

Fifth Series, No. 9

Thursday, February 27, 1975
Phalguna 8, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Thirteenth Session (Fifth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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CONTENTS

No. 9—*Thursday, February 27, 1975/Phalgun 8, 1896 (Saka)*

COLUMNS

Welcome to the Mongolian Parliamentary Delegation	1—2
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 141 and 143 to 147	2—29
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 148 to 152 and 154 to 160	29—38
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1401 to 1456, 1458 to 1570, 1572 to 1577 and 1579 to 1590	38—213
Re : Question of Privilege (Query)	213—16
Papers Laid on the Table	216—19
Calling Attention to matter of Urgent Public Importance— Reported unearthing of racket in soiled notes conversion in Reserve Bank of India	219—33
Business Advisory Committee—	
Fifty-second Report	233
Motion of Thanks on the President's Address	233—85
Shri K. Manoharan	234—41
Shrimati Indira Gandhi	241—61
Statutory Resolution <i>re.</i> Continuance of Proclamation issued in respect of Gujarat	285—360
Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy	285—99
Shri Morarji Desai	300—04
Dr. Mahipatray Mehta	304—09
Shri Krishna Chandra Halder	310—16
Shri Natwarlal Patel	316—21
Shri Piloo Mody	321—26

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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

2

LOK SABHA

Thursday, February 27, 1975/Phalguna
8, 1896 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

WELCOME TO THE MONGOLIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the hon. members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming Mr. Tsedendambyn Gotev, M.P., Secretary of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic and the hon. members of the Mongolian Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests. The other members of the delegation are:

1. Mr. Dendeviin Oidov, MP.,
2. Mrs. Gochuogin Dulma, MP.,
3. Mr. Sharavdorjin Jadanbaa, MP.,
4. Mr. Luvsan Rinchin Officials
5. Mr. Olagom

The Leader of the Delegation arrived yesterday evening and the other members of the Delegation arrived this morning and will be in India till the 5th of March. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the
2044 LB-1.

Parliament, Government and the People of Mongolia.

Durgapur Steel Plant

*141. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Durgapur Steel Plant has been working below its capacity;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

- (a) Yes, Sir.
- (b). The main reasons are:—
 - (i) Adverse industrial relations;
 - (ii) Deterioration in condition of coke oven batteries.
 - (iii) Lack of adequate maintenance of various items of equipment in the past; and
 - (iv) Inadequate availability of power during 1973-74 and the early part of 1974-75.

(c) Close and constant liaison is maintained with the Ministry of Energy and the authorities of D.V.C. to ensure maximum supply of power. Similar liaison is maintained with the Ministry of Railways to ensure that difficulties in regard to rail movement do not hamper production in any way and with the Department of Coal to ensure adequate and timely supply of coking coal to the steel plant. The question of augmenting

the captive power generating capacity in the steel plant is under examination. A number of long term measures are already in hand to bring about an improvement in production and these continue to be implemented. These include provision of balancing facilities required to correct existing imbalances in production facilities capital programmes involving additions, replacements etc., improved maintenance aimed at better equipment availability and planned procurement of spares and refractories and other essential materials. A new half coke oven pattern is under construction and a programme has been drawn up for the re-building of the existing coke oven batteries. Concerted efforts also continue to be made to improve industrial relations and to enlist the corporation of workers in maximising production.

श्री एम० एस० पुरती : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि दुर्गापुर इस्पात संयंत्र की उत्पादन क्षमता में कितना कम उत्पादन 1973-74 में हुआ ? मंत्री जी ने अपने विवरण में बताया है कि उत्पादन में ह्रास होने के कारण मालिक मजदूरों के संबंध अच्छे नहीं होना, कोक ओवन बैटरीज की हालत खराब होना, विभिन्न एक्विपमेंट्स का ठीक ढंग से रख रखाव न होना, और बिजली ढग में उपलब्ध न होना। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह सब कारण दुर्गापुर संयंत्र में कब से मौजूद हैं और कब तक यह कारण दूर किये जायेंगे और उत्पादन में वृद्धि लायी जायेगी ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव) : 1973-74 में दुर्गापुर कारखाने में स्टील इगट्स का प्रोडक्शन 7 लाख 75 हजार 849 टन हुआ और सेलेबिल स्टील का 3 लाख 76 हजार 753 टन हुआ। और इस साल 10 महीने के जो आकड़े जनवरी तक के हैं उनके अनुसार 6 लाख 64 हजार टन स्टील इगट्स और सेलेबिल स्टील का प्रोडक्शन 4 लाख 31 हजार 300 टन हुआ है।

कारणों के बारे में जो माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है यह कारण पिछले 5, 6 वर्षों से विशेष रूप से है और इसके कारण जो जवाब दिया गया उसमें माफ कहा गया है कि मुख्य रूप से तीन, चार कारण हैं। पहला तो यह कि पिछले 6, 7 वर्षों में जो संबंध थे श्रमिक यूनियनों से वे बहुत खराब हो गये थे, बहुत सारी हड़तालें पिछले दिनों में हुईं और उन हड़तालों का स्टील प्लांट पर बुरा असर पड़ता है। एक दिन जो हड़ताल में बहुत से एक्विपमेंट्स पर, खासकर कोक ओवन बैटरीज पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ता है और फिर काफी दिन लग जाते हैं उत्पादन को उस स्तर पर लाने के लिये। इस प्रकार 1967-68 में हम ने 10 लाख 80 हजार 540 मैन आवर्स खोये। 1968-69 में 5 लाख 15 हजार 809 मैन आवर्स लूज रिय। और इसी तरह में 5-6 साल की फिगर देखें तो लगाना बड़ा हड़तालें हुई हैं जिस का उत्पादन पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है। लेकिन यही एक मात्र कारण नहीं था, पर सबसे बड़ा कारण था। इसके अलावा बहुत में कारण सामने आयें उनको जांच की गई। जो देख देख होनी चाहिए थी मशीनों की अच्छे ढंग से नहीं हुई। दूसरे प्रबंध के अन्दर भी कुछ गड़बड़ियां थी जिन के बारे में कुछ कदम उठाये गये हैं। और इस वक़्त में माननीय सदस्य को विश्वास दिलाना चाहना है कि हमने कुछ फौरी कदम और कुछ लम्बे समय के लिये क्या करता है इसके लिये योजना बना ली है। उस पर कारगर तरीके में कदम उठाया जा रहा है ताकि हम इस वक़्त को दूर कर सकें।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I want to know whether it is not a fact that Hindustan Steel Employees union affiliated to CITU and officers associations DSP submitted constructive suggestions on expansion schemes and to improve production to make the plant viable and these were not accepted by the authorities? Is it not a fact that 700 contractors' workers have not yet been taken back inspite of the categorical assurance

given by the hon. Minister Chandrajit Yadav on the floor of the Lok Sabha last session? This assurance was not honoured by the management. Is it not a fact that at the plant level, at the shop level, etc the three tier committee set up by the West Bengal Labour Minister, Dr Gopaldas Nag could not function due to opposition and non-co-operation from the INTUC union? Apart from the answer given by the Minister in reply to the main question and supplementary question, I have mentioned these factors. Are these reasons not responsible for the poor performance of the Durgapur Steel Plant?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV. So far as the first part of the question is concerned, namely that some memorandum was submitted by the CITU Union and the Officers' Union for the improvement of production and industrial relations, those suggestions have been received and they are getting our due consideration. This is also a fact that in the last two years a concerted effort was made to improve industrial relations. I must say that all the unions functioning at Durgapur co-operated at that stage and a meeting was held with the Labour Minister of West Bengal the management and the representatives of the trade unions in the Durgapur Plant. On 19th May, 1972, an agreement was reached that tripartite committees at three levels the floor level, the plant level and the State level should be formed. These committees were formed and all the unions working there, whether affiliated to the CITU Union or AITUC or INTUC, have agreed. The Plant Committee was also formed, and it started functioning well. There was no agreement as to what should be the nature of the participation at the floor level committees. So far, the floor committees could not be formed. At the State level some meetings were called and certain agreements were reached, but later on certain difficulties arose because of inter-union rivalries. Local problems are there, I am not denying that, and we are seeking the co-operation of all the

people saying that we should sit together and try to resolve these problems.

So far as the 700 contract labourers are concerned, this problem of contract labour is there in almost every plant. Certain procedures were also evolved as to how to absorb most of the contract labour. One criterion was fixed that workers in works which are of a permanent nature may be made permanent, but with the consent of the representatives of all unions. Unfortunately, the union representatives themselves did not agree on the specific works which are of a permanent nature, and that is the only difficulty. Otherwise, we stand by that principle, we want to implement it.

So far as the 700 workers are concerned I told the management also, categorically and issued instructions to the management also that all those workers who are willing to come back and who are not involved in any violate activities should be allowed to come back, except the 20 workers against whom there are police cases, but the CITU Union itself is insisting that those 20 workers should also be taken back and that unless and until they are taken back, the workers will not join. In spite of that more than 50 per cent have already joined, and further efforts are being made. I want to assure the Members again that I have told them not to insist on our taking back the 20 workers against there are cases of violence. We will consider their cases later on. Others are welcome to join, but it is the CITU Union which is preventing them from coming and joining the work.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: On this issue we made representations to the Minister only a few days ago about these 700 contract workers, and we had some talks. He told us he would also see that all were taken back.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I am very sorry. Whatever I told you I am saying on the floor of the House again.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: You said you had asked the General Manager to come to Delhi and have talks with you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Let us have a half-hour discussion on it.

MR. SPEAKER: We can have it.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: In reply to part (b) the minister said: "Lack of adequate maintenance of various items of equipment in the past."

I would like to know (a) who is responsible for the poor maintenance of equipment and what are the various items of equipment in the plant; (b) whether the coke oven plant which was supplied by the British consortium as the time of its construction early in 1953 was not of the capacity as it was originally mentioned and it started giving trouble from the very beginning of its commission; (c) whether the half battery of the coke oven is being constructed by the same firm and (d) when the rebuilding of the existing coke oven batteries would commence and when it would be completed.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: When we found that production was falling and appreciable improvement was not taking place, two committees were formed to go into the details and identify the reasons for low production and bad maintenance. One Mr. R. K. Chatterjee was working there first as Assistant General Superintendent and then as General Superintendent and then as General Manager. We fixed the responsibility on him. He was demoted. Later on he made a representation against that but ultimately he had to leave the plant. Some action was taken against Shri C. S. N. Raju, General Superintendent. I would assure the hon. member that

all possible measures are being taken for proper maintenance of the plant. We are quite aware of the weaknesses managerial or departmental and as when they came to our notice we take effective steps. Some short-term and some long-term schemes have been prepared and steps are taken. About the same question whether the same company has been given the work of rebuilding the half cokeoven battery, I want notice

DR. RANEN SEN: In the statement it is said—

"The question of augmenting the captive power generating capacity in the steel plant is under examination..."

A new half cokeoven battery is under construction"

The power crisis is 5 or 6 years old and the need to have a new power plant felt nearly 4 years ago. May I know why in spite of the fact that four or five years have elapsed, this is still under consideration? What is the reason for this delay?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Actually, the installed capacity of the captive plant is 20 MW. The firm generation capacity is 15 MW. The total requirement of power for the existing installed capacity of the steel plant is about 60 MW. There were serious power cuts and power interruption during 1973-74 and also in the first few months of 1974. But, during the last four or five months appreciable improvements have been made. We have quite close liaison with the DVC and the DVC has met the requirements of the plant. We want to be sure that the captive plant, whose installed capacity is 20 MW, will produce the maximum. Therefore, certain steps have been taken to maximise the production of the captive plant. It is a fact that for the last four or five months there has not been any shortage of electricity. The situation has improved considerably, and we hope this situation will continue. So far as the half coke oven battery is concerned, it is under construction.

Action is being taken to complete the re-building of the coke-oven battery as quickly as possible.

Faulty Mining of Iron Ore by Private Parties

*143. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Iron Ore Board has discovered faulty mining of iron ore by private parties; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to rectify the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD). (a) In the course of some studies based on available data, the Iron Ore Board have observed that mining in some areas in the private sector mines is not carried on in a proper and scientific manner.

(b) The Iron Ore Board, therefore, constituted two committees to study and suggest the integrated development of iron ore deposits in Barajamda sector and Bellary-Hospet sector. The report of Barajamda Committee has been received and action is being taken to implement its recommendations. The report of Bellary-Hospet Committee has yet to be received.

DR. RANEN SEN. Last year in reply to question by Shri P. M. Sayeed in November 1974 the setting up of the two committees was mentioned. Later on, we learnt that one of the committees of the Iron Board has expressed serious concern at the misuse of iron ore leases by private parties. The report goes on to state that the Board has come out with the finding that the private sector, which was earlier contributing a substantial portion of the iron ore, was now only cornering them without exploiting them

further. Since this iron ore is very necessary for our steel production and for export purposes, may I know what particular steps the Government of India is going to take, or has taken, to see that there is control over the private companies who are cornering and misusing the iron ore, if not completely taking over all the iron ore mines held by the private companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): It has been stated in the main answer that certain deficiencies in the exploration of these mines were brought to our notice and we felt that certain steps are necessary for the improvement of the iron ore mines. Therefore, the Iron Ore Board was formed, which is making a study of these problems. It had appointed two committees. The report of one committee has already been received. That committee has made certain suggestions. To implement one suggestion a certain investment is necessary in the Barajamda area—about Rs. 12 crores for developmental works and about Rs. 3 crores for the central screening and crushing plant. The private mine owners have also agreed for the investment. But they want an assurance that whatever iron ore they will mine will be exported and that the MMTC should be able to export that iron ore. It should not lie on the pit-head. These questions are being examined very carefully.

While granting lease to private mine-owners, the Government is always very careful to see that only those mines are given to private mine-owners which are not amenable to large-scale mechanised mining or which are export-oriental. For example, Goa has its history. Goa is the main area where private mine-owners exist. It has a history. They have been doing business for quite a few years. We do not at the moment feel any necessity to take over those private mines. Effective steps are being taken and will be taken when

we get the second report also to improve and making mining more scientific and see that the iron ore, as the hon Member said rightly, which is the most important natural mineral of our country does not go waste

DR RANEN SEN It is admitted on all hands and there is a newspaper report—being a long one, I do not want to read it—of 4th February in which it is stated that the Board has come to a conclusion that there is not only mis-utilisation but serious mischief is being perpetrated by private mine-owners. In view of that, I want to know what stands in the way of the Government to take over management from the private hands when it is admitted that it is a very important industry for the development of our country and to earn more foreign exchange. I want a specific answer to that, whether this has been examined or it is being examined.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV I have replied to this question. These things have been brought to our knowledge. The Government is very seriously considering how to develop iron ore mines scientifically and private mine-owners should also not be permitted to do mining in an unscientific way. Only in those areas where mechanisation is not possible that they are working there. We have also asked the Iron Ore Board to take a total picture of the iron ore mineral resources, see what effective steps should be taken to improve the mining and to see that mis-utilisation does not take place in future.

SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAKODKAR There are big mine-owners in Goa and there are also small mine-owners in Goa. On account of those small mine-owners I think the MMTC office was opened in Goa. But I learn that these small mine-owners have not yet been able to export iron ore and iron ore is accumulated. May I know from the hon Minister whether it is on account of any such fault that they have not

been able to export their iron ore and the MMTC has not undertaken export of iron ore of small mine-owners?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV I will look into it. The hon Member may give me specific cases of those small mine-owners whose iron ore has not been exported and care has not been taken of them.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: May I know, firstly, what are the important defects in mining detected by the Board and enumerated in its report; secondly, whether it has come to the notice of the Government that private mine-owners are doing mere scrapping and not deep mining which is destroying and wasting national wealth; and thirdly, whether the Government have decided to set up beneficiation plants in those areas?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV The main problems of these mines are that in some areas, there are transport problems, we have not been able to invest on transport and, the more, transport problems are there. Some of the mine areas are not accessible and the transport cost is very high. In certain mines enough investment has not been made, therefore, there is lack of proper investment. Steps are being taken to make proper investments so that scientific mining is done and the mines are properly developed. As I said earlier, the Board has found that there should be a central screening and crushing plant which will help in the speedy production and also better quality, of iron ore. That proposal is under our consideration. These are the main problems which have been identified. It is a fact that some of the small mine-owners have not been able to do proper mining, foolproof mining has not been done and there has been wastage. Effective steps are being taken, so that wastage does not take place in future.

**Police Repression on Refugees
in Mana camp**

*144. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he received any communication from the President, Udbastu Unnayansil Samity, Mana Camp regarding the CRP repression on refugees;

(b) if so, the outlies thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to stop the repression and redress the grievances of the workers?

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

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

Statement

(b) The text of the telegram dated 9-1-1975 received from the President, Udbastu Unnayansil Samity, Mana Camp, is as follows:—

"Stopping relief benefit refugees Sohagpur Nawagaon kept under Police (RP Barricade (.) Police CRP started inhuman torturing on hungry refugees (.) Even Missionary relief disallowed insulting humanity (.) Situation grave for forced starvation Death (.) Immediate attention intervention solicited to stop oppression."

(c) No CRP has been posted in Sohagpur-Nawagaon Area and, therefore, the question of repression by CRP does not arise. It is further reported that there was no instance of inhuman torture by police, nor any missionary relief is known to have been offered to the migrants.

The factual position is that about 3000 returnee migrant families were moved to worksite camps at Tawa for being put on canal-work on the Irrigation Project, but they refused to take up the work offered. Our efforts made to persuade them were unsuccessful. According to Government instructions on the subject, if the able-bodied adult male members of a family refuse to work, their relief benefits are stopped and the family is discharged from camp. Notices were, therefore, issued to these families at Tawa explaining to them the consequences of their refusal to work. Those who did not take up work inspite of notices, their relief benefits were stopped w.e.f. 21-12-1974. By the 1st week of January, 1975, most of the families had agreed to take up work and on humanitarian grounds their relief benefits were restored with effect from the date of their taking up work. In the meanwhile, Police arrangements were also made by the State Government to deal with any law and order situation that may arise.

A few representatives of migrants from Tawa Camps were invited to come to Delhi on 15-2-1975 to meet the Minister of Supply and Rehabilitation. Their demands were discussed and they were informed that Government had decided that rehabilitation assistance would be given to them in their turn in relaxation of the instructions that those who deserted from relief camps rehabilitation sites were not entitled to it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I know from the hon. Minister what actually is the total number of refugees in the Mana Camp who are still awaiting proper rehabilitation?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: There are about 25,000 families in all our Camps.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: What is the total number of refugees?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: On an average, one family is counted as consisting of five persons.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: From the statement it appears that the CRP was not employed against the refugees who deserted and who, after all, came back. But they were refused their doles and repression was started against them by police and the goondas. May I know whether this fact was brought to the notice of the Minister several times and if so, what effective steps were taken—from the statement it does not appear that any effective measures were taken—so that there may not be any occasion for any agitation of any nature by these refugees who are still refugees and who are awaiting rehabilitation?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: The refugees at Tawa are called Karmishilurs who are supposed to work. But these people declined to work, and some of them tried to gang up. So, the State Government took precautions. There is no question of the CRP coming in the picture at all. I must make it very clear only a few days back—for his information, I am telling him—a few refugees who had some grievances came and met me and all their genuine grievances have been resolved. What they are getting is enough. They are getting more than what the local labourers get. If I give the figures the House will be wonder-struck. They are getting subsidised ration plus money and they do not want to work. They want to work only on a charged basis that means Rs. 3.50 without doing any work. We are not going to tolerate it.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: May I know whether it is a fact that quite a few thousand families have been shifted from Mana Camp for doing work in Tawa Project and those families have been lodged at Timarni, Dholaria, Sohagpur, etc. and that, in spite of the fact that they are being supplied rice at 57 Paise per kilo they are refusing to work and are creating trouble there?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: What the hon. Member has said is absolutely true. For your benefit, I will give some figures regarding the benefits they get apart from money. So far as money is concerned, we are giving, after increment Rs. 40 to Rs. 150 to a family consisting of six or seven members. This is the position so far as the money part is concerned. I would like to enlighten the House on one problem. We are giving them so many benefits and even then, as the hon. Member said correctly, they are not prepared to work at all. This is the main question. They want food, they want money but do not want to do any work. I may tell you that this is a social problem which was ventilated in our conference and some of the States like Mysore referred to it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: They are a hard-working people. Let him come with me to West Bengal I can show him many cases to show how hard working they are.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I have heard the reply given by the Minister. But I would like to know very clearly from him whether it is a fact that this question relates to Udbastu Unnayansil Samity and certain representations received from them and whether it is a fact that this Samity was formed there with the active co-operation of some of the high officials working in Mana and also in the Ministry in Delhi.

Secondly, I want to know whether most of the executive members of this Udbastu Unnayansil Samity are spokesman of the traders working in and near about the Mana camp.

Thirdly, is it also a fact that the Mana Employees' Association repeatedly requested the Government to take action against the Udbastu Unnayansil Samity which is misguiding these poor refugees not to work properly? Is it also a fact that they are not enthusiastic about their work because they are not given the security of work after the completion of the Tawa project?

Will the Minister also consider rehabilitating these displaced persons refugees who are working there and will be working there for 2-3 years? What is the guarantee given to them? It is your problem to rehabilitate them properly.

MR. SPEAKER: Members should desist from making speeches during question-time.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR. The mention of the Samity he has made is correct. This Samity which is supposed to look after the welfare of the refugees mainly consists of traders from the refugees who are making money.

So far as the Tawa problem he has mentioned, it is not correct. If they work, they will be settled later in their turn. That assurance is there.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY. What about taking action against the Samity?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR. Some parties are injecting politics into it. There is a United Central Refugee Council and this Samity is enlisting their support. Their members recently had met in Calcutta and they are supposed to look after all these refugees and not the government.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE. The real fact is that the Deputy Minister gave an assurance to those refugees who have been sent to these work centres that they would be given a daily wage of Rs. 3.50, but, actually, when the question of payment came, they were given much less. That is why they protested and refused to work. The Minister's reply here is a distortion of facts. Probably he may not be aware of this, but this is the complaint and I myself made representations to him several times.

In reply to Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya's question whether he received any communication from the President, Udayan Unnayansil Samity.

Mana Camp regarding the CRP reoperation on refugees, the Minister has referred only to one case of Sohagpur—Nowagaon. But there have been several representations about repression of refugees by the CRP and the Minister is silent about that. Now, a large number of people are still in jail and a large number of warrants are there. They have been mercilessly beaten. They have been fired at and killed, but you have been completely silent about it and it gives an impression that the refugees who are now making representations through their organization there are simply a handful of traders leading their organization. This is a distortion of facts. That is why I want positive and categorical answers whether you have received representations from these organizations and also from me regarding concrete cases of repression and reign of terror. Are there still refugees in jail or not? Have you not given assurance that these conditions of terror should not be allowed and they will be given full liberty to act according to their desires? I want to know whether those conditions have been fulfilled.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR. Sir, so far as the report with the office is concerned, in my statement I have exactly quoted the telegram which I have received. Now, so far as the allegation of less wage is concerned, this is not correct. All wages are given as per the piece rate wage system. They do not want to work on the piece rate wage system. So far as the other question is concerned, only a few are in jail and their cases are being dealt with by State authorities.

Increase in Chinese presence in mid-western Nepal

*145. SHRI P. K. DEO:

SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the fact that Chinese are ex-

pected to increase their presence considerably in mid-western Nepal, a region which used to send the largest number of Gorkha recruits to the Indian Army; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). On the 2nd February 1975 it was announced in Kathmandu that China is to assist Nepal in the construction of the Pokhara-Surkhet road project in mid-western Nepal. The Government naturally keeps under review the impact of all developments on matters of interest to India.

श्री राम प्रकाश: क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि इस वक्त ये गोरखा जवान जो हमारी सेना में भर्ती होते हैं उनकी तादाद कितनी है और पिछले तीन सालों में उनकी कितनी भर्ती हुई है ?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: That information can be given only by the Minister of Defence.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY: I want to know whether it is a fact that the Chinese living in that part of Nepal generally indulge in smuggling of small Chinese articles into India and that has not yet been checked on our part.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: That is a matter for the Government of Nepal. I have no information.

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: The Chinese Vice-Minister stated yesterday that if India wishes to start negotiations China would act favourably. What is their action of the Government of India to this question.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is not relevant.

Sponge Iron-Based Mini-Steel Plants

*146. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. V. A. Altekar of the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur, suggested setting up of sponge iron-based mini-steel plants each with a production capacity of 30,000 to 50,000 tonnes a year in the States of Bihar, Orissa, and West Bengal;

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

(c) the main suggestions contained in Dr. Alterkar's paper presented in the symposium on the Mineral-Based Industries in the Eastern Region held at Bhubaneswar in the last week of December, 1974; and

(d) the reaction of Government to the suggestions made by Dr. Altekar and action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d). The main point brought out by Dr. Altekar, Director, National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur, in his paper presented at the symposium on "Mineral Based Industries in the Eastern Region" held in the last week of December, 1974 at Bhubaneswar, was that there is scope for the setting up of sponge iron plants in the Eastern Region using non-coking coal as reductant. This has been recommended on the basis of results obtained by testing samples of raw materials from this region in the pilot plant at NML, Jamshedpur.

NML have prepared feasibility report for sponge iron projects of 30,000 tonne capacity per annum based on the technology developed by them. It

is proposed to encourage the setting up of capacity for production of sponge iron based on the technology developed by NML at the pilot plant stage.

SHRI VASANT SATHE In the statement I am glad that Government has paid compliments to our scientists who have evolved a method of using non-coking coal with iron ore to produce sponge iron in the country which can be directly used for steel. In view of the fact that we have been having a fascination for foreign technology and that this technology has been developed which can mean a good saving of coking coal and iron ore which are being only exported and exploited. I would like to know from Government as to what is preventing them from setting up plants based on this technology in the public sector.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE, MINISTRY OF IRON AND STEEL (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV) Sir, as the hon. Member himself has said the Government is giving due consideration and has also appreciated the work done by the NML. We will be too glad to have the alternative method to produce this steel in this country. The coking coal which becomes a very important ingredient in the conventional method is not available in a big quantity in our country. Therefore, any other method which will be an alternative method for producing the steel will be most welcome. For example, the method for producing the sponge iron has been successfully tested. We will be too glad to take advantage of this as we have large reserves of non-coking coal. But, this technology is still under an experiment. All over the world certain efforts had been made. In Brazil for example one plant is being run while some other plants are undergoing a lot of difficulty. We want to encourage our scientists and we do not want to create any difficulty. Rather our Government is making available all possible help. We have decided that the NML should be encouraged with a

pilot plant with a capacity of 100 tonnes per day. It will require about Rs 3 crores. We are making all possible efforts to provide money for a pilot plant. If this pilot plant succeeds Government will be too glad to go ahead with the production. We have issued six licences to different State Corporations for producing sponge iron. But unfortunately, no State Government has taken any effective steps except of course some steps which are being taken in Gujarat where the production of sponge iron is being attempted. For the production of sponge iron the most important thing that is required is the natural gas and not non-coking coal. Andhra Pradesh Government is also taking certain steps in this regard and we are helping Andhra Pradesh Government by providing all possible technical know-how and other facilities.

SHRI VASANT SATHE Sir, I am really thankful to the hon. Minister for taking such a sympathetic attitude towards this Project which is of national interest. This project is of great importance to the eastern region, particularly for the States of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal where a network of small mini steel plants for the sponge iron will also be of great employment potential.

In the light of this would you start the proposed pilot plant when you yourselves are sitting in your statement that this process has already been tested? You say in your statement that this has been recommended on the basis of the net results obtained by testing the samples of raw materials from this region in a pilot plant which is already there in Jamshedpur. Why then are you waiting for another pilot plant? Why don't you go in for the small mini plant based on this process?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV I have already replied that there is no hesitation. Rather we would welcome it. It is not that the potentialities

will be there only in the eastern region. That may be so all over the country and, therefore, we will have no hesitation and we have already issued licences to six State Industrial Development Corporations. The Director of N.M.L. Dr. Altekar himself feels that he wants to perfect this process. He further wants that there should be a pilot plant. We have agreed in principle that we shall have a pilot plant with a capacity of 100 tonnes a day. If the results obtained from this are favourable, we will be too glad to help the State Government in the matter of production of this sponge iron.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: The hon. Minister himself is showing his professional expertise in this steel technology. My simple question to him is this whether or not in Bailadila the iron dust is accumulating which is going waste. How will you stop this? The dust is accumulating in the hillock itself. The iron dust is one-third of the iron-ore. That is being accumulated in very substantially large quantity. Therefore, may I know from the hon. Minister whether, since he is thinking of the sponge iron mini steel plant, he would also think of setting up such a plant in Bailadila areas so that we can utilise this invaluable iron dust which is sometimes going waste

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: It is a fact that in Bailadila area a very huge quantity of fine iron dust is lying which is causing concern to us. This matter is being looked into. The sponge iron-based mini-steel plant is no solution for that. The real solution is that we should have pelletisation plant there. We are seriously thinking of setting up a pelletisation plant there.

Incidence of blindness among children

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*147. **SHRI P. GANGADEB:**

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether children in the country are going blind;

(b) if so, whether Government have ascertained the causes thereof;

(c) whether by giving massive dose of vitamin A children could be saved from blindness; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH) (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

During 1972-73 the Indian Council of Medical Research made collaborative Study on the incidence of blindness in the country. The study was carried out at seven places namely, Ahmedabad, Cuttack, Indore, Madurai, New Delhi, Srinagar and Varanasi. The data collected is being analysed. However, the primary figures indicate that the rate of blindness in the age group of 8-14 years is around 1 per 1000. The major causes of blindness among children are (i) eye infection like trachoma, conjunctivitis etc. (ii) infectious diseases like smallpox, etc., (iii) deficiency of Vitamin A in the diet, (iv) congenital and other factors. Vitamin A deficiency is widely prevalent in the country, especially amongst the pre-school children. Recent studies have shown that oral administration of large doses of Vitamin A every six months can protect children from developing Keratomalacia. A scheme of prophylaxis against blindness in children caused by Vitamin A deficiency

was started during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. Initially the scheme was started in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal where the incidence of Vitamin A deficiency was reported to be very high. Subsequently, it was extended to Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra and Rajasthan in 1973-74 and to Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh in 1974-75. Under the scheme, children between ages 1-5 years are given 200000 units of Vitamin A by mouth every six months till the age of 6.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: In view of the fact that majority of our Indian children from the lowest strata of our society suffer from some sort of eye trouble and many fall a victim to blindness, I would like to know whether Government proposes to introduce at each district level a network of centrally sponsored schemes to supply the needed vitamin A to the school going children along with their mid-day meals to check this tragic blindness below the age of 7?

DR. KARAN SINGH: In fact, we are going below the district level. In each primary health centre in the States we have got a programme of feeding vitamin A to children and are covering this year about 9 million children in this age group which is, I think, 10 per cent of the total children. We hope in the course of the Fifth Plan through the primary health centres to extend this programme to a larger proportion of the children.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: May I further ask, whether it is a fact that under the UNICEF aid vitamin A is being supplied in the rural areas in the South. And if so, what measures are being taken to see that other parts of India also get the same benefit? Further, whether Government will also take a hardline decision to implement its directives to the vegetable ghee manufacturers to duly add vitamin A & D which is not being done according to specifications, today?

DR. KARAN SINGH: As far as UNICEF aid is concerned it covers all the primary health centres in the country which fulfil certain basic qualifications. I do not think it is particularly confined to South. Everywhere where primary health centres reach a certain level we get UNICEF aid. We are in touch with the Agriculture Ministry about this matter regarding vegetable ghee manufacturers.

DR. KAILAS: The hon. Minister just replied that they have covered a number of children and they propose to perhaps cover 90 million children in the next few years. I want to know what agency he is employing. Whether the children are contacted and supplied through the hospitals or through the schools. I would like to know the agencies through which this is done, whether through schools or through the hospitals' outdoor.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Both agencies are used. Primary health centres and sub-centres are the agencies which are used in this. Bal Vadis under the Social Welfare Department are also utilised. Most of these children are pre-school children, in the age group 1-5.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, विटामिन की कमी ज्यादातर गरीब और मजदूरों के बच्चों में होती है और यहां दिल्ली में जो झुग्गी झोपड़ियों में रहते हैं उनके बच्चों में सबसे ज्यादा विटामिन की कमी होती है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुये—क्या सरकार इस तरह के सत्रों में विशेष हेल्थ यूनिट्स कायम करेगी? और जैसा आपने अपने स्टेटमेंट में दो लाख यूनिट विटामिन ए देने की बात कही है, वह इन बच्चों को भी मिल सके—क्या आप इसकी कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे?

दूसरा प्रश्न—क्या यह बात सच है कि डाल्टा खाते से अन्त्रेपन की बीमारी होती है? यदि होती है तो इस पर नियंत्रण करने के लिये आप क्या करना चाहते हैं?

डा० कर्ण सिंह अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने एक बड़ी उचित बात कही है कि अधिकतर जो निर्धन परिवारों के बच्चे होते हैं उन्हीं को विटामिन ए की डेफिसियेंसी होती है। हम अपने प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर्स के द्वारा जो काम करने जा रहे हैं, उसमें हमारा यत्न है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के बच्चों को यह सहायता मिले। जहां तक बड़े बड़े शहरों के स्लमज या झुग्गी झोपड़ियों का प्रश्न है यह बड़ा जटिल प्रश्न है और मैं स्वयं इस बात को समझता हूँ कि उनकी ओर विशेष ध्यान देना आवश्यक है। इस संबंध में अभी दो-चार महीने पहले हम ने मीटिंग की थी और अब दो महीने के अन्दर सभी राज्यों के सदस्य, यहां ज्वाइंट कन्सिल के लिये इकट्ठे होने जा रहे हैं, हम यह प्रश्न विशेषकर उनके सामने रखने जा रहे हैं और उनसे अनुरोध कर रहे हैं कि ऐसे वर्गों की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय।

जहां तक डाल्डा का प्रश्न है—डाल्डा में कोई अंधा हो जाय, ऐसी जानकारी विज्ञान में नहीं है।

श्री राम सह्याय पारं उसमें विटामिन कम होता है।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : वह बढ़ाया जा सकता है—यह दूसरी बात है। लेकिन डाल्डा खाने से कोई अंधा हो जाय—ऐसी जानकारी नहीं है।

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR Sir, the Minister has in his statement given both the reasons for this unfortunate situation as well as the steps Government have been taking with regard to extension of the remedial measures. But, May I know, in view of the fact that States like Gujarat, where already there is extension of the remedial measures, are facing severe drought and therefore, not only children but even adults are continuously coming under greater danger of blindness, what special further steps Government are taking to remedy the situation,

particularly in regard to children in rural areas and in backward areas?

DR KARAN SINGH As far as drought aid is concerned, special attention is given, when aid programmes are drawn up, to have this Vitamin A deficiency made up. There is a vedic saying, as you know

सर्वेन्द्रियं याम नयन्तु प्रधानम् ।

Eye is really the most valuable gift that God has given and it is a dreadful tragedy that 14-15,000 children go blind every year as a result of lack of Vitamin A. What I am trying to work towards is to have a national programme for prevention of blindness and in this I will try to get the States cooperate with me.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE May I know from the hon Minister what is the total dosage given to children? Secondly I would like to know whether the Government has got any crash programme to arrange for treatment of the children at hospitals? Have they any special programmes for this? In the primary health centres, there are no ophthalmologists. Primary health centres do not help them.

DR KARAN SINGH There are two aspects. As a result of recent scientific developments, we give an intensive dose of 2 lakh IU twice a year. A single spoonful of vitamin A given twice a year in childhood in the first five years can, to a very large extent, prevent blindness. This is a very interesting development and we are trying to develop it.

As for the other point raised by the hon Member, it is true that Primary Health Centres seldom have ophthalmologists. They will have to go either to the district hospitals or to the metropolitan hospitals. I am afraid there is no immediate plan, but special eye hospitals are there and we are trying to aid them with funds available.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What about children's units?

श्री. जगन्नाथ सिंह : बच्चों में भ्रष्टाचार के अनेक कारण बताये गये हैं जो कमजोर वर्ग के बच्चों में सब से अधिक पाये जाते हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि गरीब वर्ग के बच्चों में जो धूम्रपान की शिकायत है यह तो कारण नहीं है भ्रष्टाचार का। और यदि कारण है तो जो ऐंटी स्मॉकिंग लेजिस्लेशन लागू हुआ है उसका उचित ढंग से कार्यन्वयन कराया जायेगा ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : जहाँ तक हमारी जानकारी है पांच साल के छोटे बच्चे धूम्रपान नहीं करते।

MR. SPEAKER: The question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

नई दिल्ली स्थित बिर्लिंग्टन और सफदरजंग अस्पतालों में स्टाफ की कमी

* 148 श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली स्थित बिर्लिंग्टन और सफदरजंग अस्पतालों में स्टाफ की कमी के कारण केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के अन्तर्गत लाभ प्राप्त कर्ताओं को लाभ नहीं मिलता है और उन्हें बार बार कई दिनों तक इन अस्पतालों का चक्कर लगाना पड़ता है तथा घंटों प्रतीक्षा करनी होती है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो सरकार का विचार इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : हाल ही में ऐसी कोई शिकायतें मिली नहीं लगती। स्टाफ की थोड़ी बहुत कमी यदि कहीं हो जाये तो उसे स्नातकोत्तर योग्यता रखने वाले जनरल ड्यूटी अफसरों द्वारा पूरा कर लिया जाता है।

Industrial Relations Commission

*149, SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a national Industrial Relations Commission for adjudication of industrial disputes; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The matter is under Government's consideration in the context of the proposed Industrial Relations Bill.

Employment of Woman and Children

*150 SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a unit to study in depth, on a continuing basis, the problem of employment of woman and children; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The details are being worked out.

Discontinuance of Cargo Steamer "Vishwa Anand"

*151. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether contrary to the recommendations of high-powered committees of Government in 1966, 1968 and 1973, the Cargo Steamer "Vishwa Anand" carrying timber and food materials from Calcutta, Madras and

Vishakhapatnam to Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been discontinued;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the impact of discontinuance of the Cargo-service on the economy of the Islands?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) The Shipping Sub-Committee and the Inter-Ministerial Committee constituted by the Government of India in 1966 and 1968 respectively made no recommendations on M.V. "Vishwa Anand". Only at the inter-Ministerial meeting held in September 1973, it was agreed that M.V. "Nicobar" would be replaced by a small cargo vessel viz., M.V. "Vishwa Anand" from the Corporation's own fleet by the end of 1973. This was done by the Corporation in October, 1973. This vessel was subsequently withdrawn from the Mainland Andaman Services in December 1974.

(b) and (c). The vessel was withdrawn by the Corporation from the Andaman Services as it was found that the other three vessels already plying in this Sector viz, MV "Andaman", MV "State of Haryana" and MV "Shompen" could adequately cater to the existing traffic by better utilisation of the available space in these vessels. Withdrawal of MV "Vishwa Anand" would not therefore, affect the economy of the Island.

Supply of Coking Coal to Bokaro Steel Plant

*152. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI HARI SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Ministry of Energy and Bharat Coking Coal Limited, have expressed their inability to supply the required quantum of coking coal for the second blast furnace of Bokaro Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures proposed?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Compensation for Lay-off in Kanpur

*154. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the decision of the Mill owners of Kanpur not to pay any compensation for lay-off on account of non-availability of electricity; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):

(a) and (b). Presumably reference is to the reported directive from the Employers' Association of Northern India during November, 1974 following which the authorities of some of the textile mills in Uttar Pradesh were reported to have decided to pay lay off compensation strictly in terms of the Uttar Pradesh Industrial Disputes Act which inter alia provides that lay off compensation after the expiry of first 45 days would be payable if the lay off comprises continuous period of one week or more beyond the first 45 days. According to the report dated December 7, 1974 from the Government of Uttar Pradesh which is the appropriate Government in this case under the Industrial Disputes Act, workers affected by lay-offs are being paid lay-off compensation as admissible under the law, and that if specific complaints, if any, regarding violations of the statutory provisions in this regard were brought to the notice of the State Government, necessary legal

action to recover the dues payable under the law would be taken against the defaulting employer(s) by the State Industrial Relations Machinery.

Labour Unrest

155. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase or decrease in labour unrest in the current year as compared to the previous year;

(b) the facts thereof giving the major areas where the change is noticed; and

(c) the effects on production and economy generally thereby?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):

(a) to (c). According to available information, the number of man-days lost due to strikes and lock-outs during 1974 was 31.7 million (provisional) as compared to 20.65 million during 1973. The States which accounted for a significant increase in the number of man-days lost during 1974 were Maharashtra where the number of man-days lost due to strikes and lock-outs during 1974 was nearly three times over the figures for 1973 (about 3.6 million), and West Bengal where the number of man-days lost during 1974 were nearly double than the figure for 1973 (about 5.9 million). As regards production loss according to available information, the value of production loss, in respect of 1,227 (out of 2,514) cases for which information is readily available with the Labour Bureau Simla, was Rs. 72.18 crores.

Bharat Gold Mines running at a Loss

*156. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the Bharat Gold Mines has been running at a loss;

(b) if so, the financial position of the company during the last three years; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) and (b). Because of the obligations of Government *vis-à-vis* the International Monetary Fund all gold produced in the Kolar Gold Fields, which have been entrusted to the Bharat Gold Mines Limited from 1.4.1972, have to be sold to the Government at the International Monetary Fund price of gold despite the fact that both internal market price as well as international market price of gold have been much higher. Mainly because of this, even in the last year (1971-72) of departmental working of these mines, the revenue deficit was Rs. 4.89 crores. While entrusting the mines to the Bharat Gold Mines Limited, accordingly, Government agreed to separately assist Bharat Gold Mines Limited towards that difference keeping in view the cost of production; the results in the last two complete years have been: Loss of Rs. 58 lakhs and Rs. 162 lakhs respectively, after allowing for the assistance of Rs. 4.25 crores and Rs. 4 crores respectively.

(c) With a view to improve the financial results, the company has taken up various steps for modernisation, expansion, diversification locating new sources of ore with a view to increase the output reduce the cost and reduce the losses.

'Mystery Diseases' among Harijans in Karnataka

*157. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is invited to the 'Daily Action' dated the 31st January, 1975 that Doctors are unable to diagnose a 'mystery disease' which has left about

150 persons, mostly women, paralysed below the waist in the Sagar Taluk of Shimoga district in Karnataka;

(b) if so whether victims are all Harijans; and

(c) if so, whether Central Government has extended its co-operation in this regard and if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Reports of an undiagnosed disease have been received.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Central Government is rendering all possible assistance through the Virus Research Centre, Poona, for a thorough investigation of the disease.

Memorandum from General Secretary, Rifle and Metal and Steel Factory Canteen Workers Union declaring the Workers as Government Servants

*158 **SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any memorandum from the General Secretary, Rifle & Metal & Steel Factory Canteen Workers Union demanding to declare the employees as Government servants; and

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

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

(b) The question of granting Canteen employees in Defence Installations certain benefits available to Government servants, is under consideration.

Labour Advisory Board, West Bengal

*159. **SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the unanimous decisions of the Labour Advisory Board of West Bengal with regard to the evicted workers of factory, returning of the captured Union offices and stopping of attacks on the Trade Union Workers have not been implemented, especially in Texmaco, Carterpooler which is recently taken over by Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). Presumably reference is to the consensus arrived at the State Labour Minister's meeting on October 19, 1974 with trade union leaders represented on the State Labour Advisory Board. The matter falls in the State sphere. The report received from the Government of West Bengal some time ago is reproduced below.—

"Consensus arrived at Labour Ministers' meeting on October 19, 1974 with leaders of trade unions represented on State Labour Advisory Board is reproduced below:—

- 1 This meeting unanimously condemns the attacks on workers and trade union leaders and capture of trade union by force
- 2 The workers who have been served with dismissal or termination notice by their employers for forced absenteeism due to reasons beyond their control should retain their lien on services and should be reinstated in their respective jobs and the orders of termination and dismissal, if any, should be rescinded.

3. The offices of unions which have been forcibly occupied should be immediately vacated and the representatives of the former unions should be allowed to function from those union offices.

4. Physical attack on workers and trade union leaders should be immediately stopped and no worker should be physically prevented from reporting for duty in their respective workplaces. All concerned should assure full safety and security to trade union leaders and workers.

Implementation of Item No. 4 of the consensus reproduced above is largely a responsible of trade union workers themselves. State Government Law and Order Authorities always take appropriate steps for safety and security of trade union leaders and workers just as they do in the case of all other inhabitants of the State."

Complaints, if any, in this regard could be referred to the State authorities concerned. The Ministry of Labour have also brought the matter to the attention of the State Government.

Workers' Participation in Undertakings under Ministry of Steel and Mines

*180. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has a proposal under consideration to increase the workers' participation in various undertakings in charge of his Ministry at all levels; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) and (b). It is intended that

workers' participation be enhanced at different levels in the steel plants and also other undertakings. This question is being examined.

ग्वालियर-भिड़ मार्ग

1401. श्रीमती बी० आर० ई विद्या : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चम्बल का पुल बन जाने से ग्वालियर-कानपुर मार्ग पर यातायात बढ़ जाने के तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुये ग्वालियर-भिड़ मार्ग को चौड़ा करने की सरकार की कोई योजना है , और

(ख) वर्षा ऋतु आरम्भ होने से पूर्व मार्ग चौड़ा करने का कार्य पूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० त्रिवेदी): (क) और (ख) : ग्वालियर भिड़ मंडक एक राज्य मार्ग है। अतः इसको आवश्यकानुसार चौड़ा करने सहित इसके विकास के सभी मामले इसलिये राज्य के कार्यकलापों के क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आते हैं। इसलिये इस प्रश्न में उठाये गये मामले राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से उठाये जाने चाहिए।

Selection of Indian Engineers for Iranian Government

1402. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for 500 Indian Engineers for Iran Government resting with Ministry of Works and Housing; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the mode of selection of Engineers for being deputed to Iran Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). No, Sir, However, Iran has indicated requirements for about a hundred road construction engineers. Action is being taken to prepare panels of experts taking into account job requirements to enable Iranian Government to make the selections.

