीएट से निकलते हैं और जहाँ कहीं भी उनको महुलियत होती की जबरत होती है, तो वे दीवार के साथ खड़े हो कर उसको सेट्रिन या मूत्रालय के तौर पर इस्तेमाल करते हैं। क्या ये लोग शिक्षित हैं या नहीं ? अशिक्षित मायदा ऐसा नहीं करेगा, लेकिन शिक्षित करते हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि प्राइमरी स्कूल में कोई शिक्षक बच्चों को यह नहीं बताता है कि सेट्रिन और मूत्रालय का इस्ते-

[अभरनाथ बिसालकर]

माल कैसे होता है, कमाल का इस्तेमाल कैसे होता है, सफाई कैसे की जाती है, मूँह और नाक कैसे धोया जाता है, अपनी चीजों को सलीके से कैसे रखा जाता है।

बहुत से लोग अपने बच्चों को पब्लिक स्कूलों में इसलिये भेजते हैं कि हालाँकि वहाँ पाठ्यक्रम बड़ी होता है, जो दूसरे साधारण स्कूलों में होता है, लेकिन फ्रक यह है कि वहाँ उनका जीवन में आचरण, रहन-सहन का सही ढंग, ठीक तरह से कपड़े पहनना और बैठना तथा सलीके से काम करना और बात करना सिखाया जाता है। पुराने समय में यह शिक्षा मां-बाप और टीचर दिया करते थे। लेकिन आज की शिक्षा में इन बातों का कोई स्थान नहीं है।

मैं यह नहीं मानता कि धन की कमी की वजह से हम इस तरह की शिक्षा नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि नये प्राइमरी स्कूल खोलने के लिये शायद धन न हो। लेकिन जो स्कूल चल रहे हैं, उनमें टीचर्स को कहा जाये कि जहाँ उन्होंने बच्चों को ज्ञान देना है, किताबें पढ़ाना है गणित आदि विषय पढ़ाने हैं, वहाँ उन्होंने यह भी सिखाना है कि कमाल का इस्तेमाल, लेटिन का इस्तेमाल कैसे किया जाता है, स्कूल और घर को कैसे साफ़ रखा जाता है, आदि।

आज डेमोक्रेसी और समाजवाद की बात कही जाती है। प्राइमरी स्कूल में टीचर छड़ी ले कर एक डिप्टेटर की तरह खड़ा होता है। आज भी गांव में टीचर छड़ी ले कर खड़ा होता है और एक मास्टोफेट की तरह व्यवहार करता है। हम यह भ्रम कैसे कर सकते हैं कि बच्चे उस से डेमोक्रेसी की शिक्षा हासिल करेंगे। बुनियादी बात यह है कि हमने अपने देश में बच्चों को किस तरह के नागरिक बनाना है, उस के अनुरूप शिक्षण का ढंग सामने नहीं रखा है और

पहले के पैटर्न को नहीं बदला है। अगर बुनियादी तौर पर प्राइमरी से उस पैटर्न को तबदील करें तो हो सकता है कि उसी पैटर्न को बदलते बच्चों से प्राप्त होने वाले फायदे तो बड़ी इरादा चल रहा है। मैं नहीं समझता कि हमलोग कभी इसमें इतने कमजोर हैं? इस बात की बड़ी भारी जिम्मेदारी हम पर है। जब हम आजाद हुये थे उसके बाद से एक पीढ़ी का समय, 25-30 साल का समय हमने बिता दिया और आज हम चले हैं उस नीति का एलान करने कि बच्चों के सम्बन्ध में हमारी क्या नीति हो।

हममें से बहुत सारे लोग समाजवादी देशों में गये हैं। पंडित नेहरू कहा करते थे और लोगों ने भी कहा है कि समाजवादी देश के बच्चों के लिये पैराडाइज हैं। आप कहते हैं कि हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा है और हमारे यहाँ धन की कमी है। लेकिन मैं कोरिया में गया, वहाँ मैंने देखा कि एक स्कूल में पैटर्न दूसरा है। यह ठीक है कि वहाँ वे खर्चा कम करते हैं, इतना खर्चा नहीं करते लेकिन बुनियादी पैटर्न जो है वह भिन्न है। समाजवादी देशों ने सोचा कि समाजवाद की शिक्षा देनी है और जनता को समाजवाद के ढंग की व्यवस्था पर लाना है तो बच्चों को बदलना पड़ेगा। जो पुराने हैं वे तो पुराने संस्कारों से आजाद नहीं होंगे। लेकिन बच्चों को उन्होंने पकड़ा और नई जेनरेशन जो वहाँ पैदा हुई वह समाजवाद के ढंग पर चल पड़ी रही है।

मैं शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करूँगा, वे स्वयं बहुत बड़े शिक्षा शास्त्री हैं और मैं जानता हूँ कि उनके दिल के अन्दर में तड़प है कि शिक्षा में किस तरह से अपने कार्यकाल में परिवर्तन कर दें, तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे बुनियादी से शुरू करें और पैटर्न को बदलें, टीचर्स को और स्कूलों को समझावें कि साक्षरता सामन है, साध्य नहीं है, वह

अपने आप में उद्देश्य नहीं हैं। साक्षरता के साधन से, साक्षरता के माध्यम से कुछ और सिखाना है। क्या सिखाना है इस बात को हर एक टीचर हर एक स्कूल और हर एक स्कूल के संस्थापक समझें।

दूसरी बात—भाषा माह्व ने जो कुछ कहा उसको मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता। हमारे लिए शर्म की बात है कि हमारे यहां छोटे छोटे बच्चे भीख मांगते फिरते हैं और जब बाहर से कोई विदेशी आता है तो उसके पीछे पीछे बहुत मांगते हैं क्योंकि विदेशी शायद तरस खाकर उग्रवाद ऐसे उनको दे देता है। मुझे शर्म आती है इस बात से जब भी यह नजारा मेरे सामने आता है। हम नजारे को रोकना चाहिये। जो हमारे देश का गौरव है उस पर हमसे बट्टा लगता है जब कि हमारे छोटे छोटे बच्चे जिनको हम अपने भविष्य का कर्णधार मानते हैं वे जा जा कर इस तरह से भीख मांगते फिरते हैं। इन बच्चों को हमें रोकना चाहिये।

जी जांबुवंत बोटे (नागपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बालक, विद्यार्थी देश का आश्वासन है, इस देश के बाग का वह फूल है, राष्ट्र का वह भावा भूषण है, कर्णधार है, वर्गरक्षक सभी और के लोग कहते हैं। जब भी बालक दिन आता है विद्यार्थियों में और बालकों के मेले में हम लोग जाते हैं तो हम यही दोहराते हैं कि मारे बच्चे हमारे राष्ट्र के उत्थान के फूल हैं, खिले हुए, अधखिले फूल और कलिया हैं। इस देश में बातें बहुत कही जाती हैं। भाषण करने बालों का एक तबका का तबका इस देश में पैदा हुआ है।

जो संकल्प आज हमारे सामने पेश किया गया है डॉ. जी. नीब, उस का डॉ. 22 अक्टूबर, 1974 को बना है और यह आज इस हाउस में बहुत करने के लिए आया है। बच्चों

के सम्बन्ध में हमारी जो राष्ट्रीय नीति है उसकी यह मर्यादा स्थिति है कि डॉ. का डॉ. 1974 में बना और डॉ. 1976 के सम्बन्ध में हम डॉ. त हाउस में उसके ऊपर चर्चा हो रही है।

जो डॉ. का हम हाउस में पेश किया गया है डॉ. का प्रमुख मकसद है, मेरे ध्यान से कि बालकों में विद्यार्थियों में जो अमानता है उस अमानता को समानता में परिवर्तित करना। उसकी प्रस्तावना के आखिरी वाक्य में कहते हैं कि हमारा लक्ष्य यह होना चाहिये कि विकास की दृष्टि में सभी बच्चों को विकास के समान अवसर दिए जाय क्योंकि इससे अमानता कम करने और सामाजिक न्याय स्थापित करने के हमारे बड़े उद्देश्य की भी पूर्ति होगी। इस देश में कान्वेंट्स हैं। केवल क्रिश्चियन कान्वेंट खोल कर ही इस देश के लोग रुके नहीं।