Inclusion of West Bengal Schemes in Central Sector

1403. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of second Howrah Bridge, the scheme under CMDA and Darjeeling Development have been included in the Central Sector; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-9032/75].

Setting up Southern Naval Command at Cochin

1404. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Southern Naval Command at Cochin as Head Quarters, considering the growing strategic significance of the Indian Ocean area; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). There is already a Flag Officer Commanding, Southern Naval Area functioning with his Headquarters at Cochin.

Rehabilitation of East Pak Refugees in Andhra Pradesh

1405. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised any scheme to rehabilitate the East Pakistan Refugees in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what kind of assistance will be given to them?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Apart from rehabilitation upto the Fourth Five Year Plan period at Isagaon, etc., it is proposed to resettle about 1,000 East Pakistan migrant families in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Suitable schemes for settlement in agriculture will be drawn up as and when the lands are released by the State Government. The State Government have been requested to draw up specific schemes for resettlement of families in non-agricultural occupations.

(b) Rehabilitation assistance will be given to the migrant families in accordance with the general pattern prescribed for the purpose.

Names, Addresses of and Facilities to Ashok Chakra Winners

1406. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Ashok Chakra winners alongwith their home addresses since the institution of this award; and

(b) the facilities granted by the Government to the recipients of these awards?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) The names of the recipients of Ashoka Chakra since the institution of this

award, and their home addresses, are furnished below:—

Name	Home Address	
1. 13730 Hav Bachittar Singh 2 Sikh (Posthumous)	Village & PO : MOGHA, Distt. FEROZEPUR, PUNJAB.	
2. 10341 Nk Narbahadur Thapa, 5 GR	Village : KHORBARI, THUM : BAGNUS, Tehsil & Distt. PALPA, NEPAL.	
3. Flt. Lt. Suhas Biswas (2883) F(P) (since deceased)	11, Creek Row, Upper Flat, CALCUTTA-14, West Bengal.	
4. Capt. D. K. Jathar, Commander of AIICC 'Kashmir Princes'. (Posthumous)	Uma Niwas, Plot. No. 134/3-4. Near Maharashtra Electricity Board Colony, PUNE-7.	
5. 15103 L/Nk Sundar Singh 4 J & K Inf.	CHHOWKI HANDAN PO : NAO-SHERA, Distt. POONCH, J & K.	
6. Lt. Col. J. R. Chitnis (IC-3472), 1/3 GR (Posthumous).	250, TALANG ROAD, BOMBAY-19.	
7. 2/Lt. P. M. Raman (IC-7415) Sikh LI (Posthumous)	C/o Savitri Muthuswamy, (Mother), Mylapore, MADRAS-4.	
8. 18576 Hav Jogindar Singh 2 Sikh (Posthumous)	Village : DATEWAS, PO : BUDLADA, Distt. : BHATINDA, PUNJAB.	
9. Capt. Eric James Tucker (IC)-5034, Maratha Light Infantry (Posthumous)	142, Chagan Niwas, St. Paul's Steet Dadar, BOMBAY-400014.	
10. Capt. Man Bahadur Rai, (IC-5261), MC, IDSM 11 GR.	Dow-hill, Hill Road, Police Station, KURSEONG, Distt. DARJEELING (W. B.).	
11. 30305 Sub. Maj. K. B. Limbu, Assam Rifles (Posthumous)	MANTRI PUKHARI IMPHAL, Manipur.	
12. Shri Tej Singh (Posthumous)	Village : CHUREHLA, Distt. : MORENA, (M.P.).	
13. Shri Chaman Lal (Posthumous)	C/o Smt. Asha Rani (Widow), Hospital Ayah, Railway Hospital, 'B' Block, Amritsar.	
14. Shri Lajjaram (Posthumous)	Village : CHURELA, Distt. MORENA, M. P.	
15. Shri Purshottam Posthumous	Do.	
16. Shri Shankar Lal (Posthumous)	Village : MUDERI, MADHYA PRADESH.	
17. Shri Hukam Singh	Village : GOUR, Distt. CHHATARPUR, MADHYA PRADESH.	
18. Shri Lakhan Singh	}	Village : GOUR, Distt. : CHHATARPUR, (M.P.).
19. Shri Govind Singh		
20. Shri Takhat Singh (Posthumous)		
21. Shri Dhanpat Singh		Village : KHAREHTA, Distt. : JABALPUR, MADHYA PRADESH.
22. Capt. Jas Ram Singh (IC-53763) 6, Rajput.		Village : BHABOKRA, P. O. : THORA, Distt. BULANDSHAHR (U.P.)
23. Shri Baijnath Singh (Posthumous)		Village : CHACHIPURA, Distt. : BHIND, MADHYA PRADESH.
24. Capt. U. S. Mahara (IC-17696) Raj Rif. (Posthumous)		Village : JANKADAY, P.O. : KHETIKHAN, Teh. CHAMPAWAT, Distt. : ALMORA (U. P.).
25. Shri Bhure Lal		Village : BAJRANGARH, Distt. : GUNA, MADHYA PRADESH.
26. Shri Munni Lal (Posthumous)		Village : VINAYAKI, Distt. : SAGAR, MADHYA PRADESH.
27. JC 47692 Nb Sub Gurnam Singh Engineers (Posthumous)		Village & PO : BHULLAR, Tehsi AJNALA, Distt. AMRITSAR, PUNJAB.

(b) Prior to 1st January 1972, the recipients of Ashoka Chakra were normally not entitled to any monetary allowance. Only those recipients of Ashoka Chakra who were in indigent circumstances, i.e., whose annual income, from all sources, did not exceed Rs. 5,000 were given monetary allowance of Rs. 40 p.m. In addition, JCOs/ORs and equivalent ranks in the Armed Forces, who received Ashoka Chakra decorations for acts of gallantry under battle conditions in the Naga Hills Operations, were also given monetary allowance at the rate of Rs 50 p.m. With effect from 1st January, 1972, monetary allowance at the rate of Rs. 90 p.m. has been made admissible to all recipients of Ashoka Chakra decorations, irrespective of rank and income. The allowance is admissible for two lives, i.e., to the recipient, and on his death, to his widow. When an award is made posthumously to a bachelor, the monetary allowance is paid to his parents. In case the award is made posthumously to a widower, the allowance is paid to his son below 18 years or unmarried daughter, as the case may be.

बंगलादेश सीमा पर तस्करी की गतिविधियाँ

1407. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या बिदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तस्करी की गतिविधियों के संबंध में भी उनकी विगत बंगलादेश यात्रा के समय जान उठी थी ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में बंगलादेश सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया थी ?

बिदेश मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विपिनपाल दास. (क) जी हाँ। भारत बंगलादेश सीमा पर तस्करी को रोकने के लिये भारत सरकार ने जो कदम उठाये हैं उनसे बंगलादेश सरकार के प्रबलन करा दिया गया था।

(ख) बंगलादेश सरकार ने भारत सरकार द्वारा उठाये गये कदमों की सराहना की थी। दोनों पक्षों में तस्करी को रोकने के लिये, जो कि दोनों के लिये ही एक खतरा है, आवश्यकतानुसार अपनी अपनी सरकार ने प्रबलन समुक्त रूप से प्रागे कदम उठाने पर सहमति हुई थी।

कारगिल में लेह से श्रीनगर की यात्रा करने वाले मुसाफिरों के लिए ठहरने का प्रबन्ध

1408. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या नीचहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लेह में श्रीनगर की यात्रा करने वाले मुसाफिरों के लिये बीच में कारगिल में ठहरने का संतोषजनक प्रबन्ध नहीं है, और

(ख) इस विषय में कब तक व्यवस्था की जायेगी और उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

नीचहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० त्रिबेदी) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना जम्मू और कश्मीर सरकार में एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

Employment and Development Programme of I.L.O.

1409 SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed in Principle to participate in the inter-region project on planning and administration of Public works schemes of the International Labour Organisation Employment and Development programme;

(b) if so, what are the redeeming features of the programme, the areas of operation, the nature of the foreign aid likely to be made available under the programme; and

(c) the steps taken to finalise the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The proposal is still under the consideration of the Government. The Ministries/Departments concerned in the matter are being consulted. At this stage it is not possible to indicate the final shape of the scheme.

Minerals Data Bank

1410 SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to set up a Minerals Data Bank; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines and objectives thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed National Earth Sciences Data Centre will collect information from Geological Survey of India, Indian Bureau of Mines, State Departments of Geology and Mining, Universities, Public Sector Undertakings etc and would facilitate the storage, retrieval and dissemination of information in regard to earth sciences in general and mineral resources in particular.

Visit by Foreign Dignitaries during December, January and February

1411. SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign dignitaries have visited India and held talks with

Government during December 1974, January and first two weeks of February 1975 and how many joint statements and with which countries were issued and what type of agreements have been signed; and

(b) as far as our neighbouring countries are concerned, for example, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Nepal and China, what steps are being taken to have more closer and cordial relations and how far we have succeeded?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) So far as this Ministry is concerned 20 foreign dignitaries visited India and held talks at various levels. Joint Statements or Communiques were issued on the conclusion of some of these visits which were published in the Press from time to time. The types of agreements signed included economic, cultural, communications, travel, etc.

(b) All possible efforts are being made to strengthen the existing friendly relations with neighbouring countries which include high level exchanges, cooperation in science and technology, technical assistance, collaboration in economic and cultural fields, etc. In implementation of the Simla Agreement of July, 1972, we have signed a number of agreements with Pakistan for normalisation and improvement of relations between the two countries. These include agreements on Postal and Tele-Communication links, travel, trade, Shipping and Banking.

हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड के अधिकारियों को
विदेश यात्रा

1412. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या इस्वात और खान मंत्री हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड, राजस्थान के मैनेजर के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा की गई कथित जांच के बारे में

5 दिसम्बर, 1974 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3299 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड, राजस्थान के तीन अधिकारी अपनी विदेश यात्रा के दौरान किन किन देशों में कितनी कितनी अवधि तक रहें ; और

(ख) उनकी विदेश यात्रा पर कुल कितना खर्च हुआ ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री, (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) तीनों अधिकारियों की प्रत्येक देश में ठहरने की अवधि निम्नलिखित है :

श्री ए० एन० बनर्जी, अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबंध निदेशक	श्री जे० एल० टंडन, आयोजन इंजीनियर	श्री के० एस० नल-बाया, आयोजन इंजीनियर
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(दिनों में)

स्विटजरलैंड	4
पश्चिम जर्मनी	8	7	3
फ्रांस	14	10	13
बेल्जियम	..	3	..
हालैंड	..	3	2
इंग्लैंड	..	2	2
इटली	5
	26	25	25

(ख) कुल खर्च 61,265 रुपये हुआ । इसमें वह राशि शामिल है, जो एयर इंडिया से उपयोग में न लाये गये टिकटों के बदले प्राप्त होगी ।

औषध कम्पनियों के कर्मचारियों को अन्न कानूनों का लाभ

1443. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या अन्न मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

क्या विभिन्न औषध कम्पनियों में काम करने वाले प्रतिनिधियों (मेडिकल रेप्रजेंटेटिव) ने मांग की है कि उन्हें भी अन्न कानूनों का लाभ मिले ; और

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

अन्न मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बाल-गोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख) चिकित्सीय प्रतिनिधियों की संस्थाओं ने औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के अन्तर्गत लाये जाने की मांग की करते हुये समय समय पर सरकार से अभिवेशन किये हैं । सरकार मामले पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रही है ।

Demands of Employees of Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi

1414. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some employees of Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi went on a 24 hour relay hunger strike;

(b) whether their demands include washing allowances, residential accommodation, risk allowance and selection grade for each category; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, for class III and IV employees,

(c) Some representatives of the employees met the Deputy Minister of Health and Family Planning on 14-2-1975. The position relating to their demands was explained to them. On the satisfactory conclusion of the meeting the employees withdrew the relay hunger strike.

दिल्ली तथा अन्य नगरों में बिना लाइसेंस के दवाई बेचने वाले व्यक्ति (कंमिस्ट तथा ट्रगिस्ट)

1415. श्री धन शाह प्रधान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो तीन माह में दिल्ली में और देश के अन्य बड़े नगरों में बिना लाइसेंस के दवाई बेचने वाले कितने व्यक्तियों का पता चला है ;

(ख) क्या इस सत्र में जांच की गई है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक) :

(क) से (ग) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने ही मन्त्रालय पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Probability of Supply of Tanks by Iran to Pakistan

1416. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to an American Press report it is expected that Iran may eventually be refurbishing tanks for Pakistan; and

(b) if so, India's reaction in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). Government have seen press reports to this effect. Government take all necessary steps to keep themselves informed of induction of arms into Pakistan from any source which would impinge on India's security interests.

Propaganda by Foreign Countries against India's Nuclear Test

1417. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Pakistan and some other countries are still protesting and making propaganda against the nuclear test held by India in Rajasthan last year;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to encounter the propaganda; and

(c) the reaction of our country to the protest and propaganda being made by Pakistan and other countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Except for Pakistan, whose pronouncements have been contradictory, there is a better appreciation of the peaceful nature of our nuclear explosion experiment among those countries which had initially made some critical comments.

(b) and (c). Government has reiterated its policy of using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only and is determined to pursue that policy in the interest of accelerated economic development of the country.

Export of Iron Ore to Iran

1418. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to export 7.5 million tonnes of Iron Ore to Iran; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). There is a proposal to export 7.5 million tonnes of iron ore concentrates per year to Iran, on a long-term basis from a new mine to be developed at Kulremukh in Karnataka State. Details of the proposal are still under discussion with Iran.

Tremor Hit Catchment Area of Sutlej

1419. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI HARI SINGH:

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

(a) whether tremors rocked Himachal Pradesh during January, 1975, and

(b) if so, the effects thereof on geological deformation of the catchment area of Sutlej?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No regional geological change in the Sutlej catchment area has so far come to notice in the areas surveyed, except for a land slide-dam that formed across the Pari-Chhu tributary of Spiti River for about a week 4 kms upstream of Sumdo. The entire affected area of the Sutlej catchment has not yet been fully surveyed and the work is in progress.

Joint Business Council

1420. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two-day meeting of the Economic and Commercial Sub-Commission of the Indo-US Joint Commission was held in Washington recently;

(b) whether any decision has been taken by the Sub-Commission to establish a Joint Business Council to promote direct contact between their business sectors, including the public sector enterprises in India, in industrial and commercial projects of high priority; and

(c) if so, the composition of the 'Joint Business Council', its term of reference and when it is likely to start functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Economic and Commercial Sub-Commission has recommended the establishment of a Joint Business Council to promote direct contact between their business sectors, including the public sector enterprises in India in industrial and commercial projects of high priority.

(c) The proposal is under consideration of both governments and a final decision will be taken during the first meeting of the Indo-US Joint Commission.

Visit to Iraq by Prime Minister of India

1421. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister paid a recent visit to Iraq; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

The Prime Minister paid an official visit to Iraq from 18th to 21st January, 1975.

(b) Various subjects of bilateral interest and international significance were discussed by Prime Minister with the Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq. The specific subjects are mentioned in the joint communique issued at the end of the visit. Copies of the joint communique are being placed in the Parliament Library for information.

As a result of Prime Minister's visit, the traditional friendship between India and Iraq was strengthened and steps were taken to further consolidate and enlarge cooperation between the two countries in all fields and particularly in the field of economic and technical cooperation.

Effect of cut in Power Utilisation by Industries in Bombay

1422. SHRI NIMBALKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state;

(a) whether the 30 per cent cut in power utilisation by the industries in Bombay will affect the workers wages also;

(b) whether the workers have pleaded for full compensation; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to alleviate the plight of the workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). Power cut in the State is reported to have resulted in some workers being laid off for different periods. In such cases, workers affected get lay-off compensation as admissible under the law. There have been representations from the workers' side in

recent months that the rate of compensation should be enhanced. The matter was discussed at the 24th Session of the Labour Ministers' Conference recently and is being processed further in the light of the discussions at the above Conference.

Third Expert Team for Ship Building Yards

1423. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for setting up a third expert team to go into the question of building shipyards during the Fifth Five Year Plan period,

(b) if so, the gist of the report made by the earlier two expert teams; and

(c) the reason for negating the earlier teams' recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) to (c). The earlier two Working Groups of officers examined the various technical and economic aspects and their findings are not in the nature of recommendations which can be accepted straightaway or rejected. The alternative sites considered to be suitable by the Techno Economic Working Group have been referred to competent foreign Consultants for preparation of Preliminary Project Reports, so that it may be possible to select two sites out of the four alternative sites.

Permission to visit Gurdwaras in Pakistan

1424. SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether President of Sikh Brotherhood International has urged the Government to take up with the Pakistan Government the issue of permission to Hindu devotees of Guru Nanak to visit Panja Sahab and other gurdwaras in Pakistan;

(b) whether he has also demanded a permit system instead of passport system which, he said, was highly cumbersome; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Certain other organisations concerned with sending Sikh pilgrim parties to Pakistan suggested that visits of pilgrims to Pakistan should take place on the basis of permits rather than passports. A formal request in this regard was made by Government to the Government of Pakistan in November last year in connection with the pilgrimage to Nankana Sahib. However, Pakistan Government did not agree to this proposal and insisted that Indian pilgrims should hold valid international passports for travel to Pakistan.

Electric Arc Furnaces capable of Saving Scrap and Power in Manufacture of Steel

1425. SHRI Y. ESHWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Alloys Steel Plant, Durgapur has discovered that a saving in scrap and power can be made in the manufacture of steel by the electric arc furnaces; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Alloys Steels Plant has made trial heats by using desiliconized liquid pig iron from Durgapur Steel Plant in partial replacement of steel scrap. This process has shown possibilities of economy in consumption of scrap and electric power in arc furnaces located near tonnage steel plants subject to the additional investment being made on balancing facilities.

(b) Three trial heats were made, the salient results of which are given below:

(i) No. of heats made . . . 3

(ii) Percentage of hot metal used replacing scrap . . . 40-45%

(iii) Grades melted :

Low carbon, medium carbon and ball bearing steel.

(iv) Quality achieved . . . Standard

(v) Saving in power . . . 15-20%

Family Planning Centres opened in 1974

1426. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the number of new family planning centres opened in India during the year 1974. State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): Information is being collected.

Conference amongst India, Bangladesh and Burma for Demarcation of common borders

1427. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any Conference amongst India, Bangladesh and Burma to demarcate common borders between the three countries in the North-Eastern corner of the sub-continent; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). Representatives of India, Burma and Bangladesh met in Dacca from February 5 to 7, 1975 and agreed on the erection of a pillar at the trijunction of the three countries.

Dispensaries, Hospitals and Health and Family Planning Centres opened in Gujarat in 1974

1428. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the number of dispensaries, hospitals and health and family planning centres opened in Gujarat State during the year 1974 District-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHIAQUE): All the State Governments have been instructed not to open any new Family Planning Centres in 1974 due to heavy financial constraints. Instead of Family Planning Centres the following Post-Partum Centres have been established in Gujarat during 1974:

1. General Hospital, Visnagar
2. G. K. Hospital, Dhuj.
3. General and C.M.Z. Hospital, Junagardh.
4. Sir T. Hospital and G. M. Home, Bhavnagar.
5. Civil Hospital, Mehsana.
6. Civil Hospital, Godhra (Distt Panch Mahal).
7. Civil Hospital, Palanpur (Banskhanta).
8. K. K. Hospital, Scver Kundla.
9. General Hospital, Patan.
10. Civil Hospital, Amreli.
11. M.C.G. Hospital, Navasari (Distt. Bulsar).

12. District Hospital, Ahwa.

13. District Hospital, Kaira.

The information regarding the opening of Dispensaries, Hospitals and Health Centres in Gujarat during 1974 is being collected and will be furnished as soon as it becomes available.

Coastal freight charges for Coal and Salt

1429. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to raise the coastal freight charges for coal and salt; and

(b) if so the extent thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). In order to improve coastal shipping operations on the basis of viable and economic operation of vessels, Government are seized of the whole matter with a view to evolving a rational framework of arrangements providing for, inter alia, economic and flexible freight rates and adequacy of operating tonnage to meet our needs.

Basic minimum wage in certain Industries

1430. PROF. S. L. SAKSENA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the basic Minimum Wage and the total consolidated Wage in the steel, coal, jute, cotton textile, cement and sugar industries on the 1st February, 1975 in various important centres?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The available information is given in the statement attached.

Statement		Rs.
1. COTTON TEXTILES	(As on 1st November, 1974)	
1. Ahmedabad		432.27(P)
2. Bangalore		308.00
3. Baroda		406.73
4. Bombay		404.20
5. Coimbatore and Madras.		416.60
6. Delhi		413.52
7. Indore		398.80
8. Kanpur		429.68
9. Nagpur		303.62
10. Sholapur		321.56
11. West Bengal		344.25
(P) = Provisional.		

2. JUTE	Rs.
1. Uttar Pradesh	373.55 From 1-9-1974
2. West Bengal	317.25 From 1-8-1974
3. Madhya Pradesh	297.25 From 1-8-1974
4. Bihar	317.25 From 1-8-1974
	to 327.25
	215.00 From 18-2-74
	(in one Jute Mill)
5. Andhra Pradesh	72.12 From 1-1-1974
	to 235.50

3. CEMENT	430.30	@ From 1-3-1975. Payable in terms of Lalour Minister's Award dated the 15th October, 1973.
@ Excluding House Rent Allowance.		

4. STEEL	432.40	From 1-3-1975. Payable in terms of agreement evolved by the Joint Wage Nego- tiating Committee.
5. COAL MINES	435.50	From 1-3-1975. Payable in terms of Agreement dated 11th Decem- ber, 1974.
6. SUGAR		
CENTRAL ZONE	212.28	Payable from 1st July, 1974 as per the recommenda- tions of the Second Sugar Wage Board.
(Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa).		
NORTHERN ZONE	222.28	
(Punjab, U.P., Bihar, West Bengal and Assam).		
SOUTHERN ZONE	227.28	
(Tamilnadu, Andhra Pra- desh, Kera- la and Mysore).		
Maharashtra.	236.28	

NOTE:—A Wage of Rs. 301, — P.M. is payable in Uttar Pradesh with effect from the 1st October, 1974 in terms of the notification issued by the State Government on 28th October, 1974. Details regarding recent revision in some other States are not available.

Setting up of Joint Shipping Company in Iran

1431. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:
SHRI S. N. MISRA:
SHRI P. VENKATA-
SUBBAIAH:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been made between India and Iran to set up a Shipping Company in Iran jointly; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Joint venture will be known as the Irano-Hind Shipping Company Ltd., and will have its headquarters in Iran. The company will operate under Iranian Laws and is expected to acquire ships to the extent of 500,000 DWT in the first stage and operate shipping services between India and Iran as well as to ports in Far East and such other routes as may be mutually decided upon. The Company in which the Shipping Corporation of India will own 49 per cent of the shares and the Arya National Shipping Lines, Iran, the remaining 51 per cent, will receive soft loans from the Government of Iran for acquiring the proposed tonnage of 500,000 DWT.

The joint venture will have a Board of Directors consisting of six members of whom three will be nominated by each of the parties; the first Chairman will be an Iranian and an Indian will be the first Managing Director, for the initial period of 2 years.

Follow-up action in regard to the formation of the Company is in progress.

Educated Unemployed

1432. SHRI SEZHIYAN:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the latest figures about the educated unemployed registered with Employment Exchanges in different States and Union Territories; and

(b) the action taken by Government in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Available information is given in the statement attached.

Statement

(a) No. of educated (Matriculates and above job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 30-6-1974.

(Figures in thousands)

States Union Territories	No. as on 30-6-1974
STATES	
1. Andhra Pradesh	251.3
2. Assam	45.4
3. Bihar	558.7
4. Gujarat	127.9
5. Haryana	82.3
6. Himachal Pradesh	26.7
7. Jammu & Kashmir	8.7
8. Karnataka	180.4
9. Kerala	296.5
10. Madhya Pradesh	170.1
11. Maharashtra	359.5
12. Manipur	11.0

States/Union Territories.	No. as on 30-6-1974
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13. Meghalaya	3'2
14. Nagaland*
15. Orissa	99'1
16. Punjab	106'6
17. Rajasthan	90'9
18. Tamilnadu	306'0
19. Tripura	21'9
20. Uttar Pradesh	374'2
21. West Bengal	762'6

UNION TERRITORIES

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands*	..
2. Arunachal Pradesh*	..
3. Chandigarh	13'9
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli*	..
5. Delhi	116'3
6. Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	10'9
7. Lakshadweep	0'6
8. Mizoram	0'1
9. Pondicherry	7'7

ALL INDIA TOTAL	4032'3
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NOTE :

1. All the job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.

2. Excludes figures in respect of University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux, except two in Delhi.

*3. No Employment Exchange is functioning in these States/Union Territories.

4. The figures may not add upto total due to rounding off.

5. Information relating to educational composition of the job-seekers on the Live Register is collected at half-yearly intervals ending June and December, each year. Data for December, 1974 are not yet available.

(b) Government have been making every effort to provide increasing number of employment opportunities to the educated unemployed through various sectoral programmes included in the various Five Year Plans. Besides, Government have also implemented, during recent years, a number of special schemes designed to create employment opportunities for all categories of job seekers including the educated.

During 1971-72, a special centrally sponsored scheme for the benefit of educated unemployed person was started. In 1972-73, another programme, namely Special Employment Programme for States and Union Territories was formulated with a provision of Rs. 27 crores on the understanding that the States would mobilise additional resources to an equal extent. Further, in 1973-74, the Government formulated H. H-a-Million Jobs programme with a view to generating employment and self-employment opportunities for the educated unemployed persons.

In the Fifth Plan care has been taken to undertake employment intensive schemes, as rationalised and suitably integrated with sectoral development programmes, so that more systematic and sustained work can be done in accordance with an overall strategy.

In 1974-75, an Employment Promotion Programme with a thrust on self-employment has been taken up. The main object of this Programme is to create productive and self-generating employment with minimum investment of Government funds on training and for seed capital/margin money etc. Up to the end of January, 1975, formal sanctions amounting to Rs. 1488.57 lakhs with an employment potential of 68,159 have been issued against the overall allocation of Rs. 40 crores.

It will thus be seen that all possible steps are being taken by the Government to promote employment/self-employment opportunities for various categories of job-seekers including the educated consistent with the availability of resources.

Profits made by Shipping Corporation of India

1433. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India has made a net profit of Rs. 139.1 million during 1974 in comparison to Rs. 80.8 million in the preceding year; and

(b) how far this net profit is in proportion to the number of ships and their tonnage and the profit earned by other Indian Shipping Companies in relation to their shipping tonnage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI):

(a) Yes, Sir. The Shipping Corporation of India made net profit of Rs. 139.1 million in 1973-74 as against Rs. 80.8 million in the preceding year i.e., 1972-73.

(b) A statement showing the net profits, per ship and per GRT owned, earned by some major shipping companies in private sector with which the Shipping Corporation's operations are comparable in 1973-74 as compared to that earned by the Corporation is indicated below:

	Net Profits (Rs. in million)	No. of ships owned	GRT of ships owned (Lakhs)	Net profit per ship owned
Shipping Corporation of India	139.05	105	14.39	1.324
Scindia Steam Nav. Co.	82.14	46	5.00	1.785
Great Eastern Shipping Co.	35.93	18	2.74	1.996
India Steamship Co.	32.93	17	1.54	1.937

The figures of net profits quoted above are derived from the published balance sheets. It will be appreciated that the net profit as per balance sheet is shown after different provisions permitted under the Income-Tax Act and the Companies Act. The Shipping Corporation has attained a very large rate of growth in tonnage with the result that the average cost of the Corporation's tonnage, which is more recent, is much higher than of 3664 LS-3

the other three Shipping Companies mentioned above. The average profits of the Shipping Corporation of India per ship owned tend to be lower due to higher depreciation/interest outgo. The Corporation has also to employ its vessels in some passenger and coastal services in the national interest, but which are not profitable. The Corporation has also undertaken several promotional services in the larger national interest.

Production of AVRO 748 by H.A.L.

1434. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to stop production of AVRO 748 in H.A.L.; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

U.S. Bid to have War-base in Pakistan

1435. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S.A. is striving to have War-base in the Southern part of Pakistan and in exchange, supply most sophisticated weapons to Pakistan besides establishing War-bases at Diego Garcia and in Oman; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to foil this game of creating new War-bases, threatening peace and security of the littoral countries of the Indian Ocean in general and of India and Indian sub-continent in particular?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) The Government have seen press reports about the possibility of US acquiring a base on the Makran coast of Pakistan.

(b) The Government of India is opposed to foreign military bases in the Indian Ocean and has made known

its position in various international forums as well as through diplomatic channels.

Setting up of Sub-Committees under Indo-US Joint Commission

1436. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and U.S. have set up three Sub-Committees under the Indo-U.S. Joint Commission during the visit of U.S. Secretary of State, Dr. Kissinger last year;

(b) if so, whether the three Sub-Committees have not met so far during the last year;

(c) whether the Indo-U.S. Sub-Committee on Education and Culture met in New Delhi on 3rd February, 1975 and had recommended certain decisions to the respective Governments;

(d) if so, whether both the Governments have agreed; and

(e) if so, the outlines of the same and to what extent the progress had been made to improve the relations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) During the visit of Dr. Henry Kissinger, US Secretary of State, to New Delhi in October, 1974, the Agreement to set up the Indo-US Joint Commission was signed. Three Sub-Commissions have been set up under the Joint Commission;

(b) The Economic and Commercial Sub-Commission met at Washington on 20-21st January, 1975, and the Science and Technology Sub-Commission met in Washington on 27-28th January, 1975;

(c) Yes, Sir;

(d) and (e). The recommendations made by the Education and Culture Sub-Commission are under consideration of both Governments and a final decision regarding them will be taken during the first meeting of the Indo-US Joint Commission.

त्रिनगर, दिल्ली-35 के निवासियों से जापन

1437. श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या त्रिनगर, दिल्ली-35 के निवासियों की ओर से बस-सेवा में सुधार करने और नई बसे चलाने हेतु एक जापन मिला है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० त्रिवेदी): (क) और (ख) इस समय त्रिनगर रूट सं० 50-सी, 59 तथा 301 द्वारा शहर के विभिन्न स्थानों से संबद्ध है। दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को त्रिनगर सुधार समिति से इस क्षेत्र से तथा वहां से बस सेवाओं के सुधार के लिए अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे। उनकी मुख्य मांग 301 और 88 के मिश्रित रूटों पर केन्द्रीय सचिवालय को कुछ फ़ैरों, दिल्ली क्लाय मिल से रूट सं० 90 के अनुकरण में रूट सं० 59 को पुनः निर्धारण करने तथा रूट सं० 301 पर सेवाओं की पुनरावृत्ति में वृद्धि करने की थी। एक नयी पद्धति (प्रवृत्ति दिशा प्रदान) से सेवाओं के चालन का एक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया जा रहा है जिसके अन्तर्गत त्रिनगर की सेवाएं जत जावेंगी।

Captive and non-Captive Iron Mines in Keonjhar District, Orissa

1438 SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5002 on the 30th August, 1973 re. assessment of production capacity of non-captive iron ore mines in Banaspati Sector, Orissa and state:

(a) the names and location of the non-captive and captive iron mines in the District of Keonjhar;

(b) the names of such mines explored by the Public Sector Undertakings and by the private parties;

(c) whether there is any non-captive or captive mines in the District of Balasore; and

(d) if so, the names and location thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9033/75.]

(b) Details in this regard are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) There is no working iron ore mine in Balasore District.

(d) Does not arise.

Peking plot for New State on Indian Border

1439. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a Press report in a local English Daily dated the 25th December, 1974 that Moscow newspaper "Sovietakava Russia" has disclosed that China was plotting to get

up a separate State which would include parts of India and Burma close to the Chinese border;

(b) whether it has also stated that Burmese and Indian Maoist groups—'rioters' acting at Peking's instigation according to the paper—had reached an agreement to co-ordinate their activities in an effort to create the proposed new border State in the Chinese orbit at the expense of India and Burma; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Indian Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Such Press reports of speculative nature do not call for any reaction from the Government. Our borders continue to be very well guarded under the constant vigil of our security forces.

Unemployment

1440. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the latest figure of unemployment in our country State-wise, its bifurcation on the basis of educational qualifications and its bifurcation based on sex; and

(b) the steps taken to fight the unemployment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The available information relates to the number of job seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges which is contained in the attached Statement-I.

(b) Information is contained in the attached Statement-II.

Statement I

(a) No. of Job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 30-6-1974.

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Number as on 30-6-1974		
		Total (all categories)	Educated* (included in Col. 3)	Women (included in Col 3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
STATES		(in thousands)		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	536.9	251.3	53.4
2.	Assam	111.9	45.4	7.6
3.	Bihar	1177.5	558.7	41.0
4.	Gujarat	264.8	127.9	34.7
5.	Haryana	150.5	82.3	17.6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	67.3	26.7	6.9
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	24.5	8.7	1.9
8.	Karnataka	309.7	180.4	47.3
9.	Kerala	599.1	296.5	185.1

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	405.3	170.1	36.7
11.	Maharashtra	692.2	359.5	86.2
12.	Manipur	20.0	11.0	2.4
13.	Meghalaya	6.6	3.2	1.1
14.	Nagaland**	—	—	—
15.	Orissa	349.8	99.1	17.3
16.	Punjab	223.8	106.6	32.2
17.	Rajasthan	176.2	90.9	14.7
18.	Tamilnadu	601.6	306.0	123.3
19.	Tripura	44.3	21.9	9.5
20.	Uttar Pradesh	793.8	374.2	45.8
21.	West Bengal	1602.7	762.6	139.5

UNION TERRITORIES

1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands**	—	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh**	—	—	—
3.	Chandigarh	25.2	13.9	3.3
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli**	—	—	—
5.	Delhi	165.3	116.3	36.1
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	21.8	10.9	3.9
7.	Lakshadweep	1.9	0.6	0.2
8.	Mizoram	1.2	0.1	@
9.	Pondicherry	19.9	7.7	3.0

ALL INDIA TOTAL :	8353.8	4032.3	948.8
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*Matriculates and above.

@ Less than 60.

NOTE :—1. Information relating to educational Composition of the Leave Register is collected at half yearly intervals ending June and December each year. Data for December, 1974 are not yet available.

2. Excludes figures for University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux except for two in Delhi.

**3. No Employment Exchange is functioning in these States/Union Territories.

4. Figures may not add upto total due to rounding off.

5. All those registered with the Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.

Statement II

(b) Government have been making every effort to provide increasing number of employment opportunities to the unemployed through various sectoral programmes included in the various Five Year Plans. Besides, Government have also implemented, during recent years, a number of special schemes designed to create employment opportunities for all categories of job seekers.

During 1971-72, a Crash Scheme for Rural Employment was initiated to provide work for 1,000 persons on an average in rural areas in each district. During the same year, a special centrally sponsored scheme for the benefit of educated unemployed persons was also started. In 1972-73, another programme namely Special Employment Programme for States and Union Territories was formulated with a provision of Rs. 27 crores on the understanding that the State would mobilise additional resources to an equal extent. Further, in 1973-74, the Government formulated Half-a-Million Jobs programme with a view to generating employment and self-employment opportunities for the educated unemployed persons.

In the Fifth Plan care has been taken to undertake employment intensive schemes, as rationalised and suitably integrated with sectoral development programmes, so that more systematic and sustained work can be done in accordance with an overall strategy.

In 1974-75, an Employment Promotion Programme with a thrust on self-employment has been taken up. The main object of this Programme is to create productive and self-generating employment with minimum investment of Government funds on training and for seed capital/margin money etc. Up to the end of January, 1975, formal sanctions amounting to Rs 1499.57 lakhs with an employment potential of 68,159 have been issued against the overall allocation of Rs. 40 crores.

It will thus be seen that all possible steps are being taken by the Government to promote employment/self-employment opportunities for various categories of job-seekers consistent with the availability of resources.

मंहगाई भत्ते को जीवन निर्वाह सूचकांक से सम्बद्ध किया जाना

1441. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री मदन बिहारी बाजपेयी :

श्री हेमन्त सिंह बनेरा :

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या अब मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राज्यों के श्रम मन्त्रियों ने गत सितम्बर में नई दिल्ली में हुई बैठक में यह निर्णय किया था कि मंहगाई भत्ते को जीवन निर्वाह सूचकांक से प्रतिवर्षित सम्बद्ध किया जाना चाहिए और पुरुष एवं महिला कर्मचारियों को समान कार्य करने के लिए समान वेतन मिलना चाहिए।

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस विषय में विभिन्न राज्यों में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है, और

(ग) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को इस बारे में कोई निर्देश अथवा सुझाव दिए हैं और यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

अस. मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल-गोविन्द वर्मा) (क) यद्यपि सम्मेलन ने मंहगाई भत्ते को उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक के साथ अनिवार्य रूप से सम्बद्ध करने का निर्णय नहीं लिया था, तथापि यह सिफारिश की गई थी कि ऐसे राज्यों को जिन्होंने समान मूल्य के कार्य के लिए पुरुष और महिला कर्मिकों के लिए समान पारिश्रमिक के सम्बन्ध में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम समझौते के अभिसमय सन्ख्या 100

को अभी तक पूरी तरह कार्यान्वित नहीं किया है, व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार मजदूरी बढ़ें निर्धारित करने के लिए समुचित कार्रवाई करके, ऐसा अक्षरशः धीरे धीरे भावनानुकूल, दोनों ही प्रकार से करना चाहिए ।

(ख) और (ग) . ऊपर भाग (क) के उत्तर में निविष्ट श्रम मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन के निर्णय को समुचित कार्यवाही किए जाने हेतु राज्य सरकारों के ध्यान में ला दिया गया है । समान काम के लिए समान पारिवर्त्मिक की व्यवस्था करने के लिए संसद में एक विधेयक पेश करने संबंधी एक प्रस्ताव भी सरकार के विचारधीन है ।

Steel Development Policy

1442. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised the blue print for a new steel development policy for the growth of sponge iron-based mini Steel plants in the country;

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

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKDEV PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

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

Assistance to Bihar for maintenance of National Highways and Bridges

1443. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Bihar have approached the Central Government for assistance to meet the re-

quirement of that State for the maintenance of national highways and construction and upkeep of bridges during 1975-76; and

(b) if so, whether the assistance has been met by Government and if so, an account thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI):

(a) and (b). Constitutionally, the construction, development, maintenance and repairs of National Highways is the responsibility of the Central Government. The entire expenditure involved on this account, is, therefore, met by the Government of India and the question of giving financial assistance as such does not arise. Proposals for allocation of funds for construction, development, maintenance and repairs of National Highways including bridges thereon during 1975-76 have been received from all States including Bihar. Allotment of funds, keeping in view the resources, requirements of various States and admissibility of those requirements can, however, be considered only after the budget has been voted by Parliament.

Minerals found in Karnataka

1444. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the minerals so far found by the Geological Survey in the State of Karnataka;

(b) the extent to which these minerals were developed and utilised during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether Union Government have formulated any scheme for the Fifth Plan, based on mineral deposits in the State; and

(d) the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Minerals of which significant reserves have been located by the Geological Survey of India in Karnataka, are iron ore, bauxite, copper ore, manganese ore, limestone of flux and cement grade, dolomite, gypsum, china, clay, chromite, magnesite, gold etc.

(b) Important minerals which were being exploited during Fourth Plan in Karnataka are asbestos, bauxite, chromite, copper ore, gold, iron ore, kaolin, limestone, magnesite, manganese ore, ochre and granite. Value of mineral production in Karnataka at the beginning of the Fourth Plan (1969) was about Rs. 13 crores, which rose to Rs. 16 crores by the end of the Fourth Plan (1974).

(c) Among the major schemes, National Mineral Development Corporation is developing Donimalai iron ore deposit and have plans for developing Kudremukh iron deposit. It is also proposed to set up a steel plant at Vijayanagar, utilising iron ore deposits of Kumaraswami or Ramandurg, besides expansion of MISL. The Bharat Gold Mines Limited have undertaken a scheme for exploration and development of their mines to locate new ore bodies and developing existing ones.

(d) Till now, allocations for different projects in the Vth Plan, have not been finally decided and in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan also lump provisions have been kept for several of the projects such as Vijayanagar and Vishakhapatnam steel plants and iron ore projects including Donimalai and Kumaraswami of National Mineral Development Corporation.

Cochin Port Labour Union

1445. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any memorandum from the Cochin Port Labour Union;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI):

(a) Yes, Sir. A memorandum dated 8-7-1974 was addressed to the Chairman, Cochin Port Trust by the Cochin Port Labour Union.

(b) and (c). The memorandum contained a list of 20 demands some of which were of all India character while the rest were local in nature. The position of the demands having all port implications is given below:—

- (i) **Setting up of a Wage Revision Machinery.**—A Wage Revision Committee has already been set up on 11-12-1974.
- (ii) **Fixation of need based minimum wage.**
- (iii) **Scientific categorisation of different grades.**—These will have to be considered by the Wage Revision Committee.
- (iv) **Immediate settlement of interim-reliefs granted by the last Wage Board.**—This was referred to arbitration on the basis of a demand raised earlier by the All India Port and Dock Workers' Federation. The Arbitrator's award has already been published by the Ministry of Labour.
- (v) **Payment of Bonus of 20 per cent for 1973-75.**—Port and dock workers are not covered by the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965. They are, however,

paid ex-gratia in lieu of bonus at the rate of 8 1/3 per cent. The demand for payment of bonus at 20 per cent cannot be accepted.

- (vi) **Election of labour representatives on Port Trusts and dock labour Boards.**—The method of verification of the representative character of different unions has to be decided by the Ministry of Labour as a general policy question and cannot be considered in isolation for any particular industry.

The demands of a local nature related to formulation of a rational promotion policy, reconstitution of different Committees, decasualisation of lighterage, labour, improvement in service conditions of casual labour, provision of housing facilities to employees, confirmation of temporary employees, expeditious payment of retirement benefits, canteen facilities for night-shift workers, better medical facilities and filling up of vacant posts. The Chairman, Cochin Port Trust discussed these demands informally with the union leaders and has taken such action as possible, even though this union is an unrecognised minority union and has a negligible verified membership. The demand for decasualisation of lighterage labour will, however, have to await the detailed study of the existing decasualisation Schemes and allied matters, which is proposed to be undertaken.

Cancellation of Meeting of Industrial Council

1446. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meeting of the Industrial Council has been cancelled on the grounds of economy; and

(b) if so, whether the employees' organizations have made concerted appeal for such a meeting; and if so, the reaction of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The meeting of the Industrial Council for 1974 was postponed on the grounds of economy.

(b) A letter from the Ordnance Factory Karamchari Union, Kanpur, was received on the subject. The advisability of holding the Industrial Council Meeting during 1975 will be considered if the situation permits.

Imposition of Levy by India-U.K. Conference

1447. **SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India-U.K. Conference has imposed a levy of surcharge on services touching Indian ports;

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

(c) whether the Indian shipping firms have opposed this charging of levy; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The India-U.K. Conference imposed a congestion surcharge of 15 per cent with effect from 2-12-1974 on account of berthing

delays and poor turn-round experienced at Bombay port. The congestion surcharge was reduced to 10 per cent from 23rd January, 1975 due to improvements in the congestion situation.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. It is also the constant endeavour of all major port authorities in India to give the quickest possible turn-round. Government also keep the position under constant review in consultation with the port authorities for devising suitable measures like quicker clearance, improvements in the rates of discharge of cargo, arrangement of extra shifts etc.

Iraqi interest in Donimalai Iron Ore Deposits

1448. DR. H. P. SHARMA. Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) whether Iraq has shown keen interest in the development of Donimalai iron ore deposits on the lines of the tie-up project, like that of Kudremukh; and

(b) whether negotiations were carried on during the recent visit of our Prime Minister to that country and thereafter, to finalise an agreement in this regard; if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The Government of Iraq have shown interest in obtaining long term supplies of iron ore pellets from India for a sponge iron plant proposed to be set up in Iraq. Taking account of the Iraqi requirement by way of specifications of pellets, delivery schedule, etc., an offer has been made for such supplies from Donimalai iron ore mines. The offer is subject to financial assistance from Iraq for the construction of the pellet plant at Donimalai.

The proposal was discussed^{at} at the first meeting of the Indo-Iraq Joint Commission held in Baghdad in January, 1975 just before the visit of the Prime Minister. The conclusions of this meeting were broadly reviewed in the joint communique after the Prime Minister's visit. Further negotiations regarding the project are still in progress with the Iraqi authorities.

Iranian Investment in Exploitation of Kudremukh Iron Ore

1449. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether final decision has been taken to exploit the Kudremukh for iron ore;

(b) if so, the features of the project; and

(c) whether Government of Iran have agreed to invest in the project and if so, the total amount likely to be invested by them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No final decision has been taken to exploit the Kudremukh iron ore deposit. The matter is still under discussion.

(b) The principal features of this project will be.

- (1) raising of 18.75 million tonnes of crude ore assaying 39 per cent Fe;
- (2) the production of 7.5 million tonnes of concentrate, assaying 66 to 68 per cent Fe, from the crude ore by magnetic concentration;

(c) The matter is still under discussion.

Suspension of Steel Supplies

1450. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: ~

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

(a) whether the Controller of Steel had suspended steel supplies to 1430 units after raids throughout the country;

(b) if so, whether some cases were referred to the C.B.I. and the action taken against them in such cases;

(c) whether in the month of January, such raids were again made; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Supplies of steel materials to 1430 units were suspended in accordance with the provisions of the Iron and Steel (Control) Order 1956 during the period from the inception of the Regional Offices of the Iron and Steel Controller i.e. mid-1971 till November, 1974.

(b) Of the 192 cases referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation/State/Police authorities till the end of November, 1974, 26 cases have so far ended in convictions. 15 cases are under trial in various Courts. Several cases are under investigation at present.

(c) and (d). Inspections are undertaken by the Regional Offices of the Iron and Steel Controller from time to time. The particulars relating to January 1975 are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

भारतीय सेनाओं के लिए रूसी सलाहकार के बारे में संबंधित वक्तव्य

1451. श्री कूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या

रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 15 जनवरी, 1975 को इन्दौर से प्रकाशित होने वाले एक दैनिक समाचार पत्र में भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के महा-सचिव के वक्तव्य के उस अंश की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है जिसमें उन्होंने यह कहा था कि भारतीय सेनाओं में रूसी सलाहकार हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं श्रीमान्। प्रश्न में जिस समाचार का संदर्भ है उसे सरकार ने नहीं देखा है। तथापि भारतीय सशस्त्र सेनाओं में रूसी सलाहकार नहीं हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Scrapping of Development Rebate for Shipping Industry

1452. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new formula being worked out by Government envisages the scrapping of development rebate for the shipping industry; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). The development rebate for shipping will cease to be available after 31-5-75. In its place a scheme of initial depreciation allowance containing at 20 per cent will apply to shipping also.

Survey conducted by Central Medical Agencies re. Quality of Fish consumed by people of Calcutta

1453. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry's attention has been drawn to the survey conducted by Central Medical Agencies in Calcutta that 27 per cent of the fish consumed by people in Calcutta is affected by dangerous germs;

(b) if so, the salient points of the survey; and

(c) the reactions of the Government thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be furnished as soon as it becomes available.

Stoppage of Central Assistance for Rehabilitation in West Bengal

1454. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have finally disowned the responsibility of rehabilitating the persons who have come from the erstwhile East Bengal;

(b) whether the Centre has stopped giving any aid to the West Bengal Government for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this and whether the Centre has adopted the same criteria for dealing with the persons who are now in Rajasthan and who have come from Pakistan and if not, the reasons for this discrimination?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Persons who came from Pakistan into Rajasthan during the 1971 conflict are being given temporary relief assistance pending their return to Pakistan.

Steps taken for reinstatement of Railway Employees and payment of D.A. to Government Employees

1455. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not the responsibility of the Ministry to promote labour welfare in all spheres of our economy, both public and private;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Labour Ministry to secure reinstatement of victimised Railway employees, not accused or convicted of violence and sabotage, for participation in the May 1974 strike;

(c) the initiatives taken by the Ministry to secure implementation of the Third Pay Commission's recommendation in respect of payment of D.A. and thus ensure payment of all D.A. instalments due to the Central Government employees as of now; and

(d) if no such steps and initiatives have been taken, the reasons for the Ministry's inaction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The Ministry of Labour is generally responsible for promoting welfare of industrial workers covered by the Industrial Disputes Act and other labour laws.

(b) The matter has been taken up with the Ministry of Railways.

(c) and (d). This is the concern of the Ministry of Finance.

Transfer of Doctors, Store-keepers and Compounders, from one Dispensary to another Dispensary in Delhi and New Delhi

1456. SHRI KHASHI BHUSHAN. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the rules for transfer of doctors, store-keepers, compounders from one dispensary to another under the C.G.H.S. in Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) the names of doctors, store-keepers and compounders in each dispensary under C.G.H.S. in Delhi and New Delhi working at present and since when they are working in those dispensaries; and

(c) when the doctors, compounders and store-keepers who have been in one dispensary for more than 5 years are likely to be transferred?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) For the purpose of transfer of Medical Officers from one C. G. H. S. Dispensary to another in Delhi/New Delhi by rotation, the dispensaries have been grouped into three categories, namely, (a) dispensaries which are Centrally located, (b) dispensaries which are situated a little further off, (c) dispensaries which are peripherally located. The other criterion for transfer is that subject to administrative exigencies, the minimum period of stay of a Medical Officer in one dispensary should be three years, the maximum tenure being not more than 5 years.

As regards transfer of Store-keepers and Pharmacists from one dispensary to another normally an official working in a dispensary for a period of less than 3 to 5 years is not considered for transfer unless his transfer is considered necessary in the public interest or on administrative grounds.

(b) The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9034/75.]

(c) The question of transferring the Medical Officers who have been working in the same dispensary for more than 5 years will be considered as soon as new doctors who are expected to join duty shortly become available. The question of transferring the Store-keepers and Pharmacists who have been working in a particular dispensary for more than 5 years will be considered when found necessary and in the exigencies of public service. Normally, doctors and other members of staff are, as far as possible, being posted in C. G. H. S. dispensaries/First Aid Posts/Hospitals near their residences in view of the representation from the staff and the transport problem.

Purchase of Ships

1458. SHRI BANAMALI BABU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are in touch with several countries of the world for the purchase of ships; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries that have offered the ships and the facts thereof, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) It is for shipping companies to explore the possibilities of purchasing ships from shipyards/sellers. However, in order to facilitate the expansion of tonnage, Government also keep in touch with other countries in this regard.

(b) Poland and GDR are among the countries that have indicated the availability of ships required by India. GDR has offered 4—5 cargo liner ships and Poland 2 Product Carrier, and 2

Ore and Oil Bulk Carriers. The commercial aspects of the supply of these ships are yet to be settled by the Shipping Companies concerned and the suppliers

Spurious Drugs detected during 1974

1459. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of spurious drugs detected in various parts of the country during the calendar year 1974;

(b) the brand names of products which were copied by the spurious drug manufacturers;

(c) whether the said spurious drug manufacturers have since been detected and apprehended; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as received

बिहार में चेचक के कारण

1460. श्री जलेश्वर प्रसाद दास: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बिहार में देश के अन्य भागों की तुलना में वर्ष 1974 में, चेचक, महामारी रोग अधिक फैला हुआ था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस वर्ष बिहार में चेचक से कितने लोगों की मृत्यु हुई; और

(ग) क्या विश्व स्वास्थ्य संकटन ने इस महामारी के कारणों पर कुछ प्रकाश डाला है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका स्रोत क्या है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इशहाक): (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) 1974 से बिहार में चेचक से 21,817 लोगों की मृत्यु हुई बतलाई गई है।

(ग) जी हाँ। इस प्रकोप के खाम-खास कारण इस प्रकार हैं—

- (1) अब तक पता न लगे रोगियों का खोज-खोज कर पता लगाना,
- (2) बहुत से व्यक्तियों का प्राथमिक टीका लगाने से छूट जाना,
- (3) टीका न लगाने के बारे में लोगों के फैला झूठविश्वास;
- (4) चेचक फैलने का समय आ जाना जो हर चार या पाँच साल के बाद व्यापक रूप में फैल ही जाता है।

Withdrawal of Deviation Surcharge on reopening of Suez Canal

1461. SHRI NIMBALKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking firm stand with various Shipping Conference Lines that they may withdraw a deviation surcharge imposed by them in the wake of closure of the Suez Canal as soon as the Canal reopens for traffic; and

(b) if so, what success has been achieved through such move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir. Government as well as the All India Shippers' Council have already taken a firm stand that once the Suez Canal reopens for traffic and Conference vessels start using it, they should withdraw Suez Surcharge/Deviation surcharge.

(b) It is too early to say anything definitely. One Conference has indicated during discussion with the All India Shippers' Council that the re-opening of the Suez Canal would require immediate re-consideration of the rate.

Development of Harbours on Coastal Lines of Karnataka

1462. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken any steps to develop major and minor harbours on coastal lines of Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). The port of New Mangalore on the Karnataka coast has been developed as a major port by the Central Government. The facilities envisaged for the port include 3 alongside berths of 30 ft. draught for handling of ores, general cargo and raw materials, one oil jetty for handling Naptha and petroleum products and one shallow draught berth for coastal shipping.

Ports other than major ports figure in the concurrent list of the Constitution and the executive responsibility for their development vests in the State Governments concerned. The Centre, however, renders technical assistance to the State Governments for the development of minor ports

wherever necessary. Besides, loan assistance was also rendered for the development of a specified minor port covered under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the Fourth Plan. The minor port of Karwar in Karnataka was selected for such assistance. The scheme as technically cleared is for providing faster ore loading facilities at the port but it has not been finally sanctioned by the Central Government.

State-wise implementation of Family Planning Programme

1463. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the progress made during the year 1974-75 in the implementation of the Family Planning Programme, Statewise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9035/75].

Purchase of Steel by M.P. firms

1464. **SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of firms owned by small entrepreneurs and traders of Madhya Pradesh which have deposited money with the Union Government for the purchase of steel and iron during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) the names of the firms, out of them, which have been supplied steel and also of those which are yet to be supplied the same;

(c) the total amount of money deposited with Government from the Madhya Pradesh State during the aforesaid period;

(d) the number of persons whose money has been returned by now and of those whose deposits are yet to be returned and the reasons why their deposits could not be returned so far; and

(e) the rules governing the return of money and whether these rules are being followed and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (d). Presumably the reference is to deposit of earnest money with the producers of steel at the stage of booking of sale orders. Government does not take any such deposit. Detailed information asked for in regard to deposit of earnest money with the producers is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) So far as refund of earnest money is concerned, this money is refundable only when the sale orders with the producers expire without any supplies having been made. In respect of sale orders which fructify into supplies, the earnest money is adjusted against the cost of the materials at the time of making the supplies. However, in the present policy of distribution, effective from October, 1974, the stipulation regarding deposit of earnest money has been dispensed with. Refund of earnest money, in all cases where such money is to be refunded, is being expedited.

Settlement of Issue of Enemy Property with Bangladesh

1465. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issues of enemy properties have been taken up with the Government of Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the facts thereabout and the outcome of such negotiation;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in taking up these issues with the Government of Bangladesh; and

(d) when Government will take up the matters with Bangladesh for settlement of these long outstanding problems?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Necessary information and clarification were requested in order to proceed further in the matter.

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

Procurement of Arms by Pakistan from various sources

1466. SHRI BIHAGTRAM MANHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Pakistan is getting arms from several sources besides the U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the steps Government propose to take to counteract the situation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Government are aware that China, France and some Middle-East Asian countries, besides the USA, have been supplying arms to Pakistan. These supplies include tanks, Ack Ack, guns, artillery, gun boats, Torpedo boats, submarines, helicopters and different types of aircraft. The impact of such developments on our defence preparedness is fully taken into account while planning our defence measures.

Influx of Migrants from Bangladesh in Tripura

1467. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a number of Bengali Hindu immigrants are pouring daily into Tripura and set out for Tribal belts;

(b) how was it that after 27 years of independence (Partition of India), more particularly even after the emergence of Bangladesh as an Independent Sovereign State, these Bengali Hindus are allowed to migrate to Tripura and to settle there even in the period when there is no communal trouble in Bangladesh;

(c) whether it is the policy of Government to accept all those 75 lakhs or so Bengali Hindu citizens of Bangladesh in Tripura alone, at the cost of original tribal population if they desire to migrate to Tripura at any time; and

(d) if not, what steps are being taken to seal the Tripura-Bangladesh border?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). It is not the policy of Government to permit refugees to come from Bangladesh to settle down in India. Accordingly, steps have been taken to prevent unauthorised entry from Bangladesh into Tripura.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Border Security Forces have instructions to prevent unauthorised entry from Bangladesh.

Utilisation of U.N. consultants in Indian Family Planning Programme

1463. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1259 on the 18 August, 1974 regarding grant of funds by U.N.O. for family planning projects in India and state the reasons why his Ministry is averse to using U.N. consultant who have intimate knowledge of Asian conditions and have the necessary technical background?

3664 I.S.—4.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): This Ministry is not averse to using U.N. Consultants who have intimate knowledge of Asian conditions and have the necessary technical background, wherever necessary.

Armed Protection to Indian High Commission at Dacca

1469. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the reasons as to why Indian High Commission at Dacca need armed protection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): Keeping in view their responsibility in the matter of security of foreign diplomatic Missions, the Bangladesh Government have provided armed guards for the Indian High Commission at Dacca.

Application of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act to Unani Medicines

1470. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Unani medicines are not covered under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act in the country, particularly in the Capital;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to extend the said Act to the Unani system of medicines to control their fake manufacture in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). Unani medicines are covered under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. Rules for

exercising control over the manufacture for sale of Ayurvedic (including Siddha) and Unani Medicines were laid down in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules in 1970. These Rules are applicable to all the States, including the Union Territory of Delhi, but excluding the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) The enforcement of the Rules for the control of Ayurvedic & Unani Drugs under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules rests with the State Governments and Union Territories. Before these Rules are brought into force the State Governments, Union Territories have to complete the following formalities:—

1. appoint the Licensing Authority under the provisions of Rule 152;
2. appoint an expert each in Ayurvedic (including Siddha) and Unani System of medicines who has to be consulted by the grant of licences in pursuance of the provisions of Rule 154(2);
3. appoint Government Analyst under the provisions of Rule 165;
4. appoint Inspectors under the provisions of Rule 167; and
5. Notify a date in the Gazette in pursuance of the provisions of Section 33-D and 33-E of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 from which date the manufacture for sale of Ayurvedic (including Siddha) and Unani drugs except under a licence will be prohibited

The provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetic Act relating to Ayurvedic & Unani medicines are already being enforced in 8 States, viz. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Kerala, Mysore and Orissa.

भिड-इटावा सड़क पर चम्बल पुल पर
व्यय

1471. श्रीमती बी० आर० सिन्धिया :
क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भिड-इटावा सड़क पर चम्बल पर
निर्मित नये पुल पर कुल कितनी धनराशि
खर्च की गई है,

(ख) उपरोक्त पुल का निर्माण कार्य
कब तक पूरा किया जाता था और वास्तव में
यह किम तारीख को पूरा हुआ, और

(ग) पुल का काम पूरा करने में विनम्र
के क्या कारण है और उनके लिए जिम्मेदार
व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य
मंत्रि (श्री एच०एम० त्रिबेदी) : (क) में (ग)
भिड-इटावा सड़क, जिस पर चम्बल पुल बनाया
गया है, एक राज्य सड़क है जो कि आंशिक
रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश में है।
इसलिए संबंधित राज्य, इस पुल के निर्माण
के लिए जिम्मेदार है। परन्तु उत्तर प्रदेश और
मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकारों को इस पुल के
निर्माणार्थ वित्तीय सहायता देने हेतु भारत
सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि (साधारण
और विशेष आरक्षण) से 36.05 लाख
रुपये के सहायता अनुदान का 1965 में प्रस्ताव
किया और शेष व्यय को संबंधित राज्य
सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि लेखों में अपने
नियत से बराबरी आधार पर पूरा करना
था। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार, जिसने कार्य कराया,
ने सूचित किया कि इस पुल के निर्माण पर
1,25,84,954.36 रुपए व्यय हुए। पुल
के जनवरी, 1969 तक तैयार होना था,
परन्तु वास्तव में यह 31 दिसम्बर, 1974

को पूरा हुआ। इस पुल को पूरा करने में देरी के जो मुख्य कारण उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने बताये हैं वे इस प्रकार हैं—(i) डेपुटी की कमजोर वित्तीय व्यवस्था, जिसके कारण आवश्यक प्रगति को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु श्रम और सामग्री की व्यवस्था बहूत धीरे से हो पाई, (ii) कुछ धमाका समय कठोर स्तर का मिलना, (iii) मृत्यु और बाढ़ के काफी समय में जल स्तरों में बार-बार उतार-चढ़ाव के कारण काम करने वाला मौसम में कमी, (iv) पायों और हैमर हैड की असामान्य ऊँचाई के कारण कार्य के निष्पादन में व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयाँ; (v) श्रम और सामग्री की लागत में वृद्धि और (vi) डाकू ग्रस्त क्षेत्र के कारण प्रतिशिक्षित मजदूरों की कमी और इसलिए उनका बाहर से लाया जाना। राज्य सरकार ने इसी विशेष व्यक्त को पुल के निर्माण में देरी के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराया।

Proposal for construction of Naval Dockyard at Cochin

1472. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in the proposal to construct a Naval Dockyard at Cochin; and

(b) a brief outline of the proposal together with the details of other steps the Government have taken for the improvement of the facilities at the Cochin Naval Centre?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) There is no proposal to construct a Naval Dockyard at Cochin.

(b) Government is actively considering the building of a 1200 Ft. Naval Wharf to provide berthing facilities for Naval Ship in Cochin.

Birth rate vis-a-vis Five Year Plan targets

1473. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the birth rate at present in the country and how it compares with the targets fixed in the Five Year Plans;

(b) the State-wise break-up of the present birth rate together with their respective comparison with the targets fixed by each State for this; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for the vigorous implementation of this family planning drive and achieve the targets fixed in the Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) According to the Sample Registration Scheme of the Registrar General of India, the birth rate in the country has been estimated as 36.6 per 1000 population for the year, 1972. However, as a result of number of birth averted under the Family Planning Programme in the various years, the national birth rate is estimated to have come down to a level of 35.4 per 1000 population by the end of Fourth Plan period i.e. 1973-74 as against a targetted birth rate of 32 per 1000 population.

(b) State-wise birth rates for the year 1972 (latest available) as estimated by the Sample Registration Scheme are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9036/75]. The question of comparison does not arise as the State-wise targets are not fixed in terms of birth rates.

(c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-9036/75].

Expansion of IISCO

1474. SHRI KUMAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to expand IISCO; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). No, Sir. In view of the deterioration in the condition of the various items of plant and equipment in the steel plant due to neglect of maintenance over the years, the immediate need after the take over of the management by the Central Government was for a programme of repairs/replacement of equipment so as to restore the capacity of the plant to its rated level. This programme is now being implemented. The question of expansion will be considered after the plant Rehabilitation Scheme is completed

Setting up of an Asian Institute in India by I.L.O.

1475. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the international labour organisation is considering for setting up an ILO Asian institute in India; and

(b) if so, the place where it would be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). According to the address of Mr. Francis Blanchard, Director General, I.L.O. at the Second Industrial Relations Conference in Bombay in 1st February, 1975, the I.L.O. is currently considering a proposal for the creation

of an ILO Asian Institute for Industrial Democracy. He did not mention where the Institute would be set up.

Visit to India by Foreign Dignitaries during last two months

1476. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign dignitaries who visited India during the last two months;

(b) whether any strategy was evolved during their recent visit to keep Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and for establishment of nuclear weapon-free zone in West Asia; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the steps being taken in furtherance of these objectives?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a). Sixteen.

(b) and (c). The maintenance of Indian Ocean as a zone of peace free from great power rivalry and foreign military bases was discussed with some of the dignitaries. The visiting dignitaries reaffirmed their support to the concept of Indian ocean as a zone of peace and strongly opposed the expansion of old bases like the one at Diego Garcia. Our endeavour to marshal support for the concept will continue as vigorously as before. The question of establishing nuclear weapon free zone in West Asia did not come up for discussion.

Transfers effected among workers of Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.

1477. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of transfers effected among the workers of Bharat Gold Mines Limited and how many were

office bearers and a live members of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited workers' unions.

(b) whether there was discussion/conciliation instituted by Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central);

(c) whether there was any protest lodged by the BGML Workers Union with the management that these transfers were effected to harass, punish and victimize the active workers who were members of the Union.

(d) whether the question of transfers of the office bearers and active members of BGM Workers Union were before the Conciliation Officer, transfers were effected within Kolar Gold Field and outside; and

(e) whether the Vice-President of the BGM Workers' Union was transferred from KGF, (Kannataka) to Ramagiri Gold Mines, Chhinna Bhari Mines (Andhra Pradesh) and an injunction was obtained from the Munsiff court against this transfer order?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKDEV PRASAD): (a) 585 workers were transferred within Kolar Gold Field and of which 4 were office-bearers of Bharat Gold Mines Limited Workers Unions. 34 workers were transferred outside Kolar Gold Field out of which 2 were office-bearers of BGML Workers Unions. Names of active members have not been furnished to the company by the Unions.

(b) Matter relating to transfer of office-bearer of Mysore Mines Workers Union was taken up in conciliation before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Bangalore, but was not entertained by him since the individual had filed a case on the subject of his transfer in the Munsiff's Court.

(c) Yes, Sir. Protests lodged by the Bharat Gold Mines Limited Workers Union have been suitably replied by the management. Transfers were effected as and when exigencies

arose in the interest of the company and in the normal course, but not with any intention of either harassing or victimising the office-bearers/active members of the unions

(d) No transfers of office-bearers of Bharat Gold Mines Workers Union were effected when the matter relating to transfer of office-bearer of Bharat Gold Mines Workers Union was pending before the Conciliation Officer. The unions have not furnished the names of active members to the company.

(e) The Vice-President of the Bharat Gold Mines Workers Union was transferred from KGF to Ramagiri Gold Mines. He filed a suit and also an affidavit in Munsiff's Court, seeking temporary injunction to restrain the management from transferring him to Ramagiri, till disposal of main case. But the temporary injunction application has been dismissed by the court.

Relief operations by Army and Air Force in Kinnaur, Lahul and Spiti Districts of Himachal Pradesh

1478. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the excellent work done by the Jawans of the Army and the Air Force in the relief operations in Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti Districts of Himachal Pradesh which were rocked by earthquake and

(b) if so, whether the services of those among them who have displayed exemplary courage would be duly appreciated and suitably rewarded?

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

(b) Deserving cases would be considered, as there is a system of showing commendation of such work done by Service personnel.

Service conditions of civilian employees of Border Roads Organisation

1479. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the conditions of service of the civilian employees working under the Border Roads Organisation; and

(b) if so, whether any machinery has been evolved to redress their grievances as also to ensure them due encouragement and promotion?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The terms and conditions of service of the civilian employees of Border Roads Organisation are reviewed and revised from time to time to the extent necessary.

(b) No separate machinery for redressal of grievances has been set up but the grievances and complaints of staff are looked into with expedition. In order to improve promotional prospects of GREF employees in engineering cadre, the present Recruitment and Promotion Rules are proposed to be revised so as to improve promotion opportunities.

Suggestion for Nationalization of Health Services

1480. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Medical Association, President while presiding over the 50th All India Medical Conference at Calcutta, pleaded for nationalisation of health services to ensure that Medical Aid and health care could reach everybody in the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to the suggestions made by the IMA chief;

(c) whether the Indian Medical Association have submitted a memorandum to the government for effecting improvement in the health cover especially in rural areas; and

(d) if so, the outlines furnish details thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) The Presidential address and the Resolutions passed at the 50th All India Medical Conference at Calcutta in December, 1974, are under consideration.

(c) and (d). Yes, The pattern suggested for re-orientation of delivery of health care programme with a view to making it adequately available in rural areas envisages extension of health services of urban sector to rural areas through the Primary Hospitals and/or Primary Health Centres. The suggestions include, inter alia establishment of a medical college for a population of 5 million with hospital facilities for 600 to 700 beds, District/Taluka Hospitals for a population of one million with 150 to 250 beds, Primary Hospitals/Peripheral Hospitals for a population of 1/4 million with 30 beds; Primary Health Centres for a population of 40,000 with 2 observation beds and Primary Health Units for a population of 20,000 with no in-door facilities.

A group on Medical Education and Support Manpower has been constituted to devise a suitable curriculum for training a cadre of Health Assistants so that they can serve as a link between the qualified medical practitioners and the Multi-purpose workers, thus forming an effective team to deliver health care, family welfare

and nutritional services to the people. The draft scheme of the Indian Medical Association has been circulated amongst the members of the Group. The Group has not yet submitted its report.

Offer of Ships by Poland

1481. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Poland has offered ships of 3,00,000 dwt to utilise the surplus capacity available at Indian Shipyards for constructing hulls for its liners or bulk carriers;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI):

(a) to (c). No. Sir. Poland has suggested that the possibility of constructing on Polish account and to Polish designs, Hulls for Liners of 16,000 DWT and/or for Bulk Carriers, in Indian Shipyards may be explored. It has been indicated to Poland that our reaction would be communicated before end of April, 1975.

Loop Factory at Farakka, West Bengal

1482. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to set up a Loop Factory in Farakka of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, when the work will be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Bengal-Assam River Services through Bangladesh

1483. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the revival of Bengal-Assam river service through Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI):

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The services between Calcutta and Dhubri have already been resumed and the services between Calcutta and Karimganj are likely to be resumed when traffic becomes available.

Industrial Towns in West Bengal covered under E.S.I. Scheme

1484. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial towns where the facilities under Employees State Insurance Scheme have been extended during the years 1972, 1973 and 1974 in West Bengal;

(b) the number of Industrial towns expected to be covered during the Fifth Plan under the aforesaid scheme; and

(c) the number of dispensaries/units functioning under the scheme in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation have furnished the following information —

(a) During the years in question, the ESI Scheme has been extended to one town viz Kalvani with effect from 2-4-1972

(b) The programme for the implementation of the scheme is formulated in consultation with the State Governments on year to year basis. The programme for 1975-76 envisages extension of the Scheme to four new centres in the State

(c) The number of dispensaries/units functioning under the scheme is as given below —

No. of Insurance Medical Practitioners Clinics	1601
No. of Employer, Utilisation Dispensaries	5
No. of ESI Hospitals	9
No. of Specialists Centres	277

देहातों में स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोलना

1485. श्री लालजी भार्गव: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय यह बताने की कृपा करेगा कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार भारत के प्रत्येक देहात में स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोलने का है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप सत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इस्हाक) : (क) और (ख) न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पाचवी पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक सामुदायिक विकास खण्ड के लिए कम से कम एक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र और प्रत्येक दस हजार की आबादी के पीछे एक उप केन्द्र की व्यवस्था करने का दृष्टांत है ।

प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के माध्यम से अपने अपने सामुदायिक विकास खण्डों में रहने वाले लोगों को रोगों की रोकथाम, इलाज, परिवार नियोजन और पोषण संबंधी मिली-जुली स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं उपलब्ध की जाती हैं ।

उपकेन्द्रों के काम इस प्रकार हैं—

(क) परिवार नियोजन समेत महिलाओं और बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य की देख-रेख ।

(ख) छोटी-मोटी बीमारियों का इलाज ।

(ग) जन्म और मृत्यु का रिकार्ड रखना ।

लोह अयस्क का जापान को निर्यात

1486. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :
क्या इस्पात और लौह मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1973-74 तथा 1974-
75 के अन्त तक कितना लोह अयस्क जापान
तथा अन्य देशों को निर्यात किया गया ;
और

(ख) कितनी मात्रा में इस्पात तथा
लोहा बाहर से आयात किया गया ?

इस्पात और लौह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) वर्ष 1973-
74 तथा अप्रैल-सितम्बर, 1974 की अवधि
में निर्यात किये गये लोह अयस्क की मात्रा
नीचे दी गई है :—

(लाख टन)

वर्ष	जापान	अन्य देश
1973-74	192.35	45.13
अप्रैल-सितम्बर 1974 से	61.30	15.08

(ख) वर्ष 1973-74 तथा अप्रैल—
सितम्बर, 1974 की अवधि में आयात
की गई लोह और इस्पात सामग्री की मात्रा
नीचे दी गई है :— (टन)

सामग्री	1973-74	1974-75 अप्रैल—सितम्बर
1. उच्च लोहा स्प्रिंग लोहा आदि	679	433
2. लोह मिश्र-द्रव्य	366	728
3. डबल लोहा	2091	1535
4. संचारण लोहा	848481	430919
5. हार्ड कार्बन इस्पात	93155	71066
6. मिश्रित इस्पात	79515	30105
7. इस्पात का डबल मार गढ़ा वस्तुएं	6539	3180
8. रड लोहा और इस्पात	24710	3631
जोड़	10,55,954	5,41,597

Shortage of Pethedene and Morphine Injection in City Hospitals

1487. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will
the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to
state:

(a) whether there is an acute scar-
city of certain injections in most of
the city hospitals;

(b) whether off and on the Insti-
tutes have to do without pethedene
or morphine injections in the treat-
ment of patient with serious heart
conditions and use less effective pain
killers;

(c) whether hospitals are getting
only one fourth of their requirement;
and

(d) if so, the remedial action Government propose to take in this regard to save the valuable human lives?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) No.

(b) There was shortage of Injection Pathedene in one or two of the hospitals off and on. But either Injection Pathedene or Injection Morphine was always available for use.

(c) Injection Pathedene was in short supply in some of the hospitals under the Delhi Municipal Corporation. In other hospitals, the supply was more or less according to their requirements.

(d) This question does not arise as either Injection Pathedene or Morphine was always available for treatment of the patients.

युवकों को देहातों में रोजगार

1488. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई ऐसी योजना है जिसमें युवकों को देहातों में रोजगार दिलाने का कार्यक्रम है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बात क्या है तथा उसे कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जा जायगा ?

भ्रम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री बाल गोबिन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख) कृषि, मिर्चाई उद्योग, परिवहन आदि के क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न योजना कार्यक्रमों जिनमें शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शिक्षित और अशिक्षित दोनों प्रकार के बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के लिये रोजगार अवसर सृजित हुए हैं, के अतिरिक्त सरकार ने हाल ही के वर्षों के दौरान अनेक

विशेष योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित की है, जिनका उद्देश्य विशेषकर शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नौकरी चाहने वाले सभी वर्गों के लिये रोजगार अवसर सृजित करना है। इन योजनाओं में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं : (एक) लघु किसान विकास अभिकरण, (दो) सीमांत किसान और कृषिश्रमिक परियोजनाएं (तीन) सूखा-ग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम, (चार) भ्रजल खेतों का विकास, (पांच) क्षेत्र विकास योजनाएं, (छ) वि. मे. केन्द्र योजना और (सात) ग्रामीण रोजगार के लिए त्वरित योजना।

1971-72 के दौरान शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के लाभ के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित एक विशेष योजना भी शुरू की गई जिसमें प्राथमिक शिक्षा के स्तर में सुधार और उसके विस्तार, स्व-रोजगार कार्यों के लिए लघु उद्यमकर्तृओं को वित्तीय सहायता, ग्रामीण इंजीनियरी सर्वेक्षण कृषि के केन्द्र, उपभोक्ता सहकारी भंडारा का विस्तार सड़क परियोजनाओं का अन्वेषण, ग्रामीण जल प्रति आदि के लिए विभाजन युनिट सवधो योजना शामिल है। 1972-73 के दौरान एक अन्य कार्यक्रम अर्थात् राज्या तथा मध्यामिति क्षेत्रों के लिए विपणन रोजगार कार्यक्रम बनाया गया जिगा लिए इस आशा में 27 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई कि राज्य भी समान राशि के अतिरिक्त माधनों की व्यवस्था करेंगे।

1973-74 में सरकार ने शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के लिए रोजगार और स्वयं रोजगार अवसरों का सृजन करने को दृष्टि में पांच लाख रोजगार कार्यक्रम तैयार किया।

चालू वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान स्वयं-रोजगार स्कीमों पर बल देने वाला एक और कार्यक्रम चालू किया गया है, जो रोजगार बंधन कार्यक्रम के नाम से जाना जाता है और इसके लिये केन्द्रीय बजट में 40 करोड़ रुपये की कुल व्यवस्था की गई है।

इस समय "प्रायोगिक गृहण ग्रामीण रोजगार परियोजना" नामक एक स्कीम भी कार्यान्वित की जा रही है, जिसका उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगार और अपूर्ण रोजगार की समस्या के स्वरूप एवं परिणाम का पता लगाना है और चुने हुए ग्रामीण निर्माण कार्यक्रमों की कार्यान्वित करके समस्या का समाधान करना है।

ग्रामा है कि समाज सेवाओं, व्यापार और वाणिज्य, तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ क्षेत्रों, असंगठित क्षेत्रों और निम्न क्षेत्रों में मध्यम निवासी, भूमरक्षक, उद्योग आदि जैसी विकास की विभिन्न स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन द्वारा पांचवी योजना के दौरान पर्याप्त रोजगार अवसर सृजित होंगे।

अतः इससे प्रतीत हो कि सरकार नौकरी चाहने वालों के विभिन्न वर्गों के लिये, जिनमें शहरी और ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्रों के शिक्षित और अशिक्षित व्यक्ति शामिल हैं, देश में रोजगार स्वरोजगार के अवसरों का बढ़ावा देने के लिये उपलब्ध स्रोतों के अनुरूप हर सम्भव कार्यवाही कर रही है।

Settlement of Strike in Free Press Group of Newspapers

1489. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether representatives of newspapers, news agencies and employees unions demanded effective intervention by Government to bring about an amicable settlement of the strike in the "Free Press" Group of Newspapers; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b): Presumably reference is to the strike by the employees of the Free Press Group of Publications Bombay from December 23, 1974 over the suspension of Sri S. B. Kolpe, President

of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists. According to available information, the strike was called off and the employees resumed duties from January 23, 1975 following a settlement between the parties at the intervention of the State Industrial Relations Machinery.

Iron Ore Mines under Operation

1490. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Iron ore mines operating in the country;

(b) the number of ore mines during the years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75, State-wise and project-wise; and

(c) the names of the places where Iron ore deposits have been discovered and the proposal to mine them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The number of working Iron ore mines in the year, 1974 was 377.

(b) The number of working ore mines, State-wise, during the years 1972, 1973 and 1974 is given below:

S. No.	State	1972	1973	1974
1	Andhra Pradesh	9	6	7
2	Bihar	35	32	32
3	Goa	169	177	166
4	Karnataka	120	116	105
5	Madhya Pradesh	12	11	10
6	Maharashtra	4	4	4
7	Orissa	53	53	52
8	Rajasthan	1	3	7
TOTAL:		403	402	377

The information is maintained on calendar year basis

(c) No new major Iron ore deposits have been discovered during 1974

गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय राजपथों पर व्यय

1491. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वर्ष 1971-72, 1972-73 और 1973-74 में मध्य प्रदेश में विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय राजपथों पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में खर्च की गई धनराशि अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में बहुत कम है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच०एम० त्रिवेदी) : (क) सम्भवतया सदस्य महोदय का आशय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के व्यय से है। इस सम्बन्ध में अपेक्षित सूचना नीचे दी गई है —

वर्ष	व्यय रु० लाखों में
1971-72	244 11
1972-73	434 19
1973-74	450 47

(ख) और (ग). प्रत्येक राज्य की वर्षानुवर्ष भिन्न भिन्न स्थिति होती है। बहुत से मामलों में जबकि मध्य प्रदेश में व्यय कुछ राज्यों की अपेक्षा अधिक हुआ तो कुछ मामलों में अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में यह व्यय कुछ कम

था। यह सम्भव नहीं है कि इस हेतु फेर के लिए कोई तुलनात्मक कारण दिए जा सकें क्योंकि वे कारण जिन पर व्यय निर्भर होता है (जैसे प्रत्येक राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की लम्बाई, स्वीकृत योजनाओं की लागत, निविदाये, कार्य की प्रगति आदि को अन्तिम रूप देने जैसे कार्यों को शुरू करने के लिए रुचि) समय समय पर अलग अलग राज्य में अलग अलग होते हैं।

Loss of Shipping Cargo at Andamans

1492 SHRI S D SOMASUNDARAM Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a heavy loss in transit and handling of shipping Cargo between Mainland and Andamans as compared to other shipping lines,

(b) if so, the percentage of loss and the amount of loss to Government during 1974,

(c) the reasons for incurring such a heavy loss, and

(d) the actions taken/proposed to be taken to reduce the loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M TRIVEDI) (a) to (c). Some loss in cargo shipments between the Mainland and the Andaman Islands has been reported. The value of cargo claims paid by the Shipping Corporation of India at Calcutta, Madras and Port Blair during 1974 amounted to about Rs 18,000. Claims totalling about Rs 70,000 are pending scrutiny at these ports. As such liabilities are covered under the insurance cover taken by the shipping company with Protection and Indemnity Clubs, the claims, after settlement, are reimbursed by the P & I Clubs to the shipping company subject to deductibles.

The main reasons for loss in cargo shipments are:—

- (1) Poor handling of cargo due to shortage of labour.
 - (2) Absence of Bill of Lading-wise stacking after discharge by shore labour.
 - (3) Delay in clearance of cargoes immediately after discharge.
 - (4) Unsatisfactory tally system.
 - (5) Insufficient security arrangements over cargo lying in wharfs/godowns.
- (d) The following steps have been taken/are proposed to be taken to reduce the losses in cargo shipments.—

- (1) The Andaman Administration has been requested to increase the existing strength of the labour force at Port Blair.
- (2) The Shipping Corporation of India have decided to appoint their own tally clerk on experimental basis for tallying cargoes loaded/discharged at Port Blair.
- (3) The present arrangements of discharge and warehousing facilities including security arrangements at Port Blair are being studied by the Shipping Corporation of India in details and suitable proposals in this regard will be sent by them to Andaman Administration for their consideration/implementation.

Cigarette manufacturers to print smoking is a health hazard on each packet

1493. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether henceforth Government intend to ask cigarette manufacturers to have the words "Smoking is a health hazard" printed on each cigarette packet; and

(b) if so, whether the said instructions will be displayed in Hindi also so that the persons who do not know English, may also be benefited by following the instructions-printed therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE) (a) Yes It is proposed to introduce legislation to provide that every packet of cigarettes shall carry a warning to the effect that cigarette smoking is injurious to health.

(b) It is proposed that warning shall be in the same language as that used on the package or the label affixed thereto

Indian experts to Iraq

1494 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been sending experts to Iraq;

(b) if so, the number and other details of experts sent during the last three years and the criteria for selecting the experts;

(c) whether these personnel are sent constituting any conditions; and

(d) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) We are co-operating with Iraq in making available services of Indian experts.

(b) During the past three years about 500 experts in engineering, medicine, teaching, agriculture etc.

have been selected by the Government of Iraq from the panels of experts prepared by the Government of India according to the job requirements indicated by the Iraqi Authorities.

(c) and (d): The selected personnel are governed by a standard contract which covers period of assignment, salary range and cost of living, housing allowances, and free medical attention

Production/distribution of picture tubes by Bharat Electronics Limited

1495. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of picture tubes in Bharat Electronics Limited was affected during the period May, 1974 to December, 1974 and that defective picture tubes were supplied to Small Units during June, 1974;

(b) if so, the reasons for the short fall in production of picture tubes and steps taken/proposed to ensure normal production of picture tubes and equitable distribution with special care of small units with a capacity of 2,500 sets per year; and

(c) whether Bharat Electronics Limited would give credits to small units for the defective tubes inclusive of sales tax, freight and interest on the amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c) The production of picture tubes in Bharat Electronics Ltd. was affected during the period May 1974 to December 1974 on account of various reasons, the main reason being a major power cut imposed by the State Electricity Board. In order to keep the production

unaffected, a change in the manufacturing process was resorted to which however, resulted in the manufacture of some defective picture tubes in June 1974. Although these picture tubes conformed to the normal specifications at the time of despatch from the B.E.L. factory, they developed some defects at the customers' end on use. When this was brought to the notice of Bharat Electronics Ltd., they withdrew these supplies and, in order to mitigate the difficulties of the affected units, they also gave them credits for these defective supplies, inclusive of sales tax and freight, but without any interest.

The power cut in the case of Bharat Electronics Ltd. has since been restored to a large extent. The Company has also taken steps to eliminate the process defects. With these steps, it is anticipated that Bharat Electronics Ltd. will be able to manufacture in all about 60,000 picture tubes during 1974-75.

As regards "equitable" distribution of the picture tubes, Bharat Electronics Ltd. has been following the guidelines communicated to the Company in this regard by the Department of Electronics, keeping in view the production of picture tubes in Bharat Electronics; the actual performance of the T.V. receiver manufacturers, both in the small scale and the organised sectors, during the years 1973 and 1974; and also the need to ensure a minimum equitable supply to new units.

Technique developed by Defence Scientists of Kanpur for turning Ordinarily Graphite into Diamond

1496. SHRI C. M. SINHA:

DR. KARNI SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Defence scientists using high explosives in Kanpur have developed technique that can turn ordinary graphite instantly into diamond; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give any preference to this technique for its further development, if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Appalling conditions of Hospitals in India

1497 SHRI M. S. PURTY;
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY;
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY;
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN;
SHRI HARI SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the Government hospitals in the country are in a bad state, be set with problems like over crowding, shortage of staff and paucity of funds;

(b) whether conditions in rural and small town hospitals in States like Bihar are appalling; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) to (c): The information is being collected and will be furnished as soon as it becomes available.

मध्य प्रदेश में औषधियों की अनुपलब्धता

1498. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में जिला मुख्यालय और मदन खड्ड मुख्यालय स्तर के हस्पतालों में औषधियों की उपलब्ध नहीं है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश की औषधियों के लिए विशेष अनुदान देने का है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक) :
(क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होने ही भेज दी जाएगी।

Ban on Commercial Sale of Blood by "Donors"

1499 SHRI VASANT SATHE;
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL;
SHRI VEKARIA;
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President Indian Society of Blood Transfusion urged the Government to adopt legal and administrative measures to ban the commercial sale of blood by 'donors' and to place the blood transfusion programme on a voluntary basis;

(b) what are the other suggestions which have been made by the Indian Society of Blood Transfusion; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) No communication

has been received from the President, Indian Society of Blood Transfusion regarding ban on commercial sale of blood by donors and planning of the blood transfusion programme on a Voluntary basis

(b) Do not arise

(c) Do not arise

Production at Shipyard in Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra

1500 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether a shipyard with an annual turnover of Rs. 3 crores is to go into production soon in the under-developed Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra to manufacture barges based on Italian, Polish, Mexican designs and also vessel for coastal trade; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the project and the time frame of implementations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) No such proposal has been received by Government

(b) Does not arise.

Talk with I.L.O. Chief Re. Employment, Income and Distribution

1501 SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether I.L.O. Chief during his recent visit discussed the problems of employment, income and distribution with the representatives of Government and indicated the areas where the World Organisation could help India;

(b) if so, the gist thereof; and

(c) the follow-up action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) to (c), The discussions the Director-General, ILO and the Labour Minister, held on the 25th January, 1975 were of a general nature, during which the Director-General emphasised the need to establish national targets for the reduction of unemployment and under-employment by formulating appropriate national policies for income distribution. In this connection, he referred to the proposal to convene a Tripartite World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution Social Progress and the International Division of Labour, some time in 1976, the central theme of which might be a review of possible measures to strengthen the employment and income distribution oriented strategies of developing countries.

Pak threat to seek more Military help from China

1502. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA;

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI;

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item in a local English Daily dated the 22nd December, 1974 regarding "Bhutto threatens to seek more military help from China";

(b) whether Government have also seen the recent press reports to the effect that Pakistan would be forced to develop nuclear weapons if others refused to supply her with conventional arms; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government of India firmly believe that it is in the larger interest of the people of the two countries that there should be normalisation of relations between the two countries leading to establishment of durable peace in the sub-continent as envisaged in the Simla Agreement. Pakistan's continuing efforts to acquire sophisticated weapons greatly in excess of her needs will only retard the process of normalisation and may even jeopardise the prospects of durable peace in the region.

Eradication of Polio

1503. **SHRI P. GANGADEB:**

**SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:**

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

**SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL
BHATIA:**

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to include eradication of polio as one of the items in the National Health Programme; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) No, but facilities for immunization against Poliomyelitis exist in most of the hospitals/dispensaries in the country where paediatric services are available.

(b) Does not arise.

3664 LS—5.

काश्मीर में हडताल के बारे में श्री भुट्टो का कथित वक्तव्य

1504. श्री मूल चन्द डागा :

श्री राम सहाय पांडे :

श्री जोगेंद्र झा :

श्री हरी सिंह :

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत :

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

श्री नारायण चन्द पाराशर :

श्री एम० एम० जोषफ :

क्या बिदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) काश्मीर में हडताल के बारे में मिस्टर भुट्टो द्वारा हाल में दिए गए कथित वक्तव्यों के प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है।

(ख) क्या उनके वक्तव्य शिमला समझौते की भावना के विपरीत नहीं है, और

(ग) क्या काश्मीर सम्बन्धी श्री भुट्टो के वक्तव्य के उत्तर में दिये गये शेख अब्दुल्ला के वक्तव्य से सरकार सहमत है?

बिदेश मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विपिन पाल दास) : (क) और (ख) जम्मू और काश्मीर में हडताल के लिए प्रधान मंत्री भुट्टो का ग्राहबान भारत के आंतरिक मामलों में सीधा हस्तक्षेप है और इस प्रकार यह शिमला समझौते का उल्लंघन पाकिस्तान सरकार को तदनुसार सूचित कर दिया गया है।

(ग) शेख मुहम्मद अब्दुल्ला ने आमतौर से यही विचार प्रकट किया है कि पाकिस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री भगवत् सचवे हृदय से जम्मू और काश्मीर के लोगों की भलाई चाहते हैं तो उन्हें जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य की ताजा घटनाओं का स्वागत करना चाहिए था। सरकार इन भावनाओं का समर्थन करती है।

उपदान अधिनियम (प्रेष्युद्धी एक्ट का लागू किया जाना)

1505. श्री भूल चन्द डागा : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उपदान अधिनियम पारित कर दिया है ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन राज्यों ने उसके अन्तर्गत नियम बनाये हैं ;

(ग) किन किन राज्यों में श्रमिकों को अब तक इस अधिनियम से लाभ प्राप्त हुआ है और प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने श्रमिकों को लाभ प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(घ) क्या इस अधिनियम के बनने के बाद इसे लागू करने में सरकार को कोई कठिनाई अनुभव हुई है और यदि हा, तो क्या ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) उपबन्ध सूचनानुसार, बिहार, महाराष्ट्र, पश्चिम बंगाल, पंजाब, मध्य प्रदेश, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, केरल, तमिलनाडू, कर्नाटक, राजस्थान, गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश की राज्य सरकारों और अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह, दिल्ली पांडिचेरी और चण्डीगढ़ के संघ शासित क्षेत्र के प्रशासनों ने उपदान भुगतान अधिनियम, 1972 के अधीन निधम बनाए हैं ।

(ग) यह अधिनियम सारे भारत पर लागू होता है । अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत जिन व्यक्तियों ने लाभ प्राप्त किए हैं, उन की संख्या के बारे में आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(घ) अधिनियम के प्रवर्तन में कोई खास कठिनाईयां अनुभव नहीं हुई हैं ।

Rehabilitation Assistance to Jammu & Kashmir during 1974-75

1506. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state how far the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir have utilised the assistance given by the Centre to the State during the year 1974-75 to rehabilitate the refugees at present in the camps of the State?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR): About 17,400 displaced persons from Chhamb were staying in relief camps in Jammu and Kashmir on 1st April 1974. The work relating to their relief and rehabilitation is being looked after by the Chhamb Displaced Persons Rehabilitation Authority under the administrative control of the Department of Rehabilitation. A sum of Rs. 240 lakhs has been placed at the disposal of the Authority during 1974-75 for meeting the expenditure on relief and rehabilitation of the displaced persons. Against the above provision, the Authority has booked an expenditure of Rs. 112.91 lakhs upto January, 1975. So far 383 families have been moved to the rehabilitation sites and they are being provided rehabilitation assistance as sanctioned.