इस देश में हिन्दू कान्वेंट हैं, मुस्लिम कान्वेंट हैं, नर्सरी स्कूल हैं, पब्लिक स्कूल हैं जिनमें एक क्लास के बच्चे जाते हैं। इस हाउस के मेम्बरो के बच्चे उनमें जायेंगे, एम एन गज के बच्चे उन में जायेंगे। प्री-पतियों, मिडिल क्लास के लोगों के बच्चे उनमें जायेंगे। जो नीचे का तबका है, जो सर्वहारा तबका है जिस तबका के उत्थान के लिए हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बी.सू.वी. प्राथमिक कार्यक्रम लागू किया है, उन वर्ग के बच्चों, पददलितों और प्राधिवारियों के बच्चों, मासेज के बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिए क्या मुविधा है? उनके लिए म्युनिसिपलिटियों के स्कूल हैं, कॉर्पोरेशन के स्कूल हैं, जिला परिषद् के स्कूल हैं लेकिन उन स्कूलों की क्या व्यवस्था है? समापति जी, आपको महाराष्ट्र की जानकारी होगी कि वहां पर महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने नया आदेश निकाला है कि प्राइमरी स्कूलों में एक क्लास में कम से कम 60 बच्चे होंगे। 60 किन्तुओं को एक शिक्षक पढ़ायेगा।

[श्री जाबुलत खोटे]

शिक्षा का जो स्तर है वह भी मामूल है। विछड़े वर्ग, स्लम एरियाज के बच्चे जहाँ जायेंगे पढ़ने के लिए वहाँ एक क्लास में 60 बच्चे होंगे जबकि वहाँ के शिक्षक भी प्रायः ही टूँड नहीं हैं। उन स्कूलों में तो एक क्लास में 60 बच्चे रहेंगे जब कि कान्वेंट में एक क्लास में 10-20 बच्चे रहेंगे क्योंकि वहाँ बड़े परिवारों के बच्चे हैं, ज्यादा पैसा देते हैं। उन बच्चों की सुविधा के लिए बहुत सारे इन्टरम हैं लेकिन गरीबों के बच्चे जहाँ पढ़ते हैं वहाँ पर क्या होगा? इस सम्बन्ध में कई रिपोर्टें आई हैं कि एक शिक्षक के लिए 40 बच्चे अधिक हैं, केवल 20 बच्चे ही होने चाहिए। विसी ने कहा है कि 10 बच्चे ही होने चाहिए। इन रिपोर्टों के बावजूद महाराष्ट्र में ऐसा आदेश निकला है कि एक क्लास में कम से कम 60 बच्चे होने चाहिए। तो इस प्रकार का जो विरोधाभास है उस पर हमें विचार करना चाहिए। इसमें क्लास हाउटलुक का प्रश्न पैदा होता है। यहाँ पर जो हमें लागू बैठते हैं वह विसी भी दल के हैं, विसी स्तर के हो उनका क्लास बदलता है। कन्टैलिस्टिक सोसाइटी में क्लास हाउटलुक बदलता है, पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था में क्लास बदलता है। हम पार्लियामेंट में आते हैं, मिनिस्ट्री में आते हैं तो क्लास बदलता है। सभी सभी फैशन के लिए समाजवाद को बाध करते हैं। आज सारे राष्ट्र में बीम-मूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम की बातें बड़ी जा रही हैं, यदि उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन करना है तो सब से पहले हमारे देश में जो पब्लिक स्कूल हैं, जो कान्वेन्ट्स हैं चाहे हिन्दू, मुस्लिम या क्रिश्चियन कान्वेन्ट्स हों उनको बन्द करना होगा। आपने कहा पब्लिक स्कूलों में एक बच्चे पर दो सौ रुपये देने होते हैं। वे लोग घर में एक बच्चे पर दो सौ रुपये खर्च कर सकते हैं लेकिन आज हमारे देश की जो हालत है, 80 प्रतिशत लोग गावों में रहते हैं वहाँ की हालत क्या है? आज भी यवतमाल जिले में और मध्य प्रदेश

और महाराष्ट्र के कई इलाकों में अभी तक मजदूरी को 4-6 आने मजदूरी देते हैं।

आज जब कि मिनिमम वेजेंस का कानून सारे देश में लागू है, फिर भी मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसे बहुत से इलाके हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश में कई इलाके हैं, महाराष्ट्र में कई जगहें ऐसी हैं—जो खलिहानों में काम करते हैं उनको मजदूरी के रूप में केवल 6 आने मिलते हैं और सब मिलाकर उनको टोटल आयवनी 30 रुपये माहवार से अधिक नहीं मिलती है। अब आप बताइये—बहु व्यक्ति दो सौ रुपये माहवार को फोर्स बाने स्कूल में घर में बच्चे को कैसे डालेगा।

यह सकार 22 अगस्त, 1974 को पेश किया गया था, उस पर आज बात हो रही है। इसका मकसद यह है—नन अमा इन्को एव लाइन को पढ़ कर बतलाया था—दोनों वर्ग के जो बच्चे हैं—गरीबों के बच्चे और अमीरों के बच्चे या इन में भी नीचे गिर के जो बच्चे हैं उन सबको समान सुविधा देकर उनका समान रूप से विकास करना चाहते हैं—मै नमसना हूँ। बात में कोई भी विरोध नहीं करेगा, इस दृष्टि में यह बड़ा प्यारा सन्देश है, लेकिन इस पर अमल होना चाहिए। जहाँ पर लोग नहीं इच्छा प्रकट कर रहे हैं और हम भी यही इच्छा प्रकट कर रहे हैं। इस सवाल को प्रस्तावना के जो आखिरी शब्द हैं—वे बिल्कुल सफ हैं—“सब के साथ सामाजिक न्याय स्थापित करने के लिए और अमानता को खत्म करने के लिये इस प्रस्ताव को हमने पेश किया है।” इन प्रस्ताव पर यदि अमल करना है और जब हम बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम को लागू कर रहे हैं तो सब से पहला काम यह होना चाहिए कि इस देश के सारे पब्लिक स्कूल—हिन्दू

काम्बेन्ट्स, मुक्तिम काम्बेन्ट्स, क्रिश्चियन काम्बेन्ट्स, सब बच्चे होने चाहिये। हमारे समाज बच्चे एक समान स्तर के स्कूल में पढ़ने चाहें—किरसे एक या विनाम समान रूप से हो। कहीं हाउस में बैठने वाले : दस्त, हमारे पिता मंत्री जी, मारी कैबिनेट के अधिकारियों के बच्चे—ये सब पब्लिक स्कूलों में जाते होंगे—चाहे अपोबीशन के लोग हों या पार्टी-इन-पावर के लोग हों—सब के बच्चे इन काम्बेन्ट्स में जाते हैं, किसी या बच्चा मुनिस्त्रिपैन्टी या जिन्दा परिषद् के स्कूलों में नहीं जाता होगा—इस पर पाबन्दी लगनी चाहिये, बरना जो बातें यहाँ पर हो रही हैं, वे रिक्त बातें ही रह जायेंगी। मैं आपसे इस प्रस्ताव का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होना चाहिये।

यहाँ एक विद्वान माननीय सदस्य नि कहा कि भीख मांगना जुर्म है तो एक दूसरे माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि भीख देना भी जुनाह है—मैं उनसे पूछता हूँ—क्या किसी को शौक है कि भीख मागे ? वह क्यों भीख मांगता है—क्या आप ने कभी इस पर विचार किया है। रेलवे के प्लेटफार्म पर, बस स्टैंड पर, रास्ते में, कनाट प्लेस में जो बच्चे भीख मांगते हैं—वे शौक से भीख नहीं मांगते। एक माता अपने बिलखते हुए बच्चे को गोद में लेकर भीख मांगती है—क्या भीख मांगने में उसकी खुशी होती है—परिस्थिति उसको भीख मांगने के लिये मजबूर करती है। इसका क्या कारण है, सब से पहले हमें उस को दूर करना चाहिये, तब कानून की बात सोचियेगा। यह तो यह बात हुई—हमारे यहाँ मराठी में एक कहावत है —

“माय खाना देव ना, घाजि बाप
भीख मांगू देव ना।”