Bill for providing equal Pay for equal work for Women

1507. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to bring a Bill in Parliament to provide equal pay for equal value of work for women?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): Yes Sir.

Development of Transport in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1508. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the financial allocations made during the four Five Year Plans for development of various modes of transport in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) the physical and financial performances during the each plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Steel at Competitive Rates to Small Scale Industries

1509. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for allotment of steel quotas to small scale industries;

(b) whether the small scale industries do not get required quantities of steel at competitive rates; and

(c) if so, the measures taken to ensure that the small-scale industries are not put to a disadvantageous position compared to large-scale consumers working in the same line of production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Supplies of steel to small scale industries all over the country are mostly routed through the respective State Small Scale Industries Corporation. The Corporations make their own assessment of the requirements of the Units in their State and place their consolidated demand on the Joint Plant Committee.

The material received is distributed by the Corporations through their depots.

(b) and (c). Government have accepted in principle that supply of iron and Steel materials channelled through the State Small Scale Industries Corporations should be available to the Small Scale Industrial units at about the same prices as the others getting supplies direct from the main steel plants. The manner in which this decision should be implemented is under consideration.

Shortfall in production of Steel

1510. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a shortfall in production of steel as compared to the targets for the last three years and that these targets too have been fixed far below the rated capacity; and

(b) the consideration weighed in fixing production targets much below the rated capacity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The attached statement gives information about the annual installed capacity in terms of saleable steel of the five integrated steel plants (Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela TISCO and IISCO) and targets of production and actual production during the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74.

(b) The utilisation of installed capacity in integrated steel plants depends upon a number of factors, both internal and external. The annual targets of production, are therefore, fixed taking into account all relevant factors and limitations such as condition of plant and equipment performance trends in the recent past, likely availability of power, transport and other essential inputs including coal state of industrial relations, market demand etc.

Annual capacity and targets of production and actual production of saleable steel from integrated steel plants during the years 1971-72 to 1973-74

(Unit '000' tonnes)

Plant	Annual rated capacity	1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
		Target	production	Target	production	Target	production
Bhilai . .	1965	1720	1568	1790	1746	1790	1682
Durgapur . .	1239	877	432	729	477	773	377
Rourkela . .	1225	999	597	889	765	875	736
TISCO . .	1500	1400	1387	1425	1458	1500	1200
IISCO . .	800	623	493	640	347	503	358
TOTAL:— . .	6729	5619	4477	5473	4793	5441	4353

Opening of PLO Office in New Delhi

1511. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to permit Palestine Liberation Organisation to open an office in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the justification for such decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have all along supported the cause of Palestinian people led by the Palestine Liberation Organisation which has been widely recognised as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The Government have also noted with satisfaction the recognition received by the P.L.O. in the United Nations. The Government of India have, therefore, acceded to the request of the Palestine Liberation Organisation to set up an office in Delhi.

Verification of membership of C.I.T.U.

1512. SHRI ROBIN SEN:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have verified the memberships of Centre of Indian Trade Union (C.I.T.U.) throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government in according recognition to it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Kolar Gold Mines workers' demands

1513. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the demands of the workers of Kolar Gold Mines, Mysore such as wage revision at par with other colliery workers, etc.; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The workers of Bharat Gold Mines Limited had in the past raised various demands, the main being wage revision at par with neighbouring public sector enterprises in Engineering Industry. In their recent representations they have demanded parity with colliery workers in the matter of wage revision.

(b) The workmen had raised their demands including revision of wages at par with other neighbouring public sector undertakings in Engineering Industry as an industrial dispute before the Assistant Labour Commissioner

(Central). He submitted a failure report to the Government as he could not bring about a settlement on the main demand which was for wage revision at par with neighbouring public sector undertakings in Engineering Industry. The Government held that the demand of the workmen for revision of wage structure on the lines of the public sector undertakings in Engineering Industry was not justified. Earlier a One-Man-Committee was appointed for redrawing the entire wage schedule of the workers of Bharat Gold Mines Limited. The Committee has submitted its recommendations on revision of wages and these are under active consideration of Government.

Export of Steel

1514. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of steel imported in the current year and to be further imported upto 31st March, 1975 and countries from which imported;

(b) the countries to which exports of special types of steel which could not be produced in the country and which are absolutely necessary to meet the local demand; and

(c) the measures taken to produce such items indigenously?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (c). Actual import represents quantity/value of steel which could not be produced within the country. Import of steel during April-September, 1974 was as below:—

	Quantity	Value
	(in tonnes)	(In Rs. lakhs)
Mild Steel	4,30,919	11,855
High Carbon Steel	71,066	1,882
Alloy Steel	30,105	2,339
	(Source: DGCIS)	

Imports during the second half of the year 1974-75 are likely to be less because of better domestic availability. The imports are mainly from Japan, U.K., U.S.S.R. Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

For augmenting domestic production, the existing capacities are being expanded/new capacities are being created.

Export of Steel

1515. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of steel exported in the current year upto 31st December, 1974 and further commitments upto 31st March, 1975;

(b) the countries to which exports were made;

(c) the unit price realised on export and how it compares with the import price for similar items; and

(d) the reasons for difference in both the prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The total quantum of iron and steel exported during the current financial year upto December 31, 1974, from all sources put together would come to approximately 90,000 tonnes. The value of these exports amount to Rs. 90 million.

Further commitments which are anticipated to be executed by March 31, 1975 would approximately come to 123,000 tonnes valued at Rs. 144 million.

(b) The countries to which these exports are made include Iran, Dubai, Muscat, Abudabi, Kuwait, Bahrain, Doha, Kenya and Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.

(c) and (d). The items exported are not being imported currently.

ESIC Hospital at Pandu, Kanpur

1516. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry's attention has been drawn to the bad working of the ESIC Hospital at Pandu, Kanpur;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to streamline the functioning of the Hospital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Employees' State Insurance Corporation have furnished the following information:—

(a) and (b). A complaint was received in December 1974 regarding the bad working of the ESI Hospital, Pandunagar, Kanpur.

(c) The provision of the medical care under the ESI Scheme being the statutory responsibility of the State Government the Government of Uttar Pradesh was asked to look into the matter. The State Government have intimated that the working of ESI Hospital, Pandunagar, Kanpur has improved to a great extent as compared to the past and all effort are being made to further improve the working of the Hospital.

Memorandum from Ichapore Ordnance Factory Mazdoor Union Re: pay fixation of Ex-military persons employed in Ordnance Factories

1517. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any memorandum from the Ichapore Ordnance Factories Mazdoor Union regarding the pay fixation of Ex-military persons employed in the Ordnance Factories;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Union has stated that the pay fixation as per Civilians in Defence Services (Revised Pay) Rules 1973 of Ex-military pensioners re-employed in local Ordnance Factories has not been done, resulting in a loss varying from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 100/- each to Class IV employees. The Union has further requested that pay fixation, as per Revised Pay Rules, 1973 should be done at an early date for Ex-military pensioners re-employed in local Ordnance Factories.

(c) Government orders for fixation of pay under the Civilians in Defence Services (Revised Pay) Rules 1973, of ex-military personnel who were in re-employment on 1st January 1973 in civil posts paid from Defence Services Estimates, were issued on 20th March 1974. It has also been decided by Government that individual cases not covered by the above orders will be considered and decided on merits of each case.

Settlement of claims of displaced persons from Sindh (Pakistan)

1518. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of pending cases for settlement of claims of displaced persons from Sindh (Pakistan) now settled in various parts of the country in general and Uthmanagar and Kopri colony of Thana district in particular;

(b) whether Government would consider a proposal to open a temporary Settlement Office in Uthmanagar and set up a local Advisory Committee to ensure speedy disposal of pending cases; and

(c) what steps have been taken or are proposed to expedite settlement of pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR): (a) Separate data is not being maintained in respect of any specific class of displaced persons or for individual colonies.

(b) and (c). To complete the disposal of pending claims and compensation work in Ulhasnagar, officers of the Settlement Wing have been visiting the colonies periodically. They have been asked to expedite the disposal of the remaining cases taking the assistance of the local officers of the State Government.

Exchange of Diplomats between India and Pakistan

1519. **SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has put forward any pre-condition to the exchange of Diplomats between India and Pakistan;

(b) whether the conditions relate to Kashmir issue; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Change in the present system of Medical Education

1520. **SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual conference of the Indian Association for Advancement of Medical Education has suggested a change in the present system of medical education; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). During the recent Annual Conference of the Indian Association for Advancement of Medical Education held at Jodhpur in January, 1975, some suggestions pertaining to changes in the present system of medical education so as to make it community-oriented with a view to producing basic doctors conversant with the health problems of the average community and willing to work in the available infrastructure were made. These suggestions have been referred to the Group on Medical Education and Support Manpower set up by Government in November 1974.

Steel imports through SAIL

1521. **SHRI R. S. PANDEY:**

SHRI HARI SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government propose to canalise all steel imports through SAIL instead of Hindustan Steel Limited; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Import of steel and steel materials was canalised through SAIL International Ltd., w.e.f. January 1, 1975. The Company had been made the canalising agency for the export of steel and steel materials w.e.f. July 23, 1974. In the context of the need for maximising exports and also co-ordinating all efforts for import, it was considered necessary to have a single agency exclusively for the purpose. This was the main reason for setting up SAIL International which has been since recognised as an export house.

Man-days lost due to strikes in Industrial Sector

1522. SHRI SEZHIYAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the total number of man-days lost in the industrial sector due to strike in the Year 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI (BALGOVIND VERMA): According to the available provisional information, the number of mandays lost due to industrial disputes (strikes and lockouts) during 1974 was 31.27 million.

Expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant..

1523. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken into consideration the feasibility report submitted by the Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants India Limited for the expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the reference is to the expansion of the Plant from 2.5 million ingot tonnes to 4 million ingot tonnes. A Detailed Project Report for this expansion has been submitted by the Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited. This is under examination by the Steel Authority of India Limited.

The Project Report envisages installation of LD Converters, Continuous Casting facilities and a Plate Mill. The expansion will, on completion, result in the production of 250,000 tonnes of billets for sale and 900,000 tonnes of plates from the additional quantity of ingots produced.

Appointment of Rural Health Assistants

1524. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start the institution of Rural Health Assistants similar to that of Rural Medical practitioners which was considered but dropped some time back;

(b) if so, the qualifications required for being appointed as a Rural Health Assistants, and the sources from where the incumbents will be drawn; and

(c) in view of the assurances given to the pharmacists at the time of abandoning the Rural Medical Practitioners Scheme and on other occasions, the position of the pharmacists vis-a-vis the Rural Health Assistants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) to (c). The proposal regarding the creation of a cadre of Medical and Health Assistants is under examination by a group constituted by the Government of India. No assurances were given to Pharmacists.

Infiltration of Foreign Drug Houses in Indian Medical Colleges and Hospitals

1525. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a National Convention on Drug and Health was held in Delhi which was inaugurated by Union Health Minister;

(b) if so, whether learned medicos and medical scientists spoke against the foreign Drug Houses who have infiltrated the medical colleges to subvert their loyalty and Hospital authorities in the country are persuaded to purchase drugs of doubtful value and even spurious ones; and

(c) if so, what remedy Government are contemplating to end this state of affairs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

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

Pay Scales for Pharmacists

1526 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pay scales recommended by the Third Pay Commission have been implemented in respect of pharmacists;

(b) if so, the pay scales and span of each pay scale in terms of years;

(c) the number of pharmacists stagnating at the maximum and the number likely to be stagnated at the maximum in the next 2 years; and

(d) the number of pharmacists who have completed 10 to 20 years of service and number who have completed 5 to 10 years of service?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement by Dr. Kissinger at Banquet hosted by Indian Envoy

1527. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a banquet hosted by Shri T. N. Kaul to receive the Ambassador designate of the U.S. to India the U.S. Secretary of State

Dr. Henry Kissinger has affirmed that the United States would not do anything that could jeopardise the process initiated by the Simla Agreement in the Indian sub-continent;

(b) whether Dr. Kissinger also affirmed that neither they are interested in promoting rivalries in this area nor wished to play power politics; and

(c) if so, whether these utterances were for international consumption only or were based on sincere desire to cultivate good relations with this country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government has seen a report to this effect.

(c) In making an assessment Government will naturally take into account the official pronouncements as well as actions of the U.S. Government in a given situation.

Manufacture of Freighter Aircraft for Indian Air Force

1528. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 506 on the 20th February, 1975 regarding Decision to manufacture Freighter plane in H.A.L. and state:

(a) the estimated cost of production of freighter aircraft and how it compares with that of an imported one; and

(b) how many freighter aircraft HAL intend to manufacture and when is the first freighter aircraft likely to be manufactured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) It is not possible to estimate the cost of production of freighter aircraft pending finalisation of orders for supplies of materials and other cost inputs. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., is at present engaged in compilation of these estimates.

(b) It will not be in public interest to reveal the total number of freighter aircraft planned for production. The first freighter aircraft is expected to be delivered during 1977-78.

Installed capacity of Production in Rourkela, Durgapur and Bhilai

1529. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity of production in the three Steel Plants—Rourkela, Durgapur and Bhilai;

(b) the actual quantity of steel produced by the three plants separately during the last 2 years, year-wise;

(c) if there is a shortfall in the installed capacity and actual production, the reasons thereof; and

(d) when the three plants are likely to achieve cent per cent installed production capacity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The annual installed capacity of Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela Steel

Plants in terms of ingot steel and saleable steel is indicated below:—

Plant	Annual installed capacity (In '000' tonnes)	
	Ingot steel	Saleable Steel
Bhilai . . .	2500	1965
Durgapur . .	1600	1239
Rourkela . .	1800	1225

(b) The actual production from these plants in 1972-73 and 1973-74 is given below:—

Plant	Actual production (In '000' tonnes)	
	Ingot Steel	Saleable Steel
<i>Bhilai</i>		
1972-73 . .	2108	1746
1973-74 . .	1894	1682
<i>Durgapur</i>		
1972-73 . .	723	477
1973-74 . .	776	377
<i>Rourkela</i>		
1972-73 . .	1177	765
1973-74 . .	1081	736

(c) The production in these plants in these two years was adversely affected by a variety of factors. In 1972-73, production at Bhilai was affected in the first quarter on account of high absenteeism among key categories of employees in some of the production Departments due to severe summer conditions. Inadequate availability of good quality stopper sleeves and shortage of mould trains till about September, 1972, unsatisfactory quality of refractories leading to inadequate furnace availability, irregular

supply of medium coking coal from September, 1972 onwards and constraints arising from the condition of coke oven batteries were the other factors.

Adverse industrial relations situation, D.V.C. power restrictions and under-frequency and equipment troubles especially in the coke oven areas leading to short supply of gas affected production in the Durgapur Steel Plant.

In Rourkela Steel Plant, production suffered in 1972-73 on account of occasional power failures and frequent power restrictions, certain equipment troubles in the first half of the year, heavy capital repair work during the first quarter, occasional labour troubles in certain important Departments and constraints arising out of the conditions of the coke ovens.

The production in 1973-74 from these plants was adversely affected mainly on account of the following:—

- (i) Severe power cuts and power interruptions, especially in the period April to mid-November, 1973, directly affecting production in all the plants except Bhilai.
- (ii) Inadequate availability of coal, again largely due to power cuts and power interruptions during this period which affected the entire Jharia coal fields and led to curtailment in the operations of the coal washeries and of coal mining.
- (iii) Intermittent slow down and industrial unrest in the Railways, especially in South Eastern and Eastern Railways, in August, 1973 and thereafter from late November, 1973 onwards affecting movement of coal and other raw materials and of finished products and necessitating the imposition of drastic cuts on production in keeping with the minimal flow of raw materials.

(iv) Disturbed industrial relations at Durgapur and to some extent at Rourkela.

(d) Full utilisation of installed capacity depends upon a number of factors, both internal and external. Concerted efforts are being made to step up production from these plants progressively. It is expected that the aggregate production of saleable steel from these three plants in 1974-75 will exceed the production in 1973-74 by about 2,40,000 tonnes. The production in 1975-76 is expected to be appreciably higher than in 1974-75. It is, however, difficult to indicate when exactly the level of production would reach near capacity level in each of the plants

Sponge Iron Steel Plant at Dubai

1530. SHRI MUKHITAR SINGH MALIK Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether MECON has recently prepared a feasibility report for setting up a sponge iron steel plant at Dubai in the United Arab Emirates;

(b) when was the feasibility study undertaken;

(c) what MECON has been paid for this study; and

(d) the broad outlines of the proposed project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The feasibility study was undertaken between July and December, 1974.

(c) It would be contrary to commercial practice to give the amount of fee received by the company for this study.

(d) According to the feasibility report, the proposed project would consist of a Pelletising Plant, a Sponge

Iron Plant and an Electric Steel Making Unit. A number of alternatives for the finished products has also been suggested. The project envisages the use of imported iron ore and local natural gas.

Rumours to spoil India-Bhutan Ties

1531. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press report in a local English Daily dated the 26th December, 1974 regarding 'Rumours floated to spoil India-Bhutan ties';

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

(c) what action is being taken to improve the relations; and

(d) whether Indian Government have asked Bhutan not to open diplomatic missions in London, Paris and Bonn?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is no substance in the rumours. Indo-Bhutan relations continue to be marked by warm and deep traditional friendship based on equality and respect for each other's integrity and sovereignty. These ties were further strengthened by the visit of His Majesty the King of Bhutan in December, 1974, when talks covering a wide range of bilateral and international issues were held in an atmosphere of warmth, mutual respect and deep understanding and there was a complete identity of views.

(d) No proposal of this nature has been discussed between India and Bhutan.

Target of Port Traffic in Cochin Port

1532. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the target of port traffic in the Cochin Port at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) a brief outline of the works to be taken up or already taken up in this port and the progress made in each case for the achievement of this target by this time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) It is anticipated that by the end of the Fifth Plan period; Cochin Port may be required to handle a traffic of about 65 lakh tonnes,

(b) To meet the requirements of handling the anticipated traffic, requisite works have been/are proposed to be taken up viz., (1) 4 wharf-cranes ordered earlier are expected to be delivered shortly; (2) extension of the open berth upto 808 ft. has been completed; (3) Q-9 berth is proposed to be converted into a container berth firstly by providing a container marshalling yard freight station rail and road facilities loading arrangements tractors and trailers and secondly by providing more sophisticated equipment required to handle container traffic when it builds up. Temporarily facilities have been provided at Q-5 berth for handling container ships.

(4) Preliminary work on a scheme for a fertilizer berth has been carried out, interim arrangements are being made at Q-10 berth by constructing two barge-jetties.

(5) The proposal to construct a super tanker oil terminal in Bolaghaty channel is at an advanced stage of consideration for sanction in consultation with the concerned authorities.

Setting up of Ship-Building Yards

1533. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 431 on the 14th November, 1974 and state;

(a) whether the preliminary project reports in respect of four sites for setting up of ship-building yards in the country has been received from the Consultants; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). The Preliminary Project Reports have not been received from all the Consultants. These are expected to be received by end of February, 1975.

M/s. Aluminium Corporation of India Limited.

1534. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 453 on the 12th December, 1974 and state:

(a) the specific steps Government have taken for early implementation of the licence issued in favour of M/s. Aluminium Corporation of India Limited; and

(b) the reasons advanced by the company for such inordinate delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Aluminium Corporation of India Limited have not taken "effective steps" for implementation

of the licence issued to them for the establishment of an integrated Aluminium Plant in Orissa on the ground that the present controlled prices of aluminium are un-remunerative and that the rising costs of their project will render it economically non-viable. The Company sought Government's assurance on future price policy to ensure adequate price realisation for the new investment. The Company was informed that it was upto them to take into account relevant considerations and decide about the implementation of the project

As the Company has not taken "effective steps" to implement the industrial licence, a "show cause notice" was issued to it for revocation of its licence. The Company's reply is under consideration.

Mini Steel Plants in Orissa

1535. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 436 on the 12th December, 1974 regarding Mini Steel Plants and state:

(a) the names of the parties and the places in Orissa to whom the licences/letter of intents have been issued for commissioning of Mini Steel Plants; and

(b) the specific stages followed up to date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) A Letter of Intent was issued to the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd., Bhubaneswar, in October, 1974, for the establishment of two units one at Hirakud and the other at Dhankanal for the production of 18,000 tonnes of steel ingots/billets at each location.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up Cancer Institutes in Orissa

1536. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has approached the Union Government for setting up a Cancer Institute in the State of Orissa;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) what assistance has been rendered to the State in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). In view of limited resources and stringent financial position the request of the State Government was not agreed to.

SAIL Officers' Visit to Steel Factories during 1973-74

1537. SHRI TUNA ORAON:

SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA:

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

(a) whether 18 officers of SAIL visited various Steel Factories during 1973-74;

(b) if so, the names of the officers who visited Steel Plants, date-wise and the expenditure involved in each trip;

(c) whether most of the officers enroute Calcutta; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to shift the SAIL office in Calcutta?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). 21 officers of SAIL visited the Steel Plants in 1973-74. Their names, period of tour, places visited

and the expenditure involved in each trip are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9437/75.]

(c) Yes, Sir. There was also official work in Calcutta as indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9037/75.]

(d) No, Sir. The headquarters of Steel Authority of India Limited have been located at New Delhi principally because its functions and activities as an organisation for ensuring coordinated development of the iron and steel and associated input industries necessitate close and constant liaison and coordination with the Ministry of Steel and Mines and other Ministries/Departments/agencies of Government. Besides, the Chairman, Steel Authority of India Limited, is also Secretary to Government in the Department of Steel. Government has given due consideration to all relevant factors when deciding on the location of the head office of SAIL.

Labour Unrest in Gujarat

1538. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether labour unrest is increasing in the State of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the main causes therefor and the steps being taken to check this growing unrest; and

(c) whether a large number of labours have been rendered jobless?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

Restoration of Normal Functioning after Port and Dock Workers Strike

1539. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
 DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether after finalising the agreement with the Dock Workers, the situation of loading and unloading has not improved;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the normal functioning of the port and dock workers will be restored

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI):
 (a) Normalcy in loading and unloading operations was restored soon after the strike was called off.

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

National Wage Commission

1540. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are having discussions with the various agencies on wage panel appointment;

(b) if so, the main reason for not reaching any agreement for the appointment of a National Wage Commission;

(c) whether there is a great demand for setting up this Commission; and

(d) if so, when Government are likely to take a final decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Deaths due to Influenza, Measles and Small Pox in Ladakh

1541. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA:
 Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than fifty persons died of influenza and measles during January-February this year in the Nubra valley of Ladakh (J & K State);

(b) whether medical facilities could not be made available in time in this area where these diseases had broken out in an epidemic form;

(c) whether several persons died of small pox in Zaskar Tehsil; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to assist the local authorities in controlling the diseases and augment the medical facilities in these border regions which remain snow-bound for a large part of the year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) 32 deaths due to influenza were reported during the last one month in the Nubra valley. The Government of India have no information regarding deaths due to measles.

(b) Medical relief is being provided by Army and civil medical teams.

(c) No such report has been received. Jammu and Kashmir has been free from Smallpox since mid-October, 1974.

(d) Provision of medical facilities is normally the responsibility of the State Government. No request for Central assistance in this regard has been received.

Denial of Entry to Pilgrims from Ladakh and Tibetan Refugees by Nepalese Police

1542. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nepalese police at a border check-post near Raxaul on January 31, this year denied entry to four pilgrims from Ladakh who wanted to visit Buddhist shrines in Nepal despite having certificates of identification;

(b) whether three Tibetan refugees were also denied entry recently to Nepal at this check-post;

(c) if so, the grounds given for refusal of entry; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto and the measures adopted to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Seven Ladakhi pilgrims were denied entry at the border checkpost near Raxaul on January 31st but later permitted to enter on February 3rd.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). According to the information available with the Government, Nepalese border authorities have been insisting that Tibetan refugees entering their country should obtain prior permission of the Nepalese Government. It is primarily for the Government of Nepal to regulate the entry of foreign nationals, such as Tibetan refugees, in their country.

Improvement in Working of Steel Plants after SAIL come into existence

1543. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL:

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

(a) the improvement Government find in the working of Steel Plants after the setting up of Steel Authority; and

(b) whether the Steel Authority has not come up to the expectation of Government both in the equitable production of various quantities of steel and its distribution?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). On January 24, 1975, the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) completed two years of its formal existence. In the short period of two years that it has been in existence, SAIL has been able to improve the working of Steel Plants and increase the availability of steel in several ways, the more important of which are given below briefly:

1. Stepping up of Production immediately on Formation

During the first three months of the operation of SAIL, viz. January, February and March 1973, production of saleable steel had reached very high levels and was at an annual rate of 5.4 million tonnes which was also the target fixed for 1973-74. Production of saleable steel in March 1973 alone was still higher, being at an annual rate of 6 million tonnes. These high rates of production during the early months of the incorporation of SAIL was the result, among other things, of the high degree of coordinated effort at the plants (which includes especially movement and availability of inputs like coal, power, naphtha, fuel oil, iron ore, etc.)

which is very necessary for achieving the target set for the year 1973-74. These high levels of production in the very early months of the incorporation of SAIL could not be maintained during the year 1973-74 as, towards the end of April 1973, the power crisis hit the steel industry very severely and this situation continued in varying degrees during a very substantial part of 1973-74. Power shortage not only affected the production at the steel plants directly but has also caused coal shortage, resulting from lower production at the collieries and washeries due to power cuts, thereby further affecting production at the steel plants. It has been estimated that during the period 1973-74, the country lost about 4.14 lakh tonnes of saleable steel, attributable directly to power shortage and/or coal shortage resulting from the power shortage in the collieries and mines.

2 Sharp increase in production during the first ten months of 1974-75

For the year 1974-75 SAIL undertook the task of working out the production plan of all the integrated steel plants elaborating the requirement of important inputs like coal, power, rail transport, P.O.L, ferro alloys, refractories and others. In doing so SAIL coordinated the availability as well as the linkage of the source of inputs with the consuming plants. This led to considerable clarity on the part of the steel plants and the sources with regard to plan of supply of inputs.

After having worked out the linkage, SAIL established a system of continuous coordination with the important agencies like coal producing organisations, Railways, power supply undertakings etc. with a view to ensuring that the inputs to the steel plants flow in the manner planned. SAIL further coordinated the operation of the steel plants to take care of such deviations as had occurred from time to time from the stipulated linkage.

During the railway strike in May 1974, SAIL had coordinated the operations of all the steel plants on a day-to-day basis in order to meet the situation created by the strike and its aftermath in a manner causing the least amount of disruption and strength.

For ensuring power supply, SAIL had taken the following measures:

1. **Dugda-Bokaro Connection:** A new line was laid for transfer of power from Bokaro Steel Limited to Dugda Washery.

2. **Talcher-Balimela linkage:** Assistance was given to Orissa State Electricity Board in building the Talcher-Balimela linkage by way of supply of various categories of steel required urgently by them.

3. **Improved Inplant Generation:** The power generation in the power houses in the steel plants was improved to a considerable extent with a view to reduce the demand from public utilities.

4. **Transfer of power from DVC to OSEB:** In view of lower generation of power in the OSEB system because of low reservoir level at the Hydel Station, SAIL had arranged for transfer of surplus power from DVC to OSEB for meeting part of the requirement of Rourkela Steel Plant.

5. **Diesel Generating Sets:** SAIL initiated action for installation of 13 diesel generating sets at an aggregate capacity of 20 MW in Bharat Coking Coal Limited for supply of emergency power.

6. **Priority for Bharat Coking Coal Limited:** Since the increased production of coal is the basic factor for increased output of steel priority was given to Bharat Coking Coal Limited in supply of power.

During the current year from April 1974 to January 1975, production of saleable steel by the five main integrated steel plants was 3.98 million tonnes as compared to 3.63 million tonnes in the corresponding period of last year, showing an increase by about 3.5 lakh tonnes, which is an increase by nearly 10 per cent. Although the increase in saleable steel production is more important indicator of performance than ingot production, even measured in terms of ingot production also, production during the ten months of the current financial year was higher than that of the corresponding period of last year. Production of ingots by the integrated plants amounted to 5.09 million tonnes during the first ten months of the current financial year which is about 106 per cent of the production during the corresponding period of last year. Thus, measured both in terms of increases in saleable steel production and ingot production, performance of steel industry during the current financial year is better than that of the corresponding period of the last year. These high levels of production might indicate that during the entire financial year 1974-75 steel production will reach the targeted figure except for marginal variations either upwards or downwards.

Production in 1974-75 could have been still higher but for the conscious cut back in production in a planned manner during the first quarter of the year in view of the threatened railway strike which actually materialised in May 1974.

3. Increased input of saleable steel into the economy by over a million tonnes

During the period April 1974 to January 1975, the total supply of steel to the country was about 5.5 million tonnes as compared to about 4.46 million tonnes during the corresponding period of last year, showing an increase by over a million tonne or 23 per cent. This increase

has been made possible mainly due to higher production, increased despatches and greater activation of stocks. There has also been an increase in practically every category of steel, the largest being in billets, bars and rods. On the basis of the present levels of inputs of steel into the economy and taking into account other factors like targeted production during the year, decumulation of inventories, etc., it has been estimated that the total input of steel into the economy during 1974-75 will be about 6.7 million tonnes as compared to about 5.4 million tonnes during 1973-74, which is an increase of 24 per cent.

4. Easy availability of Steel

Mainly due to the higher input of steel into the economy, which was made possible both by higher production and greater activation of inventories, steel has become easily available compared to a position of shortage which was experienced during last year. Mainly on account of this, open market trading in steel above regulated prices has almost disappeared in the case of most of the steel items. The steel consumers have also got rid of the scarcity psychosis and the pressure to buy steel for stockpiling has almost disappeared. In fact, several consumers of steel have not used the allocation they have received through the Steel Priority Committee because of the feeling that they can lift the material whenever they want it.

5. Steel distribution streamlined

A revised distribution policy with the following main objectives is under implementation:

- (i) Enabling movement of steel materials in bulk from the Steel Plants in line with the demands of a modern transport system and for optimum utilisation of wagon capacity.

- (ii) Availability of materials at consuming centres in adequate quantity at all times.
- (iii) Elimination of cumbersome procedures for procurement of steel and as a consequence reduction of inventory with the consumers.
- (iv) Allocation of steel on priority to Defence Engineering Exports, power, steel and coal sectors.

Some of the salient features of the present distribution policy relate to allocation of steel by the Steel Priority Committee on a six-monthly basis, despatches from the main producers being made directly to about 800 major steel consumers: the balance allottees being provided steel by the Steel Priority Committee through the stockyard of the main producers, suitable expansion of the compact group of industries and dispensing with the stipulation for deposit of earnest money while booking indents for steel materials. The present distribution procedures are working satisfactorily. These are however constantly under review and suitable changes are made from time to time in consultation with the Steel Authority of India Limited, the main producers and the Iron and Steel Controller.

6. Improvement in the Financial position of subsidiaries

The financial position of the main subsidiaries of Steel Authority of India Limited improved considerably during 1973-74 as compared to the previous year. In 1974-75, the position is likely to be still better.

(i) *Hindustan Steel Limited.*—Hindustan Steel Limited, which controls the operations of the Bhilai Steel Plant, Rourkela Steel Plant, Durgapur Steel Plant and the Alloy Steels Plant in Durgapur, made a profit of Rs. 4.7 crores in 1973-74 whereas in the previous year this

company had suffered a loss of Rs. 27.8 crores. Bhilai Steel Plant and Rourkela Steel Plant made a profit of Rs. 17.78 crores and Rs. 9.7 crores respectively in 1973-74. The unsettled conditions in Durgapur resulted in both the plants incurring a loss of Rs. 23.24 crores made up of Rs. 18.44 crores by Durgapur Steel Plant and Rs. 4.80 crores by Alloy Steels Plant in 1973-74. The loss was higher in 1972-73 at Rs. 32.01 crores.

(ii) *National Mineral Development Corporation Limited.*—The National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, recorded a profit of Rs. 1.58 crores in 1973-74 as compared to the loss of Rs. 1.12 crores it had incurred in the previous year.

(iii) *Metallurgical & Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd.*—This new company made a profit of Rs. 45 lakhs in the first year of its operation, i.e. in 1973-74.

(iv) *Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited.*—Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited made a profit of Rs. 94 lakhs in 1973-74 as compared to Rs. 101 lakhs during the previous year.

7. Industrial Relations

Of late there has been some improvement in the industrial relations situation in the steel industry as compared to the position obtaining earlier.

Crash of an Indian Air Force Plane at Rai in Haryana

1544. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Air Force Plane crashed at Rai in Haryana on the 25th January, 1975; and

(b) if so, whether an inquiry has been conducted in this accident, and if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to inquire into the causes of the accident and the inquiry is in progress.

Co-ordination between Road and Rail

1545. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to bring co-ordination between road and rail in view of the abnormal increase in the price of crude and for avoiding competition; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI):

(a) and (b). Rail-road coordination is the accepted policy of the Government of India. Both these modes of transport are to be developed as complementary to each other. However, one of the measures under consideration to curb the consumption of petroleum products is that the Railways might increase their services, specially on long distance routes, to lift more goods traffic by taking it over from road transport. Routes, on which passenger buses of the State Transport Undertakings are operating parallel to the Railways, are also to be identified to eliminate duplication in services, if any, in consultation with the State Governments and Union Administrations, having regard to the existing capacity of the railways.

Indebtedness of Dock Workers

1546. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the study conducted by the Commerce Department of Andhra University regarding the indebtedness and poverty-stricken conditions of the Dock Workers;

(b) if so, the salient points of the study thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI):

(a) Perhaps the reference is to a paper on "Human Factor in Visakhapatnam Port", by Shri C. S. Venkata Ratnam, Department of Commerce, Andhra University. Government's attention had not been drawn to this study but a copy has now been obtained.

(b) After a rapid general sketch of certain broad and well-known aspects of dock work in other countries, the author has dealt with certain aspects of cargo handling workers in Visakhapatnam Port and Dock, including their strength, education, training, age, migration, family, religion, indebtedness, earnings, chances of employment, living conditions, attitude, productivity, unionism etc. The points mentioned in this study would be examined in consultation with the Visakhapatnam Port and Dock authorities.

Payment of arrears to Piece Workers of Ordnance Factories arising out of Pay Commission Recommendations

1547. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the piece workers of the Ordnance Factories have not got their arrears arising out of the Pay

Commission recommendations because of the delay in taking a decision regarding co-relation of piece work rates; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIVAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The question of revision of piece work rates is under active consideration of the Government but no specific date by which a decision will be taken can be stated at this juncture.

Tonnage of Shipping Corporation of India

1548. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the present quantum of tonnage of Shipping Corporation of India;

(b) whether Government are making any efforts to increase it; and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) As on 1-2-1975 the Shipping Corporation of India owns 116 vessels of 18.31 lakh GRT.

(b) and (c). It is mainly for the Shipping Corporation to make efforts to expand its fleet. At present the Shipping Corporation of India have on order 24 vessels of various sizes and types aggregating 9.82 lakhs GRT. The Corporation is also exploring all possibilities to acquire more tonnage in order to achieve Plan targets.

Bokaro Unit, scheduled to be Commissioned during 1975

1549. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of important units at the Bokaro Steel plant are scheduled to be commissioned in 1975;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether with the commissioning of these units, the required power would not be available to this plant; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD). (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The major units of Bokaro Steel Plant scheduled to be commissioned this year are the Blast furnaces No. 2 and 3, the third and fourth Coke Oven Batteries, three 100-tonne converters, and the Hot Strip Mill.

(c) The Ministry of Energy have agreed that the power required for commissioning the units during 1975 would be available from the Damodar Valley Corporation.

(d) Does not arise.

Discussions with Visiting Foreign Dignitaries re Indian Ocean

1550. DR. H. P. SHARMA:

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of maintenance of Indian Ocean as a zone of peace was discussed with the different foreign diplomats and dignitaries who visited India during the past three months; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the discussions and the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The discussions revealed understanding of India's well known position in favour of maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace free from big power rivalry and military presence.

Regiments in Indian Army after the Names of States

1551. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state-

(a) the number and names of the States after whom there are regiments in the Army; and

(b) whether the Government of India would consider the feasibility of having regiments after the names of the States, which do not have any regiment in the Army after their names?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) There are only the following four States after whom Regiments in the Army have been named:—

(i) PUNJAB

(ii) ASSAM

(iii) BIHAR

(iv) JAMMU AND KASHMIR

(b) No, Sir. It is the policy of Government not to name or raise any new Regiments after the name of any particular Region or State.

Survey to deepen New Mangalore Harbour

1552. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to deepen the new Mangalore Harbour for carrying the iron ore from Kodremukh in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the result of the survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI):

(a) Yes.

(b) The survey has revealed that deepening is feasible.

Amount spent on New Mangalore Harbour

1553. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent for the construction of New Mangalore Harbour item-wise;

(b) the total amount paid to the Shipping Corporation of India for dredging work specifying the work done by the Corporation; and

(c) the total amount paid to other concerns for dredging work with details of work done by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI):

(a) Total amount spent for the construction of New Mangalore port up

to the January, 1975 is indicated below item-wise:—

	Rs.
(i) Preliminary expenses	66,86,000/—
(ii) Acquisition of land	2,70,79,000/—
(iii) Construction of docks, berths and jetties.	21,82,14,000/—
(iv) Port equipment and machinery	1,32,35,000/—
(v) Transport facilities and fleet.	47,85,000/—
(vi) Floating craft]	37,28,000/—
(vii) Ware housing facilities	20,05,000/—
(viii) Buildings	99,43,000/—
(ix) Suspense debits	8,38,66,000/—
(x) Other expenditure	40,32,000/—

Rs. 37,35,73,000/—

Recoveries including suspense credits 9,00,93,000/—

Net: 28,34,80,000/—

- (b) (i) Amount paid to the shipping Corporation of India for dredging work. Rs. 355.16 lakhs
- (ii) Work done: Initial cutting of compact material of the beach and cutting into the lagoon, opening of an initial narrow channel and part of turning basin and dock arm.
- (c) (i) Amount paid to dredging consortium India BV upto Jan. 75. Rs. 700.37 lakhs.
- (ii) Amount paid towards custom duty for above. Rs. 152.35 lakhs.
- (iii) Work done Dredging of entrance channel and lagoon, turning basin and dock arm.

Ships in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1554. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no adequate number of ships to cater to the needs of passengers and cargo in Andaman and Nicobar islands;

(b) whether the ships provided in these islands by the Shipping Corporation of India are not modern and in fact are practically condemned with the result that these ships have to incur losses; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI):

(a) No, Sir. The ships presently being operated in the mainland/Andaman Services are adequate to meet the needs of passenger and cargo traffic in these sectors.

(b) Although some of the ships operating in the mainland/Andaman and Inter-Island Services have become old, they are still in efficient working condition and hence generally provide trouble free service. The losses incurred in the operation of these services are not due to the fact that the ships employed on these services are old, but due to factors like continued under-utilisation of the ships, poor turn-round of the ships at both ends, uneconomic freight rate and passenger fares etc

(c) In order to reduce losses, the Shipping Corporation of India have decided to increase the port stay of the passenger-cum-cargo vessels for lifting more cargo and also arrange lifting of more cargoes by the cargo vessel, MV Shompan, from the mainland to the island instead of being ballasted. The Andaman Administration and the Forest Department have also been requested to give quick

clearance to the loading and unloading operations of these ships. Proposals for overall rationalisation of the services to minimise losses are under consideration.

Settlement of Ex-Servicemen in Great Nicobar Island

1555. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ex-servicemen are being settled in Great Nicobar island and if so, the terms of settlement;

(b) whether the assurances given to the settlers with regard to grant of lands etc. are not fully discharged; and

(c) whether there is a scheme for the settlement of Indian citizens other than ex-servicemen in Great Nicobar Island?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir. A statement showing the terms of settlement is attached.

(b) In regard to the 100 settlers inducted during 1969-70 the full quota of land sanctioned for the scheme has already been allotted. Most of the 138 families inducted in 1974 have also been allotted full quota of land for agricultural purposes though homestead land could not be allotted to everyone of them. Due to delay in clearance of land, the remaining settlers are expected to be allotted their share in the current working season. Land for homestead plots is also expected to be allotted to all during the current season.

(c) Information is not readily available and is being collected.

Statement

Terms of settlement of ex-servicemen in Great Nicobar Island

Sl. No.	Item No.	Assistance per family
		Rs.
1	Free transportation from residence to Campbell Bay Great Nicobar	700/—
2	Free rations at the scale fixed by Govt.	
	(a) 1st year @100% Rs. 1800/—	} 4050/—
	(b) 2nd year @75% Rs. 1350/—	
	(c) 3rd year @50% Rs. 900/—	
3	Grant for purchase of agricultural tools, livestock, etc.	3000/—
4	Grant for household equipment, utensils, etc	2500/—

Sl.	Item No.	Assistance per family
5	Grant for construction of house	Rs. 5000/—
6	Grant for seeds, fertilizers, pesticides	2500/—
7	Land	11 acres*
8	Assistance for paddy bunding & soil conservation.	400/— per-acre of paddy land allotted.

Out of the above assistance, only part of grant relating to (i) transportation charges for such of the members of the family who follow subsequently, (ii) house hold equipment and utensils, (iii) purchase of agricultural tools, implements and livestock and full grant prescribed for construction of houses is given in cash. The remaining assistance is given in kind to be arranged by the Chief Development-cum-Rehabilitation Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair.

*Settlers of Pilot Project were allotted 10 acres cleared land for paddy and 1 acre for homestead per family. The pattern of land allotment applicable to subsequent batches, however, is 5 acres of cleared paddy land, 1 acre of cleared homestead land and 5 acres of plantation land to be cleared by the settlers themselves.

Construction of roads connecting Chinese Military bases with Nepal

1556. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China is constructing military roads connecting important military bases in China with important town of Pokhara on Indo-Nepal Border;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India in this regard and the steps proposed to be taken to keep the boarder safe against any aggression from China in future.

(c) whether the attention of the Nepalese Government has been drawn towards it; and

(d) if so, the reply reviewed in this regard from Nepal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Chinese had completed construction of roads connecting Lhasa (Tibet) with Kathmandu in 1967 and Pokhara with Kathmandu in May, 1973. Pokhara is not situated on Indo-Nepal border but is at about 200 km. north of Indo-Nepal border.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Purchase of ships from Poland

1557. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to purchase ships from Poland in the near future;

(b) if so, the number of such ships purchased/to be purchased together with their tonnage and the expenditure, including foreign exchange to be incurred; and

(c) the extent to which these ships would be useful in increasing the foreign trade of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) to (c). Poland has indicated its willingness to supply 2 Product Carriers of 20,000 DWT each and 1 OBO Carrier of 1,17,000 DWT with an option to acquire one more OBO carrier of the same tonnage. Appropriate commercial contracts specifying the details regarding price, payment terms, are yet to be settled. The acquisition, if and when finalised, will be on rupee payment basis. Such acquisitions will facilitate a larger percentage of Indian trade being transported by Indian ships.

Indian help in setting up Steel Plant in Iran

1558. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement between India and Iran has been reached to help Iran in setting up a steel plant in that country;

(b) if so, the nature of assistance to be provided by India; and

(c) the extent to which India will be a beneficiary as a result of help/assistance to be provided?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

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

Capital for State road transport undertakings, Kerala

1559. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Capital required for the State Road Transport Undertakings is to be provided by the Kerala State and the Central Government in an agreed proportions;

(b) if so, the amounts paid during the year 1973-74 and 1974-75 by Kerala Government to its Road Transport Corporation and what is the agreed proportion of the Central Government out of this amount;

(c) whether the Union Government have paid the whole of the agreed amount during the years 1973-74 and 1974-75; and

(d) if not, the facts and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Kerala contributed Rs. 62.5 lakhs during each of the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 to the capital of the Kerala State Transport Corporation. The Central Government's (Railways') contribution, in the agreed proportion, should have been Rs. 31.25 lakhs for each one of these years.

(c) and (d). The total allocation available to the Central Government for participation in the capital of the State Road Transport Corporations during the Fourth Plan Period was only Rs. 10 crores. The whole of this amount was utilised by the year 1972-73. No funds were allocated by the Planning Commission for this purpose during 1973-74 and, consequently, the Central Government

could not contribute any amount to the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation during 1973-74.

In 1974-75 also, the allocation available to the Railways was small. Since there was a heavy back-log of contributions to the various State Road Transport Corporations in respect of the earlier years, it was decided to distribute the available amount amongst the eligible Corporations on a pro-rata basis. The share of the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation, amounting to Rs. 17.49 lakhs, has already been released to it during the current financial year.

For the next financial year, an earmarked provision of Rs. 10 crores is likely to be available to the Railways for contribution to State Road Transport Corporations. A substantial portion of the back-log in the Central Government's contribution to the State Road Transport Corporations, including the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation, upto the year 1974-75, is expected to be cleared in 1975-76.

SAIL working out new steel distribution system

1560. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited has been working out a new distribution system for steel; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). A revised distribution policy with the following main objec-

tives is under implementation:—

- (i) Enabling movement of steel materials in bulk from the Steel Plants in line with the demands of a modern transport system and for optimum utilisation of wagon capacity.
- (ii) Availability of materials at consuming centres in adequate quantity at all times.
- (iii) Elimination of cumbersome procedures for procurement of steel and as a consequence reduction of inventory with the consumers.
- (iv) Allocation of steel on priority to Defence Engineering Exports, power, steel and Coal sectors

Some of the salient features of the present distribution policy relate to allocation of steel by the Steel Priority Committee on a six-monthly basis, despatches from the main producers being made directly to about 800 major steel consumers; the balance allottees being provided steel by the Steel Priority Committee through the stockyards of the main producers, suitable expansion of the compact group of industries and dispensing with the stipulation for deposit of earnest money while booking indents for steel materials.

There is increase to the extent of 1 million tonnes in the availability of steel during the period April 1974—January 1975 when compared with the corresponding period last year. The steel supply position has therefore improved very considerably during the last few months. The present distribution procedures are working satisfactorily. These are however constantly under review and suitable changes are made from time to time in consultation with the Steel Authority of India Limited, the main producers and the Iron and Steel Controller.

Economy on Republic Day Celebrations

1561. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some economy was effected on the eve of the Republic Day Celebrations in the Capital this year due to the prevailing situation in the country;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether instructions were also issued to the State Governments to effect economy on the Republic Day celebrations?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Keeping in view the need for economy, the pattern adopted for this year's Republic Day Celebrations in the Union Capital was on a reduced scale. The account for the expenditure incurred on this year's Celebrations have not yet been finalised but it is hoped that as a result of the steps taken some economy is likely to be achieved.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Water Transport between Cochin and Udyogamandal

1562. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3252 on the 5th December, 1974 and state:

(a) whether sanction to water transport between Cochin and Udyogamandal has been given by the Central Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). The scheme is still under consideration in consultation with concerned Departments of Union Government.

Link Road Skirting Wellingdon Island, Cochin

1563. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Cochin Port, with its location in Wellingdon Island, has some special traffic problems;

(b) whether Government of Kerala have approached the Central Government for the construction of a Link road skirting the Wellingdon Island, Cochin under the National Highways Programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). The proposed Link Road (estimated to cost Rs. 3 crores) from Wellingdon Island to Cochin bypass will be a State road and, therefore, its construction is the responsibility of the Government of Kerala. In view, however, of the difficulty expressed by the State Government to finance the construction of the proposed Link Road, it was suggested in a meeting taken by Transport Secretary in February 1974, that the cost of the Link Road should be shared equally by the State Government, the Cochin Corporation, Cochin Port Trust and the Government of India, and upon the State

Government and the Cochin Corporation agreeing to the above, the proposal was to be taken up with the Ministry of Finance for their clearance to the financial arrangement of such sharing basis. The Government of Kerala have, however, requested that the cost of the road may be met by the Central Government and the Cochin Port Trust. The request of the State Government cannot be acceded to, it being for them to still consider the sharing pattern suggested to them after the meeting taken by Transport Secretary referred to above. The State Government have also taken up the matter with the Ministry of Defence that the proposed Link road be taken up under the Strategic Road Programme. No communication in this regard has, however, been received yet from the Ministry of Defence.

All India Manufacturer Association's paper on shipping

1564. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) whether his Ministry received a paper on shipping for Fifth Five Year Plan period from All India Manufacturers Association;

(b) if so, the contents thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) to (c). A paper containing suggestions regarding the target for shipping during the Fifth Five Year Plan and also certain fiscal and financial incentives for shipping industry, was received in August, 1973 from All India Manufacturers Association. They were informed that the

tentative shipping target for the Fifth Five Year Plan having already been indicated to Indian National Ship-owners Association, it is for the members to consider and draw appropriate perspective plan.

Printing of forms by R.P.F.C. Bihar, Patna

1565. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar, Patna does not invite tenders for printing of forms and stationeries through Newspaper columns and accordingly orders are placed on a particular firm despite the adverse remarks offered by the audit party in purchasing the stationery; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken against the erring officials?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as under:—

(a) Supply of forms and stationery articles is mostly arranged through State Government Stores/Press. Occasionally when such supply is not available from them, purchase of stationery articles and printing of forms are arranged, keeping the urgency in view, through tenders displayed on the Notice Board and by inviting the same from reputed firms. Inviting of tenders through Newspapers is not obligatory. No adverse remarks by the audit party in this regard have been made for the last three years.

(b) In view of (a) above, question of taking action against any official does not arise.

Coverage of M/s. Continental Chemical Company, Patna under E.P.F. Act

1566. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Continental Chemical Company Patna has been covered belated under the Employees Provident Funds Act, 1952 although it was coverable from much earlier date; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken to finalise its date of coverage from earlier date and what action is proposed to be taken against the officials responsible for its belated coverage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Coverage of indigenous wine shop under E.P.F. Act

1567. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether shop dealing with indigenous wine located near Chiraiyattard bridge of Patna Bypass Road, Patna has not yet been covered under the Employees Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 although it is coverable under the said Act from earlier date; and

(b) if so, why the said establishment has not yet been covered and who is responsible for it and the action proposed against him?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The

information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Coverage of contractors' employees in Bihar under E.P.F. Act

1568. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the contractors employees connected with the factories/establishments/mines covered under the Employees Provident Funds Act, 1952 in Bihar Region have not yet been brought under the said Act and thereby they are deprived of the benefits available under the said Act; and

(b) if so, who are those contractors and their principal employees and the reasons for their non-coverage and the persons responsible for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Deterioration of General Health conditions in Calcutta

1569. DR. SARDISH ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the opinion expressed by the World Health Organisation regarding the deterioration of general health conditions in Calcutta in recent years;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K M ISHAQUE) (a) Not, so far

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Proposed visit to USSR by Prime Minister of India

1570 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Prime Minister was scheduled to visit the USSR in December, 1974 or January this year,

(b) whether the visit has been postponed/cancelled, and

(c) if so, the reasons for the postponement or cancellation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) to (c) During his visit to India in 1973, the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Mr L I Brezhnev had extended an invitation to the Prime Minister to pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with thanks. The dates of the visit have not yet been decided.

विदेशों में भारतीय भाषाओं के पढ़ाये जाने की व्यवस्था

1572. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत द्वारा किन-किन देशों में हिन्दी और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के अध्ययन की व्यवस्था की गई है, और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की ओर से क्या क्या सुविधायें दी गई हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बिपिनपाल दास) : (क) विदेशों में उन 93 विश्वविद्यालयों के अलावा जिन्होंने हिन्दी पढ़ाने के अपनी ओर से स्वयं प्रबन्ध किए हैं, हमने भी विदेशों में भारतीय अध्ययन के केन्द्र पीठ स्थापित करने की योजना के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित देशों में हिन्दी तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाएँ पढ़ाने के लिए प्रोफेसर / लेक्चरर नियुक्त किए हैं, जैसा कि प्रत्येक देश के सामने दिखाया गया है

1 बल्गेरिया	हिन्दी
2 जर्मन जनवादी गणराज्य	हिन्दी/बंगाली
3 मैक्सिको	हिन्दी
4 रूमानिया	हिन्दी (अभी जगह नहीं भरी है)
5 यूगोस्लाविया	हिन्दी
6 ईरान	संस्कृत
7 थाईलैण्ड	संस्कृत और पाली
8 पोलैण्ड	तमिल और मलयालम
9 गुयाना	हिन्दी
10 सैनैगल	द्रविड भाषाएँ
11 सुरीनार	हिन्दी
12 ट्रिनिडाद	हिन्दी
13 फिजी	हिन्दी

(ख) हिन्दी में पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम हिन्दी पुस्तकें, चार्ट, भाषा, रेकार्ड और अन्य शिक्षण सहायक वस्तुएँ जिनमें पाठ्यक्रम की तैयारी और परीक्षा संचालन में सहायता और मार्गदर्शन भी शामिल हैं ऐसी कुछ सुविधायें हैं जिनकी व्यवस्था हम सामान्य रूप से करते हैं। हम भारत में विदेशियों को हिन्दी पढ़ाने के लिये प्रशिक्षण देने और हिन्दी पाठों का भी प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं।

Construction of ships with Foreign Collaboration

1573 SHRI BANAMALI BABU Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any scheme for the construction of ships at the Indian dockyards with foreign collaboration and if so, the broad features thereof, and

(b) the total shipping tonnage of the country at present and its estimated growth in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M TRIVEDI)

(a) Only two Public Sector Shipyards i.e. Cochin Shipyard Ltd and Mazagon Dock Limited have at present collaboration arrangement with foreign shipyards for construction of ships. Cochin Shipyard Ltd has an agreement with Scott Lithgow Ltd, U.K. for (i) Training of Shipyard's personnel at Scott Lithgow Ltd's Yard (ii) Supply of technical documentation covering design drawings and specifications for 75000 DWT Panamax Bulk Carrier proposed to be built at the Shipyard and (iii) for consultancy service during the period the first ship is built through posting of consultants at site for advice on design and construction of vessels.

Mazagon Dock Ltd, Bombay has collaboration agreements for construction of ships with (i) M/s Vickers Armstrong (Shipbuilders) Ltd, London jointly with M/s Yarrow (Shipbuilders) Ltd, Glasgow for the construction of Leander class Frigates for the Indian Navy and (ii) M/s IHC Holland for the construction of various types of dredgers.

(b) The shipping tonnage as on 1-2-1975 consists of 295 vessels of 37,11,142 GRT. The objective is to have an operative tonnage of 8642 lakhs GRT by the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

वर्ष 1974 के दौरान बिहार राज्य में परिवार नियोजन के लिए नियत राशि

1574. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1974 के लिए बिहार राज्य को परिवार नियोजन के लिए कितनी धनराशि नियत की गई है और इस से कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई, और

(ख) विशेष रूप से भागलपुर जिले में कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई और इसके क्या परिणाम प्राप्त हुए ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के गमन इत्यादि) : (क) परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के लिए धन का नियतन वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए किया जाता है नाकि कैलेंडर वर्ष के लिए। वर्ष 1974-75 में बिहार सरकार के लिए 301.02 लाख रुपये का राशि नियत की गई थी। अब तक उल्लेख सूचना के अनुसार अप्रैल से दिसम्बर 1974 तक की अवधि में 260.22 लाख रुपये खर्च किए गए हैं।

(ख) अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, 1974 के दौरान भागलपुर जिले में 17.97 लाख रुपये की राशि खर्च की गई। इस अवधि की उपलब्धियाँ इस प्रकार हैं —

नसबन्दी करवाने वालों की संख्या 401

लूप पहनने वाली स्त्रियों की संख्या 181

प्रचलित गर्भ-निरोधक इस्तेमाल करने वालों की संख्या 717

Development of Harbours in Karnataka

1575. SHRI K LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) the amount sanctioned and spent on the development of major and minor harbours on coastal lines of Karnataka during the years 1973 and 1974; and

(b) the amount proposed to be spent during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M TRIVEDI):

(a) and (b) New Mangalore Port on the Karnataka Coast has been developed as a major Port by the Centre. Details of amounts earmarked and spent on New Mangalore Port in the financial years 1972-73 to 1974-75 are as follows —

	(Rupees in Lakhs)		
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Budgetary provision	356 00	675 00	850 00
Expenditure	352 00	675 00	789 00
		(upto Jan. '75)	

The executive responsibility for developing Ports other than Major Ports vests with the State Governments concerned. But financial assistance for the development of Karwar was extended to the State Government under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of fourth Plan. Pending formal sanction of the scheme, loan assistance of Rs 12.35 lakhs and Rs 2 lakhs were released in favour of the State Government in the years 1972-73 and 1973-74.

रेयन टेक्सटाइल इण्डस्ट्रीज, उज्जैन (मध्य प्रदेश)

1576. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय क्या खन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि रेयन टेक्सटाइल इण्डस्ट्रीज उज्जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) में कर्मचारियों को देय भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि कितनी है ?

अब संचालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बाल-गोबिन्द वर्मा) : भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने निम्न प्रकार सूचित किया है :—
3864 LS—7

रेयन टेक्सटाइल इण्डस्ट्री, उज्जैन नाम के किसी प्रतिष्ठान का कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और परिवार पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन नहीं लाया गया है। यदि प्रश्न ग्राम रेयन टेक्सटाइल इण्डस्ट्री से सम्बन्धित है, तो स्थिति यह है कि मैसर्स ग्वालियर रेयन मिल्क (बीविंग) कम्पनी, नागदा, जिला उज्जैन के स्टेपल फाउंडर प्रभाग तथा इजीनियरी प्रभाग के कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और परिवार पेंशन निधि अधिनियम 1952 के अधीन लाया गया है। उन पर भविष्य निधि भ्रमदान की कोई राशि बकाया नहीं है।

रामलाल जवाहरलाल कर्म, उज्जैन से भविष्य निधि की राशि को वसूल करना

1577. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या अब मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1972-73 और 1973-74 के वर्षों में उज्जैन की रामलाल जवाहरलाल फर्म ने कितने कर्मचारियों को नौकरी से निकाल दिया है,

(ख) क्या इन कर्मचारियों को किसी प्रकार का नोटिस दिया गया था तथा श्रम मजदूर कल्याण सच द्वारा निरत ग्रेज्युटी आदि का लाभ दिया गया था और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं,

(ग) क्या इस फर्म ने इस अवधि में कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि तथा स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं का पैसा जमा किया था और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(घ) उक्त फर्म के अधिकारियों को सरकार द्वारा क्या दण्ड दिया गया और भविष्य निधि आदि की राजि बमूल करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बालगोबिन्द वर्मा) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है। यह यथा समय लोकसभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

चम्बल नदी पर पाली पुल का निर्माण

1579 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चम्बल नदी पर राजस्थान तथा मध्य प्रदेश को जोड़ने वाले पाली पुल के निर्माण के लिए टेंडर स्वीकार कर लिये गये हैं,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किस पार्टी का टेंडर स्वीकार किया गया है, निर्माण कार्य कब से आरम्भ किया जायेगा, इस कार्य को

पूरा होने में कितना समय लगेगा और इसमें केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकार का कितना परिव्यय होगा, और

(ग) क्या इस पुल का पूरा निर्माण होने तक सरकार नदी पार करने वाले लोगों को सहायता के लिए एक अस्थायी पुल का निर्माण करेगी?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० शिवेदी) : क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) पुल शिवपुर सवाई माधोपुर सड़क पर पड़ता है जो कि एक राज्य मार्ग है। इसलिए संबंधित राज्य सरकार को अस्थायी पुल की व्यवस्था करनी है यदि वे उनकी आवश्यकता तथा अर्थ व्यवस्था का समझते हों। परन्तु पानीघाट पर बंध नष्ट को छड़ कर अन्य नष्ट म नौका बाएँ उपलब्ध हैं।

Compensation for Indian properties taken over by Burmese Government

1580 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the issues of compensation for the Indian properties taken over by the Government of Burma have been taken up by the Government,

(b) if so, the facts thereabout, and

(c) the outcome of negotiation with the Burmese Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) to (c). The question of assets left behind by Indian repatriates in Burma has been the subject of exchanges between the Governments of India and Burma since 1964. On December 6, 1973 the

Burmese Government issued a notification stating that compensation would be paid in respect of national and foreign owned enterprises Nationalised under the Business Nationalisation Law, 1963 and the Socialist Economic System Establishment Law, 1965. Applications submitted in response to this notification by Indian repatriates have been under the consideration of the Burmese authorities.

Rehabilitation of former East Pakistan refugees in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1581 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the reasons for not sending the proposed delegation of Parliament Members to Andaman for reviewing the problems of rehabilitation of former East Pakistan refugees there

(b) the steps taken by Government for further rehabilitation of camp refugees in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and

(c) the details of the measures taken and planned?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) (a) The visit of a team of Members of Parliament to the Islands is likely to be arranged after the current budget session.

(b) and (c) According to the proposals that have now been drawn up, it is envisaged that 1,100 families of migrants from the erstwhile East Pakistan would be resettled in Little Andaman during the Fifth Plan period. Steps are being taken to coordinate the programme of reclamation with arrangements for utilisation of the timber which will be felled during the reclamation operations. Steps are also being taken to develop the necessary infrastructure including jetties, roads, etc.

अशिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की सख्या

1582. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस समय अशिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की राज्यवार सख्या क्या है; और

(ख) क्या गत दो वर्षों में इनकी सख्या में भारी वृद्धि हुई है ?

भ्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री. बाल-गोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख) रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर में दर्ज नौकरी चाहने वाले अशिक्षित व्यक्तियों की सख्या के सम्बन्ध में उपलब्ध सूचना सलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

30-6-1972, 30-6-1973 और 30-6-1974 को रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू
रजिस्टर में दर्ज नौकरी चाहने वाले अभिलिखित* व्यक्तियों की संख्या
(घांकड़े हजारों में)

राज्य/संघशासित क्षेत्र	30-6-1972 की संख्या	30-6-1973 की संख्या	30-6-1974 की संख्या
1	2	3	4
राज्य—			
1 आंध्र प्रदेश . . .	159.4	212.0	285.6
2 असम . . .	52.9	55.1	66.5
3 बिहार . . .	297.4	531.9	618.8
4 गुजरात . . .	95.9	118.3	136.9
5 हरियाणा . . .	57.5	65.9	68.2
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश . . .	35.0	37.8	49.6
7 जम्मू-कश्मीर . . .	21.2	18.1	15.8
8 कर्नाटक . . .	131.2	140.6	129.3
9 केरल . . .	159.5	213.0	262.6
10 मध्य प्रदेश . . .	197.9	248.8	235.2
11 महाराष्ट्र . . .	245.3	318.2	332.7
12 मणिपुर . . .	24.1	47.9	9.0
13 मेघालय . . .	†	3.9	3.5
14 नागालैण्ड** . . .	—	—	—
15 उड़ीसा . . .	148.5	199.9	250.8
16 पंजाब . . .	74.4	102.3	117.1
17 राजस्थान . . .	80.2	98.8	85.3
18 तमिलनाडु . . .	283.1	300.8	295.6
19 त्रिपुरा . . .	16.4	12.6	22.4
20 उत्तर प्रदेश . . .	336.8	448.9	419.7
21 पश्चिम बंगाल . . .	568.6	786.6	840.1

1	2	3	4
संघशासित क्षेत्र —			
1 अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह**	—	—	—
2 अरुणाचल प्रदेश**	—	—	—
3 चण्डीगढ़	11.4	12.6	11.3
4 दादर और नागर हवेली**	—	—	—
5 दिल्ली	64.5	74.9	49.0
6 गोवा, दमन और दीउ	5.7	8.1	10.9
7 लक्षद्वीप	1.0	1.0	1.0
8 मिजोराम	†	2.5	1.0
9 पांडिचेरी	8.1	10.1	12.3
अखिल भारतीय योग	3076.2	4070.6	4321.6

*मैट्रिक से कम जिनमें अनपढ़ भी शामिल हैं।

†असम में सम्मिलित है।

नोट: 1. रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर में दर्ज नौकरी चाहने वाले सभी व्यक्ति अनिवार्यतः बेरोजगार नहीं हैं।

2. चालू रजिस्टर में दर्ज नौकरी चाहने वालों की शैक्षिक रचना सम्बन्धी सूचना प्रत्येक वर्ष जून और दिसम्बर के अन्त में अर्धवार्षिक अन्तरालों पर एकत्र की जाती है। 31 दिसम्बर, 1974 के सम्बन्ध में आकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

** 3. इन राज्यों/संघशासित क्षेत्रों में कोई भी रोजगार कार्यालय कार्य नहीं कर रहा है।

4. पूर्णांकन के कारण आकड़ों का जोड़ शायद योग के बराबर न हो।

5. कुछ मामलों में मख्या में कमी उम्मीदवारों द्वारा नवीकरण न कराने के कारण पंजीकरणों के रद्द होने पर हुई—यथा दिल्ली, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में और कुछ पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों का नए रोजगार कार्यालयों में स्थानान्तरण किए जाने पर हुई—यथा चण्डीगढ़ और मेघालय में।

Agreement with Railway workers of Barauni-Garahara area

1583. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the then Minister of Labour had entered into a written agreement on the 25th April, 1971 with regard to the demands of the striking railway workers of Barauni-Garahara Area which ended the 33-day old strike; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the demands agreed to and not fulfilled with reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No Sir.
(b) Does not arise.

Industrial disputes

1584. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state.

(a) the number of industrial disputes during the years 1973 and 1974, State-wise,

(b) the number of workers involved due to these disputes during the years 1973 and 1974, State-wise, and

(c) the break-down of these industrial disputes with causes during the years 1973 and 1974, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

Industrial units deregistered

1585. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Industrial units have been deregistered in various States during the last one year for alleged misutilisation of iron and steel, supplied to them from Central Sources; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Supply of Bombers to Pakistan by China

1586. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government on the reported Bombers supplied by China to Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): Government are aware of the reported Supply of Bombers by China to Pakistan. The impact of such developments on our defence preparedness is fully taken into account while planning our defence measures.

रोजगार की तलाश वाले इंजीनियरों और
डाक्टरों की संख्या

1587. श्री आर० बी० बड़े :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री माधवरा तिलिचिया :

क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष
कितने इंजीनियरों, डाक्टरों वैज्ञानिकों,
तकनीशियनों, कृषि विशारदों तथा स्टेनो-
ग्राफर्स ने रोजगार की तलाश की और
इस समय प्रत्येक श्रेणी में यह संख्या कितनी
है ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में प्रत्येक वर्ष
सरकार ने इन श्रेणियों के कितने व्यक्तियों
को रोजगार प्रदान किया ;

(क) और (ख)

विवरण

(आंकड़े हजारों में)

क्रमांक नौकरी चाहने वालों का वर्ग कैलेंडर वर्ष के अन्त में रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर
में दर्ज नौकरी चाहने वालों की संख्या ।

	1971	1972	1973	1974
				(जून)
1	2	3	4	5
6				
1 इंजीनियर				
(1) डिग्रीधारी	191	22.8	23.1	20.6
(2) डिप्लोमाधारी	54.1	59.8	55.2	47.9
2 डाक्टर (चिकित्सा शास्त्र में स्नातक और स्नात- कोत्तर)	4.0	5.3	5.8	6.5
3 वैज्ञानिक (विज्ञान में स्नातक और स्नातकोत्तर)	109.3	174.5	226.8	226.1
4 तकनीशन (दस्तकार एवं उत्पादन प्रक्रिया काम- गर)	309.1	448.1	575.3	598.8
5 दसक विज्ञानी	1.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
6 आधुनिक	16.6	28.8	30.1	33.5

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कौन सी दीर्घा-
वधि तथा अवस्थावधि उपाय किये जा रहे हैं;
और

(घ) किस राज्य में इन श्रेणियों में
रोजगार खोजने वालों की संख्या सर्वाधिक
है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल-
गोबिन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख) चालू
रजिस्टर में दर्ज नौकरी चाहने वालों की
संख्या तथा रोजगार कार्यालयों के माध्यम
से रोजगार में लगवाये गए व्यक्तियों की
संख्या सम्बन्धी सूचना विवरण—1 में दी
गई है ।

(ग) और (घ) सूचना विवरण—2
और 3 में दी गई है ।

(आंकड़े हजारों में)

क्रमांक] नौकरी चाहने वालों का वर्ग] कलंडर वर्ष के दौरान रोजगार कार्यालयों के माध्यम से रोजगार में लगवाये गये नौकरी चाहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या

	1971	1972	1973	1974 (जनवरी- जून)	
1	2	7	8	9	10
1 इंजीनियर					
(1) डिप्रीधारी	3.6	1.9	2.4	1.0	
(2) डिप्लोमाधारी	7.7	6.8	7.1	2.8	
2 डाक्टर (चिकित्सा शास्त्र में स्नातक और स्नात- कोत्तर)	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	
3 वैज्ञानिक (विज्ञान में स्नातक और स्नातकोत्तर)	12.2	11.9	12.5	5.4	
4 तकनीशन (दस्तकार एवं उत्पादन प्रक्रिया कामगार)	57.8	56.1	51.8	40.8	
5 शस्त्र विज्ञानी	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	
6 आशुलिपिक	3.7	3.4	2.6	1.8	

टिप्पणी : विभिन्न वर्गों द्वारा सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों में की गई नियुक्तियों की संख्या संबंधी आंकड़े एकत्र नहीं किये जा रहे हैं। स्तम्भ 6 से 9 में दी गई संख्या में निजी क्षेत्र में की गई नियुक्तियां भी सम्मिलित हैं।

2-रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर में दर्ज नौकरी चाहने वाले सभी व्यक्ति अनिवार्यतः रोजगार नहीं हैं।

3-दिल्ली में स्थित दो केन्द्रों को छोड़कर विश्वविद्यालय रोजगार सूचना और मार्गदर्शन केन्द्रों के आंकड़े सम्मिलित नहीं हैं।

4-व्यवसाय के अनुसार नौकरी चाहने वालों के संबंध में साप्ताहिक आंकड़े अर्धवार्षिक अंतरालों पर अर्थात् जून और दिसम्बर में एकत्र किये जाते हैं। दिसम्बर, 1974 के आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

बिबरण—2

(ग) सरकार विभिन्न पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रमों द्वारा इंजीनियरो, डाक्टरों, वैज्ञानिकों आदि सहित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के लिए अधिकाधिक सख्या में रोजगार अवसर जुटाने के हर प्रयास करने आ रही है। इसके अनतिरिक्त, सरकार ने हाल के वर्षों में नौकरी चाहने वालों के सभी वर्गों के लिए रोजगार अवसर सृजित करने वाली अनेक विविष्ट स्कीमों भी कार्यान्वित की हैं।

1971-72 के दौरान शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के लाभ के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित एव विशेष योजना भी शुरू की गई। 1972-73 में एक अन्य कार्यक्रम अर्थात् राज्यो तथा सचशामित क्षेत्रों के लिए विशेष रोजगार कार्यक्रम बनाया गया, जिसके लिए इस आशा से 27 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई कि राज्य भी समान राशि के अतिरिक्त साधनों की व्यवस्था करेंगे। इनके अलावा, 1973-74 में सरकार ने शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के लिए रोजगार और स्व-रोजगार अवसरों का सृजन करने की दृष्टि से पाच-लाख रोजगार कार्यक्रम तैयार किया।

पाचवीं योजना में क्षेत्रीय विकास कार्यक्रमों के साथ उद्युक्त रूप में समेकित एवं सगत रोजगार गहन स्कीमों को बनाने समय यह ध्यान दिया गया है कि समाप्त नीति के अनुरूप अधिक मुद्वस्थित तथा लगातार कार्य किया जा सके।

1974-75 में स्व-रोजगार पर बल देने वाला रोजगार वर्धन कार्यक्रम चलाया गया है। इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य प्रशिक्षण पर और सीड पूजी सीमान्त धन आदि के लिए सरकार द्वारा कम से कम निवेश के साथ उत्पादक एवं स्व-सृजित रोजगारों का सृजन करना है। जनवरी, 1975 के अन्त तक, 40 करोड़ रुपये के कुल विनिधान में से 1,499 57 लाख रुपये की औपचारिक स्वीकृति जारी की गई है, जिनमें 68,159 रोजगारों का समता है।

अतः इसमें प्रतीत होगा कि सरकार इंजीनियरों, डाक्टरों, वैज्ञानिकों आदि सहित नौकरी चाहने वालों के विभिन्न वर्गों के लिए रोजगार/स्व-रोजगार के अवसरों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उपलब्ध स्रोतों के अनुरूप हर सम्भव कार्यवाही कर रही है।

बिबरण—3

नौकरी चाहने वालों का वर्ग	ऐस राज्य का नाम जिसमें चालू रजिस्टर में दर्ज नांवरी चाहने वालों की सख्या अधिकतम है।
1—इंजीनियर	
(1) डिप्लोमारी	बिहार
(2) डिप्लोमाधारी	पश्चिम बंगाल
2—डाक्टर (चिकित्साशास्त्र में स्नातक और स्नातकोत्तर)	आंध्र प्रदेश
3—वैज्ञानिक (विज्ञान में स्नातक और स्नातकोत्तर)	पश्चिम बंगाल
4—तकनीशन (दर्शनकार एवं उत्पादन प्रक्रिया कामगार)	बिहार
5—शस्त्र विज्ञानी	महाराष्ट्र
6—आधुनिक	बिहार।

दिल्ली में मिनी बसें खरीदने के लिये साइडेंस

1588. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में मिनी बसें को खरीदने और उन्हें चलाने के लिये दिये गये साइडेंसों में की गई अनियमितताओं की जांच कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला, और

(ग) इस पर सरकार को क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच०एस० त्रिवेदी) : (क) संभवतया उल्लेख मिनि बरोजगार स्नातको. इंजीनियरी इत्यादि में डिप्लोमा धारियों इत्यादि को दिल्ली में पचास मिनी बसें देने और इन मिनी बसों के परिचालन के लिये परमिट देने के लिये 1974-75 के लिये रोजगार संबर्द्धन कार्यक्रम के आधीन दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा तैयार की गई योजना का है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली में किसी मिनी बस के लिये अभी तक कोई परमिट नहीं दिये गये हैं क्योंकि मामला अदालत के विचाराधीन है।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Drilling on Lushington Shoals for establishment of a Lighthouse in Kutch

1589. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to start drilling on Lushington Shoals to determine the foundation

design for a lighthouse at entrance to the Gulf of Kutch to guide large crude oil carriers on their way to the Salaya off-shore oil terminal,

(b) if so, when the work is likely to start;

(c) what advantage will be derived by having a lighthouse in Kutch; and

(d) what is the total expenditure involved and by what time it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Last week of March 1975.

(c) Lushington Shoal situated at distance of 30 kilometer in the sea from the port of Okha at the entrance to the Gulf of Kutch is a great hazard to navigation in the area. A lighthouse on this Shoal is necessary for guiding the vessels entering and leaving the ports in the Gulf of Kutch. The Lighthouse will be also useful to the VLCC'S (Super tankers) proceeding to and from the proposed off-shore oil terminal at Salaya in the Gulf.

(d) The cost of Lushington Shoal Lighthouse will be about Rs. 175 lakhs. It will take 3 to 4 years to complete the construction.

Proposal of All India Manufacturers Association for Ship Building Industry

1590. SHRI S N. SINGH DEO Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether all India Manufacturers' Association has prepared a proposal for the development of ports and ship-building industry during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been brought to the notice of the Government; and

(c) the reaction of Government regarding the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). A copy of the Report prepared by an expert Sub-Committee of the All India Manufacturers' Association, Bombay, which contained some suggestions for development of port facilities, was received in August, 1972.

(c) The Report was examined. No specific action was required on the Report.

12 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (गालियर) : अध्यक्ष जी, हम ने एक विशेषाधिकार के उल्लंघन का प्रस्ताव दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने आप को मुझ समझाया था, प्राइम मिनिस्टर के स्टेटमेंट के बारे में है। आप नहीं सकता। यह मैं ने आप को अपनी सभ्यता में समझाया था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, 4 दिसम्बर को जो कुछ कहा गया प्रधान मंत्री की ओर से वह केवल प्रश्नों के बारे में नहीं था। उन का वक्तव्य असंदिग्ध है, दो टूक है।

"No circular has gone from the Prime Minister's Secretariat in my time....neither verbally nor orally...."

वह कुछ गलत छया है, मालूम होता है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर सेक्रेटारियट में डिबेट को करके करने का कोई प्रयत्न नहीं है।

किर प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा है :

"I have not seen the old papers. In my time, no such circular has gone. I do not normally look into questions unless a Minister wants to ask my advice or feels that I should know."

लेकिन कल हमारे सवाल के जवाब में जो कुछ प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है वह पहले 4 दिसम्बर के वक्तव्य से अलग है। कल उन्होंने कहा, हां, 28 अक्टूबर को...

The MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): On a point of order. (Interruptions): I can also raise a point of order regarding the business of the House. We have received a copy that motion, but we had no intimation that it would be discussed today here. That was all I wanted to say.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, अगर वह समय चाहते हैं तो हम मम देने के लिये तैयार हैं। मैं तो आपकी इजाजत चाहता हूँ क्वेश्चन रोज करने के लिये।

MR. SPEAKER: I had not allowed it as a privilege.

लेकिन अगर आप इस के ऊपर चाहेंगे तो उन को भेज दें।

I had not accepted it. You just got up without my permission.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम तो आप से मवमिशन करेंगे। कल जो वक्तव्य दिया गया है उस में यह माना है कि 28 अक्टूबर को एक सर्कुलर जारी किया गया था। सर्कुलर इस प्रकार है :

"The undersigned is directed to say that as in the past the Prime Minister would like to see advance copies of all statements to be made in Parliament by Ministers as also the brief for answering supplementaries to questions, if any. The Ministries are therefore requested

to forward four copies of such statements and briefs to this Secretariat as soon as they are finalised.

During the working hours these copies may kindly be sent to Mr. B. N. Tandon, Joint Secretary to the Prime Minister, Room No. 8, Parliament House; and at the Prime Minister's House after working hours and on holidays."

अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, 4 मार्च को जो कुछ कहा था वह कहा था पुराना। सर्कुलर है जिस में कश्मीर के बारे में कहा गया था कि जो भी जवाब देना हो वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर को, दिखा लिया जाय। लेकिन जो 28 अक्टूबर का जनरल सर्कुलर है, और यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि खाली स्टेटमेंट के बारे में है, सप्लीमेंटरी के बारे में नहीं है। क्वेश्चन के सप्लीमेंटरी भी होते हैं। स्टेटमेंट के क्लेरिफिकेशन होते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस को छोड़िये। बात यह है कि उन्होंने पिछली दफा कहा था कि यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। पहले यह जारी था हम ने इस को रिवाइव किया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह नहीं कहा।

MR. SPEAKER: 'As in the past'. That is in that paper also. This was just revived.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पहले जो कहा था वह मैं पढ़ कर सुना दूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पेपर जो मैं ने देखा वह मैं ने बताया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

"Earlier on, I am not quite sure, what date in 1964 and perhaps once before, a suggestion was made that questions pertaining to Pakistan and Kashmir should be shown to the Prime Minister"

मगर अब जो सर्कुलर है वह केवल कश्मीर तक सीमित नहीं है। अब तो सब सन्नियो को लपेटता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन को अस्तिवार है, प्राइम मिनिस्टर है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर वह समय चाहते हैं तो समय दीजिये। मगर जानबूझ कर मदन को गुमराह किया गया है तो यह विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न है।

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON TABLE

REPORTS OF MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES COMMISSION re: M/s. LARSEN AND TOUBRO LTD., M/s. CARBORUNDUM UNIVERSAL LTD., MADRAS, M/s. HINDUSTAN ALUMINIUM CORPORATION LTD., BOMBAY AND M/s. LUCAS-TVS LTD., MADRAS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi version) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission under section 62 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969:—

(1) Report under section 23(6) of the said Act in the case of M/s Larsen and Toubro Limited and the Order dated the 11th October, 1972 of the Central Government.

(2) Report under section 21(3) (b) of the said Act in the case of M/s. Carborundum Universal Limited, Madras and the Order dated the 1st October, 1971 of the Central Government thereon.

(3) Report under section 22(3) (b) of the said Act in the case of M/s. Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Limited, Bombay and the Order dated the 11th February, 1974 of the Central Government thereon.

(4) Report under section 21(3) (b) of the said Act in the case of M/s. Lucas-TVS Limited, Madras and the order dated the 28th March, 1974 of the Central Government thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9024/75].

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ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1973-74 OF BHARAT ELECTRONICS LTD., BANGALORE AND BHARAT DYNAMICS LTD., HYDERABAD AND NAVY (PENSION) 1ST AMNDT. REGULATIONS, 1975

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVINDA VERMA): On behalf of Shri Janaki Ballav Patnaik, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Annual Report of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9025/75]

(2) A copy of the Navy (Pension) First Amendment Regulations, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 64 in

Gazette of India dated the 15th February, 1975 under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9026/75].

EMPLOYEES' PF (11TH AND 12TH AMENDMENT) SCHEMES, 1974, COAL MINES RESCUE (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1975, PAYMENT OF WAGES (AIR TRANSPORT SERVICES) AMENDMENT RULES, 1974, CORRIGENDUM TO NOTIFICATION No. G.S.R. 871, DATED 10TH AUGUST, 1974 UNDER EMPLOYEES' PF AND FAMILY PENSION FUND ACT, 1952, AND ANNUAL REPORT OF COAL MINES LABOUR WELFARE ORGANISATION, DHANBAD, FOR 1973-74

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952:—

(i) The Employees' Provident Funds (Twelfth Amendment) Scheme, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1400 in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1974.

(ii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Eleventh Amendment) Scheme, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1401, in Gazette of India, dated the 28th December, 1974 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9027/75].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (7) of section 50 of the Mines Act, 1952.—

(i) The Coal Mines Rescue (Amendment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 193 in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1975.

[Shri Balgovind Verma]

(ii) The Coal Mines Re-venue (Second Amendment) Rules, 1975 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 199 in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1975. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9028/75].

(3) A copy of the Payment of Wages (Air Transport Services) Amendment Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification No. G.S.R. 10 in Gazette of India dated the 4th January, 1975, under sub-section (6) of section 26 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9029/75].

(4) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1399 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India, dated the 26th December, 1974 containing corrigendum to Hindi version of Notification No. G.S.R. 871 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th August, 1974 under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9030/75].

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report on the activities of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation, Dhanbad, for the year 1973-74.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9031/75].

12.07 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED UNEARTHING OF RACKET IN
SOILED NOTES CONVERSION IN THE RE
SERVE BANK OF INDIA**

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad): I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“Reported unearthing of a multi-lakh rupee racket in soiled notes conversion in the Reserve Bank of India.”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):
Speaker Sir, I rise to make a statement on the notice calling my attention to the reported racket in exchange of soiled notes in the Reserve Bank of India.

The notice is apparently based on the Press news in the New Delhi edition of the Hindustan Times regarding alleged racket in soiled notes involving a substantial loss to the Reserve Bank. Although certain stray incidents of irregularities had come to the notice of the Central Office of the Reserve Bank the report is highly exaggerated.

On 8th July, 1974, an Assistant Treasurer in charge of one of the Note Examination Sections in New Delhi was found to have passed some out-mutilated notes exceeding the powers vested in him.

In the same month, it was noticed that in a tender of 10 Rupee note packets worth Rs. 6 lakhs by the Syndicate Bank at New Delhi, there were about 200 cut and mutilated notes which were certified as payable by the Assistant Treasurer concerned in excess of authority vested and it was also found that the Assistant Treasurers had received certain out and mutilated notes directly from a note examiner instead of from the Group Supervisor in the Note Examination Section.

Another incident of passing and substituting in packets containing good notes, mutilated notes accepted by an Assistant Treasurer in the Nagpur Branch of RBI was also reported in August, 1974. In all such cases, the Assistant Treasurer and the note examiners concerned were placed under suspension and departmental enquiries were conducted in the usual course. Punishment, if any, is awarded in such individual cases depending on the results of the enquiry.

Considering the number of notes in circulation at about 7,000 million pieces, a few instances like those which have been brought to the Bank's notice, cannot be regarded as indicating a largescale racket in soiled notes nor any major departure from the normal rules causing serious loss to the Bank.

There has also been no incident of cancelled notes, meant for destruction, passing out for circulation, after the incident in December, 1973, of a stitched packet, containing 94 cancelled 1-Rupree notes having been presented for exchange at the counter at Delhi, was reported. In this particular case also, there was no reasons to suspect existence of any conspiracy, as almost the entire packet of cancelled notes, with only 6 notes missing was presented for payment in the same condition in which it was apparently found, without any attempt to tamper with the notes so as to make them appear to be unpaid notes for which the payment was due. It has been established that the incinerator at New Delhi Office into which the cancelled note packet was consigned for destruction was defective as there was a clear distance between the bars of the incinerator of more than the normal margin and as the sieve used for recovering unburnt bits had not been repaired. The incinerator has since been repaired. As a precautionary measure, all the

incinerators and other equipment at all the offices of the Bank are being regularly inspected and repaired so as to prevent the recurrence of any such lapse.

It is true that in the absence of adequate arrangements for the expeditious adjudication of claims in respect of defective and mutilated notes, the ordinary public are put to inconvenience in getting payment for such notes. The Reserve Bank is actively considering the question of revising its Note Refund Rules, with a view to removing these hardships and eliminating the scope, if any, for trading in notes by shroffs and money-changers, which incidentally is an offence under Rule 128 of the Defence of India Rules, 1971.

To sum up, I would like to assure Hon'ble Members that there is no truth whatsoever in the report that a multi-lakh racket in soiled notes conversion has been unearthed in the Reserve Bank of India. There has therefore, been no occasion for a senior officer from the Central Office of the Bank to enquire into any such incident involving irregularities of the nature alleged in the press report.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: I have carefully heard the statement of the Minister. It is welcome that the so-called multi-lakh racket in soiled notes does not exist, but in the statement made by the Minister I would like to point out a few contradictions and I hope they will be corrected.

First of all it is said that the incinerator at the New Delhi Office into which the cancelled note packet was consigned for destruction was defective. Then it is said that the sieve used for recovering unburnt bits had not been repaired. I think

[Shri R. K. Sinha]

stringent rules must be made by the Finance Ministry because the repetition of such incidents or the duplication of such things might actually bring about a racket which may involve lakh of rupees.

There is a statement that the incinerator and other equipment at all the offices of the bank are being regularly inspected and repaired. If this is so, why did this happen? Then also when notes are destroyed, why is not a list maintained of the numbers of the notes destroyed so that if anybody is caught, it can be pursued as a criminal case and the person found can be punished?

Then in the first part of the statement it is said:

"In the same month it was noticed that in a tender of 10-Rupee note packets worth Rs. 8 lakhs by the Syndicate Bank at New Delhi, there were about 200 cut and mutilated notes which were certified as payable by the Assistant Treasurer concerned in excess of authority vested and it was also found that the Assistant Treasurer had received certain cut and mutilated notes directly from a note examiner instead of from the Group Supervisor in the Note Examination Section."

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद): ये जान
बूझकर छाप गये हैं।

श्री बार० के० सिन्हा: आप को भी
जवाब दूंगा ... (व्यवधान)

That is why I was saying that the Supervisor, the Assistant Treasurer and the Note Examiner have been punished. What is the outcome of the enquiry and the statements made

by these people? Deterrent punishment must be meted out to these people if even one rupee notes which have to be destroyed are sent back for circulation outside the bank.

It is said:

"Considering the number of notes in circulation at about 7,000 million pieces, a few instances like those which have been brought to the Bank's notice cannot be regarded as indicating a large-scale racket...."

I do not consider that this is a question of a few instances or percentages. A very small percentage may also mean thousands or lakhs of rupees and Government must be careful.

The Finance Ministry has been doing good work in trying to attack the incidence of black money and smuggling. When the income-tax department attacks the House of Mr. Biju Patnaik or the Jaipur House and discover millions of rupees worth of gold or undeclared money, it only proves one thing that there are classes in this country, whose property if expropriated, will demand vengeance from them. That is why they are going about financing movements like those of Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan. The coalminers whose mines were nationalised the people who find that their underground stocks of gold are being discovered, are coming out for a run on Delhi, for surrounding Parliament. It is just like a repetition of the march of Mussolini to Rome. Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan is trying to repeat it. The Government should understand that the method of parliamentary democracy is a very difficult one. All the bourgeois, the reactionary press which specialise in white lies are lying like a snake always ready to bite the organs of Indian democracy. This is not a question of percentages or a few

instances. It is an antisocial act which must call for deterrent punishment. These are the things which create inflation and anti-popular activities and these must be curbed (Interruptions).

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as the first part of the question is concerned, whether a list of the soiled or damaged notes is being maintained, my answer is yes. If the list is not maintained, it is not possible to find out whether any mutilated or damaged notes are put into circulation. The 200 cut and mutilated notes were detected because of the fact that lists of soiled and damaged notes are being maintained.

About the punishment to officers, in the text of my reply I have said that certain officers are provided with some powers to pass cut or mutilated notes, but in this case it was found that those officers went beyond the powers vested in them. So, immediate action was taken. They were put under suspension and a departmental enquiry was started. Accordingly punishment was given to those officers.

Regarding the regular supervision of equipment for destruction and burning of soiled and damaged notes, a system has been introduced. But unfortunately, some snags developed in the machine. It is rather an accident. But vigilance care is being taken and supervisions are being made to see that these machines are in order. Whenever some snags develop, steps are taken to rectify those snags.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): Sir, I join my hon. friend, Shri R. K. Sirha in complementing and congratulating the hon. Finance Minister for

the very serious efforts he is making to unearth blackmarketeers. While doing so, I have a feeling that the Government is trying to minimise the seriousness of the crime which is committed by them in Delhi and several other places. It is mentioned in the statement that since 1973 there have been no incidents of cancelled notes meant for destruction being re-circulated. But, according to press reports, there are quite a few such incidents. Some note examiners and Assistant Treasury Officers are involved in this racket. If a serious view is not taken of such incidents, then the members of the staff who are not honest will get encouragement to indulge in these things. I do not know whether the Government are taking a serious view of this incident and drastic action will be taken. Otherwise, incidents of this type will assume a very serious magnitude.

MR. SPEAKER: According to the rules, Members are allowed to ask only questions. Now they start with introductions and preambles and then convert it in to a regular debate. We have taken a decision not to give more than five minutes to each member.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: I will take less than five minutes. When we go to the Reserve Bank to get the spoiled notes exchanged, we find that there is a lot of delay that it takes two to three hours. That is why people go to the moneylenders and agents, who are racketeers, who do this for a commission, and utilize that money for speculative purposes. That is why these malpractices are continuing. In this context, what is the reaction of the Government particularly to the modus operandi that is being followed by these racketeers? Secondly, is the existing exchange according procedure for the destruction of soiled notes fool-proof? If not,

[Shri Dhamankar]

What steps are the Government taking to make them fool-proof? What steps are taken, or proposed to be taken, to ensure proper accounting and strict supervision and vigilance in exchange of soiled notes? Fourthly, what is the number of officers or staff found involved in these rackets and malpractices? What permanent steps are being taken, or proposed to be taken, to check the recurrence of such racketing in the exchange of soiled notes?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as the exchange of soiled notes at the counter of the Reserve Bank is concerned, it is a fact that there is delay and inconvenience to those persons. That is why from the 15th June, 1974 it has been decided that not only the State Bank and its subsidiaries but all the nationalised banks are allowed to accept soiled notes. As a result of that, the inconvenience felt by the people will be mitigated to some extent. Regarding the simplification of the procedure, the Reserve Bank feels that suitable modifications and amendments are necessary in the Notes Exchange Rules, 1935 of the Reserve Bank of India. It will be done shortly. But I will make it very clear that there is a difference between soiled notes and damaged notes. The soiled notes, which could be identified as genuine, could be exchanged at the branch offices of the State Bank and their subsidiaries and at the nationalised banks. But the notes which are damaged, which could not be identified, which are torn into pieces, only those notes are sent to the Reserve Bank for exchange. If the officers are satisfied that these notes are genuine and they fulfil the conditions laid down in the Notes Exchange Rules, 1935, then along the officers pass orders for payment.