माँ खाने को रेट्टी नहीं देती और बाप भीख मांगने नहीं देता। हमारे देश की

धर्म व्यवस्था खाना नहीं देती और सरकार कहती है कि भीख नहीं मांगने देगे। रेलवे प्लेटफार्म पर पुलिस और रेलवे कर्मचारी उन पीछे दौड़ते हैं, रास्ते में पुलिस तंब करती है, उस के बावजूद भी मित्रा मंत्री जी अगर अपनी पीठ में किसी को भीख देने के लिये हाथ डालते है तो कहा जाता है कि वह भी जुनाह है, जुर्म है। कई जगहों पर ऐसे कानून लागू करने की कोशिश भी गई है, महाराष्ट्र में भी ऐसा कानून लाने का प्रयास किया गया है, लेकिन यह इन-ह्यूमन है, अमानुषिक है। वह क्यों भीख मांगता है—इस तरह आपको देखना चाहिये। बुनियादी बातों को देख कर ही हमें किसी बात का निश्चय करना चाहिये, बरना ये मारी बातें, बातें ही रह जायेंगी। इस देश में भाषण देने वाले गैंगस्टर्स बहुत पैदा हो गये हैं—आप इस तरह से देखिये—इस हाउस में जितने लोग बैठ हैं उन में से किन-किन के बच्चे पब्लिक स्कूलों में जाते हैं और किन किन के सामान्य स्कूलों में जाते हैं—इससे ही सब बातें स्पष्ट हो जायेंगी।

श्री बी० बी० नाथक (कनारा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं पब्लिक स्कूल का प्रोड्यूस नहीं हूँ लेकिन फिर भी छोटे साहब ने जो कहा है कि हमारे देश में जो पब्लिक स्कूल हैं, उनको बन्द कर देना चाहिए, इसको मानने के लिए मैं तैयार नहीं हूँ। पब्लिक स्कूल का प्रोड्यूस मैं नहीं हूँ, तो भी इसका समर्थन करने के लिए मैं प्रसन्न हूँ क्योंकि मुझे तो जिन्दगी ने यह गुड कोरसून, या जो कुछ भी श्री राम महाय जी पांडे कहें, सीखाया नहीं मिला कि मैं पब्लिक स्कूल में पढ़ना, मगर मैं सुनता हूँ कि पब्लिक स्कूल में जो पढ़ाते हैं, वहाँ के शिक्षक अच्छा पढ़ाते हैं और वहाँ शिक्षण की जो प्रथा है, वह बहुत अच्छी तरह से चल रही। इस लिए अगर कोई गरीब खानदान में पैदा हुआ हो लेकिन फिर भी वह लड़का होमियार है

[श्री बी. बी. नायक]

धीर रेल्लेन्ड है, तो उसको पब्लिक स्कूल में डाल कर पढ़ाया जा सकता है। हमारे देश के नेता, हमारे देश के बड़े बड़े अफसर और वहाँ तक कि हमारे देश के मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट और हमारे बिद्या मंत्री जी, जो बैठ हैं और दूसरे अच्छे अच्छे मंत्री अगर वहाँ से आ जाए, तो इससे देश का नुकसान तो कुछ नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि उसके लिए कोई सलेक्शन सिस्टम घाप रखे ले और टलेंट को आईडेंटिफाई कर दीजिए।

श्री जामबन्त धाटे आई०ए०एस० में सभी पब्लिक स्कूलों के बच्चे आ रहे हैं।

श्री बी० बी० नायक छ वर्ष का बच्चा तो आई०ए०एस० में नहीं आया। आई० क्यू टेस्ट होगा। क्वालीफाइड साइकलिस्ट द्वारा इंडलिंग्स कोर्सेट का टेस्ट होगा। उस बाद ही ब लड़ने आने है। उनके घर वाले मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट नहीं रहते हैं न बड़े खानदानों के लोग ही रहते हैं। गरीब खानदान में पैदा होने वाले बच्चे भी उमम घा सकते हैं। हम भी दा, तीन जनरेशन पहले बहुत गरीब थे। हब भी देहात से आते थे मगर बाद में कई लोगों ने बहुत मेहनत से पढ़ा और जिन्दगी में आगे बढ़े। इसलिए समाजवादी राष्ट्रों में भी ऐसा करने की जरूरत होती है।

SHRI JAMBOWANT DHATE (Nagpur): It is the essence of a capitalistic society.

SHRI B. V. NAIK I do not believe that a socialist society is an incompetent society.

जो यह कहते हैं कि समाज में व्यक्ति हो और अच्छा समाज हो तो परसूट आफ एक्सीलेंस के लिए कोशिश होनी चाहिए। अगर कम्प्यूटिड सोसाइटी न हो, तो सोशलिस्ट सोसाइटी नहीं चल सकती। आप ईस्ट जर्मनी को देखिये रूस को देखिए और वहाँ के एक्सीलेंस को देखिये।

What is their pursuit? It is the pursuit of excellence. It is the pursuit of their duty in physical performance.

कम्पिटिशन करने के लिए कुछ न कुछ होना चाहिए।

Kindly understand communism as Marx has understood it. For Heaven's sake, don't misinterpret Marx.

MR CHAIRMAN: I think it is better that you continue in English.

श्री बी० बी० नायक मुझ वोट भी चाहिए, इसलिए मैं हिन्दी में बोल रहा हूँ। (अवबजान)। मैं इस पार्लिसी

के बारे में बिद्या मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ। पहला नम्बर हो गया नेशनल पार्लिसी ऑन पायुलेसन। वह रेल्लेन्ड था। उसको हम मानने के लिए तैयार थे। क्वेश्चन आफ बि आबर ब्लोक था, टाइमली था। उस के बाद इन्टरनेशनल बीर्मेन इयर में मंत्री महोदय नेशनल पार्लिसी ऑन बीर्मेन पर रेक्योस्मूशन लाए। वह भी इन्टरस्टेडिंग था क्योंकि बीर्मेन के वोटिंग वर्ग में वर्ग की बात थी। वह भी रेल्लेन्ड था।

अब यह चिलड्रन के बारे में आप नेशनल पार्लिसी लाए हैं। इसमें कुछ इलिटीकल कैच वाली बात तो नहीं है?

They are below the voting age, i.e. upto 14 years of age

16 59 hrs.

(Shri C M Stephen in the Chair).

वेरेन्डर गुडबिल के लिए भी अगर आप इसको लाए तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह से आप बाइड करेंगे क्योंकि इन्डिभिजुअल प्वाइन्स को लेकर जब हम चर्चा करेंगे तो उस वक्त आप कहेंगे कि यह स्टेट लेबिल पर इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिए आया।

This is in the Third List, that is, in the State List. It is not in the Central List.

इसके लिए मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि नेशनल पालिसी फॉर बिल्डिंग जो है जो कि मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ हेल्थ और मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ एजुकेशन बाकी की है जिसके बारे में आपने आइटम नम्बर चार में कहा है —

"will be drawn consistent with the availability of resources." Sir, it is my humble submission that nothing in any Government can be done without resources. It is the responsibility of any planner, educationist, Minister or administrator to plan how to identify the priorities.

17 hrs.

इसको देखते हुए आपने 15 प्वाइंट नेशनल पालिसी निकाली है लेकिन हमारे कांस्टिट्यूशन में डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स में जो कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन के बारे में आर्टिकल है वह अभी तक एक ड्रीम बन कर, एक स्वप्न बन कर रहा है। आपने जो 15 प्वाइंट का नेशनल प्रोग्राम बनाया है और नेशनल पालिसी बनायी है, उससे द्वारा कम से कम आप सारे देश के स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले बच्चे-बच्चियों को, चाहे वे गरीब के हों, चाहे गरीब के हों, चाहे मध्यम वर्ग के हों, सार्वजनिक या सामूहिक रूप से, यूनिफार्मली शिक्षा दें। जो कोई भी हिन्दुस्तान में पढ़ने वाला हो, उसको यह शिक्षा दे सकते हैं।

मंत्री महोदय, मैं आपको फिर एक बार पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ —

"landmarking of the socialist progress".

इतना कर दीजिए।

"Give us one uniform and one dress. It would not cost very much. It would not be outside the purview of

your administrative or fiscal competence. Let all of our children in the school-going children look alike, at least till they go out of the adolescent stage.