Naturally, it takes some time.

The basic question is, between supply of the fresh notes and demand for the fresh notes there is a gap. In order to meet this gap, we have already taken some steps to augment the production of Nasik printing press and Rewa printing press. When more fresh notes will be available, the scope for any bungling or the scope of the middle-man or the unauthorised money exchangers will be limited to that extent.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): I have no independent information apart from the statement which appeared in the *Hindustan Times* on the basis of which the Call Attention was given by me.

In the reply given by the hon. Minister and the news which appeared in the press, there is a different in the assessment of the depth of corruption and this racket. The statement simply says that there is no conspiracy, no ramifications. So, the matter is treated very lightly. I do not think this is the correct position. The reality is that the people are facing difficulties in having their notes changed at the counter of the Reserve Bank. It is admitted in the statement which says:

"...the ordinary public are put to inconvenience in getting payment for such notes."

Herein lies the root of corruption. So, they are forced to sell notes at a commission of 15 to 20 per cent less. The money-lenders and others particularly sell them to the persons who indulge in this racketeering with the help of corrupt officers. Some instances have been cited here.

Regarding this corruption this racket, the reports have appeared from

time to time in the press. The Hindustan Times report says:

"According to a Reserve Bank source, the racket has been in existence for many years."

So, it is deep-rooted and there are ramifications also. I think, the Government should take serious view of it and make a thorough inquiry so that the roots can be found out and eliminated.

Then, in the statement it has been mentioned that though the Government is considering the question of revising its Note Refund Rules with a view to removing the hardships to the people, regarding punishment to corrupt elements, it is mentioned that, incidentally, it is an offence under Rule 128 of the Defence of India Rules, 1971. What is incidental I do not know. Is there no other rule to punish these racketeers apart from the Defence of India Rules? The Defence of India Rules came only in 1971. Before that, was there no rule, no check, to punish such corrupt elements? Why is it incidental that Defence of India Rule has come into operation? This shows the attitude of the Government. It shows that the Government does not take it seriously. They take it so slightly.

I want to know, considering the hardships to the people how much time the Government is expected to take to revise the Note Refund Rules and whether the Government would make a thorough inquiry so that these roots and ramifications of the racketeering are found out and eliminated.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I do not agree with the views of the hon. Member that there is a well-built racket which has been reported in the press. I have already mentioned the three incidents which took place in over 14 years. In all these three incidents, the matter was looked into in great detail and it was

found that there was no racket. There might be some mistake. Actually, what happened was that there was an implication of the excess jurisdiction. The officers who have not got that power exercised that power. But it has not been established that there was any mala fide intention to circulate the mutilated notes to the people for making any payment.

Regarding revision of the rules, I have already mentioned that the Reserve Bank is giving consideration to it and revised rules for refund of notes will come shortly. In order to mitigate the difficulties in between these periods, an order has been issued on 15 June, 1974 in which the branches of the nationalised banks and the branches and subsidiaries of the State Bank of India have been delegated the power of exchanging soiled notes. I have already mentioned in reply to a question put by another hon. Member that there is a difference between soiled notes and damaged notes. In order to find out whether a damaged note could be paid the due value, some sort of expertise is necessary to find out whether that note is genuine or forged. It is not possible to develop that type of expertise in the branch office of any bank. That is why, these damaged notes are being sent to the Reserve Bank offices where they have developed some sort of expertise on the basis of which they come to a decision whether it is a genuine note and if it is a genuine note and fulfils the criteria which have been laid down—, and then as per the criteria, they make an arrangement for payment. It takes some time. In order to reduce the inconvenience to the people, the Reserve Bank is going to revise the rules on note refund.

Regarding punishment, not only under the Defence of India rules, which are well known, but, if I have understood correctly, under the Indian Penal Code itself, dealing in currency notes is a cognizable offence.

श्री शरद यादव (प्रबलपुर) : अध्यक्ष, महोदय, यहां बैठे बैठे एक बात मेरे मन में रोज घाती है कि कोई भी बात हो, बोलबोल जवाब आता है। मैंने सत्ता पक्ष के बहुत से नेताओं के वक्तव्य पढ़े हैं कि भ्रष्टाचार खत्म करना चाहते हैं और बिरोधी पक्ष के लोगों के भाषण भी पढ़े हैं कि भ्रष्टाचार खत्म करना चाहते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में, हम लोग ऐसा क्रम क्यों नहीं करते कि सभी लोग जो भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ हैं उनकी एक कमेटी बने। इस सम्बन्ध में जो इन्क्वायरी हो रही है वह डिपार्टमेंटल हो, खरी है और डिपार्टमेंटल इन्क्वायरी का अर्थ यह है कि जिन लोगों पर आरोप लगाया गया है वही उसकी इन्क्वायरी कर रहे हैं। इतना बड़ा-बपला बगैर सारे बड़े अफसरों के मिले नहीं चल सकता। भ्रष्टाचार हमेशा उपर से नीचे बहता है। इसलिये अगर भ्रष्टाचार की इन्क्वायरी भ्रष्टाचारी कर रहे हैं तो मामला तय नहीं हो सकता।

रोज रोज भ्रष्टाचार के मामले निकलते हैं। आज मैं इस सवाल के अन्तर्गत यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि ईमानदारी में हम लोग भ्रष्टाचार के मामले में कुछ काम करना चाहते हैं तो एक कमेटी बनानी चाहिये जिसमें सारे दलों के लोग हों और सत्ता काग्रेस के लोग भी हों। नहीं तो हम सरकार पर आरोप लगायें कि यह हरेक मामले को ससब से छिपाना चाहती है। सरकार कानून के द्वारा यह सब मामले छिपाकर हमेशा देश को बुझाह करने का काम करती है।

आचार्य कृपलानी ने पिछले साल एक वक्तव्य में कहा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनाव में कांग्रेस पार्टी ने लाखों रुपये नकली छापकर, उनका अपने चुनाव में उपयोग कर लिया। आज भी यह कहते हैं कि मोठ नहीं छाप रहे हैं। हमारे जैसे लोगों की, जो जनता के बीच में रहते हैं, यह पता है कि बाजार में किसने खराब और बेकार किस्म के नोट चले हैं।

तो हमेशा जो बोलबोल जवाब दिया जाता है उसका एक ही क्रैसला इस देश में होना चाहिये। नहीं तो आप इस देश में एक लम्बे-बीड़े ग्रान्दोलन की प्रक्रिया को नहीं रोक पायेंगे।

अभी मेरे मित्र श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के नाम को भी इससे ले आये। यह भूत उनके पीछे लगा हुआ है। जो पाप करना है बूढ़ उसके पीछे लगता है। इसलिये कांग्रेस का कोई भी सदस्य श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण का नाम लिये बगैर आज बोल नहीं सकता है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस भूत को छुट्टी दें, यह देश आप लोगों का भी है आप भी इस देश के बासिन्दे हैं। आज जो बुजुर्ग हो गये हैं, जिनके बाल पक गये हैं, उनकी भी झूठ बोलने की आदत हो गई है। उनकी यह आदत छुट्टनी चाहिये वरना अध्यक्ष महोदय आप बहा पर भी उन्न के सम्बन्ध में कोई बैन लग दिये। झूठ बोलना उनके थलड में आ गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्न क्या है आप का ?

श्री शरद यादव : मेरा कहना यह है कि जो भ्रष्टाचार कर रहे हैं, उनकी इन्क्वायरी के लिये सब पार्टियों की एक कमेटी बनाई जाये क्योंकि जो इतना बड़ा मामला है वह बगैर बड़े अफसरों के मिले नहीं चल सकता है।

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: The hon. Member has brought in the name of Acharya Kripalani as Shri R. K. Sinha brought in the name of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. Neither Shri Jayaprakash Narayan nor Acharya Kripalani has anything to do with soiled notes.

So far as the Committee, suggested by the hon. Member is concerned, I do not feel that it will solve the problem.

MR. SPEAKER; It is not always very essential to answer. You can say that it is a suggestion for action. Please note it. You are not a new Minister now. You are quite getting matured now. He gave some good suggestions and you just note them.

Mr. Sat Pal Kapoor—not here.

12.36 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE FIFTY-SECOND REPORT

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH): I move:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 20th February, 1975."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 26th February, 1975."

The motion was adopted

12.37 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we have some time and we can utilise it for a few more Members to participate.

Before I call the next member I may inform the House that the Prime Minister will reply at 2 p.m.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): That is not convenient to me. Can you make it five past two? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Manoharan.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North): At the outset, let me congratulate the Prime Minister....

* SHRI PILOO MODY: We are discussing President's Address.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: ...for her courage and Sheikh Abdullah for his genuine understanding in reaching a very good accord which is really a shot. Much has been said about that accord. But, so far as Anna DMK is concerned, we welcome that accord and thereby, the bitterness that has been there for the past so many years has once for all gone. I do not wish to say much about it now. But simply let me quote the *Hindustan Times*—a small portion of its editorial; I think that would carry the necessary sense.

"Mrs. Gandhi has displayed a maturity and courage which should give her strength to apply these same gifts in other areas of national reform and endeavour. Altogether, the Kashmir accord is a fine achievement—a sign of strength. Only those who are weak in their own convictions of India's unity will distrust it."

The next important point I want to say is about the total revolution of a national leader. I have the highest regard for him. He is the official spokesman of the total revolution today. According to him, total revolution means, I think, total chaos, total anarchy and total confusion to be created in the country....

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): A matter of interpretation.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: Had it been a total utilisation of the national wealth or total mobilisation of the natural resources of the country or total exploitation of the man-power, I

[Shri K. Manoharan]

can understand the concept of total revolution of the official spokesman of the total revolution. But, unfortunately, openly he is asking the students not to write examinations, he is asking students not to go to schools, he is asking lawyers not to attend courts and he is asking judges not to deliver judgments. This I cannot understand. It is maturity of approach or the lack of it? He is 73 and we are expecting the maximum maturity and sobriety from him. On the contrary, he is, however, playing into the hands of the reactionary forces or the fascist forces or he himself is an embodiment of that because the entire country is facing an economic crisis, political degradation, instability and uncertainty and all the things are accumulating in the country and the spokesman of the total revolution thought that this is an opportunity for creating confusion in the country. I really doubt the integrity or the sincerity of that noble man, I simply submit this, Sir, We are youngsters. Please leave us alone. We are asking these older people to take rest and allow the affairs of the country to be conducted by the younger generation. I am sorry to tell all these things. He has been talking of total eradication of corruption. He says, the Government of Bihar is the seat of corruption. He says, the Chief Minister of Bihar, Mr. Ghafoor is a fountain-head of corruption. I want to ask a simple question, to this Official Spokesman of the Total Revolution. Has he considered about the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu or the Government of Tamil Nadu? About two years ago the leader of the Anna DMK, Shri MGR and the CPI leader Shri Kalyanasundaram submitted memoranda to the President against the Karunanidhi Ministry listing various charges, one after another, so many charges were levelled but no action has been taken so far. Not only that. That Chief Minister Karunanidhi is a good friend of the

official spokesman of the total revolution of the country. I can quote one instance. On behalf of the Slum Clearance Board in Madras a big building was put up and the Prime Minister of India was invited to inaugurate it and to declare open the building. The Prime Minister came to know that behind the big building there was a bigger corruption and she refused to open it. By then the official spokesman of the total revolution was at Madras, and he was approached; immediately he came and he declared open this building and he said Karunanidhi Ministry is excellent. If anybody comes to Madras or Tamil Nadu he will come to know that the Ministry is discredited, is immoral, corrupt and is being rejected by the people. But unfortunately that Chief Minister happens to be with the official spokesman of the total revolution. I cannot understand this thing.

And secondly, he is being supported by Anand Marg; he is being supported by Jan Sangh, which according to me, is a reactionary party. He is being supported by Congress (O), which is a magnificent zero. These are the forces rallying around this official spokesman of the total revolution in the country. These are all creating a sort of condition in which I am compelled to suspect the bonafides of the official spokesman of the total revolution

There is another thing which I want to say and it is this. Several times people have been asking him. What are your alternatives? Please tell us what are the alternatives. Simply saying corruption must go, simply saying electoral reforms must be there, will not do. May I make a submission to that great man? It is this. When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru expired there was a great vacuum which had been created in the politics of the country. Then the entire country wanted to know who is the next man. Many people approached him. If he had been sincere enough he

would have agreed to come to politics and he would have accepted the offer immediately. But he said; I am not going to be dragged into politics, don't allow me to be dragged into it, because politics is not hobby of mine. I don't like it. Immediately he followed Vinobhaji. But now after 25 years he suddenly wakes up just like Rip Van Winkle, he talks something about political corruption, this and that. Unless he has got traditional hostility towards Nehru family he would not have talked of these things. That is my sincere submission, Sir.

Secondly, with a deep sense of anguish I am saying this. This is regarding the Governor of Tamil Nadu. He was a Member of Parliament here, he was a Minister here; he was a good friend of mine and now he has become Governor. Governor's role, I know, is a political role.

He is neither the spy of the Government of India nor the stooge of the State Government. But, so far as Shri K K Shah is concerned, with a mental anguish, I am saying he has become a stooge of Shri Karunanidhi.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Manoharan, you will kindly avoid passing such references against the head of a State whatever be your anguish. According to the rules, you cannot pass a reference which is a reflection on the conduct of a Governor.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Especially he is not here to defend himself.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: I am telling all these things because....

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever be your anguish, after all, the rules are there. If you do not want to follow them, that will be transferred to my anguish then.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: I am sorry. These are certain facts which the House should understand. He is supposed to give all this information. He is expected to give correct political assessment of his about the Tamil Nadu Government. I doubt very much whether correct information is being supplied by Shri K. K. Shah at all to the Government of India. The simple reason is this. Everybody in the streets, in Tamil Nadu knows that Karunanidhi is corrupt. But, Shri K. K. Shah had the check to speak to the students of schools and colleges that all must be like Karunanidhi. Ultimately all must become corrupt.

MR. SPEAKER: If you yourself become Governor will you talk like that?

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: I am sorry, Sir. What the Governor openly is talking to the students community I am conveying for your information and that is for the kind information and consideration of the Prime Minister too. I request her to see that Shri K. K. Shah is recalled from Tamil Nadu. That is my humble suggestion firstly.

Another thing is this. Much has been talked about defection and all that. So far as my party is concerned, we have been talking for long that in our Constitution there must be an amendment. A provision must be incorporated for the right to recall. When once the idea was thrown for the attention of the Prime Minister, she said that it might not be practical. But, I had a note prepared by some experts. There are provisions from the Constitution where such kind of provisions are incorporated in the Constitution. For example, let me quote from the Constitution of Switzerland. In Switzerland, in a modified way, there is a

[Shri K. Manoharan]
provision; in U.S.S.R., Rumania, Poland, Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia it has also been incorporated. In the Constitution of 12 States of U.S.A., the provisions for recall operate in six States. The principle underlying is that the people may have a speedy remedy for removal of such a functionary who is not giving satisfaction regardless of whether he is discharging his duties to the best of his ability as his conscience dictates. I can quote very much. But, there is another thing. That is, regarding recall of judges. In certain States in the U.S.A. it has been carried further and adopted to judges. I quote:

"The recall of all elected officers, including judges, is in use in eight States, the American Union; that of such officers, excluding judges in four"

I have got a request here also to see that this can be implemented. To that extent, I would request the House, as well as you to see whether our Constitution can incorporate the right to recall as otherwise, political immorality will never be completely removed from the political side of this country. So I request the House as well as you that some provision must be made in this regard. The anti-defection Bill cannot help. It is only the right of recall which will create a fear in the minds of the politicians and the Ministers.

Lastly, I want to say something about the drought conditions that exist in Tamil Nadu. The districts of Ramnad, Pudukottai, Dharmapuri and Salem were terribly affected. M.G.R., the leader of Anna-DMK, has asked us to start some gruel centres and we are doing it now. The Central Government was kind enough to give Rs. 7.5 crores and Karunanidhi is expecting more. The Prime Minister

when she was recently in Madras said that she was receiving complaints about the misuse of funds. My suspicion is this money donated and given by the Central Government may be pumped into Karunanidhi's election funds. So, this misuse must be stopped. Then only the people of these drought affected areas can be saved from this present miserable plight. I hope the Prime Minister will take care of this. She is aware of this fact. If all this is done, definitely the drought condition to a certain extent can be removed and people can be saved. Reports are there of starvation deaths. In view of this serious situation I request the Prime Minister to donate liberally and that money should be spent usefully. At present the contract system is prevailing. The contractors are the DMK people and, as such, the money is not going to the people where it is expected to go. So, I request the Prime Minister to see that the money is properly utilised for the purpose of drought-stricken affected areas.

Lastly, I thank the Government and the President for his Address. Although certain things like right to recall, etc. have not been mentioned yet it is the endeavour of the entire people of this country to see that material advancement and political stability in the country is assured. There was a talk of possible alliance between Anna-DMK and Cong.(R) in DMK. of course no official level talks have started. It may be or may not be that is a different matter. But I must say—because after 70 years of age people may not be in a steady position to talk or think about—some four or five months ago a great man from South, a political giant, while he was talking to me said: The one and the only lady who could steer the ship of State effectively in the present situation is no other lady than the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi. The same old man is now telling that

the one and the only lady who is spoiling and ruining the economic situation of the country is no other person than the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi. Who is that old man?

AN HON. MEMBER: Kamraj!

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: Yes. I can understand that opinions change on the basis of compulsions of time and environment in the situation but not on the compulsions of whims and fancies of an individual. Four months back the Prime Minister was an angel and after four months she has become a devil. I cannot understand. How fickle is the mind of man? I am placing this for the consideration of the Prime Minister that these are all people against whom she must be very careful. Sir, the country is now divided into two sections, one section which stands for *status quo* and another section which stands for change. The section which stands for change is strengthening itself. But, against it, there is another force which is developing, a fascist force which will undermine the infra structure of our democracy. Unless the progressive forces come together and put up a great fight against this fascist force, I am afraid, Sir, the political stability, the democratic functioning and everything will collapse. Sir, these are my humble submissions for the consideration of the House as well as for the consideration of the Prime Minister.

12.57 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch
till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch
at Fourteen of the Clock

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the
Chair].

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Prime Minister to reply to the debate on the President's Address.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, yesterday we had a meeting of Members of Parliament to renew our allegiance to the Constitution. As I sat there watching the portraits of the luminaries of our independence struggle and thought of the speeches one hears and the remarks and comments that are quite often made outside and also about what Indians say when they go abroad, I wondered why it is that so many people think that to serve the country means to condemn it. So often when people get together or meet foreigners, they seem to find pleasure in decrying what has been done here. I doubt if there is another land where elected representatives and others are so given to running down their own system, their own people and even, if I may say so, themselves.

I do not know if this is some deep-seated psychological malady. So far as the Opposition is concerned, it cannot be merely because they are out of power, because all of them have formed governments in one State or the other. When they had their SVDs, UDFs and other initials, there was the same inadequacy and a kind of imbalance. Unfortunately, some in my own Party also lack confidence and are beset with pessimism.

AN HON. MEMBER: Throw them out.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The Opposition has every right to criticise the executive. In fact, democracy is the one and only political system which assigns a recognised role to the Opposition. But in parliamentary democracy, the Opposition also has a responsibility not to obstruct policies which are voted upon by the Parliament. Once they are voted upon by the Parliament, they are not just the policies of a party, they become national policies. This understanding is lacking.

Some people—political parties and groups—are caddled enough to admit their lack of faith in parliamentary democracy, but still would like to remain to wreck the system from inside. Others swear by parliamentary democracy without accepting any of its elementary conventions. Today an agitation is being carried on in the name of cleansing the system or altering it. So far as I can make out, they are not sure themselves of their real objectives. Several ideas have been put forward in rapid succession. At first scrapping the present representative institutions in favour of indirect rule through people's committees, and this by people who strongly dislike the Soviet idea which began in the same way. Next, majority rule was criticised and a proposal was made for proportional representation. Now it is said that elections will be fought within the present system but without money. Yet vast amounts of money are being used for their demonstrations. Where does it come from? The present agitation is based on false premises and that is why it has taken a wrong turn. The whole campaign is giving a handle to our foes and detractors in other countries. The extra-ordinary interest which some outside people have taken in this agitation and campaign is also not a little suspicious.

There was much fanfare about a committee to reform electoral law.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): These do not seem to be cutting any ice with the people. You have overplayed these things.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am not trying to cut any ice. At the moment I am trying to get some thoughts through you.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What is the basis? You say vast sums of money are being invested. Who believes you?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The people who see money being spent, those are the people who believe.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Only those people, gullible lot.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: From time to time these figures are mentioned in the newspapers also, not just by us.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Which newspaper? Please refer to any paper.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Anyway, after much fanfare a committee was formed to reform the electoral law. I have not seen the report. I have seen some summeries which have appeared in the newspapers. I am sorry I do not have the cuttings or the names of the newspapers!

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Please do not comment.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Why cannot I comment on something which has appeared in print?

Now, it has suggested some peripheral changes but no new scheme to replace the basic electoral system so far as I could make out from those comments. It recommends that a new system should be evolved by consensus. What else have I been saying? And may I ask: did the Constituent Assembly not represent such a consensus? Are the present agitators wiser, abler,

more dedicated, more farseeing, better
endowed with legal, constitutional and
political insights and experience than
the remarkable group of men and wo-
men who drew up our Constitution?

SHRI PILOO MODY: That was your contention when the constitutional amendments were passed here; you thought you were wiser than they.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: No. Mr Mody, they had stated themselves that they were not infallible and certain changes would be needed. This does not mean that we should throw out the Constitution, lock stock and barrel. The main grouse seems to be that the Constitution works and the anger against the Government also is that in spite of the fact that we are not, we do admit, as efficient as we should be and we would like to be, the Government also works. The system that they seem to be advocating at present is one in which there will be increased production without factories working, Government is to function better while its employees are attending rallies and are absent from their posts of duty. The executive they want to instal in the place of the present Government is one which would have the brain of the CPI(M), the heart of the Cong(O), the tongue and the lungs of the Socialist Party and the hands and feet of the Jan Sangh.... (Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Without the stupidity of the ruling party?..(Interruptions). You consider yourself to be more progressive than me..(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore):
That is because you recognised his heart.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
He wants your heart to be with him.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I disagree with what hon. Member Shri Gopalan said, but what a relief to have arguments, even wrong ones. softly spoken! Is he really serious when he states that the rights of religious minorities are being suppressed? We know that there are incidents, some of them serious, and all of them we deeply deplore and condemn. We must do everything possible administratively and otherwise to see that these incidents do not recur. I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my deep sorrow at the happenings in the Jama Masjid area and my sincere sympathy to all who suffered there. There were similar incidents elsewhere, including one in Bombay which calls for great sorrow.

AN HON. MEMBER: You condemn the police atrocities.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANLHI: If the police are responsible they should be condemned, whoever is responsible should be condemned, but the very fact that such incidents take place is a blot on the country as a whole, whoever may be responsible. It is a question of social attitudes, and the way we let emotions get the better of us sometimes. But if there is anything of which our people are legitimately proud, (with certain exceptions of communal elements) and which the world as a

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

whole recognises in India, it is the equal rights and unfettered freedom which the followers of all religions enjoy in our country.

It is not necessary for me to embark on a full review of the economic scene, because the President's Address has dealt with the question. But I should like to correct some misunderstandings and misapprehensions. There has been quite a controversy on both sides of the House about the Minister of Industry's remarks regarding private participation in public undertakings. Because of the shortage of resources and in order to give the people a greater sense of participation in national projects, my colleague suggested that the investing public might also subscribe to a part of the capital of a public undertaking. This was a proposal for discussion. If you like you could call it food for thought. It certainly does not mean that Government is going to disinvest or that private participation is going to be allowed in all public undertakings.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why not?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am just expressing my view, if you have no objection.

Some public undertakings already have some private holding either because they existed earlier or because the formation agreements allowed it, and this has not in any way altered their basic character. If at all such a policy is to be adopted, it has to be done very carefully and on a case to case basis. There is absolutely no

question of a sell out of the public sector nor of allowing large houses and others like them to enter this field.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How do you prevent that?

SHRI PILOO MODY: They will be sold only to the CPI.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: That is a matter that is being discussed. If there are difficulties we should see how they can be overcome; if they cannot be overcome, some other way may have to be found. The question is whether savings should be mobilised only through taxes or can the public at large contribute in some way directly to public investment? When savings are dispersed and funds are necessary for public investment, can there be a method of direct investment of such savings? These are the questions which we have to consider and I would certainly like the views of the hon. Members opposite. I believe the Government of Kerala did some such thing. It had the right idea when it mobilised capital from the rural people in every district of Kerala for a coastal shipping centre. This is the way in which one could involve people in what is happening in their state and their district.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Have the same form of Government here also. Coalition has worked very well there!

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: This is a particular way of mobilising public saving. Some people speak of the public sector as though it was solely

their concern. Not so long ago, the public sector was decried day in and day out and every attempt was made to dispense with it. But we did not lose heart. We stood firm and expanded it to cover many important areas. It has grown big and is doing well. I am sure it will grow further and do even better and play a crucial role in our national life. And I hope, even Mr. Mody will welcome it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: 'When will it start performing?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: It has already started performing.

Some hon. members have complained that very little progress has been made in irrigation during the last 25 years. This is far from true. Our irrigation potential has been doubled from 22 million hectares to 44 million hectares. Because of this and the corresponding increase in food production, we have been able to look after ourselves in good years, and only in bad years do we have to make marginal imports. But we must make every effort and we must work towards a situation in which we can support ourselves in good and bad years and also accumulate reserve stocks. I do not think it is fair to our farmers or to our agricultural scientists and many research programmes to say that nothing has been achieved in the field of agriculture.

75 major irrigation projects and 155 medium projects are now under various stages of implementation. We

hope that most of them will be completed in the next 4 to 5 years, so that a substantial irrigation potential can be added. There is also scope for more economic use of water and better utilisation of the available irrigation potential. I have given instructions that special attention should be paid to these aspects, because we all realise how very important this is to our economy and our future.

Some hon. members expressed anxiety about the delay in settling inter-State water disputes. We all share this concern but all of you know with what difficulties the problem bristles. Water is a State subject and issues have to be settled mainly between the concerned States themselves. We at the Centre have been doing our utmost to bring the States together. One hon. member accused the Centre of taking a partisan attitude in the case of a particular dispute. I would say this is wholly unjustified. The Centre has been trying hard to bring about a just settlement of disputes whether regarding the Cauvery, the Narmada or any other. However, such matters are surcharged with emotion. Hon. members know that as soon as such a question arises, all party divisions are wiped out. Instead of getting together on something positive, we only get together on such issues. Even if a reasonable proposal is made, nobody is willing to agree, for fear of criticism and unpopularity in his own region. If it is fair, then both sides consider it unjust. There was a proposal of declaring water as a national asset. I am all for it and if need be, (with Mr.

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

Mody's permission!) to amend the Constitution to enable us to do it. But the consent of the State is necessary and most of them have disapproved this move. I would appeal to all parties not to politicalise this vital question but to adopt an attitude of give and take, keeping in mind not only the local interest, which is of course important, but the overall national interest.

One hon. Member considered Government's policies to be anti-farmer. In fact, this is a slogan that is often repeated in some parts of the country. Others accuse us of being pro-Kulak. We are neither. All these years it has been our effort to make all that is necessary to increase agricultural production,—water, electricity, fertilizers, or improved seeds,—all these things are made available at reasonable prices, and to ensure that the farmer gets remunerative prices for his produce. During the last two years, agricultural prices rose steeply and farmers had a good return. When there is some fall in prices, there are complaints. But how can prices come down generally unless there is some fall in the price of agricultural commodities, industrial raw materials and finished goods?

I was astonished to hear, even though the speech was in Tamil, from one hon. member that we are callous to the drought in Tamil Nadu, and that although I had gone to the State, I did not express any sympathy to the people there. This is an extraordinary charge. On the contrary, I had several functions there and in almost every

one of them I spoke of my deep concern. I am told the Member even blamed the Congress for the drought in the State. How I wish I did have that much control over the clouds! As it is, it did drizzle while I was there, but not enough to meet their needs, their urgent needs.

Droughts have done enormous harm to us, and a succession of droughts and wars have put us back by a decade. Even more worrying is the damage that drought causes to young people and children and to their physical and mental development, even though relief programmes have prevented starvation. No State Government should make drought an occasion to try to get as much money as it can from the Centre, and every effort must be made to see that what is available and the funds that come from the Centre are properly used and reach the people who are in greatest need. But national sympathy should not be measured merely in terms of funds; it should be measured in the effectiveness with which relief is rendered. Water conservation works should be built. This would help if the rain should fall again. Government itself could mobilise the local people to do as much of this work as possible, instead of engaging contractors who might exploit the people for their own ends.

Earlier on, other States like Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal had an equally bad experience, the after effects of which will long be felt. Our sympathy also goes out to all those who have suffered from earthquake in Himachal Pradesh. Sitting here we think it is cold in winter. But, can we imagine not being able to have the shelter of a roof in sub-zero temperatures day after day? This is what the people there had to face before relief could reach them.

One of the amendments urges the taking over of the wholesale trade in all the essential commodities, and another is about nationalisation. Hon. Members know that we are trying to

improve the distribution as well as the production of basic essentials of domestic use. But obviously, we can undertake only as much as we can manage at any given time. Yet, I am fully conscious that a very vigilant eye should be kept on private trade to prevent them from exploiting the consumer.

I have expressed my views on nationalisation many times. Nationalisation by itself does not improve performance, unless we have the organisational and managerial ability to make it a success. We are now busy modernising what we had earlier nationalised. But, for all this we need awareness in the public and their co-operation.

Some members have stated that perhaps the drive against smugglers is slackening. That is not so. I am kept in touch with the situation. I have reminded my colleagues and I am assured that they are pursuing the drive. But public cooperation and information is very important.

A complaint was also made about the delay in the Industrial Relations Bill. We are trying to expedite it. But in such a complex matter, we must carry people with us. So, various aspects of the Bill are being considered in detail by a Cabinet Committee.

I was also astonished to hear from an hon. Member that it is I who was propagating a snap poll. I am sure, nobody has heard me say that there would be a snap poll. I have been asked questions to which I have given very clear negative replies.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why did the Government ask the Election Commissioner to expedite the revision of electoral rolls in a hurry so that lakhs of voters are being deprived of their valuable right?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: You should see that they are not deprived. I certainly do not want to deprive

them. Normally we do not pay sufficient attention to electoral rolls. It is not only today that I have remarked on it. At every meeting I tell my party to enrol voters. We did tell the Election Commissioner not to delay this work. But it did not mean ...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It has not been done properly.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Then they should do it properly. Hon. Members will please note that all these suggestions always emanate from that side and we are blamed for them, whether there will be a poll or there will not be.

Shri Shyamnandan Babu's suggestion that all major issues should be discussed is a welcome one. I have said this before. I am prepared to start at once. I do not think we should always bother about who approaches whom. We should try to meet halfway so that somehow the meeting begins. Every time we get bogged down in an argument as to who spoke to whom and whether the right person was informed or not informed. If the Opposition wants to function as a unit, one of them take the responsibility, not of expressing the views of all because that would be impossible, but just of consulting them.

My point is that all these controversial and major issues should be discussed not only by us in the House but all over the country, asking the people's opinion on them.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have told the country about dialogue. Dialogue with whom and for what? What kind of dialogue?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: That was in reply to a very specific question. The name and everything was mentioned. It had nothing to do with the Opposition parties sitting here.

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

One B.K.D. Member who spoke here felt that I was standing on prestige. I can assure him that this is not so. No engine works if it is not kept in constant repair. No system will work well without vigilance. As I have said time and again, even the best of houses cannot avoid decay if dirt and cobwebs are not removed. We know that there are shortcomings in the administrative system, and perhaps, in the electoral system. But I do not think these shortcomings are in principles; they are only in the way of working. These we are anxious to correct. We are ready to consider every constructive suggestion and take counsel with any individual or group who is interested. Perhaps we can have a sort of round-table discussion on electoral reforms as one of the subjects.

Having been an "angry" young person myself, although it was quite some time ago, I can appreciate Shri Sharad Yadav's anger and I understand his attitude. I welcome him to the House and, I hope, he will inject a constructive freshness and originality here, and not get swept off by the jaded politics of those who surround him. He has spoken of minorities and Scheduled Castes. As I said a little while ago the situation with regard to these leaves much to be desired. But which country, with a long history of religious strife, has been able to overcome it in a few years as we have?

AN HON. MEMBER: It has worsened.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: It has not worsened. This is not true. Many problems such as unemployment are part of the general economic malaise. They do hit the weaker sections more, and in that sense a person belonging to a minority community or a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe is affected more. But it is part of the general situation. Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are evidence of the fight against centuries-old entrenched social attitudes. Instead of wasting our breath blaming one

another, we should forge a united front to change such anti-social attitudes and to help these weaker sections in every way.

Young people are worried about the use of MISA for students. I must say that myself have been very unhappy about it. But I should like my young friends and also my old friends to find out how student disturbances have been, are being, dealt with in all the countries around us and even in far-off ones? Which country has been so lenient and tolerant towards agitations? Some young people may be arrested here, but compared to the population of students, this is a small number. Even so, I deplore this, I am not condoning it; but I am mentioning it only so that the problem can be seen in proper perspective. And whenever we say anything about India let us consider with which ideal country or society we are comparing ourselves.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Let us have a firm declaration that MISA would not be used against political persons or groups.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Just as all kinds of people rushed to join us, we see that many undesirable elements and corrupt persons are jumping on to the bandwagon of the present agitation.

Corruption forms the centre of any debate. Charges are made without any shred of evidence. The test seems to be not "Is it true?" but "Is he on our side or on the other side?". A campaign is being carried on to the effect that, if you remove Congress, you remove corruption. It does not matter if, to fight the Congress you take support and money from the most corrupt groups and individuals. As the President has said the Lokpal and Lokayukta Bill is before the House. Several States have already either adopted Bills or made some arrangements of their own, and I sincerely hope that it will be passed quickly here also. But corruption is of many kinds and it

permeates different levels. I have earlier, mentioned the need for greater vigilance by citizens—men and women—over the affairs of their neighbourhood. And I personally think that that will go a very long way as a corrective to cleaning up our society; Whether it is a question of hoarders or black-marketeers, the people who live in that area are the people who know most and they are the people who should be able to help.

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA (Allahabad): What about Maruti?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: There is no corruption in Maruti. Since the hon. Member has raised it, I can say that every question that has been asked has been replied to; nothing wrong has been done; no special favour should be, or has been, given because it is concerned with the Prime Minister's son.

What I was saying is that we are just as anxious as anybody else to remove corruption. I do not want to go into the details I have earlier spoken about the stage by stage actions we have taken. I have said it in public meetings and I have discussed it with leaders. But today there seems to be a very selective type of campaign or accusation. Corruption will not go in this way. If the real intention is to remove corruption, then it must be an honest way of dealing with it at every level....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: A certificate of honesty should come from you?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Not at all.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDAY (Gorakhpur): From JP, your leader, it should come.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Just a couple of days ago I made a statement on Kashmir and soon we shall have a debate in the House. I should only like to reiterate that there was nothing surreptitious which some people are trying to hint at. All relevant papers have been made available. We welcome Sheikh Sahib back to our fold and into the national mainstream. We have taken a big step and so has he. Constitutional and political clauses and nuances matter, but I think that even more important is the overcoming of the bitterness of the past, so that the future can be based on trust. I sincerely hope that the mutual confidence which has made the agreement possible, will continue to mark the relationship between the new regime of the State and the rest of the country.

It is a matter of regret that our neighbour should think it fit to interfere in our domestic matters. No matter what we do or say, we seem to be pounced upon. Prime Minister Bhutto chose to criticise Sikkim, the very week he himself had quietly deposed the ruler of Hunza which is in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir. Neither the foreign press nor our own press paid much attention to it. Had we spoken about the tragedies and sufferings of Baluchistan or the North West Frontier Province, we would not have heard the end of it yet.

On the US arms supplies to Pakistan there are no two voices in India. It is natural that we should feel strongly, for it is we who have been the victims of Pakistani belligerency, time and again. The arms build-up and militarisation of the whole region is bound to increase the tension in the Indian Ocean. All this will cause deep anxiety and will increase the need for greater vigilance and preparedness.

This year is International Women's Year. The importance of it lies not only in the development...

SHRI PILOO MODY: So, you cannot remove her this year.... (Inter-ruptions).

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The importance is not only in what happens to the individual woman but because of the influence which mothers wield on the younger generation during the most formative years of their growth. We do want this year to be one which will highlight the role of women in contemporary society. How women who form just under half the population can participate in transforming society, in bringing about reforms and the more rational and modern thinking in society, which is so necessary for our progress. But we do not wish the problem to be considered merely as a women's problem. We think it concerns men and women. And they must both work together to make it a success.

May I tell a story which is a little old? I think it happened in the fifties. The Secretary-General of the International Union for Child Welfare came to Delhi. A programme was arranged for him in a nearby village. There were the usual speeches, garlanding and so on. When it was all over, he said, 'I have brought my own interpreter and I would like to remain back. I would like my hosts and others to return.' So, everybody came back. This was told to me by the gentleman himself. He wandered around until he came across a group of old men. He surmised that they might have an entirely different point of view. He asked them, 'What is the major change since Independence?'. And one of the old men, after some thought, said: 'Our women and children are much more alive now. The visitor was astonished at this answer and asked: 'Do you think this is a good thing or not? Do you welcome it?' And the reply was: 'Had you asked us some years earlier we would have said, we don't want this to happen, but now that we see the difference it has made to our homes

and to the village and we think it is a good thing.' At the time I was the Vice-President of the International union. That is how I came to know of the Secretary-Generals' experience.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We hope you have also made some difference to the national home!

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I sit a proper compliment or a left-handed one?

SHRI PILOO MODY: For you everything is left.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: If you cannot think of paying compliment, why do you interfere with other people's doing so?

SHRI PILOO MODY: We are prepared to pay as many as you wish.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I have taken the time of the House. We know that much is wrong in our society. But the question is whether it will be or can be corrected by encouraging indiscipline,—indiscipline in the army, indiscipline in the police, indiscipline in Government service. Only dedicated and disciplined hard work can give new direction. India can hope for a glorious future only if our bright young people and our experienced old people take a creative and constructive attitude. Of course, many of us are middle aged and I don't exclude them.

In trying to change society democratically, many told us that we were attempting the impossible. But my faith in mankind and in the Indian people is boundless. I know that they have the capacity to transform the impossible into the possible. But, is it not the task of all of us here to give them that direction, that guidance and that support which they will need in this great task?

So, I hope, Sir, that the Opposition which has been kinder to me than usual, will withdraw their amendments and support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are a number of amendments which have been moved. Unless any hon. Member wants any particular amendment to be put to the House...

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I wish to press my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what I am asking. Which amendment?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Amendments Nos. 494 and 495. The Prime Minister has not made any reference to Gujarat whatsoever.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, I want amendments Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5 to be put to the House for vote.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir.. (Interuptively)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. I am not able to hear anybody. Why don't you allow me to hear. Let us take up one at a time. What is your amendment please?

SHRI B. S. BHAURA (Bhatinda): Sir, I would like to press my amendment No. 67.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): I would like to press my amendment No. 583.

SHRI N. E. HORO (Khunti): I would like to press my amendment No. 523.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: I would like to press my amendments Nos. 227 and 99.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I would like to press my amendment No. 121.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can press only for one particular amendment, if you want that to be voted. I shall put these amendments one by one.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I would like to press my amendment No. 494.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would first put the amendment No. 494 moved by Shri P. G. Mavalankar.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Please read out that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is regarding the holding of early election in Gujarat.

The question is:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to give a clear assurance about the date of the new elections in Gujarat" (494)

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Division No 1

14 51 hrs.

Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
Chavda, Shri K. S.
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Deo, Shri P. K.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Dhote, Shri Jambhuwant
Gowder, Shri J. Matha
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra

Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
 Horo, Shri N. E.
 Huda, Shri Noorul
 Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
 Kalingarayar, Shri Mohanraj
 Koya, Shri C. H. Mohamed
 Krishnan, Shri E. R.
 Lalji, Bhai, Shri
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
 Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
 Misra, Shri Janeshwar
 Mody, Shri Piloo
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarsain
 Parmer, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Patel, Shri H. M.
 Patel, Kumari Maniben
 Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
 Ram Hedaoo, Shri
 Ramkanwar, Shri
 Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Yadav, Shri G. P.

NOES

Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Ambesh, Shri
 Arvind Netam, Shri
 Austin, Dr. Henry
 Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Barman, Shri R. N.
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Besumatari, Shri D.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhargava, Shri Basubheshwar Nath

Bheeshmadev, Shri M.
 Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
 Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
 Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
 Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
 Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
 Daga, Shri M. C.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Darbara Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri Anadi Charan
 Das, Shri Dharnidhar
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Desai, Shri D. D.
 Dhamankar, Shri
 Dharua, Shri Mohan
 Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dube, Shri J. P.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Godara, Shri Mani Ram
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun
 Gohain, Shri C. C.
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Gowda, Shri Pampan
 Hashim, Shri M. M.
 Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
 Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
 Jha, Shri Chiranjib
 Kadam, Shri J. G.
 Kailas, Dr.

Kamble, Shri T. D.
 Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Kulkarni, Shri Raja
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshminikanthamma, Shrimati T.
 Laskar, Shri Nihar
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram
 Mahisli, Dr. Sarojini
 Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
 Majhi, Shri Kumar
 Malaviya, Shri K. D.
 Mallikarjun, Shri
 Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
 Marak, Shri K.
 Maurya, Shri B. P.
 Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath
 Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
 Naik, Shri B. V.
 Nimbalkar, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Tuna
 Pandey, Shri Damodar
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokaj Haokip, Shri
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Parthasarathy, Shri P.
 Patel, Shri Arind M.
 Patel, Shri Natwarlal
 Patel, Shri Prabhudas

Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
 Patil, Shri Krishnarao
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patnaik, Shri Banamali
 Patnaik, Shri J. B.
 Purty, Shri M. S.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
 Rai Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri
 Raju, Shri P. V. G.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Ch.
 Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
 Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
 Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ray, Shrimati Maya
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri P. V.
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sangliana, Shri
 Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shafquat Jung, Shri
 Shailani, Shri Chandra
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Dr. H. P.
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore

Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
 Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Prof.
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
 Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Tombi Singh, Shri N.
 Ukey, Shri M. G.
 Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
 Yadav, Shri D. P.
 Yadav, Shri R. P.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The
 result* of the division is: Ayes 37;
 Noes 158.

The motion was negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I
 have all these amendments which the
 hon. Members have said they want to
 press. I will put them one by one to
 the vote of the House.

I will now put amendment No. 495
 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 495 was put and
 negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I
 will put amendment No. 1 to the vote
 of the House.

*Amendment No. 1 was put and
 negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I
 will put amendment No. 2 to the vote
 of the House. The question is:

"That at the end of the motion,
 the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no men-
 tion in the Address about lifting
 of emergency in the country." (2)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No 2

AYES

14 54 hrs.

Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinan
 Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
 Bhaura, Shri B. S.
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
 Chavda, Shri K. S.
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Deo, Shri P. K.
 Dhote, Shri Jambuwant
 Gopalan, Shri A. K.
 Gowder, Shri J. Matha
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Shri A. K. Gopalan;

NOES: Sarveshri Yeshwantrao Cha-van and Ismail Hossain Khan and
 Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
 Hora, Shri N. E.
 Huda, Shri Noorul
 Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
 Kalingarayar, Shri Mohanraj
 Koya, Shri C. H. Mohamed
 Krishnan, Shri E. R.
 Lalji Bhai, Shri
 Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
 Mody, Shri Piloo
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Patel, Shri H. M.
 Patel, Kumari Maniben
 Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
 Ram Hedao, Shri
 Ramkanwar, Shri
 Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Yadav, Shri G. P.

NOES

Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
 Ahurwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Ambesh, Shri
 Arvind Netam, Shri
 Austin, Dr. Henry
 Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Barman, Shri R. N.
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Basumatari, Shri D.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhargavi Thankappan, Shrimati

Bheeshmadev, Shri M.
 Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
 Bist, Shri Narendra Smgh
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chakleshwar Smgh, Shri
 Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lai
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Smgh
 Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
 Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
 Daga, Shri M. C.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri Anadi Charan
 Das, Shri Dharmidhar
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Desai, Shri D. D.
 Dhamankar, Shri
 Dhalla, Shri Mohan
 Dhusa, Shri Anant Prasad
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dube, Shri J. P.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Godara, Shri Mani Ram
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun
 Gohan, Shri C. C.
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
 Gotkhunde, Shri Annasaheb
 Gowda, Shri Pampan
 Hashim, Shri M. M.
 Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
 Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
 Jha, Shri Churanjib
 Kadam, Shri J. G.

Kailas, Dr.
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Mallikarjun, Shri
Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
Marak, Shri K.
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Muhammed Khuda Bukhsb, Shri
Naik, Shri B. V.
Nimbalkar, Shri
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokaj Haokip, Shri
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Patel, Shri Arvind M.

Patel, Shri Prabhudas
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Purty, Shri M. S.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaif
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai Shrimati Sahodrabai
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ray, Shrimati Maya
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. V.
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sangliana, Shri
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sathi, Shri Arjun
Shafquat Jung, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore

Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
 Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shetty, Shri K. K.
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Prof.
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
 Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Tombi Singh, Shri N.
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
 Virbhadr Singh, Shri
 Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
 Yadav, Shri D. P.
 Yadav, Shri R. P.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result* of the division is:

Ayes 37, Noes 158.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 4 moved by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendment Nos. 106 and 107 moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 106 and 107 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 267 moved by Shri Krishna Chandra Halder to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that there is no mention about the judgment given by the Andhra Pradesh High Court against the Police verification of the Government employees' (267)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 3 14.37 hrs.

AYES

Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinan
 Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
 Bhaura, Shri B. S.
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
 Deo, Shri P. K.
 Gopalan, Shri A. K.
 Gowder, Shri J. Mahha
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
 Horo, Shri N. E.
 Huda, Shri Noorul
 Kalingarayar, Shri Mohanraj
 Krishnan, Shri E. R.
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
 Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
 Misra, Shri Janeshwar
 Mody, Shri Piloo
 Mohanty, Shri Surendra
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar
 Patel, Shri H. M.
 Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah

*The following Members also recorded their votes for NOES: Sarvashri Darbara Singh, Natwarlal Patel and Ismail Hossain Khan.