अध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे और भी कुछ कहना था। हमारे दोस्तों ने भी इस पर काफी कुछ कहा है। पब्लिक स्कूल के बारे में जो बोले साहब ने कहा है, उससे मे बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ।

Very recently I had an opportunity of addressing the children of the age group 5 to 10.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जब स्कूल में पढ़ता था, जब आप लोग पढ़ते थे, उस समय मैं भी पढ़ता था, आज से करीब 20-25 साल पहले जब मैं स्कूल में पढ़ता था, उस समय हमारे देश में जो स्कूल चल रहे थे, उन के विद्यार्थियों में, बालक-बालिकाओं में और आज के स्कूलों में और विद्यार्थियों में बड़ा भारी अन्तर है।

There is an ocean of difference. I am not going to believe in the cock and bull story that there is no progress. There is progress. The younger children today are smarter. They have less mucus in the nostrils. The essential point is that there is progress. We cannot deny that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
In which direction?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: It can only be in the positive direction, unless of course his mind moves in the negative direction. So, there is progress in education. But, so far as sports is concerned, there is a very very great decline in the interest of the students, which we have to investigate. Therefore, kindly take over all the municipal schools and hand them over in the State Government as the biggest employer in the educational field.

[Shri V. K. Naik]

There is no meaning in having privately run schools, since 90 to 95 per cent of their budgets are coming from the State coffers. I do not understand particularly the Government of India expressing its helplessness time and again in regard to the implementation of the education policy. The national policy on children has the backing of all, but kindly give us uniforms.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA (Giridih): It is said that of all the types of capital in a country, the most valuable is the human capital. In India, unfortunately, in this present phase of population explosion, the population, the pyramid is widening much faster at the base, in the zero to 14/20 age group than at the top, and whatever efforts we may make to give equality of opportunity to the people, because of law's delays, because of delays in implementation, because of experimentation, many of our honest and honourable intentions become out of date before they get off the ground.

The failure to orchestrate a uniform policy of economic growth resulted in regional variations. Similarly, unless you orchestrate a uniform policy for children all over India, this variation will become sharper and sharper as the years roll by, and for that I see no way out except bringing this subject into the Concurrent List.

It is a large task. From pre-natal to post-natal, the education of children up to the age of 14, their nutrition, their physical build-up, the assessment of their intelligence quotient, all these have to go hand in hand. We must have a system of scouting for talent. India is populated by exceptionally talented people. Many other countries are afraid of our talents. Out of poverty, through discipline, we reached certain peaks in pure and abstract thinking and philosophy and certain practices. Unfortunately, although we are inheritors of that tradition, we are

not able to keep up that standard. So, scouting for talent in the schools from early age is a "must" if we have to separate the chaff from the grain and if we have to help these people, irrespective of their economic background, to the topmost position of responsibility in science, in teaching, in the humanities and in the leadership of the country.

But, Sir, shadow has fallen between that dream and the present reality. The children in the villages are not getting their due. Children in the towns are subjected to environment pollution, to sound pollution. As a result of working of the loudspeakers for 24 years, their mind is getting disarrayed; they become incapable of abstract thinking, and to make matters worse, our films, songs and posters give them a sort of compulsory education in sex. What are the hit songs?

मैं ने पीना सीख लिया, दांव लगा ले,
प्यार किया तो डरना क्या, मैं बाबारा हूँ !

These are hit songs. The censor is sitting quietly on them as an onlooker. We are helpless or disinterested spectators. The chickens are coming home to roost in the form of higher rate of crime in juvenile delinquency. Now we are thinking not of the preventive aspect but of hostels, institutions and reformatories. What happens in reformatories? They get crime Post-Graduation degrees in reformatories and in most of these institutions. Every institution is the lengthened shadow of an individual incharge, be it a school or be it a hostel or be it an institution.

We are now sitting in the shadow of the Indian debacle in the world olympics. That is not a feature in the cape of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. If we had taken boys of 10-12 years of age with a certain height from Nagaland, we would have certainly trained them into fast cricket batters that the world

has created. But are we doing that? We are not going that way. The difficulty is that our planning is macro-economic and sophisticated. It passes the villages by, our education policy passes the villages by, and what is happening to our total planning is also rejected in planning in education and a particular in our implementation of policy of the children. What is the care that we take of our children. In America, the children have gone to the other extreme. The children are the masters of the households. Here, they hardly exist. If they exist, they have a peripheral existence in the home. I am speaking of the average family. We have to strike a mean. That is one extreme and ours is another extreme. There should be a uniform outlook. I entirely agree with Mr. Naik, that is the least we could do. Otherwise, in a school, a son of a rich man going with a terycot bushshirt and pant creates a lot of discontent among the other children. That must be avoided.

Secondly, we have suggested equality of opportunity. It is an essential element of socialism which we want to implement. Mr. J. B. S. Haldane, the famous Physiologist has said,

"An equality of opportunity over a period will bring down an inherent inequality of man as regards their aptitude, talent."

But equality of opportunity is a must. We have to provide it. Rs. 3000 crores is not such a large sum to invest for our future.

I welcome this Resolution and support it, as far as it goes, and I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing it.

श्री राज लाल वाडे (राजनंदगांव) : सभापति महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रीय बाल नीति सम्बन्धी इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

मैं अपने पूर्व-वक्ताओं से सहमत हूँ कि अगर हम राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति की कल्पना के परिप्रेक्ष्य में देखें, तो सब से अधिक महत्व बच्चों का होता है। युनाइटेड नेशन्स के चार्टर में भी इस का उल्लेख है और हमारी राष्ट्रीय बाल नीति में भी इस का उल्लेख किया गया है। इस में कहा गया है :

"Equal opportunities for development to all children during the period of growth should be our aim, for, this would serve our larger purpose of reducing inequality and ensuring social justice."

इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की नीति के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया है :

"It shall be the policy of the State to provide adequate services to children, both before and after birth, and through the period of growth to ensure their full physical, mental and social development."

इस से यह सिद्ध होता है कि हम ने अपनी राष्ट्रीय बाल नीति का निर्धारण करते हुए यह अनुभव किया है कि हमारे राष्ट्र के निर्माण और विकास की सब से पहली सीढ़ी बच्चे हैं और इसलिए हमें उन के विकास, स्वास्थ्य और संस्कारों को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए।

इस प्रस्ताव में कहा गया है कि सरकार की नीति यह होगी कि बच्चों के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए उन के जन्म से पहले और पश्चात् तथा उन के उभार-पोष-के काल में उपयुक्त सेवाएँ उपलब्ध की जायें। हम स्वीकार करते हैं कि हमारा देश गरीब है और दुनिया के सम्पन्न देशों के से साधन हमारे पास नहीं हैं। लेकिन अगर वैचारिक बिपन्नता और वैचारिक दारिद्र्य हमारे

[जी राध सहार पांडे]

जीवन में न हो, तो हम अपने राष्ट्र के उपलब्ध साधनों का उपयोग करते हुए अपने बच्चों के विकास तथा निर्माण को प्राथमिकता दे सकते हैं।

हमारे यहां 1 वर्ष से 14 वर्ष के बच्चे 55 प्रतिशत हैं और बही हमारे राष्ट्र के जीवन का आधार, संबंध और भविष्य है। इस स्थिति में कोई कारण नहीं है कि जितने भी साधन हमारे पास हैं, उन के उपयोग के सम्बन्ध में हम अपने बच्चों को पहला स्थान दें।

इस बहस में ऐसा लगा कि जैसे शिक्षा का सबसे अधिक महत्व है। मेरी दृष्टि में शिक्षा में अधिक महत्व स्वास्थ्य का है। और इस लिए बच्चे के जन्म से पूर्व ही उस के स्वास्थ्य की देख-भाल आरम्भ होनी चाहिए। यदि प्रसव की अवस्था में मां दुर्बल और अस्वस्थ है, तो यह बायोलोजिकली कभी सम्भव नहीं हो सकता है कि बच्चा स्वस्थ हो इसलिए बच्चे के जन्म से पूर्व ही मां की देख-भाल होना आवश्यक है। मां की देख-भाल अगर होगी जैसे कि विदेशों में होती है तो उस का परिणाम बच्चे के लिए बहुत ही हिनकर होगा। मैंने देखा है विदेशों में उनका ध्यान इस ओर गया है कि बच्चा स्वस्थ हो और वहां एवरेज बच्चे का जो वजन होता है वह प्रायः 8 पाउंड होता है। 8 पाउंड के बच्चे प्रायः बड़ा होते हैं। तो मां की देख-भाल पहले, प्रसूति के बाद बच्चे के शोध के समय जब बच्चा चार या पांच वर्ष का, होता है तो उस की शिक्षा का प्रश्न आता है, फिर वातावरण का प्रश्न आता है। बच्चा स्वच्छ और स्वस्थ वातावरण में रहे। फिर सरकार की बात आती है जो मां बाप से और समाज से उसको मिलते हैं। फिर उस की आने की शिक्षा की बात आती है, उसके काम की बात आती है, उस की मानसिकता की बात आती है और अन्ततोगत्वा