Ramkanwar, Shri
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
Sezhiyan, Shri
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Yadav, Shri G. P.

NOES

Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ambesh, Shri
Arvind Netam, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Basumatari, Shri D.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bheeshmadev, Shri M.
Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Chevan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Desai, Shri D. D.

Dhamankar, Shri
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dube, Shri J. P.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Hashim, Shri M. M.
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Jamilurrahman Shri Md.
Jha, Shri Chirajib
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kailas, Dr.
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Mallikarjun, Shri
Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
Marak, Shri K.
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj

277	President's Address (M)	PHALGUNA 8 1896 (SAKA)	President's Address (M)	278.
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray			Ray, Shrimati Maya	
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti			Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal	
Mishra, Shri G. S.			Reddy, Shri P. V.	
Mishra, Shri Jagannath			Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila	
Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri			Roy, Shri Bishwanath	
Naik, Shri B. V.			Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri	
Oraon, Shri Tuna			Sadhu Ram, Shri	
Pandey, Shri Damodar			Saini, Shri Mulki Raj	
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra			Salve, Shri N. K. P.	
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain			Samanta, Shri S. C.	
Pandey, Shri R. S.			Sanghi, Shri N. K.	
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar			Sangliana, Shri	
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani			Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar	
Pant, Shri K. C.			Savitri Shyam, Shrimati	
Paokai Haokip, Shri			Sethi, Shri Arjun	
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand			Shafquat Jung, Shri	
Parthasarathy, Shri P.			Shailani, Shri Chandra	
Patel, Shri Arvind M.			Shankaranand, Shri B.	
Patel, Shri Natwarlal			Sharma, Shri A. P.	
Patel, Shri Prabhudas			Sharma, Dr. H. P.	
Patil, Shri Anantao			Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore	
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe			Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal	
Patil, Shri Krishnarao			Shastri, Shri Raja Ram	
Patil, Shri S. B.			Shastri, Shri Sheopujan	
Patnaik, Shri Banamali			Shenoy, Shri P. R.	
Patnaik, Shri J. B.			Shetty, Shri K. K.	
Purty, Shri M. S.			Shukla, Shri B. R.	
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi			Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan	
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.			Siddheshwar Prasad, Prof.	
Rai Shrimati Sahodrabai			Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap	
Rajdeo Singh, Shri			Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore	
Raju, Shri P. V. G.			Sohan Lal, Shri T.	
Ram Dhan, Shri			Subramaniam, Shri C.	
Ram Sewak, Ch.			Sudarsanam, Shri M.	
Ram Singh Bhai, Shri			Tarodekar, Shri V. B.	
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri			Tombi Singh, Shri N.	
Rao, Shri Jagannath			Uikey, Shri M. G.	
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi			Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra	
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama			Virbhadra Singh, Shri	
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja			Yadav, Shri Chandrajit	
Raut, Shri Bhola			Yadav, Shri D. P.	
			Yadav, Shri R. P.	

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The
result* of the division is:

Ayes 80; Noes 157.

The motion was negatived

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HAL-
DER (Ausgram): Sir, actually I want-
ed to have division on my amendment
No. 268 and not 267.

15 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The
question is:

"That at the end of the motion,
the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that there is no
mention in the Address of nation-
alisation of sugar, textile and drug
industries.'" (123)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 4] AYES [15 hrs.

Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Bhaura, Shri B. S.
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Desai, Shri Morarji
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gowder, Shri J. Matha
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
Horo, Shri N. E.
Huda, Shri Noorul
Kalingarayar, Shri Mohanraj
Krishnan, Shri E. R.
Lalji Bhai, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar

Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar.

Division No. 4] NOES [15 hrs.

Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ambesh, Shri
Arvind Netam, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Basumatari, Shri D.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bheeshmadev, Shri M.
Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
Chaudhury, Shri Moynul Haque
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Dharnidhar

*The following Members, also recorded their votes for NOES:
Savshri Mohan Dharla and Ismail Hossain Khan.

Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Desai, Shri D. D.
 Dhamankar, Shri
 Dharia, Shri Mohan
 Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dube, Shri J. P.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Godara, Shri Mani Ram
 Gohain, Shri C. C.
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Gowda, Shri Pampan
 Hashim, Shri M. M.
 Ishaque, Shri A. K. M
 Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
 Jha, Shri Chiranjib
 Kadam, Shri J. G.
 Kailas, Dr.
 Kamble, Shri T. D.
 Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Koya, Shri C. H. Mohamed
 Kulkarni, Shri Raja
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
 Laskar, Shri Nihar
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
 Majhi, Shri Kumar
 Malaviya, Shri K. D.

Mallikarjun, Shri
 Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
 Marak, Shri K.
 Maurya, Shri B. P.
 Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
 Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath
 Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
 Naik, Shri B. V.
 Nimbalkar, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Tuna
 Pandey, Shri Damodar
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Parthasarathy, Shri P.
 Patel, Shri Arvind M.
 Patel, Shri Natwarlal
 Patel, Shri Prabhudas
 Patil Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
 Patil, Shri Krishnarao
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patnaik, Shri Banamali
 Patnaik, Shri J. B.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
 Rai Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri
 Raju, Shri P. V. G.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Ch.
 Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
 Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jagannath

Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
 Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ray, Shrimati Maya
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri P. V.
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sangliana, Shri
 Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shafquat Jung, Shri
 Shailani, Shri Chandra
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Dr. H. P.
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
 Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.
 Shetty, Shri K. K.
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddeshwar Prasad, Prof.
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
 Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.

Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Tombi Singh, Shri N.
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Yadav, Shri Charndrajit
 Yadav, Shri D. P.
 Yadav, Shri R. P.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result* of the division is:

Ayes 23; Noes 161.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all the other amendments together to vote.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: No. 67 may be put separately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. Mr. Bhaura will co-operate.

I shall now put all the other amendments together to the vote of the House

All other amendments were then put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 17th February, 1975."

The Motion was adopted

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Shri D. N. Singh;

NOES: Sarvshri Tarun Gogoi and Ismail Hossain Khan.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Where is Stephen? This is an infructuous motion. The man is not here. How can you vote his motion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He can get his motion passed in absentia? The whole debate is infructuous.

15.03 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:
CONTINUANCE OF PROCLAMATION
ISSUED IN RESPECT OF
GUJARAT**

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY): I move the following Resolution:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated 9th February 1974, in respect of Gujarat, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from 11th March 1975".

This subject came up for consideration by this House in September last

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I want to make a submission on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There cannot be a submission because you can speak on the Resolution. But if you have a point of order, I am prepared to listen to you.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Then I will be on a point of order.

My point of order is this. The Home Minister has just now read out the Resolution that stands in his name asking this House for an extension by a further period of six months of President's rule in Gujarat. He says

he is doing it under article 366. I want to know whether on the basis of that and other articles and also on the basis of well-established conventions of the Constitution, the Home Minister and the Government of India have asked for any special report from the Governor of Gujarat suggesting to the Centre to extend the President's rule. Secondly, I want to know whether the Government of India have been advised by the Election Commissioner that holding elections in Gujarat at this very time is neither possible nor feasible because constitutional requirements cannot be fulfilled. If that is not so, when the State is having normalcy, there is no emergency, there is no constitutional breakdown and the law and order situation is normal, when there is no report from the Governor to the Central Government is he within his powers to bring forward such a resolution? That is the point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These are the two questions.

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY: There is nothing much I should say, particularly on this point. As you are aware, we need not be advised by the State Government. There is no need for us to make any reference to the Election Commission.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: When I mentioned the Constitution, I had also in mind the debates that took place in the Constituent Assembly of India. Only yesterday, in the Central Hall, the Prime Minister told us about the wisdom and generosity and imagination of the founding fathers of the Constitution and she repeated it today a little while ago. While talking on this point Dr. Ambedkar said in the Constituent Assembly:

"Now, when once the Constitution makes the provinces sovereign and gives them plenary powers to make any law for peace, order and good government of the province, really speaking, the intervention of the Centre or any other authority must be deemed to be barred, because

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

that would be an invasion of the sovereign authority of the province. That is a fundamental proposition which, I think, we must accept by reason of the fact that we have a federal Constitution. That being so, the Centre is to interfere in the administration of provincial affairs,the invasion must not be an invasion which is wanton, arbitrary and unauthorised by law.

Further, Dr. Ambedkar said; while replying to the debate:

"In fact I share the sentiments expressed that all such articles will never be called into operation and that they would remain a dead letter."

Those articles were there for use in times of emergency, for special situations. How are these articles being invoked, when the founding fathers wanted them to be treated as a dead letter?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am concerned with the limited point of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): The point raised by hon. Member Shri Mavalankar is extremely important. For the imposition of the President's rule, the essential pre-condition is that there must be a report from the Governor about constitutional breakdown.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For the imposition.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: For the imposition. What is the contention of the hon. Home Minister? Does he mean to say that for the continuance of the President's rule, no consultation is required so far as the Governor is concerned?

It may well be that a fresh report may not be forthcoming from the Governor, but consultation must take place between the Government of India and the Governor as to whether

the same conditions now exist for the continuance of President's Rule. The hon. Home Minister has said in a very care free manner that there is absolutely no need for any report either from the Governor or from the Election Commission in this regard. That means that it depends entirely on the Government of India whether President's Rule should continue in the State or not, no objective conditions should warrant such a step on the part of the Government of India, it depends entirely on the subjective satisfaction of the Government of India that President's Rule must continue. So this is a point which will have to be dealt with by the House before we proceed with the discussion.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I think the point made by Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra is very well taken in. The Constitution and the procedures that we have been following so far lay down clearly that the establishment of President's rule in a state is not an action which the Centre can perform without a report coming from the State describing the conditions in the State giving the reasons why such a Presidential take over is necessary and therefore the constitutional limitation that this order will remain in force for six months applies. That condition of six months or upto six months as prescribed in the Report exists. If that has to be extended, it cannot be decided *suo motu* by the Central Government based purely on its own whims and fancies. A fresh report has to indicate that circumstances which would qualify the State for an extension of President's Rule does in fact exist and such a report should come in writing in the form prescribed under the constitutional arrangements in practice. And for the Home Minister to say that it is not necessary, that he does not need to consult anybody, that he can on his own, if he thinks that elections are inconvenient in a State, need not have elections and can extend the order as per his whims and fancies, I think is a blatant admission of the Fascist and dictatorial tendencies which have

overcome the Government. I think today you have been a witness to this sort of thinking which has been going on because, in my opinion, as the Constitution stands as the practice that has been followed so far goes this particular action of the Government violates all norms of democratic practice. It tears the federal Constitution to shreds, reduces the States to the status of municipalities and establishes the hegemony of Delhi on all the States of India.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): It is clearly laid down in the Constitution that for the purpose of imposition of President's Rule there must be a Report from the Governor. As a matter of fact, the Centre cannot even initiate under the constitutional set up a move to impose President's Rule, although in practice these reports may be merely procured from the Governors who have become their tools. But in fact under the constitutional set up it must be the Report of the Governor which must initiate the thinking in the Centre whether to impose President's Rule or not. And the Constitution expressly lays down that it must be for six months unless revoked earlier. When under the constitutional set up of this country President's Rule is imposed, the day-to-day administration of the State is left to the Governor and the Governor is the best person in the present set up to decide whether in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution the States Government can be run or cannot be run. Therefore, without that Report it is not possible. That goes against the very basis and concept of the constitutional set up with regard to imposition of President's Rule, that at the instance of the Centre these things cannot be initiated. Although the maximum limit has been put for 3 years and there is a provision for extension, a proper and harmonious reading of the constitutional provisions in article 356 presupposes that if the Central Government wants

to cross the initial deadline of 6 months, similar reports as contemplated in article 356 (1) must be there. Otherwise, the whole set up is being made a mockery of and the Central Government in that sense becomes the complete arbiter of the fate of the State Governments and the applicability of the constitutional provisions in the States. That is not the concept. If the intention was that the Home Ministry was to decide it finally, it was not necessary to get the Governor to make a report at all. That is not the intention. The Constitution must be read in a manner which will maintain the very basis of the intention of the Constitution-makers. As has been pointed out, Dr. Ambedkar said in the Constituent Assembly that these are extraordinary powers and should not be taken recourse to in a casual manner; they should not be brought into operation unless an extreme emergency arises and they should remain a dead letter. But it has now become a *modus operandi* for the Central Government to impose their hegemony by means of President's Rule in different States procuring reports from the Governors to suit their political purposes. But here they do not even show that much of ordinary democratic attitude in getting a report from the Governor to support the extension of President's rule. This is against the constitutional provision.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY
rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When a point of order, especially involving constitutional provisions, is raised, I must listen to it fully. If you were in the Chair, perhaps in a ham-handed way you might clear it off the table. But as long as I am in the Chair, I must listen to it fully.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): It does seem strange that whatever the letter of the law might be, certain obvious proprieties

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

are disregarded with impunity by Government. I am glad this point has been raised by Mr. Mavalankar because after all, Government must come before Parliament in a manner which is not derogatory to the functioning of parliamentary democracy. Here we have President's Rule. When the President takes over the administration he has an agent ready-made at his own discretion, his own appointee, a person from whom he can get whatever reports he wishes to have. But even so he is supposed to be a dignitary who has a certain responsibility to the people inhabiting the State of which he is the Governor. The Governor of a State is under a bounden obligation to intimate to the President as to what ought to be done and what ought not to be done. We have a parliamentary consultative committee where again we were told more or less informally that Government has the intention of continuing the process of President's Rule, which was objected to very strongly by almost all the parties apart from the ruling party in the consultative committee. I would very much like to know from Government as to what exactly has been the report of the President's own appointee, the Governor of Gujarat in regard to the position which appears in the Government's view to warrant the idea of extension of President's Rule, which means deprivation of the democratic rights of the people for God knows how long. This is a matter where, whatever the rule of the book might purport to say, the proprieties are absolutely categorical and for Government to come before Parliament in this lackadaisical fashion to treat Parliament with indifference and take it for granted is something which should not be tolerated. From that point of view, no harm would be done if the Government manages to secure from the Governor of Gujarat some idea as to what exactly is happening in that State. I have got here *Twelve*

Months of President's Rule in Gujarat, which does not suggest for a moment that elections cannot be held in that State. I would very much like to know what material is in the possession of the Government which has made them take this step. It is completely improper, if not out of order.

SHRI PILOO MODI I would, therefore like to move that the discussion on this be postponed till such time as the report is presented.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER He has already spoken. Also, nobody can just get up and move like that.

श्री जनैव मिश्र (गुजरातवादी)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आज मैं एक साल पहले गुजरात में जो हाजात पैदा हुए और जिनके चलते राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हुआ क्या अगले 6 महीना के लिये जब कि राष्ट्रपति शासन का समय बढ़ाया जा रहा है आज भी वही उसी तरह के हाजात है वहां उस समय गवर्नर की रिपोर्ट आयी थी और उस के आधार पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया था। लेकिन आज जिस धरमल में गुजरात में यह दिया कि गवर्नर में अब गलाह करने की बात जरूरत नहीं रह गई है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अब गवर्नर में गलाह नहीं करेंगे बल्कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के अध्यक्ष श्री बरभा में गलाह करेंगे कि अब गुजरात में चुनाव कराया जाय जब सुविधाजनक होगा? यह स्थिति बहुत खतरनाक है। जब तक सत्ताकूट दल अपनी मर्जी के मुताबिक माहौल तैयार न कर ले तब तक चुनाव बराबर टालते जायें तीन साल तक और हम मुक बन कर देखने रहे, यह उचित नहीं है। गृह मंत्री जी जानते हैं कि वह अपने मतलब के लिये यह कर रहे हैं। इसलिये आप भारत के संविधान और जनतंत्र की हिफाजत के सत्ताकूट दल अपनी मर्जी के मुताबिक माहौल बना कर गुजरात में चुनाव कराना चाहता है, जो कि एक खतरनाक बात है।

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Hon. Member who have raised this point of order seem to have ignored article 356 itself. It says:

"If the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor of a State or otherwise, is satisfied,"

SHRI PILOO MODY: "otherwise" is "Borooah's report".

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Congress's party's report?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Please listen. Even article 356(1) does not require a report from the Governor, because it says.

"If the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor... or otherwise"

So, "or otherwise" is there even for the imposition of President's rule.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA. Can you spell out those conditions which led "otherwise" to operate?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not a debate. Hon. Members have raised points of order and made their submissions. I have to dispose of that point of order. Allow me to listen to the Minister, what he has got to say.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Secondly, if you kindly see clause (4) of article 356, it says:

"A Proclamation so approved shall, unless revoked, cease to operate on the expiration of a period of six months from the date of the passing of the second of the resolutions approving the Proclamation under clause (3):"

Therefore, my submission is that under article 356, even though generally the President acts on the report

of the Governor, he is competent to act on information otherwise obtained. Secondly, clause (4) of article 356 is clear enough to say that an extension of the proclamation need not be recommended by the State Administration or the State Governor.

Another point has been made as to what Dr Ambedkar had stated during the Constituent Assembly proceedings. Of course, it is a pious intention.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: It was the intention of the founding fathers.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: You must be aware that there was a Congress Government there. As to what led to the imposition of President's rule, the hon. Members themselves are more aware than I am

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the point of order is a very limited question, whether these points raised by the members would stand in the way of this discussion. That is really the point of order.

Now, as far as I see, there are a number of aspects. One is the technicality of the whole thing. Technically, I do not see there is anything to stand in the way. But in this House, we have also evolved certain things, such a thing as propriety. There are certain conventions also which have acquired the force of law. Although the Home Minister is perfectly right that even on a question of imposition of the President's Rule, it is not necessary for the Governor to submit a report, I think, a convention has arisen that it is only on the Governor's report that an action is taken.

I take it that since the Governor is an agent of the President and the President here, in this case, means

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

the Home Minister—that is the constitutional position, they are in constant touch with the Governor. It is not that specifically the Governor may have written or may not have written. I suppose, the Home Minister is in constant touch and he must have been satisfied.

Thirdly, I think, we have evolved another convention and that is the convention of Consultative Committees of the different Ministries. I think, some sort of a thing is there—I am speaking from memory; I do not know—that whenever a Consultative Committee is unanimous on something, then the Government has to act on that. Something of that nature is there. I suppose, this matter might have come up in the meetings of the Consultative Committee. I think, it is not a Consultative Committee which was constituted specially for Gujarat. But, technically speaking, it does not stand in the way. Therefore, there is no point of order.

SHRI PILOO MODY: No point of order. I am surprised.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Can they go on unconstitutionally? (*Interruptions*). How can they come before the House? On what basis are they coming here? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is all this?

About the reasons, I think, the Home Minister will convey these in his speech. I think so. It is obvious.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why cannot they confirm your assumption that there has been consultation between the Government of India and the Governor of Gujarat (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is all this? I have given my ruling. Why do we unnecessarily waste

human energy? There is shortage of energy everywhere. The only energy we have in this country is human energy and that too we are wasting unnecessarily.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): On a point of clarification.

You have given your ruling. May I take it that your ruling means that the point of order raised has been ruled out but you are distinctly satisfied from the way this has been done, that an impropriety has been committed?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. I am not saying that.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY. Sir, when this subject came up for consideration in this House early in September last, the spectre of scarcity was already haunting Gujarat. About 95,000 persons were engaged in relief work and about 1,200 villages had been declared as scarcity-affected. Another 1,300 had developed semi-scarcity conditions. Since then, there has been an almost total failure of rains. Some areas of Gujarat have been affected by scarcity for the third year in succession. Sixteen out of nineteen districts of the State are now facing scarcity conditions which are described as the worst in recent memory. Nearly 12,000 villages out of a total of 18,000 are affected by scarcity. The entire State administrative machinery has been geared up to meet the challenge. About six and a half lakh persons are engaged on more than 4,000 scarcity works. Earlier there were certain restrictions in the number of persons in a family to be provided employment in scarcity works. Considering the magnitude of the problem, these restrictions have been removed with effect from 1st February. It has been the effort of the State administration to provide work for every able-bodied adult in

need of employment. Apart from the daily wage of Rs. 3 payable in cash, the State Government is shortly introducing the supply of *Sukhadi* to supplement the diet of workers. Medical relief is being provided and arrangements have been made for drinking water for affected villages and towns and fodder for animals. Cash doles are also being given to the needy and a ration of eight kgs. of foodgrains per month per head is being ensured for those employed on relief works. The State Government has already completed the migration of 20,000 useful cattle from Kutch district to forest areas of south Gujarat where they will remain till the onset of monsoon this year. The subsidy paid to voluntary agencies undertaking cattle relief has also been raised to Re 1 per cattle per day from this month. Voluntary effort in times of difficulty has been one of the admirable features in Gujarat. I would like to pay my tribute to the voluntary agencies for coming forward to carry out relief activities in drought-hit areas of the State.

A sum of Rs. 37.9 crores has been provided in the State budget this year for scarcity relief and short-term loans of Rs. 10 crores have been given by the Central Ministry of Agriculture for agricultural inputs. The Government of India have also sanctioned an advance Central assistance of Rs. 14.14 crores. Financial constraints will not be allowed to come in the way of tackling this problem effectively.

The State Government has taken a number of steps to augment the supplies of foodgrains through the public distribution system and to hold the price line. As against 51,000 tonnes allotted to the State from the Central pool in July, 1974, 92,000 tonnes have been given each for February and March, 1975. The State Government has, so far, during the last 12 months also purchased one

lakh and fifteen thousand tonnes from other States. With increased availability, the issues through the fair price shops have gone up to 1,01,000 tonnes in January, 1975 from 51,000 tonnes in July last. Wheat is also being given to the non-eligible categories in cities and towns at the rate of 15 kgs. a family.

Simultaneously, anti-hoarding and anti-blackmarketing measures have been intensified. Increased availability, coupled with enforcement measures, have resulted in stable prices and, even a fall in prices, in respect of wheat, bajra and maize as well as in the case of groundnut oil.

I think, I may also mention that, notwithstanding the strain of scarcity, the State has, with the approval of the Planning Commission, prepared a plan of Rs. 172 crores for 1975-76 as compared to a plan of Rs. 143 crores during 1974-75. This plan provides for as much as 74 per cent of the outlay for the core sectors of power, irrigation and agriculture. This outlay will also provide avenues for employment for the scarcity affected areas.

The State Government has taken various steps for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Amongst the measures taken are an increase in the percentage of reservation to Government gazetted posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): It is not implemented.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: from 5 to 7 per cent and 10 to 14 percent respectively; increase in the period of carrying forward reservations from 2 to 3 years; increase in rates of stipends and scholarships; enhancement of incentive for inter-caste marriages and issue of order for a special recruitment for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in respect of

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy]

Class I and Class II posts where adequate percentage of representation has not been achieved.

A Harijan officer of the Government has been appointed as a member of the Gujarat Public Service Commission. The Government has also decided to debar any person who is found guilty of practising untouchability from appointment as member on any Committee or Board or Panel etc to be appointed by the Government. A Harijan Development Corporation is also being set up.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
Is this all required for the continuance of the President's rule?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY A decision has also been taken that 50 per cent of the power looms to be allotted may be reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Having regard to the situation in the State, it has not been possible to hold elections to the Legislative Assembly.

SHRI PILOO MODY Why?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY The Proclamation due to expire on the 10th March, 1975.

SHRI PILOO MODY Now give us the real reasons.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY Since it will not be possible to restore normal constitutional government by the 11th of March, 1975, a further extension of President's rule is unavoidable. Therefore I commend the Resolution for the acceptance of this House.

SHRI PILOO MODY Can't I move that it be postponed now?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Resolution moved;

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated 9th February, 1974, in respect of Gujarat, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from 11th March, 1975."

SHRI MORARJI DESAI (Surat): I have never heard a more callous explanation of extending the President's rule for a further term of six months after having it for a year in the State of Gujarat. I do not understand why the Government could not have held the elections in February itself when the delimitation was already over by December, voters' lists had been prepared and the returning officers have been appointed. There is no reason why the situation demanded that the election could not be held. I could not understand it except for one reason. There was a feeling on all sides, almost all sides, that there was going to be a snap poll for the Lok Sabha somewhere in the month of May. And if that was the intention, one could understand the postponement of the Gujarat elections. To me to hold them along with the Lok Sabha elections could have been understandable. I would not have objected to that if they had said that. There could not have been a snap poll in February at all, whoever might have talked about it. It was not possible constitutionally or otherwise. But the fact that the Government went on hurrying up the preparation of the voters' lists in a very indecent manner and practically not allowing many voters to come on the lists on account of that hurry also lent colour to this belief by almost all sides. I and several other friends in Gujarat who are public servants have been warning the Government during the last four months that if they do not hold the elections now, before the President's rule is over by the 11th of March

Gujarat will have to agitate for it because it cannot do without representative Government in Gujarat merely because the Government of India does not want it. Thus is what we have been telling them. They did not do anything so far because of this feeling that they might hold them together in the next 2 or 3 months. But now it is very clear that there is going to be no snap poll. That is what the Prime Minister herself has said. She said that she had said that all the while. But it was almost always said as if it had a double meaning,—‘we have not yet decided,’ ‘I cannot say that,—something like that. That was what was said all the while that lent colour to it. But now when they are extending the Proclamation for further six months they don't even say that elections will be held in these six months. I can understand even that because now there is no question of establishing immediately a representative form of Government in Gujarat as elections have not been held. Therefore the President's rule has to be there for further six months. That is how the Government has arranged for it. But if they said that no election will be held before the end of May—they cannot be held after the end of May for, monsoon will be coming,—that means, another six months extension will have to be given and the elections can be held only next year. That will be the position. I don't see why Government has got to do this except for the fact that they are very unhappy about what has happened in Gujarat and they want to punish Gujarat for the revolt that it had made against this mighty Government last year and forced its hands for removing the corrupt Ministry and also to dissolve the Legislative Assembly. That is what they had done and therefore they wanted to teach a lesson to Gujarat. But I hope and trust that Gujarat will not put up with this kind of injustice which is not as per the Constitution, or any sense of justice or propriety. And therefore, there will be an effort put in by the people of Gujarat to see

that Government holds elections before end of May whether they want to do it or they do not want to do it.

So, this is what the people of Gujarat are determined to do, as far as I see it.

Now, the argument that because of drought or famine elections could not be held is simply a dishonest one, if I may say so. There have been famines in the past and elections had been held. There has been severe famine in some districts at a time but not throughout Gujarat as it is happening this time, but there have been, as I said, very severe famine, in several districts and elections have been held. There have been floods. There have been great calamities to be faced by the people which they have bravely undergone. And yet elections have been held. But what have they done when they say that drought does not allow them to hold elections?

There are Corporations which are suspended where there are no elections held. The district panchayats also are under suspension where there are no elections held. How are they prevented from being held I do not understand at all. In cities, there is no drought. Why should the Corporation elections not be held. All this shows that Government wants to teach a lesson to Gujarat. Well, let them try to do so, whether Gujarat learns a lesson or whether the Government learns a lesson has got to be seen. These are matters which can not be left alone like this for the people of Gujarat and there is no doubt about it. I would, therefore, request the Government to consider this and have some prudence in this matter and not go ahead on the path of unconstitutionality which they have chosen to tread. This is why I have risen to make a protest on the extension of the President's Rule to Gujarat. Of course, it will be carried; they will have it; their intention, as it has appeared in the papers already, is not

to hold the elections even now. This is what the paper says. And it is obvious also from the statement which the Home Minister has just now made. It is therefore that I am saying that even if the drought conditions which are there are to be looked after properly—(the Minister says they are looked after properly)—for looking after them properly, the people's Government is required there. Otherwise, that cannot be looked after properly. What is happening now? He has stated that there are 4,000 works but, 9,000 and more villages have already been declared as scarcity affected villages. The Government itself has said that there are 13,000 villages affected by scarcity out of 18,000 villages. And yet, they have not declared the rest of the villages as scarcity affected villages. They themselves have said that more than 20 lakhs of people will have to be provided with work. What has happened in this matter in this very month? There are only 6 lakhs of people who are given work. When we drew the attention of the Government in the last meeting of the Advisory Committee for the scarcity conditions which the Government has appointed in Gujarat (only two meetings had been held so far) we told them that we must have more scarcity works. Then, a few more have been given. But, this will not solve the problem at all. Thousands of cattle have died. The Home Minister says only a few thousand cattle have been shifted to South of Gujarat for maintenance from other parts. There are 87 lakhs cattle in Gujarat. So what is the meaning of telling us that a few thousand of these are being shifted to Surat District and Bulsar District for maintenance during this scarcity period? I cannot understand this; thousands of cattle are dying for want of not only fodder but also for want of water. Water scarcity is very acute in several areas. However capable the administrators may be I have absolutely no quarrel about their capacity—they cannot have the imagination and they cannot have the urge to see the sufferings

of the people and the cattle in the proper perspective as the representatives of the people could see it. Things will become terrible in the coming months, specially, in the months of May and June. People will die like flies. If it comes to that and they say that the President's Rule will continue, then the people of Gujarat cannot bear to see this at all. It is rather better to die heroically in fighting the Government than to die of starvation as a result of this kind of injustice inflicted by Government on the people of Gujarat.

Therefore, I request the Government to be wise enough—there is still time for that—and if they do not want to do so, then let them face the consequences which they will have to face.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA (Kutch). Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with sincere efforts and with all the attention at my command, I was just listening to the speech of the hon Member, Shri Morajibhai in this style. If he were in power, would he ever have the elections. The same thing would have happened as he just now said. I cannot understand when he just now said that in the coming months, that is, May and June, the people will be dying and a most severe condition will prevail there. And, at the same time, he also demands elections over there.

Sir, he had come to Kutch, my constituency. But, he has gone to the greenbelt areas. Let me remind him also that drought is never in a stationary condition. It gradually goes on increasing. As stated by Government, in the beginning, there were some villages—a few hundred villages. In Kutch proper they declared 639 villages but gradually as the necessity arose they declared the whole of Kutch as such. The number of villages which are declared is 9,000 and the number is going to be 13,000 out of the total 18,000 villages in Gujarat. I am for the elections. I am not for

the bureaucracy. But let me tell you that the first thing that is required to be done from the humanitarian point of view is protection of the life of the people and the whole attention of the Government should be devoted to fight this drought situation on a war-footing.

Sir, it is not the first year of drought. It is the continuous fourth year in my constituency. Not only that but also it is the seventh in the last eight years. Sir, he is right when he says that the condition of the poor people is very critical and the attention of the Government should be focussed to fight this situation on a war-footing. I know there are constraints of finances, etc. but let me pay my regards to the bureaucracy from Advisors to the Collectors and the Famine Commissioner they are doing their utmost to find within their limitations of what they have been given. I know the limitations are there with them and because of those limitations we are handicapped. I was here and shouted like hell about the condition of my constituency and the Government talked of removing 20,000 cattle from that area as if they have done a huge work. It is nothing. There are one million cattle heads out of which only 20,000 are being removed. We requested that four to five thousand more may be removed as there was no grass but there was no response. I can understand this aspect that Government is not doing what they should do but as far as the elections are concerned and as far as the extension of President's rule is concerned, I would not have done. At least I can boast of my constituency. Sir, we have fought all the elections with hundred per cent result so far. In 1972 C. C. Desai died and inspite of the drought bye-elections were held.

Let me remind you of the corruption which prevailed in the same Congress Ministry. I had charged that Ministry on the floor of the Assembly. Inspite of that after 1971 upto this time whatever drought we have fought, I must say, there is not a single case

of that type. During that period girls were actually supplied to the engineers. An enquiry was held in Banskantha elections. I do not want to go into the details of those dirty things over here and do not want to wash the dirty linen of each other. But one thing is there when people leave their humanitarian point of view and talk of only getting political gains challenges will be there. The challenges will be fought. We have fought the challenges under difficult circumstances. We are not afraid of elections. Inspite of all their efforts Cong.(O), the 'O' has become bigger and Congress has become smaller. It is the frustration that makes them speak. Sir, in Kutch, there is another problem. At present electricity is the most essential thing which is required to save the crops. The Gujarat Administration says that there are no conductors. The Gujarat administration is not being supplied with the conductor. This is a very important problem. Because of the energy crisis, the prices have gone up. Sir, if electricity is not supplied to this area, it will be very difficult to save the crops. The people have been suffering. There is shortage of these conductors. It is the fundamental duty of the Government to see that this is provided. Unfortunately, there is no development equilibrium as far as this region is concerned. Sir, there are districts like my constituency where only 23 per cent of the area has been electrified. I would remind about this to Shri Morarji Desai. Sir, my request to the Government is, provision of electricity should be given priority in this area. Let us reach at least the average. Sir, inspite of the drought, inspite of the severe drought, the people are putting in hard labour in Kutch. There is acute shortage of water. Inspite of that, it is estimated that 22,000 tonnes of wheat will be produced in this area. Sir, people in this area are living in half-starvation conditions. Eight K. Grams of foodgrains is not sufficient at all. There is no other source. Sir, the relief team which visited this area found that roots are being boiled

[Dr. Mahipatray Mehta]

and being taken by the people. This is because there is no other alternative. Only eight grams is being given. This is not at all sufficient. Therefore, Sir, I would request that this 22 000 tonnes of wheat which is to come should not be allowed to go anywhere.

I would also like to draw the attention of the Government to another thing. Teachers are on agitation. The educated population is on agitation. Sir, the Sen Committee report has already come out.

15.58 hrs.

(SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALLI in the Chair)

Sir, I would request the Government that they should implement the recommendations of the Sen Committee in toto. This will help in removing the discontent among the educated young people.

Sir, I would also draw the attention of the Government to another problem, namely water. Sir, we find that in Kandla, so many industries are not coming up. It is not possible to produce soda ash because there is no water. Sir, I was talking to the General Manager of IFFCO. Because of non-availability of water, they are postponing the setting up of the Rs. 60 crore sulphuric acid plant. Therefore, Sir, I would request the Government that they should pay special attention to this. There is the lower Macchu project. Sir, the lower Macchu barrage should be constructed and water should be made available. Sir, some people are protesting against it. After all, Kutch is a part of Gujarat. Therefore, this project should be taken up. The Kandla project which is coming up is also a national project.

Another important thing which I wanted to mention is in regard to cotton. The other day, there was a Calling Attention

in regard to this. Sir, the Government have been giving protection to the textile industry. During the last two years, the textile industry has made record profit. Last year, they have not produced standard cloth. Government succumbed to their threat. In spite of the huge profits made by the textile industry, Government increased the price of standard cloth. The price has gone up instead of coming down. Government says that cotton is being purchased or imported. They say that they want to protect the growers. But, on the contrary, they are helping the mill-owners. Cotton growers are put to trouble. These big business magnates, textile magnates, making their profit are patronised. They are doing this.

16 hrs.

Last but not least, I will come to the condition of health of the people. I address Shri Moraji Desai from here. Will you please come with me? Let us have a tour. I will show what is the percentage of tuberculosis cases due to the last three-four years of famine. I am not talking of night blindness. There are 40,000 people suffering from it; but I am not talking of that now. Please come and see the socio-economic condition of the people as a result of the famine conditions in Kutch. What is the vitality of the people? What is their life expectancy? I am a medical man, I see that out of 10 patients one is a TB patient.

SHRI K S CHAVLA: Is President's rule a remedy?

DR MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: It is never the remedy. I have never said that. But I also say that election now is not the remedy. This is not the time for elections. It is not that we are not prepared for it. We have fought elections and we are ready to do it. After all, it is the first feature of democracy to fight elections.

Let me ask; who has dissolved this democratic setup there, the democracy that was legally constituted. It is those who want to lay claim to democratic rule who have done it, as the Prime Minister rightly said. They talk of a snap poll. They say there will not be election at all, that it will be like Bangladesh and so on.

I would say this. If the Opposition had been able to give an alternative government, many of the drawbacks of the Congress would also have gone. But unfortunately, the Opposition never rose to the occasion. But they are now talking of democracy which they have not accepted. They oppose only for opposition's sake.

Here is a concrete example. The same people who dissolved the democratic government there are trying to do it all over India, trying to create chaos, playing into the hands of fascist and reactionary elements. Where the need of the hour in Gujarat is work on humanitarian grounds, they howl for election. Unfortunately, men like Shri Motarji Desai threaten Government and say they will have to face the consequences. I am a small man. I cannot challenge Shri Motarji Desai. But I make a request to him. Let us see the consequences in my constituency. He can come to Kutch and let him launch the satyagraha there, not anywhere else. I will invite him. Let him start from Kutch and see what happens, what the consequences will be there. Then we shall see about the future. I say that if Government had declared that elections should be held now, I would have opposed it. I belong to the Congress. It is my constituency, my people, my voters who have elected me. On their behalf, I say that what Government have done is the right thing and I support this Resolution which seeks to extend President's rule for six months.

*SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Sir, I oppose the Resolution which has been introduced by the Home Minister in this House seeking to extend the President's Rule in the State of Gujarat for another six months. I oppose it and oppose it with all the emphasis at my command.

Dr. Mehta and a little while ago and while answering the Debate on the President's Address, the Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi had started their speeches by an outright condemnation of the Opposition parties. Both of them tried to describe the movements of the people as a menace to Democracy. But I would like to remind them that our Constitution does not have any provision for recall of the elected representatives of the people when they find that the Govt. constituted by such representatives is acting in a corrupt way, against the interests of the people and in an undemocratic way. Because of this lacuna, the people of Gujarat had raised their voice and had launched agitation to oust the corrupt Congress Govt. and to save democracy from their clutches. Such a movement cannot be described as anti-democratic just because it does not suit the Congress Govt. It is equally unfair to spread canards against such peoples' movement or dub them as anti-democratic.

In Sept. '74 when the then Home Minister Shri U'ma Shankar Dikshit had come before this House seeking a six-month extension of the President's Rule, then I had said on 6-9-74 and I quote "I want to say that there must not be any President's Rule anywhere in our country. Whenever any assembly is dissolved, the care-taker Govt. should be established without the power to pass any important legislation and elections should be held within a month or two. This is a democratic procedure practiced everywhere in the world." Once again we find that the Home Minister

(Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

has come before the House not to announce elections in Gujarat but to seek a further extension of the President's rule for another six months. In other words he wants to perpetuate the rule by bureaucracy in Gujarat by another six months.

Sir, before the debate was initiated, my friend Prof. Mavalankar and other hon'ble Members had pointed out that the way the Home Minister had introduced the proposal before the House, it was wholly against the spirit of the Constitution and I fully share their views in the matter. The Prime Minister and the Home Minister are trying to make the opposition parties responsible for all ills in the country and they are trying to suggest that peoples' movements are anti-democratic. I would like to remind this House that in 1959 a Communist Coalition Ministry was in power in Kerala. Then the present Prime Minister was the President of the Congress Party. She had formed a "Bimochan Samity" toppled the coalition government from power through agitation. It is a pity that in 1959 Smt. Indira Gandhi's actions were all democratic and today when the people of Gujarat and Bihar are trying to oust the corrupt Govts. in their respective states, the agitation is being dubbed by the same Prime Minister as anti-democratic. The former Home Minister Shri Dikshit had given a firm assurance to this House in Sept. '74 that elections would be held soon in Gujarat but by introducing this motion the present Home Minister, has completely gone back on the solemn assurance that was given to this House by the former Home Minister. Both the Home Minister and Dr. Mehta have said that elections cannot be held in Gujarat because of the prevailing famine and drought conditions in the State. I would like to tell them that if they are genuinely interested to serve the people and give them relief from the

famine and drought difficulties then it is imperative that they must first give the people of Gujarat a representative Govt. A Govt. run by Govt. officials can never be a substitute for one where people have their own representatives directing and guiding the administrative machinery of their state and in their own interest. A bureaucratic Government has its inherent weaknesses. Last year, all the states which had representative Govts. secured from the Centre a better share of their demand for foodgrains against those which were under the President's Rule. Last year, M.P. Govt. got 73 per cent of their demand, Bihar 62 per cent, U.P. 68 per cent etc. while Gujarat got only 35 per cent of their demand for foodgrains. I have no doubt that if Gujarat had a representative Govt. instead of being under President's Rule, they too could have secured for themselves a better share of their demand. Not only this, the 6th Finance Commission has recommended that Centre would give assistance to the States for meeting famine and drought conditions. But here too, the Govt. by officials in Gujarat could not obtain adequate funds from the Centre for dealing drought and famine condition in the state. Congress leader Shri Jivraj Mehta, M.P. and Shri Ghanshyam Oza, both former Chief Ministers had joined their voice with the opposition to point out the inadequacy of the relief measures taken by the Centre to deal with the situation in Gujarat. They had even said that due to interference by the Govt. machinery, they were not able to act properly to give relief to the people and at one stage it was reported that they had threatened to bring a resolution with the opposition support to pinpoint the aforesaid defects.

DR. JIVRAJ MEHTA (Amerli): He is wrong and the allegation is entirely unjustified.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: He says he is wrongly quoted.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: His views appeared in the *Hindustan Times* dated 17th January, 1975 as under:—

"Congress leaders Dr. Jivraj Mehta and Shri Ghanshyam Lal Oza, both former Chief Ministers, have supported the criticism regarding the failure of the Governor's regime to provide sufficient relief works and the refusal of the Centre to give adequate food and finance to the State."

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: You are reading from a newspaper.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: But why did he not contradict it earlier if it is not correct?

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: Many things appear in the newspapers.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): They were in the Scarcity Committee of Gujarat, and they have criticised the administration not once but several times.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: He has denied it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't disturb. Let him continue

***SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** Sir, I was trying to say that Govt. have gone back completely on their words for not holding elections in Gujarat and to my mind the only reason for this action is that the Gujarat Pradesh Congress Committee is afraid of facing the people. The Congress party in the State has been completely unnerved by the results of the bye-elections that were held in Delhi, Jabalpur, Haryana and elsewhere. People have given their verdict against the Congress misrule. These defeats have given the Congress party a rude shock. They are scared and afraid. They do not want to allow

the people of Gujarat to go to polls. The Congress party has no courage and no guts to face elections in Gujarat. Not only this. The Congress in Gujarat is a house divided against itself. They are 12 to 14 factions which are working in the party and even the efforts of the Congress President, Shri Debkant Barua have failed to bridge differences and end factional fights. Is the opposition party responsible for these factional fights? Will the people of Gujarat be denied their legitimate right of having a democratic Govt. only because the Congress party is not able to settle their mutual differences? What is happening in Bihar. The people are restive. They are frustrated. They are out to oust the corrupt Govt. there. A mighty people's movement and a mammoth agitation is going on there. Very sad and unfortunate things have happened in Bihar. Shri L. N. Mishra was killed. I strongly condemn this killing, but has the Congress party learnt a lesson from these incidents. Have they been able to unite to probe into the people's grievances and provide succor to them? Is it not a fact that Shri Jagannath Mishra, brother of late Shri L. N. Mishra, and others are trying to oust Shri Ghafoor from power? Why should people suffer just because the Congressmen cannot end their factional fights?

Sir, the Prime Minister has ridiculed the Opposition parties and has compared the people's agitation to a person who has the head of the CPI(M), heart of the socialists, the legs of Jana Sangh and so on and so forth. The Congress Govt. and particularly the leader of the Congress party cry hoarse about international co-existence between nations and ideologies. But she is too intolerant to apply the same principle to deal with situations at home. When the United Communist party had formed a coalition govt. in Kerala under the leadership of Shri E. M. S. Nambodiripad, Smt. Gandhi could not tolerate the co-existence

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[SRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER]

and as I have already said, she conspired and brought about a fall of the Govt. For two terms, United Front Govts. were formed in West Bengal. On both these occasions, the Centre conspired, created obstacles and bro-govts. there. Whenever the Opposition govts. there. Whenever the opposition parties unite to uphold the cause of the people, the Centre ridicules their efforts just because they have no genuine faith nor intention to follow the principles of co-existence which they preach to others. But I must tell Smt. Indira Gandhi that despite all possible atrocities—you know, Sir, during the last few years more than 1,000 CPI(M) workers have been killed in West Bengal—we are successfully continuing our mission to serve the people of the State and I must congratulate the Prime Minister that at least she has cared to describe my party as the brain of the Opposition (Interruptions).

Sir, I would complete my speech in a couple of minutes and I don't want to repeat what Sri Morari Desai has said. I would only reiterate that the people of Gujarat are craving for a representative Govt. and, therefore, elections should be held there without any further loss of time. The bureaucracy there is wholly unable to rise to the expectations of the people. Many Central Projects have not been implemented. The people of Gujarat wanted an Atomic Power Station at Tarapur. This has not been given to them. The demand for a medical college at Bhavnagar has not so far been accepted. The Tarapore-Bhavnagar rail link has not been accepted, but despite all these, the Central Govt. are trying to tell the people that a good lot of progress has been effected in Gujarat during the President Rule. But is it not a fact that despite the common knowledge that thousands of mill workers are still without any work, the Govt. have failed to start a third shift in the textile mills. The prices of essential commodities have gone up very high

particularly that of coal, causing immense suffering to the people in general and to the low paid in particular. The education policy is being changed without consulting the educationists, teachers and professors and naturally as a result of this both students and teachers are unhappy about it. They are agitating against this policy. While the whole state is suffering from famine, the Govt. under the plea of mobilising internal resources have increased passenger fare and thereby have imposed a burden of Rs. 11.23 crores on the people. This is unjust and unfair and I protest against it.

In the end I strongly oppose the motion and demand that elections should be held in Gujarat without any further delay. Unless this is done, the people of Gujarat will unite and they will fight for their democratic rights and with the support of all they will finally achieve their objective.

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL (Mehsana): Mr. Chairman, here is a resolution moved by the Home Minister for the extension of President's Rule in the State of Gujarat. I am supporting this Resolution rather I am compelled to support this because looking at the present situation prevailing in the State of Gujarat it is a wise decision taken by the Government of India to extend President's Rule in that State.

Some three months back the Government were seriously thinking of holding the elections in the month of March because then the situation was coming back to normal. But at present the situation in Gujarat is not one which is conducive to the holding of elections. A number of villages in Gujarat have been affected by famine and I am sure most of the hon. Members of this House are aware of that situation.