राष्ट्रीयता की बात आती है। इन सबमें बच्चों के समन्वय के रूप में किसी बच्चे का दर्शन करना ही तो मैं समझता हूँ कि या तो इस देश में गांधी जी ने यह दर्शन किए थे या नेहरू जी ने किए थे और यही कारण था कि सारे देश के बच्चों ने उनको चाखा नेहरू कर के सम्बोधित किया था। वे बच्चों की आंखों से आंखें मिला कर देखते थे और पंडित जी ने एक वक्ता कहा था कि किसी भी देश के भविष्य और वर्तमान को देखना हो तो बच्चों की आंख से आंख मिला कर देखो कि उन में कितनी कठनाई है, कितने दुखबसे हैं, कितने उन में संस्कार हैं, कितने गुण हैं, कितने लक्षण हैं, कितने वे स्वस्थ हैं। यह बात पंडित जी ने कही थी। और बापू तो बच्चों से खेलते थे, उन को परमात्मा का स्वरूप समझते थे।

इसका कास्टीट्यूशन जो बना है इस को देख कर मुझे बहुत आति हुई और बड़ा अच्छा लगा —

"The President is, therefore, pleased to constitute a National Children's Board consisting of the following members

- (1) Prime Minister—President,
- (2) Minister of Education and Social Welfare—Working Chairman,
- (3) Minister of Health and Family Planning—Member ..."

मुझे यह देख कर सतोष हुआ कि जिस जैनी के सूत्रधार थे बापू और नेहरू उन्हीं की सूत्री-धारिणी श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने यह दायित्व स्वीकार किया है कि वे इस की अध्यक्ष हों। वे मां भी हैं और प्रधान मंत्री भी हैं। बच्चों के प्रति क्या ममत्व और क्या कल्पना एक मां कर सकती है मैं समझता हूँ कि उन से अधिक और कीमत जानता है जो अपनी आंख से बच्चे को पैदा करती है, स्तनों से बच्चे

का बोझण करती हैं और फिर उस को संस्कार देती हैं, नौदी में उस को बुला कर बंधा बांधा के बीच जाती हैं। फिर अगर उस का बच्चा निर्जन और निर्धन होता है, बिपन्न होता है, बातावरण से दूर होता है, शिक्षा भी नहीं प्राप्त कर सकता है, समाज से तिरस्कृत, जाति से तिरस्कृत धन और साधन से वंचित होता है तो वह हीसला कहा से लाएगा, और क्या वह भविष्य की कल्पना बटोरेंगे ? कैसे वह राष्ट्र की सेवा करेगा जब अपनी ही सेवा करने में बिपन्न और अकिंचन है।

मैं मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि अन्ततोगत्वा उन का ध्यान और उन की मिनिस्ट्री का ध्यान बच्चों की तरफ गया और उन्होंने कोई ऐसा प्वाइंट इस में छोड़ा नहीं —

"The children shall be covered by a comprehensive health programme."

हेल्थ, शिक्षा, सम्कार, राष्ट्रीयता सारी चीजें आप ने रखी हैं। लेकिन आप ने एक जगह रखा है कि —

"The State shall take steps to provide free and compulsory education for all children upto the age of 14."

वह स्टेट की बात जहां है वहां मुझे थोड़ी सी परेशानी होती है और सवेह होता है। आप एक ऐसा फेज्ड प्रोग्राम बनाइए, प्लानिंग कमीशन के मंत्री जी सभी यहां बैठे हुए थे, मालूम नहीं कहाँ चले गए, प्लानिंग कमीशन से योजना बनाइए, उसके कार्यान्वयन के लिए फेज्ड प्रोग्राम बनाइए और मुद्राण्यम् साहब से पैसा लीजिए। यह आप का डाक्ट्रिमेंट कही ऐसा न हो कि ऐसा का ऐसा ही रह जाय। बच्चे जब पढ़ेंगे और देखेंगे कि यह मुविषाएँ उन को नहीं प्राप्त हुई हैं तो इसकी उन्माद आन्दोलनिलिटी आप पर आवेग होगी।

इसलिए आप अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए जो आप की कल्पना है उस को अपनी जामा पहनाने के लिए इस को फेज्ड प्रोग्राम दीजिए और इस की एकाउंटबिलिटी यूह पार्लियामेंट सेंटर में रखिए क्यों कि सेंटर अगर स्पांसर करेगा इस नीति को तो स्टेट को आप डाक्ट्रिमेंट दे सकेंगे। उन को आप पैसा दीजिए, डाक्ट्रिमेंट दीजिए और इम्प्लीमेंटेशन देखिए। इस का तब आप अपने हाथ में रखिए। यूनाइटेड नेशंस में चार्टर से लेकर यहां तक जो आप की कल्पना है वह बहुत ही स्वाधनीय है, बहुत ही प्रशंसनीय है। वह बच्चों के हित में है, राष्ट्र के हित में है लेकिन धन में इस का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होना चाहिए ताकि ऐसा न हो।

जैसा कि कहा गया है, हम बहुत सारी बातें करते हैं। एक तरफ हमारे यहां आन्दोलन चल रहा है कि बच्चे पैदा न हों लेकिन जो बच्चे पैदा हो गए हैं उनके लिए आप नहीं कह सकते हैं कि हम उनकी देख-भाल नहीं करेंगे। यह ठीक है कि जनसंख्या की गति रूकनी चाहिए लेकिन जो बच्चे पैदा हो गए हैं उनकी देखभाल उनकी शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य का प्रबन्ध, उनको अच्छा नागरिक बनाने, उनको जति-मान से ऊपर उठाने की आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए आप फेज्ड प्रोग्राम बनाकर स्टेट्स को डाक्ट्रिमेंट दीजिए और पैसा मुद्राण्यम् जी से लीजिए तथा प्लानिंग कमीशन से लीजिए। आपका जो सकल्प है उसमें आप कामयाब हों, हम प्रार्थना के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have before me a list of six speakers. The hon. Minister was to be called at 5.30 p.m. but, in order to accommodate the hon. Members, he will now be called at 6 O'clock just to begin.

I now request the hon. Members to keep to the time. The maximum time allowed is 5 minutes.

Now, Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy.

श्रीमान > राय बोवाक रेड्डी (मिना-बोवा)
समापति जी, यह जो कहा जा रहा है कि बच्चा पैदा होने के बाद उसकी जिम्मा शुरू हो जाती है, मैं समझता हूँ कि माँ में बच्चा जब माँ के पेट में रहता है उसी समय से उसकी जिम्मा शुरू हो जाती है। धर्मन्याय ने धर्मो माँ के पेट से बहुत सोच लिया था—यह जो कहानी है वह बिल्कुल सही है। इसलिए बच्चा पैदा होने से पहले हमें माँ की देख-भाल करनी चाहिए। पहले एक स्क्रीम थी कि गर्भवती माताओं को धंधा, दूध, मछली—हर तरह की चीजें खिलाई जायें लेकिन लाइन्सी की बजह से वह चीजें यह सारी चीजें अपने हस्तैड को खिला देती थी। वह स्क्रीम शायद अब छोड़ दी गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो गरीब हमिजा औरतें हों उनको अच्छा खाना मिलना चाहिए ताकि बच्चे पैदा होने से पहले ही मजबूत बन सकें।

इसी प्रकार से जो बच्चे पैदा होने हैं उनमें धर्म और गरीब की बात पैदा होती है, उनको धन्य तरह को जिम्मा दो जाती है उसकी बजह से उनमें इन्कीरियारिटी काम्प्लेक्स पैदा होता है, उनमें धर्म को छोटा महसूस करने की भावना पैदा हो जाती है। मैं चाहता हूँ जो गरीबों के बच्चे हों उनके लिए भी अच्छी से अच्छी शिक्षा का इन्जाम होना चाहिए। उनके मन में यह चीज नहीं पैदा होनी चाहिए कि हम छोटी जान के हैं या छोटे तबके के हैं। बहुत कम लोग इस भावना से ऊपर पाये हैं जैसे डा० अम्बेदकर, सजीवीया जो और हमारे जगजीवन राम बाबू या इस तरह के दूसरे लोग जो पोलिटिकल फील्ड में हैं। इसलिए सरकार की तरफ से उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद देने की बात होनी चाहिए। यह कहना ठीक नहीं होगा कि निम्नरी स्कूल और पब्लिक स्कूल को समान्य कर दिया जाये क्योंकि किसी महान को बनाने के वास्ते, जो पहले से बना हुआ

हो उसको बदलने करने की जरूरत नहीं है। पब्लिक स्कूल भी रहने चाहिए लेकिन धर्म स्कूलों को भी उनकी सेविस तक लाया चाहिए। क्या सरकारी स्कूलों में तनकाह नहीं दी जा रही है निम्नरी स्कूलों में जो तनकाह दी जा रही है उससे ज्यादा सरकारी स्कूलों में तनकाह दी जा रही है फिर भी उनका स्टैंडर्ड गिरा हुआ है। इसलिए नम्बी जी स्कूलों में टीचिंग को अच्छे से अच्छा बनायें। बहुत सी जगहों पर लोगों को मिफारिन् से टीचर की नौकरी मिल जाती है, लेकिन उन को पढ़ना और लिखना नहीं आता। परतों ही मैंने अवधार में पढ़ा था कि मास्टर जी को दस्तबत करना भी नहीं आता, लेकिन 15 साल से टीचर बने हुए थे। ऐसे टीचर्स से बच्चों का भला नहीं हो सकता है। हम को टीचर्स के लिये, छात्रों के लिये शुरू से ही इन्जाम करना चाहिये उन का टेस्ट होना चाहिये और जो टेस्ट में पास हों उन को टीचर रखना चाहिये जो पाम न हों उन को पुलिस में भरती कर लेना चाहिये।

श्री राजावतार जाल्सी (पटना) :
समापति जी बच्चों के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रीय नीति के संकल्प पर हम इस समय बहुत कर रहे हैं। इसमें जिन 15 सूत्रों का उल्लेख है, उन का हर विवेकाशील व्यक्ति मर्मबर्न करेगा, ये सूत्र बिल्कुल सही हैं लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि इन सूत्रों को धर्म में कैसे लाया जाय। धर्मो हमारा देश एक पूजाशायी व्यवस्था से होकर गुजर रहा है, इसलिए हमारे देश में एक किसिम के बच्चे नहीं हैं—धर्मो के बच्चे हैं, गरीबों के बच्चे हैं और गरीबों में जो तरह तरह को श्रेणियाँ हैं, हरिजनों के बच्चे हैं जिन के लिये कोई भी साधन उपलब्ध नहीं है—विकास करने के इसी तरह से दूसरे कमजोर वर्ग के बच्चे हैं—लाकों लाख बीड़ी मजदूरों के बच्चे हैं, जो बचपन से ही काम करना शुरू कर देते हैं बीड़ी बनाना शुरू कर देते हैं—इन बच्चों

बोझो बसाना शुरू कर देते हैं—इन बच्चों की शिक्षा बीसा को क्या व्यवस्था है—आप इन से क्या आशा करते हैं। इन के अलावा हमारे देश में अंग्रे बच्चे हैं, विस्मान बच्चे हैं—इन की संख्या कम नहीं है, कई लाख तो अंग्रे बच्चे हैं—इस तरह के बच्चों को ऊपर उठाने का सबसे बड़ा आग्रह हमारे सामने है। पाण्डे जी ने अभी ठीक ही कहा था—निजा तो आवश्यक है ही, लेकिन सब से जरूरी महान है उन को स्वस्थ रखने का। अगर वे स्वस्थ नहीं होंगे तो उन के लिये कोई पब्लिश स्कूल काम आयेगा और न कोई साधारण स्कूल उन को मदद कर सकेगा। इस लिये बच्चे पैदा होने के बाद स्वस्थ रहें—इस का बंधोबन्ध आप को सब से पहले करना है।

अमीरों के पास तो साधन है—वे अपने बच्चों की शिक्षा बीसा का प्रबन्ध इन के बन पर कर लेते हैं, आप को गरीबों के बच्चों की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये और ऐसे नियम बनाइये जिस से उन की ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद की जा सके।

एक तरह के बच्चे और हैं—जिन को “मैर-कानूनी” बच्चे कहा जाता है। माँ से पहले जो बच्चे पैदा हो जाते हैं और उन की क्या स्थिति है, उस औरन की स्थिति क्या होती है—आप धन्यवाद लगाइये। सब बात तो यह है कि उन बच्चों की हत्या कर दी जाती है, उन बच्चों को कोई अधिकार नहीं मिलता उन को जीने का अधिकार दिलाइये। अगर इस तरह का काम आप करेंगे तो आप के संकल्प का जो उद्देश्य है—उसमें जो शारीरिक, मानसिक और सामाजिक विकास की बात की गई है—उस को सही मायनों में पूरा कर सकेंगे। इस तरह आप को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

जहाँ तक बच्चों को स्वस्थ रखने का प्रश्न है—इस सम्बन्ध में आप को तथा स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों को मिल कर परस्पर सहयोग से काम करना चाहिये। बहुत सी ऐसी

बीमारियाँ हैं—जैसे पोलियो, कुकुर-खानी डिप्थीरिया—इन खतरनाक बीमारियों से बचाने के लिये आप ने जो ट्रिपल इंजेक्शन को प्रयास कराई है—यह शहरों में तो कुछ चलती है लेकिन देहातों में इस का नामो-निशान तक नहीं है।

देहात में रहने वाले बच्चों के लिये, गरीब लोगों के बच्चों के लिये, गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वाले बच्चों के लिये, कोयला खान में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के बच्चों के लिये अगर आप इन ट्रिपल इंजेक्शन का इन्जाम कर दें तो बहुत बड़ा काम आप कर देंगे। उस के बाद आप शिक्षा की तरफ ध्यान दें। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा एक ही प्रकार की हो जाये। जब तक आप यह नहीं करेंगे तब तक अमीरों के बच्चे शासक वर्ग में ही आने रहेंगे और शासन करने रहेंगे और गरीबों के बच्चों को बेसी शिक्षा नहीं मिल पायेगी और वे शासक वर्ग नहीं बन सकेंगे। अंग्रेजी वे जानते नहीं हैं और अंग्रेजी जानने वालों को आप ने अभी तक शासक बना रखा है। जब तक ये बने रहेंगे जो शासित हैं वे ऊँचा नहीं उठ सकेंगे।

आखिरी बात मैं पैसे के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप कहते हैं कि पैसा कहाँ से आएगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश में धन की कमी नहीं है। 75 हजारों परिवार हमारे देश में हैं, पूँजीपति हमारे देश में हैं, अरबपति और खरबपति हमारे देश में हैं जिन के साथ आप जरा सख्ती करें, सख्ती से उन के साथ पैसा आये जबर्जस्ती उन से पैसा ले लो कोई बजह नहीं है कि पैसे की कमी आप अनुभव

[श्री रामबल्लभ भारद्वाज]

करें। वैसे की बात में कतई ग़ाबू नहीं है। इस धीरे धीरे का ध्यान गया तो बच्चों का स्वास्थ्य भी ठीक होगा, उन की पढ़ाई भी ठीक होगी, उम्मीद धनचरण भी ठीक होगा, अच्छे बच्चे पैदा होंगे और दुष्चरित्रता, अनुशासनहीनता जैसी समस्या बातें देश से खत्म होंगी।

इन सन्दर्भों के साथ मैं इस सदन का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (नवाडा) : किशुओं के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रीय नीति सम्बन्धी जो सकल्प प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसमें जिन बात का उल्लेख किया गया है, उसके सम्बन्ध में कोई बड़ी राय नहीं हो सकती है और उन से किसी का मतभेद नहीं हो सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर सचमुच में इस नीति का सही तौर पर और पूरे दिल से पालन किया जाय, इसका कार्यान्वयन किया जाय तो देश में समाजवादी व्यवस्था या समाजवादी समाज कायम करने में यह चीज बहुत सहायक सिद्ध हो सकती है।

सभापति महोदय, लेकिन विचार करने की बात यह है कि आज देश की हालत क्या है और किस तरह से हम इसको बदलना चाहते हैं। मेरे मित्र ने ठीक कहा है कि बच्चा जब पैदा होता है, उस से पूर्व में ही हमें उस पर विचार करना होगा। एक तरफ तो समाज के ऐसे लोग हैं जो बड़े बड़े व्यस्तताओं में बच्चा पैदा करवाने के लिये जाते हैं और उन के चारों ओर बड़े बड़े डाक्टर और नर्स रहती हैं और अच्छी से अच्छी दवाइयाँ उन को उपलब्ध होती हैं और दूसरी ओर समाज की व्यवस्था यह है कि वह वर्ग है जो जिन

घर खेत बहिर्वाह में काम करता है, कारखानों में काम करता है और काम को उस के बच्चा पैदा हो जाता है और ऐसी शोषण में या जहाँ घर में पैदा होता है जहाँ रोज़नी तक की व्यवस्था नहीं होती है। वह है समाज की दो प्रकार की बनावट। अगर हम को ध्यान में रखा गया और इस में सुधार की व्यवस्था की गई तो हो सकता है कि उसका कोई अच्छा फल निकले। आपको चाहिये कि आप गांव के वाले सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध करें। जिस तरह से समाज के उस वर्ग की स्थिति बच्चा पैदा करने के लिये बड़े बड़े व्यस्तताओं में जाती है, प्रसूनी गृहों में जाती है जहाँ वे डाक्टरों और नर्सों से घिरी रहती हैं उस तरह को नहीं तो कुछ तो व्यवस्था आप को उन के वास्ते करनी चाहिये जिन की शोषणों में, चिराग तक नहीं होता है और जिन को काम करते करते बच्चा पैदा करना पड़ता है। जब वह समाज की बनावट है तो इस नीति का काम आप पालन करेंगे यह बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न है जिस का जवाब हमें देना होगा।

यह सकल्प 1974 का है। राष्ट्रीय नीति आप बनाने जा रहे हैं। मेरे मित्र ने पब्लिक स्कूल का और सरकारी स्कूलों का जिक्र किया है। उन्होंने भाग को है कि पब्लिक स्कूल बन्द करके सरकारी स्कूलों में सब की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। यह अच्छी बात है। समान शिक्षा सब के वास्ते हो यह अच्छा लगना है। किन्तु यह मजबूत है या नहीं इस को आप देखें। मैं सेंट्रल स्कूल की बात आपको सेवा में रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं आश्चर्य-चकित हूँ इस की देख कर कि क्या सित्त आखार पर बच्चों की भरती की जाती

है। 1974 की आप की नीती बनी हुई है। आप ने यह निश्चित बना रखा है कि इन स्कूलों में पहले तो केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के बच्चे भरती होंगे और अगर जगहों बाकी रह जाती है तो राज्य सरकारों में जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं उन के बच्चे भरती होंगे। इस नीती की वजह से वे मेधावी छात्र जो इन स्कूलों में भरती होना चाहते हैं भरती होने से वंचित रह जाते हैं। अब आप अगर इस नीति को नहीं बदलते हैं तो जो नीति आप इस संकल्प में लाये हैं इस पर कौन विश्वास कर सकता है, यह एक विचारणीय प्रश्न है। कम से कम सेंट्रल स्कूलों में ऐसे छात्रों की भरती के बास्ते दरवाजे खोलें जो मेधावी हैं फिर चाहे वे झुन्मी छोपड़ी में रहते हो या बड़े महलों में रहने हो, अमीरों के बच्चे हो या गरीबों के हों। सब को समान अवसर आप को इन स्कूलों में भरती होने का देना चाहिये। इस वक्त यह दरवाजा आप ने बन्द कर रखा है। अब आपने यह नियम बना रखा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के बच्चे और उस के बाद राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों के बच्चे भरती इन स्कूलों में किये जायेंगे और समाज में मेधावी छात्रों को भरती से वंचित रखा जायगा तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आप की इस नीति पर लोग विश्वास नहीं करेंगे। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि लोग आप की नीति पर विश्वास करें तो इन के दरवाजे आप सब के लिये खोल दें और लोगों को ऊपर उठने का मौका दें।

अगरे और निम्न कुछ रहे वे जैसी समाज की बनावट है उस पर विचार करना

होगा। इस दृष्टि के पैसा कहां से आये इस के संबंध में प्लानिंग कमीशन, वित्त मंत्री जी और आप सब मिल कर विचार करें अगर अपने संकल्प को लागू करने का आप का दृढ़ विचार है तो इस के लिये पैसा इकट्ठा करना पड़ेगा। और मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि देश के अन्दर विश्वास पैदा करने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि देश के तमाम बच्चों को, चाहे वह किसी वर्ग के क्यों न हो समान अवसर मिलना चाहिये। अगर शिक्षा की पद्धति को एक समान सारे देश में लागू करना चाहते हैं जो हमारी राष्ट्रीय नीति है, जिस की अध्यक्षता प्रधान मंत्री हैं, उस नीति को सम्पूर्ण देश के सामने रखने के लिये आप को तमाम कामों में समान अवसर प्रदान करने होंगे।

स्वास्थ्य के बारे में मैंने अभी बताया कि बच्चे कैसे पैदा होते हैं एक किस तरह से पलते हैं और दूसरे किस तरह से पलते हैं। एक बेचारी माँ अपने बच्चों को शोपबीयों में छोड़ कर मजदूरी करने जाती है और कुछ बच्चे ऐसे हैं जिन की माँ उन को देखभाल नहीं करती हैं, बल्कि उन को देखने के लिये धाया लगी हुई हैं। अगर समान अवसर देने का हमारा इरादा है, जिस की हम में शक्ति है, तो उस की व्यवस्था नीचे के करनी होगी। 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का मतलब ही यह है कि कमजोर को उठाना चाहते हैं। अतः उन को उठाने के लिये बच्चों की नीति सम्बन्धी बातों के लिये आप को अपने कार्यक्रमों के

[श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा]

अनर्कल, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, और रहन सहन की व्यवस्था में समान व्यवसर प्रदान करने की नीति लानी होगी।

PROP [NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur). Sir, I rise to support the Resolution on the National Policy for Children

It is very important that the Resolution should have come at this time, well before 14th November which happens to be the Children's Day for India. Children are the wealth of the nation and there is no doubt about it. It is only fit and proper that the Minister of Education has come forward with the concept of National Policy for Children. Children have to be looked after from three angles—(i) their health, (ii) their education and (iii) their preparation for becoming useful citizens of the country. If there are any lacunae in any one of the directions, then the children suffer and, as a whole, the society suffers. There are fifteen points which have been put forward by the hon. Minister in this Resolution. No one can be there to say that he is not in agreement with these fifteen points. In fact, each one of the points stresses the very fact that the children are to be protected and their interests are to be promoted. So far as the health of the children is concerned, this is a matter which should be our primary consideration because we do not find at least one maternity centre in everyone of these 5,25,000 villages of India. When there is no maternity centre where the children are to be well received by the trained persons, we may be sure that they will not be looked after well thereafter. So, the primary consideration should be that at least each village of India should have at least one maternity centre where safe child-birth can be ensured. Even after birth, he or she may be looked after in a manner which has all the ingredients of

science and nutrition and where all these things are taken care of from the very beginning itself.

In addition to that, in this country, there is no provision for pre-primary education so far as rural India is concerned. May I request the hon. Minister for Education, at least as a token of goodwill to the children to plan one thing 'that at least in all the community development blocks of this country which are 5,046 in number in all the 22 States of India and Union Territories put together, there should be one Centre where the children can play and where they can be looked after and where they can be provided with all the instruments, all the equipments etc. for the pre-primary education including games and recreation?

If it not possible to provide maternity centre in all the villages let us start with block headquarters. I was very keen to bring this to the notice of the Education Minister that Central schools are doing good work but they are located mostly in the cities. I put forward a suggestion let every block headquarter be selected and there we provide nucleus of education in the form of a model school. There was this idea of a model school on the pattern of Central schools for the rural population of India. There are problems for the children in the cities. The children in the cities should be protected but today in India if we compare the rural child to the urban child it is the rural child which is suffering more. Whereas the urban child has all the facilities available, the rural child has to walk for miles together to see that those facilities are available to him. I would request the hon. Minister to start with the implementation of this programme right from the community development centre or you can say block development headquarter as the base if not the village. Unless we give the right start we cannot do good to the children in the

rural areas. It is good that in this year we are making Education a Concurrent subject. As such, the Ministry of Education will have to shoulder greater responsibility in regard to the education of children. Secondly, the Ministry of Health can also coordinate efforts with this Ministry and then we can think of uniform system of planning for all the villages in India. To start with it should be implemented at least at the block level so that we can give to the schools run by the municipal committees and zila parishads a medium of uniformity which is ideal for our country. I agree that children all over India should have the same uniform. It must be a very simple type of uniform but it must be compulsory for all schools.

If we cannot collapse all the various types of schools, viz., public schools, private schools and municipal schools into a uniform pattern, what is the harm in prescribing one uniform for all schools. In Japan I have seen students coming from rich and poor families dressed in the same uniform dancing, playing and learning together. We must also remember that education does not mean only learning of three Rs. It also means education of the heart, mind and education of the body. Therefore, it is in this respect that I want to stress that recreation for children must be given due priority. Our children must be good players, good students, good artists and good citizens of the country.

With these words I praise this Resolution and request the Minister to see that passing of this Resolution by the Parliament will have little meaning unless he makes a bold effort in record to the implementation of this programme and that too before the 14th November which happens to be the birthday of our late Prime Minister.

श्री जॉकर इवान सिंह (बतारा):
सभापति महोदय, मैं इस प्रस्ताव में सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि निम्ना मंत्री उन पर ध्यान देंगे।

देश में एक राष्ट्रीय बाल नीति की आवश्यकता थी, और उस पर सरकार ने ध्यान दिया है, यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है और इस के लिये निम्ना मंत्री भी बधाई के पात्र हैं। जिस संस्था की अध्यक्षता स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जी करेंगी उस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहने की गुंजायश नहीं है, क्योंकि जब प्रधान मंत्री जी उस की अध्यक्षता करेंगी तो वह निश्चित रूप से देश का मार्ग दर्शन करेगी, और खासकर बच्चों को एक अच्छा रास्ता दिखावेगी, जिन के कुछ क्षमताओं द्वारा गुमराह होने का सदा डर लगा रहता है, ऐसा हमें विश्वास है।

राष्ट्रीय बाल नीति का सब से पहला चरण यह होना चाहिये कि बरीब और धमीर सभी बच्चों को पढ़ने का समान अवसर प्राप्त हो। मेरे मित्रों ने ठीक कहा है कि जो लड़के पब्लिक स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं, वे काम्प्यूटीटिव एग्जामिनेशन में सफल हो जाते हैं, लेकिन गांवों में पढ़ने वाले बेचारे बरीब लड़के कहीं भी सफल नहीं हो पाते हैं—वे क्लर्क में भी छट जाते हैं। अगर गांवों के उस लड़कों को भी निम्ना के सामान अवसर प्राप्त हों, तो वे भी आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० हो सकते हैं।

यह भी आवश्यक है कि बच्चों को खुद से ही निम्ना के साथ साथ सभी कामों की निष्ठा सिखाई जानी चाहिये। उन को कृषि, पशु-पालन,

[श्री सकर दयाल सिंह]

मुर्गी पालन और कारपेटी आदि का ज्ञान होना चाहिये, ताकि वे पढ़ लिख कर केवल कलर्की की तरफ न दीड़े, बल्कि अन्य काम करने में भी समर्थ हों।

जहां तक खेल-कूद का सम्बन्ध है, हम ने पश्चिमी खेल-कूद की तरफ बहुत ध्यान दिया है, लेकिन हम अपने देश के खेल-कूदों को भूल गये हैं। हम ने हर जगह क्रिकेट और बैडमिंटन की शिक्षा दी है, लेकिन हम ने कबड्डी और चिकनिया को भूला दिया है, जिन के द्वारा देहात में बच्चे शुरू से ही तगड़े बने रहते थे।

यह भी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये कि हमारे बच्चों को मातृभाषा का अच्छा ज्ञान हो। भाषा बहुत से लड़के ऐसे हैं, जो पढ़ लिख तो जानते हैं और विदेशी भाषा में बड़े निष्णात और पंडित हो जाते हैं, लेकिन घर की भाषा के सम्बन्ध में कुछ भी नहीं जानते हैं। जब कभी हिन्दी की डाकिटिंग और नाटिंग का प्रश्न आता है, तो कहा जाता है कि हमें इस का ज्ञान और अभ्यास नहीं है। इस लिये यह आवश्यक है कि हमारे बच्चों को विदेशी भाषा की तुलना में अपनी मातृभाषा का अधिक अच्छा ज्ञान होना चाहिये।

अभी श्री सजय गांधी ने युवा लोगों के लिये जो पांच कार्यक्रम दिये हैं, उन को इस नीति में प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिये, ताकि प्रारम्भ से ही बच्चों की फाउंडेशन अच्छी बने। भाषा पढ़ाई का प्रश्न यह नहीं है, जो पहले थे। पहले पढ़ाया जाता था . "क" से "कौधा" और "ख" से खरड़ा"। लेकिन

भाषा "क" से कसाछों" और "ख" से "खाखों" पढ़ाई, जल्दा खीड़िये, अर्थात् जो कमायेना बही खायेना।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस बोर्ड का गठन हो रहा है, वह बहुत बड़ा है। उस को छोटा करना चाहिये। बाहर से 7 लोग और राज्यों से 10 लोग लिये जायेंगे। जब कि लोक सभा के केवल दो मेम्बरों और राज्य सभा के एक मेम्बर को लिया जायेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि लोक सभा से कम से कम तीन मेम्बरों और राज्य से कम से कम दो मेम्बरों को कुल 5 मेम्बरों को, लेना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय बाल नीति सम्बन्धों इस सकल्प का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI D BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar) I am very glad that a Policy Resolution in regard to children has been adopted by Government. Unless our children become good citizens, we cannot develop our country. We have so many programmes and policies for development of the country, but if we want to build up the country and build up the nation, we have to build up our children.

We have seen, for a long time now that whatever policy we enunciate, after adopting it or adopting a Bill or passing a Resolution, we forget about it. We do not have a follow-up programmes. That is the main difficulty with us. That is the headache that we have created for ourselves that we forget about it after adopting policies, or adopting resolutions.

Take, for example, education. Education is a nation-building machinery. Unless proper education is there, the nation cannot be built up. Therefore, we should have better education. Children must be taught from childhood. They must be taken care of from the womb. In other countries they do it. For that the mother should be taken care of and given good food (*Interruption*). We cannot laugh at this. Unless the mother is given good food, children cannot be healthy. So from the beginning, the child must be taken care of when it is in the mother's womb. It could be possible if the growth in population is stopped; there should be a decrease in the rate of growth of population. At the same time, we should not go out of our country. Let us see the schools run by missionaries and also the schools run by the government. When I compare the results of the government school students in the matriculation examination in Assam with the results of the mission schools, I find that the results of the mission schools and colleges are much better; it is shameful to find this. So, we should not adopt the resolution and forget the whole thing. There should be implementation. I feel that there should be residential schools and unless we have residential schools we cannot give good education to the children who come from the rural areas and villages. Children coming from poor strata of society do not know what is what and for that purpose residential schools are necessary to educate them properly. When we compare the scales of pay, we find that the government school teachers are less paid compared to the mission school teachers. They pay high and get work. So, I request the hon. Minister to see that teachers are given proper remuneration.

One point more. We have a number of central schools and in some

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areas there are no primary sections. For example in the central school at Gauhati there is no primary section.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) There is.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: Yesterday I was there; I know there is no primary section. The other point is that when you have central schools in other states, for interview and appearing in examination why should they come here? 102 persons appointed for eastern zone under one assistant commissioner had been sent from Delhi; and these appointed or selected candidates are to be sent to West Bengal, Assam, Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya. There was hue and cry among the people there. You talk of decentralisation. If this happens, what kind of decentralisation is this? So, this should also be looked into and there should be consideration to hold interviews and examinations in the States where the teachers are to be appointed.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): I am most grateful to the hon. Members for the support that they have given to the National Policy Resolution, for the concern that they expressed for the children of the country and for the future of the nation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister may continue tomorrow.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till—Eleven of the clock on Wednesday, August 11, 1976/Sravana 20, 1898 (Saka).