A point of order was raised why the Governor of Gujarat or the State administration is not consulted in the decision. So far as the Governor is concerned, he is always in touch with

the Government of India and the Government of India is always in touch with the Governor and the State administration. So, according to me, there is no necessity to consult the Governor or the State Administration in arriving at this decision.

Some hon. Members of the opposition have alleged that this is a politically motivated decision. It is not at all politically motivated. So far as elections are concerned, we are in a democracy and we are never afraid of the elections. On the contrary, we invite elections in the name of democracy. Those on the other side who are now seeking elections, let them not forget that in the past there was a popular government in Gujarat. Some hon. Members of the Opposition, including some members of the different States, tried to topple that Government, even though it was a popular government. At that time I had told the Opposition members that they are committing a sin on democracy by depriving the people of Gujarat of their popular government. But, at that time, they were not prepared to listen to us and they did what they liked. Ultimately, they are understanding that when there is no popular Government in the State of Gujarat, there will be the President's Rule. There was no other alternative except the President's Rule in the State of Gujarat.

I would like to bring to your notice one thing more. So far as the Opposition leaders are concerned, at the time of toppling the popular Government, they were telling the people of Gujarat, "Topple this popular Government. The popular Government is useless. The Governor's raj will be better for the people of Gujarat as compared to the popular Government." Deliberately, they indulged in that propaganda. Today, they are shedding crocodile tears for a popular Government for the State of Gujarat. (Interruptions)

सभापति महोदय : मैं नहीं समझता कि यह कोई माकूल तरीका है। अभी जब हल्दर साहब जल रहे थे तो एक साहब ने इन्टरप्ट करने की कांशिश की, मैंने उन को रोक दिया।

श्री के० एम० चावड़ा (पाटन) : अगर कोई गलत बात बतगाये तो बोलना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय आप वाद में क्वेश्चन पूछ सकते हैं, लेकिन इस तरह से इन्टरप्ट नहीं कर सकते हैं। आप इस तरह से उन का जितना टाटम बरबाद करगें मैं उनको उनना टाटम ज्यादा दूंगा।

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL: Whatever I am saying, I am saying as a representative of my constituency, as a representative of the people of Gujarat, as a responsible member of this House. I am not furnishing false statements. I am furnishing truth on the floor of the House. They may or may not like it.

So far as elections in Gujarat are concerned, they are saying that we are not prepared for elections and that is why, deliberately, the Government of India is extending the President's Rule in the State of Gujarat and they are postponing elections. Most humbly I would like to bring to your notice that so far as Gujarat is concerned and Gujarat Congress is concerned, for decades, we have served the people of this country without power. We are not power-oriented people. We can serve the people without power. We may lose or win elections. Election is a game and that is in the hands of people. If we are elected to any position, to the Assembly or to the Parliament in Delhi, we serve the people. So far as power is concerned, that is mere an instrument in the hands of the Congress party to serve the people. If there is no power, even then we serve the people. I would like to assure the hon. Members on that side that we are never afraid of elections. We are not going to run away from elections.

[Shri Natwarlal Patel]

It is not true to say that this decision is politically-motivated and that the decision has been taken in the interest of the Congress party. We are not afraid of elections. If elections are to come tomorrow, let them come today. If the elections are to come today, let them come just now. We are prepared to face the elections. We are never afraid of elections. So far as this decision is concerned, it has been taken in view of the grave drought situation. The drought situation is so grave in the State of Gujarat that there are a number of villages where we have to provide drinking water. After one month, what will happen, I have no words to explain.

So far as the Opposition is concerned, they concentrate only on elections. They talk of elections only. They have no time to talk about the condition of millions of people. They have no time to talk about the famine-affected people, drought-affected people, who require water, who require arrangements to be made for famine relief works, who require fodder for their cattle, etc. etc. The Opposition people are only thinking about elections, how to survive for coming months, how to survive in the State of Gujarat.

The people of Gujarat are not bothered about elections. They are bothered about their survival. They are facing many hardships. Those who are aiming at Gandhinagar are only for elections. They should keep the famine conditions of the people of Gujarat in mind. They should not keep elections in mind. If the elections are not coming today, they are bound to come tomorrow. It is a game. We have to face it boldly.

So far as Gujarat is concerned, as I said just now, the famine conditions are very grave. As a matter of fact, 90 per cent portion of Gujarat has been affected by famine. Not only that. There are some villages today where they do not find scarcity of

water. But after one month, in the days of summer, I understand, there will be no water in these villages. So, the present administration of Gujarat will have to provide drinking water for them. My hon. friends here can go to Gujarat and see the situation for themselves; they may visit Kutch and so many other districts which are severely affected and see the position of the people there, how they live. They are crying for their survival. They are not crying for anything else. They want drinking water facilities; they want fodder for their cattle; they want to survive. I understand that this is a peculiar situation in the State of Gujarat which has never been seen by me or by the people of Gujarat before. In that context, I feel that there is nothing wrong in the decision taken by the Government of India to postpone the elections and to extend the President's rule in that State for another six months. You cannot say that it is politically motivated. Nothing is politically motivated. When we do something, you always allege that it is politically motivated. This has become your practice and we have been hearing it for a long time. That is why, we are not astonished.

So far as the professors in Gujarat are concerned, they are struggling for something; they have started some agitation. (Interruptions) I would request the hon. Minister to see that the Government of Gujarat accept the report of the Sen Commission. I understand that, if that is implemented, the problems of the professors—Mr. Mavalankar is not in that profession now; I am talking about the other professors there—will be solved and they will be benefited.

Before I conclude, I would request the hon. members on that side to forget everything so far as Gujarat is concerned. Irrespective of party affiliations, we have to work unitedly to face this challenge of drought. This

is a natural calamity. The Government of India and the Government of Gujarat alone will not be able to solve this problem. It can be solved only unitedly, with the cooperation of all party workers and the millions of the people of Gujarat. By the grace of God, I hope the difficulties will be overcome and everything will be all right.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, to begin with I would like to condemn this Government for having brought forward this Resolution to extend the President's rule in Gujarat without proper Constitutional procedure. I am stating without hesitation that I am not satisfied with the ruling given by the Chair; I am not satisfied with the arguments advanced by the Home Minister; I am not satisfied, even as far as common sense goes, with the arguments advanced by the Central Government that they can arbitrarily extend the President's rule without having got a proper report from Gujarat explaining the conditions in Gujarat and stating categorically the reasons why it is necessary to extend the President's rule in Gujarat.

I have heard the speech of the Home Minister. I would have welcomed a discussion on the drought situation in Gujarat. It would have been a more honest exercise, because what we have been wanting to discuss for a very long time is the drought situation in Gujarat and we have been denied that opportunity. But the Home Minister comes here and says that drought is the main excuse or the reason for extending the President's rule in Gujarat. There is no connection between the two. Droughts, as has been admitted by the Home Minister himself and as people on this side of the House have also admitted, have been perennial and chronic in Gujarat. Every year some districts or the other of Gujarat are under drought and severe drought. We have had elections in Gujarat when there had been the severest drought in many districts.

Yet, it did not interfere with the elections. What has one got to do with the other? I cannot understand, if there is a drought, people cannot go and exercise their vote? I cannot understand when there is a drought, we cannot go and campaign. On the contrary, people collect at the works and it is easier to go and explain your policies to them. If nothing else, it helps during the course of elections. I am talking about campaigning. So, what is the difficulty in holding the elections in Gujarat when the drought is going on? Are you suggesting that President's rule is better to tackle the drought situation than a popular government? Because, if that is what you are suggesting, then I think you might as well dissolve yourself. We have a serious food situation in the country and I am sure the President's rule will be able to tackle it better than you all people sitting on those Benches. What is the rationale of your argument? Because there is a drought you cannot have elections? Because there is a drought you cannot have a popular government? Is a popular government—my friend, Mr. Huda just now asked—less capable of supplying water to the people of Gujarat than the President's rule or the Home Ministry? Is a popular government less capable of providing more food to the people than the President's rule or the Home Ministry? Can the Home Ministry provide more grass to animals in Gujarat than a popular government over there?

As for wages and works the Home Minister can never miss an opportunity, any little opportunity they may get, for making false propaganda and trying to get a few votes. They will never lose it. They talk very sanctimoniously about the Harijans and Adivasis and how much the Government has done for them. Had you ever been to these areas? Whose notes were you reproducing before the House? Have you seen the conditions of Harijans and Adivasis in the drought affected areas of Gujarat?

[Shri Piloo Mody]

Because if you have not, I invite you. Come with me. I will show you and perhaps that will make the butter melt in your mouth and may be you can taste a little of this suji which you are so generously dishing out to the people of Gujarat. And in order to understand that, without water, you cannot swallow it. And, where is the water? Therefore, to trot out the drought as an excuse for not holding elections is nothing but just a cock and bull—a political cock and bull, a constitutional cock and bull and a parliamentary cock and bull, because the fact of the matter is that if it is to be measured from the point of view of what the President's rule has done for the Harijans and the Adivasis, go and see. The Minister said that this is the severest drought that has ever taken place in Gujarat because it suits his argument for withholding elections. Yet, what has the Central Government done? I would like to point out to you the concern of the Central Government for the severest drought that has hit Gujarat in a century. They have advanced—advanced, mind you—advanced monies that were already allotted to Gujarat, to the tune of Rs 145 crores—Rs. 14.14 crores to be exact. This money, if you had not advanced it, we would have got it next year or the year after. What favour has the Central Government done to the Government and people of Gujarat by advancing this money? Over and above that, nothing. Yet, it suits him to describe it as the severest drought that has taken place. The Gujarat Government is now spending at the rate of Rs. 2 crores a day. They have in all spent Rs. 39 crores on drought relief. How long do you think this money is going to last? Then the Minister says a generous thing, 'Nothing will be stopped for lack of funds.' Mr. Minister, prove that statement. Every single work that I have demanded and which needs to be carried out in Gujarat has been withheld, postponed and denied for lack of funds and yet this sort of pompous statement is made in order to con-

vince everybody and make a propaganda to say, 'We are doing everything we can.' The President's rule, can be understood by anybody who understands democracy, has got its own severe limitations. President's rule cannot frame policies. President's rule cannot alter policy. President's rule cannot take initiative in matters where the popular will of the people and the popular demands of the people demand certain things. These are decisions that can be taken by only popular Ministry. These are decisions which can be taken only by politicians in caucus and it is these decisions that are not being taken which are being postponed month after month, six months after six months, because the Congress party is too feeble to face an election in Gujarat. This is the sum total of the conclusion; they are afraid; they are petrified; they could not form the Committee. Sir, and only recently that committee was finally formed in which everything which ever existed in Gujarat has been joined together and put into that Committee, including Mr. Natwarlal Patel. Where is Mr. Natwarlal Patel—who is the Tribune of the people, who is the servant of the people—who was saying something so strongly about Gujarat only a few minutes ago? He does not even smoke, he cannot, and so he cannot make the excuse that he has to go out for a smoke. I am glad you returned, tribune of the people, servant of the people. Please come and sit down and listen. He was not considered fit to sit on the Executive Committee. Thus is the position.

Therefore, Sir, these cock and bull stories have been brandied about. That only shows that the Congress as party is weak and feeble to face the people. Let me assure Sir, six months later you will be weaker still. In another six months later the position will be even worse and after a year and a half from now you will not be able to face them at all. And if it is two years from now, you would have evaporated. So, go on postponing it every six months, every

six months thinking that the position will improve.

If drought is what you are really concerned about, may I tell you, this decision of yours is not going to help the drought situation at all? You need popular demands to be fulfilled, demands which are basically of a political character. There is the demand for subsistence and the Home Minister said that a minimum wage of Rs. 3 was given. Kindly send me the names of anybody, the scheme where by you granted Rs. 3 daily wage to anybody in Gujarat. This is not being given to anybody in Gujarat, not even a single person who is on relief work in Gujarat. This is being spoken of only for consumption for the galleries. Send me the name.

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL: I will give you the names.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You will please send me ten names.

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL: I can send so many names.

SHRI PILOO MODY: All right I shall produce it in Parliament after checking it up. You send me one person's name who is getting Rs. 3/- a day.

As far as relief is concerned, he talked about thousands of tonnes of foodgrains that have been going to Gujarat. I do not know what has happened to that en route. I know in villages after villages, the maximum of grains that a person gets is five kilogrammes a month. But, if one is working in a job site, I think, that may go up to eight kilogrammes a month. That is the maximum gram that a person gets per month per head. As far as sugar is concerned, it may be a kilo per month or it may be only 200 grammes a month per head. So, all these figures have been produced by somebody on a piece of paper and you can read them out to us. But, it has no meaning at all. You want to postpone the election;

you have the power, the majority and the will to do it. Say that honestly that you are not prepared to fight the elections in Gujarat and therefore you would like to extend the period of President's Rule for another six months. You want to abuse the Constitution in your favour. Then say so. Believe me, it is for the betterment of you. But, don't trump out the cock and bull excuse that because there is drought you want to extend it. As far as drought is concerned, nothing has been done by the centre for all the drought that is going on.

Finally, Sir, the Home Minister said that and I heard him very very clearly that the Government has arranged for the removal of 20,000 cattle to the southern region of Gujarat. Even the strongest supporter, Dr. Mahipatray Mehta had to ridicule the figure of 20,000, because this twenty thousand is just a drop in the ocean. The real fact of the matter is that 90 per cent or more of the cattle that has been moved out has all been done by voluntary agencies. Why was the Government claiming credit for it? It has all been done by the voluntary agencies. Why should you claim credit for it? Is it just to get five more votes in Gujarat?

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, let us sincerely hope and let them change this motion as follows:

"We want President's Rule in Gujarat because we are not in a position to face the electorate and that we will extend it further if we find that the position persists like that"

Let them change the basis of the motion and I shall vote for that because, after all, I also have sympathy for you because, I have been for a very long time a Member of the S.P.C.A.!

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): Mr. Chairman, Sir, You have heard a very vigorous speech from one of my colleagues. The difficulties in Gujarat are real; the famine conditions there are so severe. It is true also that

[Shri D. D. Desai]

bureaucracy is trying to do its best. It is also true that the people's representatives could do better. But, there is one difficulty which we should not overlook. That is, whether at this time, should much of our energy be diverted or should be employed on a job? There are hundreds of outstanding issues in Gujarat to-day leave apart the political aspect. We, many of us, seem to worry about it. Looking purely from the angle of humanitarian grounds and from the Gujarat's local requirements, I feel that if the Government decides some date in the coming few months—in any case, they cannot hold the elections before 10th of March—that would be better. One of our earlier speakers has said that Government is getting another six months. Still there is time and elections can still be held. It is possible that in May, the heat would be so severe and that the difficulties for water would be acute. One of the earlier speaker has said about the distress that the people will have also. In the midst of it people may be allowed a choice. If they want to hold an election then they may do so or some sort of opinion may be collected and elections could be planned for May or possibly in April-end. There is another issue, the Government may feel that doing so may divert substantial personnel from relief operations to election supervision. Then with the consent of the Opposition, we can reach an agreed date which could be some time soon after the monsoons. In other words we have two possibilities—one for May and another during November-December. My reason for saying all this is that during monsoons there is transport difficulty and it is very difficult for voters to travel distances. Another aspect is we have a deficit in agriculture production and, water. This year much of our distress comes from difficulty in cotton. Many of the hon. Members are not aware that the acute distress today in Gujarat is on account of accumulation of stocks of cotton which are not being lifted because of credit squeeze and the diffi-

culties which the Governmental agencies are having on account of shortage of funds. This problem should be taken care of by the Ministry since the Ministry under-writes the responsibility for the next six months. I would urge upon the Government to take care of this acute distress that our people are facing on account of lack of availability of funds for the next sowing. A mention has also been made about deficiency of water, fodder and other things. Here our biggest requirement is sympathetic and timely approach by the Central Government to see that maximum quantity of fodder and foodgrains are provided to the State. The present amount of quantity which we are receiving has resulted in substantial amount of discontent. A large number of people feel there are no jobs for them as the works which have been taken up are inadequate for want of funds. The Central Government is of the view that adequate funds are provided but those of us who stay in Gujarat are continuously observing that the funds that are allocated are not adequate to meet conditions of such a severe nature. In other words, the State is deficit in regard to funds, and in regard to availability of goods. Even when we have money, there are no goods to be purchased. These are some of the conditions which are common to any famine. These conditions are prevailing. Just now, my friend, Mr. Piloo Mody asked 'where is the water?' It is true. We tried to get as much water as possible. I believe 24 rigs have been put in operation. They are put in different areas. Private agencies have also done it. Work is going on on all sides.

Now, the question is, whether it is in the interest of either the Government or the Opposition to hold elections now. I would say that it is neither in the interest of the ruling party nor in the interest of the Opposition, because some time is required for both of them to organise themselves fully. It is true that the ruling party lost its position because of some discontent in some urban centres. We must re-

cognise the fact that there was a democratically elected Government. It is true that there were some charges of corruption against that Government. The Ministers in-charge offered themselves for investigation. In spite of that, there was agitation, both by the Opposition and by the people in the urban areas. Now, this has resulted in overthrow of a popularly established Government, a democratically elected Government. That democratically elected Government had about 140 Members in a House of some 168 Members. In other words, it had the fullest backing of the legislature. But, the unfortunate fact was that some of the Members of the Legislature or the Government or the Minister were found, in the eyes of the people, not sufficiently equipped to carry out the tasks and they were not considered to be men of integrity. This could have been remedied either by removing those people or alternatively, even by changing the Ministry. This was a possibility, having made a serious effort to see that the Government is sent out, and having continuously made a demand for President's Rule, once the President's Rule was imposed, there is again a demand that elections should be held. We find it a little difficult to co-relate these two. Why consistency is lacking? It is true that we should initiate the democratic process and we should have democratic institutions. At least in regard to panchayats, which are at the root, which are at the bottom and which are closer to the people, I would urge upon the Government that they should hold elections to panchayats at the earliest date so that the representatives of the people are at proper working levels and they will be able to attend to the problems of the people on the spot. Sir, the question of municipal elections has been talked about. I do not know how much they are really concerned about famine and, to what extent, they will be able to help. But, panchayats are the backbone of our democratic system. The effect of not having the panchayat elections is so widespread; it would upset the position of our party

also. Therefore, in the best interests of the ruling party, it is necessary that panchayat elections are held as early as possible

With these words, I conclude my speech.

17 hrs

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East). Mr Chairman, I am distressed that the Home Minister, whom I must credit with some understanding and political common sense, has thought fit to commend, as he put it, his Resolution for acceptance by the House. I do not know on what computation we can accept this Resolution. My fear is that ever this Gujarat business Government has been showing its cold feet right from the very beginning. I cannot think any tenable reason why in a traditionally Congress State with a movement embracing a large section of the youth aimed at reconstruction of Gujarat and the elimination of certain elements like a notorious former Chief Minister who was pushed out of the picture, how in that kind of temper in Gujarat Government developed cold feet, and perhaps with a lack of self-assurance and with a sense of guilt about things done, and undone, they found themselves unable to order elections soon after the President had taken over and the old legislature was sent packing. From that period of time, there began a whole sequence of incidents which shows how Government has no imagination how Government is ready and willing to have an authoritarian atmosphere in the country and how in the normal bureaucratic way, they would ask for extension of a bureaucratic administration, because whatever the virtues of presidential rule, it is bureaucratic administration. If President's rule had brought benefit to Gujarat, I hope some marks would have been visible and Government would not have been in the position today to plead the cause

[Shri H. N. Mukherjee]

of drought and scarcity as a reason why elections cannot take place.

I cannot imagine how in the year of grace, 1975, in a country which talks so much about its devotion to democratic processes—and only a couple of hours ago the Prime Minister was in her own way trying to be eloquent about it—I just cannot imagine how you can in 1975 say that because of drought and distress conditions, we cannot have elections. Good government is no substitute for self-government. This is what we were taught when we were young; we learnt it with every aspect of our heart. They have not been able to give good government. And who is going to expect good government from the presidential team or whatever there is which functions in Gujarat? We would rather have bad government from our own peers than good government of bureaucrats of a particular description. In any case, good government is no substitute for self-government, and I do not see how Gujarat can go on being deprived of the very normal right of having as early as possible, when an emergent situation has gone, to have its own elected legislature.

We are told about famine, scarcity and all that. I cannot go into details; I need not. But the simple point is: How is this kind of argument to be extended? You know very well that at least I and my Party do not happen for reasons, which we consider to be of national importance, to have an animus against the ruling party on every occasion. We do not have that animus, but we have to point out where they are going, utterly wrong, and at this rate where they will end up. Today in many parts of the country starvation conditions continue.

In West Bengal, for example, the majority of the districts are starvation districts. If parliament sets its seal on the argument that economic distress which is being tackled is the reason for the postponement of the

election, I wonder what is going to happen? At the present moment perhaps 70 per cent of our people live below the poverty line. Perhaps by the time the budget has done its job, the budget is to be presented tomorrow, 75 per cent of the people would be living below the poverty line. Does that mean to say that this country will not have any elections because 75 per cent of the people live below poverty line and economic conditions are so distressing and dismal that nothing can be done about it, elections are a luxury which we cannot afford? I know that elections sometimes become a luxury which we cannot afford. That is very true. But is that the idea of elections that animates this country that should animate the Congress party, if it is really and truly to be the ruling party in this country and if it is to be worthy of the trust which people have given to that? Are the elections to be only money spinning operation? Is our envisagement of the elections only as something where money is to be spent and people have to be diverted from the constructive process of work? Is it not our experience, on the contrary that when elections are in the offing those who are in the Government go about promising all kinds of benefits to different areas where they are interested for their own return to the legislature? Do we not find that if on the eve of the elections a concerted effort is made for the economic and other development of our country, results are more likely to follow? Do we not intend to use elections as organisational apparatus for mobilising the enthusiasm of our people for rebuilding their life and for rescuing themselves from the misery in which they are living today? Or do we think of elections only in terms of so much money to be collected and spent so that a chain of corruption is created? Surely that is not our envisagement of elections. When we go in for elections we use elections as a mobilising

process for the advantage and strength of our movement. The Communist Party enters the election because it utilises elections to secure the support of the people and to consolidate that support into a sustained and organised shape. If politics has any seriousness I think that elections should have that motivation.

What do we find? So many crores, not too many crores are being given and so many lakhs have been collected by the non official agencies, some relief work is going on, some people have had to change their habitat because they perhaps have gone to work on some relief operations some where a little distant from their place of living. Is that the reason why elections should be postponed? I think on the contrary that elections could and should have been utilised as a method for mobilising the enthusiasm of the people to solve their own problems. You can give a different shape to the elections. If in Gujarat you cannot do so where else can you? I do not wish to think of the Government being in such a dire distress that in Gujarat they are afraid of facing the elections. May be there are other calculations. I cannot read the minds of people whose calculations are sometimes a little too subtle; in any case as it appears from the information given, I have got with me this book "12 months of President's rule in Gujarat", and it tries to paint as good a picture as it can, there is no justification whatever for postponement of the elections, especially when his predecessor Mr. Dixit had given an assurance to the House that there would be no unnecessary prolongation of the President's rule there. Therefore on principle I am opposed to the idea of postponement of the elections for such a frivolous reason which the Home Minister has chosen to give.

श्री दरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) :
चेयरमैन साहब, मैं ने अपने कुछ दोस्तों को बहुत शीर से सुना है। उन्होंने एक ही बात कही है कि इलैक्शन के पोस्टपोनमेंट के लिए प्रैजिडेंट्स रूल की एक्सटेंशन की जा रही है। वहां पर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने जो काम किया है, उस के बारे में किसी ने कोई राय नहीं दी है कि वह काम अच्छा है या बुरा है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र हाल्दर : मैं ने कहा है।

श्री दरबारा सिंह : आप ने बंगाल का ज्यादा जिक्र किया है और गुजरात का कम।
(व्यवधान)

इस बारे में कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि इलैक्शन होने चाहिए और वक्त पर होने चाहिए। हम ने कभी इस के खिलाफ कोई राय नहीं दी है। सवाल यह है कि आया इस वक्त वहां पर ऐसी मिचुएशन है कि वहां पर अभी इलैक्शन करवाये जायें। जिस सूबे में आज हजारों गावों में कहत छाया हो, जहां लोग और मवेशी भूखे मर रहे हों, क्या वहां पर सब से पहले रिलीफ का इन्तजाम करना चाहिए, या वहां इलैक्शन कराना चाहिए। श्री पीलू मोदी ने कहा है कि वहां लोग इकट्ठे हुए होंगे, क्योंकि वहां रिलीफ वर्क चल रहे है। सवाल यह है कि क्या वे लोग अपना काम करेंगे, या इन लोगों की बात सुनेंगे। उन को खाना और दूसरी जरूरी चीजें चाहिए। इलैक्शन के सिलसिले में इन लोगों की खुराफात सुनने के लिए उन के पास वक्त नहीं होगा।

इसी लिए यह कहा गया है कि पहले वहां नामरल हालात पैदा किये जाये, जिन में इलैक्शन हो सके। इस वक्त वहां एक लेबरर को तीन रुपये रोज मिलते हैं। यह नाकाफी है। यह एगोरेंस दी गई है कि उन को एक महीने का घाठ किलो अनाज दिया जायेगा। उनको मेडिकल फंसिलिटिज वगैरह भी उपनी नहीं मिलती हैं, जितनी कि मिलनी

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

चाहिए। उनमें इजाफा किया जाना चाहिए? आज हमें सरकार को कहना चाहिए उन लोगों को ज्यादा फैसिलिटीज दी जायें और उनपर ज्यादा रुपया खर्च किया जाये। आज सब से पहली जरूरत वहां रिलीफ पहुंचाने, लोगों और मवेशियों के लिए खाने का इन्तजाम करने और दूसरी सहायित्वें मुहैया करने की है। यह तो नहीं होना चाहिए कि भले ही वहां लोग भूखो मरें, रिलीफ का इन्तजाम हो या न हो, हमें इस से क्या, हमें तो इलैक्शन चाहिए। लेकिन हमारे कुछ दोस्त यही बात कह रहे हैं।

अभी हमारे दोस्त, श्री मुकजी, ने कहा कि सरकार के कोलड फीट हो गये हैं। सरकार के कोलड फीट नहीं हैं। अभी तक हमारे कुछ दोस्त यह कहते रहे हैं कि सरकार मिड-टर्म पोल, या स्नैप पोल, क्यों करवा रही है। इसी लिए प्राइम मिनिस्टर को चार पांच दफा कहना पड़ा कि स्नैप पोल नहीं हो रहा है, हम वक्त पर इलैक्शन करेंगे। हमारे ये दोस्त एक तरफ तो इलैक्शन से इतना डरते हैं, और दूसरी तरफ गुजरात में फौरी तौर पर इलैक्शन कराने के लिए कहते हैं। मुझे इन दो बातों में मुनाबिकत नजर नहीं आती है, उन में कान्ट्राडिक्शन है।

अगर हालत नार्मल हो जाये, तो वहां जितनी जल्दी इलैक्शन हो सके, वह कराया जाये। कोई नहीं चाहता है कि लोग प्रेजिडेंट्स रूल में व्यूरोक्रेसी के नीचे दबे रहे। हम चाहते हैं कि प्रेजिडेंट्स रूल को जल्दी से जल्दी हटाया जाये। लेकिन इस वक्त वहां हालात नार्मल नहीं हैं। सब से पहले तो वहां लोगों की इकानॉमिक कन्डीशन को इम्प्रूव करना चाहिए और उन्हें रोटी, कपड़ा, मकान और दूसरी जरूरी चीजें मिलनी चाहिए। अगर यह सब कुछ उन को न मिल पाये, तो क्या वे इलैक्शन को चाटेंगे? इस वक्त वहां जो हालात है, उस में व्यूरोक्रेसी की जगह अगर कोई और चार आठवीं आ जाएं, तो वे क्या कर

पावेंगे? हम चाहते हैं कि गुजरात में चुने हुए लोग एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को हाथ में लें। हम भी चुने हुए लोग हैं। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि हम ज्यादा इन्तजाम कर सकते हैं, हम लोगों की मुश्किलात और समस्याओं को ज्यादा अच्छी तरह समझ सकते हैं और उन के लिए आवाज उठा सकते हैं। लेकिन सब इन्तजाम करने के लिए, इलैक्शन ठीक तरह से कराने के लिए हालात को नार्मल बनाने की जरूरत है।

प्रेजिडेंट्स रूल की एक्सटेंशन इसी मजबूरी में की गई है। यह बात कठमन नहीं है कि हम ब्वाह-मब्वाह उस को छ महीने के लिए एक्सटेंड कर रहे हैं। हम हमेशा उस की मुखालिफत करते रहे हैं और आज भी हम उस के हक में नहीं हैं। मैं चाहता हू कि सरकार इन छ महीनों में ज्यादा रुपया बक़र कर के और रिलीफ के काम को तेज कर के हालात को नार्मल बना दे, ताकि उस के बाद प्रेजिडेंट्स रूल को एक्सटेंड करने की वजह जवाब न रहे।

मैं इन मोशन को सपोर्ट करना हू।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : सभापति महोदय, गुजरात राज्य में राष्ट्रपति शासन की अवधि और छ महीने के लिए बढ़ाने का जो प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, मैं उस का विरोध करता हू। ऐसा नहीं है कि यह अवधि बढ़ाने का प्रावधान संविधान में नहीं है। किन्तु संविधान का अनुच्छेद 356 केवल असाधारण स्थिति में काम लाने की दृष्टि से है। वह एक इमरजेंसी प्रावधान है। किसी राज्य में राष्ट्रपति शासन तब लागू किया जाता है, जब वहां संविधान के मुताबिक काम करना कठिन हो गया हो, या बाहरी आक्रमण के कारण आन्तरिक सुरक्षा को खतरा हो।

किन्तु गृह मंत्री महोदय ने यह बताने की कोशिश नहीं की है कि गुजरात में कौन सा संवैधानिक संकट या आन्तरिक सुरक्षा

के लिए सफ़ट बड़ा हो गया था, जिस के कारण राष्ट्रपति शासन की अवधि छः महीने के लिए बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता पड़ी है। उन्होंने सिर्फ़ यह हवाला दिया है कि वहाँ पर अकाल है, बड़ा कठिन अकाल है, व्यापक पैमाने पर है, और कोई हज़ार गांवों में है। यह बात बिल्कुल सही है, लेकिन यह अकाल का सपना कहा हुआ ?—क्योंकि इस में पहले जो कदम उठाये गये, वे तो चुनाव की दृष्टि से उठाये गये। स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री कालोल में फ़र्टलाइज़र काम्प्लेक्स का शिलान्यास कर के उसे किसानों को दे आई। फिर टैकनो इकनोमिक सर्वे की रिपोर्ट आई कि नोट छापने के कारण का कारखाना खोलने के लिए बड़ीदा बहुत बढ़िया है।

हम को लगा कि जब यह शिलान्यास का कार्यक्रम शुरू हुआ है, तो फिर चुनाव भी दूर नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश का तौर-तरीका हमारे सामने था। “यत्न यत्न धूमः, तत्र तत्र वृद्धिः।” जब शिलान्यास का धूम दिखने लगा, तो चुनाव की वहिन ज़रूर समीप होगी, यह हम ने समझ लिया। मैं जनवरी, फ़रवरी में गुजरात गया। वहाँ की जनता के साथ बात करते हुए यही पता चला कि चुनाव नहीं कराये जायेंगे। लेकिन किसी ने भी—मैं जितने पत्रकारों से मिला, उनमें से एक ने भी यह नहीं कहा कि अकाल की वजह से चुनाव नहीं होंगे। हर पत्रकार की यही राय थी कि सत्ताधारी दल—कांग्रेस—को कोई अच्छा नेता नहीं मिल रहा है, और हम लिए वह श्री मोरारजी देसाई की पार्टी के नेता को तोड़ने की कोशिश में लगा हुआ है। यदि वे लोग उसमें सफल होते, तो शायद चुनाव हो जाते, लेकिन वे सफल नहीं हुए। किसी ने भी यह नहीं कहा कि अकाल की वजह से चुनाव नहीं होंगे। ये चुनाव जनवरी, फ़रवरी में होने चाहिए, या ज्यादा से ज्यादा मार्च के पहले हफ़्ते में होने चाहिए। लेकिन चुनाव नहीं हुए हैं।

इसके लिए अकाल का कारण बताया जा रहा है, लेकिन जैसा कि श्री मुक़र्जी ने कहा है, क्या लोकतंत्र में अकाल की वजह से चुनाव टाले जाते हैं? क्या हम समझते हैं कि नौकरशाह अकाल का सामना ज्यादा अच्छे ढंग से करते हैं या वहाँ के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि? उस क्षेत्र का कोई प्रतिनिधि वहाँ जाये, लोगों की तकलीफ़ को समझे और उसको दूर करने की कोशिश करे, विधान सभा से उसके बारे में आवाज़ उठाये, सरकार का ध्यान उस तरफ़ दिलाये और केन्द्र से अधिक राहत और सहायता की मांग करे। क्या उन लोगों से ज्यादा काम होगा, या सरकारी अधिकारियों से? श्री पीलू मोदी ने अभी पूछा कि आप किसके नोट से पढ़ रहे हैं। ये तो जायेगे नहीं, आप देखेंगे भी नहीं बहा से जो नोट आता है। वैसे ही वहाँ पर जो राज्यपाल बैठेगा वह भी ऐसा ही करेगा। किन्तु लोकप्रिय सरकार यदि वहाँ गठित की जाती तो अकाल का सामना अच्छे ढंग से हम करते। इसलिए चुनाव टालने के लिए अकाल का यह जो एक कारण दिया जा रहा है वह तो गले के नीचे उतरने की बान नहीं है। इसमें अच्छा मोघे, ईमानदारी में कहने कि अभी हमारी गोटी बैठी नहीं है, गोटी ठीक बैठने ही हम चुनाव करेंगे। मैं मोरारजी भाई से बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ कि 6 महीने आगे बढ़ाया और अकाल जिसमें पानी का दुर्भिक्ष होता है यह बाद में और भी भयानक रूप धारण करेगा तो क्या उस समय चुनाव करेंगे? फिर मानमून आयेगा, उस समय करेंगे? मतलब यह कि यह बारह महीने के लिये गया। यानी आखिर एक दिन में जो प्रदेश का चुनाव होता है वह करके लोकप्रिय सरकार गठित करने की आवश्यकता इसलिए ज्यादा थी कि वह जो सरकार जनता नीचे लाई वह सरकार जनता का विश्वास खो चुकी थी। ऐसा नहीं कि जनता अपनी सरकार नहीं चाहती थी। वह सरकार जनता का विश्वास खो चुकी थी। इसलिए लोकतंत्र का यह तकाजा होता है कि जनता

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

का विश्वास जिस सरकार को हो ऐसी सरकार जितनी जल्दी हो सके गठित करें। इसलिए प्राविधान केवल 6 महीने का है। किन्तु आपकी जो राज्य करने की पद्धति है, डिस्टाइल आफ योर फंक्शनिंग, वह लोकतांत्रिक ढंग की नहीं है। बिलकुल नहीं है।

अब ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी जी यहां आकर बैठे हैं। 1969 में आन्ध्र के भंदर जो एक बवंडर खड़ा हुआ, बार बार ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी जी को बताया गया कि तुम छोड़ दो, तुम छोड़ दो। क्यों? क्योंकि तुमको हम ऊपर लायेंगे। ऐसा मत समझिए कि छोड़ देने के बाद लायेंगे ही नहीं। किन्तु छोड़ा नहीं उन्होंने। 1972 के बाद फिर यही समस्या खड़ी हो गई। इसलिए नरसिंह राव की खड़ा किया। फिर बवंडर खड़ा हुआ। बवंडर खड़ा होते ही राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कर के एनीमेटेड सस्पेंशन किया। चुनाव वगैरह नहीं कराया। फिर जब वेंगल राव की गोटी बैठ गई तब बोले कि राष्ट्रपति जी का शासन हट गया। अब सर्वमान्य दृष्टि से मुख्य मंत्री कोई वेंगल राव होता है या पेंगल राव होता है—इसका मतलब ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी जी समझते हैं, इसका कोई सवाल नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि लोकप्रिय सरकार गठित की गई या नहीं। यह आप देखते नहीं हैं। तो स्टाइल बहुत खराब है। यानी जिसे कहते हैं न कि बुढ़िया मर गई इसका अफसोस नहीं है, मृत्यु ने दरवाजा देख लिया है। यानी जो संविधान है, अब कल ही हम ने उसका पच्चीसवां वर्ष मनाया। एक को भी शर्म नहीं आई कि संविधान में 1965 ने आगे इस देश के भंदर हिन्दी रखी है। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी बोले, उपराष्ट्रपति जी बोले, प्रधान मंत्री जी बोलीं और हमारे अध्यक्ष महोदय भी बोले। एक तो कम से कम हिन्दी में बोलता। मेरी मातृभाषा भी कन्नड़ है। मैं हिन्दी में बोलता हूं। एक भी बोलता। यह संविधान का आदर है कि चारों के चारों अंग्रेजी में बोले और हम

यहां मांग करते हैं कि यू०एन०ओ० में हिन्दी हो। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर हिन्दी हो। यानी हिन्दी बोलने में अपने को शर्म आती है? संविधान का सम्मान उसका आदर नहीं किया जाता और हम को कहा जाता है कि संविधान का आदर करो। क्या संविधान का आदर करें? संविधान शब्दों से नहीं चलता। संविधान उसके पीछे जो भावना होती है उससे चलता है।

मैं यह क्यों बता रहा हूं? जब आपको गोटी बैठ जाती है, आप लोक, जनता, संविधान, धारा कुछ नहीं देखते। आपकी गोटी बैठी, बस खत्म। अभी मैं महाराष्ट्र में प्रवास कर रहा था। उस दिन मेरी जो सभा थी मैं ने पूछा कि शाम के वक्त क्यों है, रात को क्यों नहीं? बोले कि रात को यशवंतराव जी चव्हाण का भाषण होने वाला है, इसलिए आप का शाम को और रात को उनका। फिर दोपहर में यह बताया गया कि नहीं नहीं, सब दिल्ली भाग गये, कोई नहीं आयेगा। महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री काटन सीड का क्या प्रयोग हुआ, देखने के लिए कोयम्बटूर जा रहे थे। ही बाज आन दि बे और इधर उनका पत्ता काट दिया। यह कौन सी लोकप्रिय मांग थी? किस ने मांग की थी? किस ने कहा था? यानी एक रेस के बीच में कोई काठी को बदले, घोड़े को बदले क्या इसी तरह से रेस हुआ करता है? यह चल क्या रहा है? ह्वाट इज दि स्टाइल आफ योर फंक्शनिंग? क्या आपके ही आदमी हैं, हमारे नहीं हैं? सवाल यह नहीं है कि कौन व्यक्ति बैठता है। आपकी स्टाइल बता रहा हूं कि आप चुनाव कब कराते हैं या सरकार कब बनाते हैं, कैसे बनाते हैं, यह इसका नमूना है। बिहार में बाहर की जनता मांग कर रही है, आप के लोग मांग कर रहे हैं कि गफूर को हटाओ और यहां तो किसी ने मांग नहीं की और आप ने कहा नहीं, तुम हट जाओ, दूसरा आएगा।

यह हाल काश्मीर में है। मैं उस की राजनीति से नहीं जाता आप की पोलिटिकल स्टाइल में जाता हूँ। किसी व्यक्ति के बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। मीर कासिम को वहाँ आप की कांग्रेस का बहुमत मिला हुआ था। राज चल रहा था। इतने सालों से चल रहा था। किन्तु 25 सालों के बाद भी आप को विश्वास नहीं कि कोई प्रदेश आप अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं। यानी आप की कल्पना यह है कि आप जो कुछ कहें उस को हम स्वीकार करें। आप ने कहा कि शेख अब्दुल्ला बहुत अच्छा है, देश भक्त है, 1953 में जब यह आया था उस समय सब लोगों ने ताली बजायी। फिर आप ने कहा कि यह अच्छा नहीं है, इस को जेल में बन्द करते हैं। तब हम ने ताली बजायी। वह दस साल जेल में बन्द रहा, तब हम ने ताली बजायी। अब कम से कम आप यह कहते कि जो बड़ा गंभीर आरोप उस पर आप ने किया था, उस से वह बरी हो गया, उस को आप एग्जोनरेट में मान लेता। आप यह कहते कि हम को इस बात का शक हुआ था किन्तु कोर्ट ने उस को बरी कर दिया, अब उस पर कोई कलंक नहीं है, हमारे मन में जो आई थी भावना वह गलत थी, यह बताते। लेकिन नहीं, सब ऊपर ऊपर चलता है। वह देशभक्त है यह हम नहीं जानते, वह देशद्रोही है यह हम नहीं जानते, यह फिर अच्छा हो गया यह हम नहीं जानते। और मीर कासिम को भी पता नहीं, उस के सिर पर जा कर पटक दिया। वह विधान सभा का सदस्य नहीं, चारों जो मंत्री बने हैं चारों विधान सभा के सदस्य नहीं हैं। जनता को पता नहीं

है। जनता की मांग नहीं है। वहाँ की कांग्रेस पार्टी क्या कहती है यह पता नहीं है। और यह शेख अब्दुल्ला जो हैं यह भी अभी कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्य नहीं हैं। उन्होंने अधिकार में आते ही एक कहानी सुनाई—मनि स्पनिंग मशीन 25 पैसे में, यह बम्बई का कोई हाकर आवाज लगा रहा था कि पैसा कमाने का यत्न चाहिए तो यह लो सक्रेड टोपी—चार आने की। इस से पता चलता है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला अभी 25 वर्ष पीछे ही है। वह चार आने की टोपी 25 साल पहले मिलती थी, आज नहीं मिलती है। आज इतनी सस्ती नहीं है वह। वह चार आने वाली बात तो 25 साल पहले की थी। लेकिन वह अभी वहीं है। तो जो आप का मजाक उड़ाता है जो आप की पार्टी का नहीं है, जनता ने उस को कहा नहीं है, जनता ने उस को चुना नहीं है ऐसे आदमी को थोपना यह कौन सा लोकतंत्र है? लोकतंत्र की दुहाई आप देते हैं, दुनिया के अन्दर हुआ कहीं यह? कौन से लोकतंत्र में हुआ? वह कांग्रेस में शामिल हो जाय, चुनाव में खड़ा हो जाए, जीत जाय, बहुमत में आए, सरकार बनाए। कोई हमें आपत्ति नहीं है। कौन व्यक्ति आता है कोई यह सवाल है नहीं। किस ढंग से राज चलता है यह महत्व का सवाल है। किन्तु आप का जो सारा व्यवहार है न, वह सारा व्यवहार गोटी बिठाने का व्यवहार है। गुजरात में आप की गोटी बैठी नहीं। स्नैप पोल के बारे में भी प्रधान मंत्री ने बहुत चालाकी से बताने की कोशिश की। किन्तु यह स्नैप पोल, नरोरा कैम्प, शिविर, गुप्त शिविर यह सब क्या है? बार बार लोक

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

सभा में श्रीर राज्य सभा में पूछते हैं तो क्यों नहीं बताते कि एलेक्जेंस शैल जी हेल्ड ऐज पर शेड्यूल इन 1976। यह क्यों नहीं कहा? ऐसा कैटेगोरिकल रिप्लाई आज जैसे दिया, यह क्यों नहीं दिया? क्यों कि चुनाव में हार के बाद हार, हार के बाद हार जब होती गई तो डर गए, बोले कि चुनाव ही नहीं चाहिए और मुझे और डर होने लगा कि भ्रकाल की वजह से यदि हम ने हां कहा, चुनाव नहीं किया तो मेरे मित्र मुखर्जी ने जैसे कहा कि पहले ही प्रावर्टी लाइन से नीचे लोग 22 करोड़ से 27 करोड़ हो गए हैं और नये बजट से बढ़ कर और आगे आ जाएंगे तो कहेंगे कि चुनाव की जरूरत ही नहीं है, चुनाव लम्बरी है क्या चुनाव कराना है? आखिर आप सब लोगों का तो भरोसा एक व्यक्ति के ऊपर है ही, उसी व्यक्ति के आधार पर सब चलता है। अब वह व्यक्ति क्या करेगा आप लोगों को पता नहीं है। आगे शूंड लगाया तो गणपति, पीछे दुम लगाई तो मास्ति। आप को भी पता नहीं है कि कौन क्या चीज है। आप शपथ लेते हैं और फिर आंख फेर कर देखते रहते हैं कि क्या हो रहा है? तो यह कोई लोकतंत्र का तरीका नहीं है। इसलिए गुजरात में आप संविधान की धारा का आधार से कर यह न करें, वह धारा है, किन्तु एमजेंसी प्राविजन है, एमजेंसी प्राविजन का यह दुरुपयोग है। राज्यपाल पद का दुरुपयोग आप से किया है, संविधान की धारा का दुरुपयोग किया है। शब्द से नहीं भाव से लोकतंत्र मजबूत और बलवान होता है। आप की इस करनी से लोक तंत्र मजबूत

नहीं होगा। इसलिए यह 6 महीने आगे बढ़ाने का जो प्रस्ताव आया है इसका मैं विरोध करता हूं।

डा० कौलास (बम्बई दक्षिण): सभापति जी, मैं जब जगन्नाथ राव जोशी जी को सुन रहा था तो मुझे ऐसा लगा कि शायद चौपाटी पर किसी नेता का भाषण हो रहा है न कि लोक सभा में। यह बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है। मैं तो जगन्नाथ राव जी के प्रति इतनी भक्ति श्रद्धा और सद्भावना रखता था कि वह हमेशा ठीक बोलते हैं, लेकिन आज शायद वह शेष अब्दुल्ला से इतने नाराज हो गए हैं कि उस का बहाना ले कर या मोरारजी भाई की खुशामद करने के लिए उन्होंने ऐसा वातावरण राजनीति का यहां पर बना दिया कि जिसकी मुझे उन से ऐसी आशा नहीं थी। मैंने मोरारजी भाई की कृपा से राजनीति में थोड़ी बहुत कुछ सेवा की है। उन के प्रति मेरी बड़ी श्रद्धा और भक्ति भी है और सदा मैं उन की तरफ देखा करता हूं। उन के विचारों पर गौर किया करता हूं। लेकिन आज मुझे कुछ ऐसा लगने लगा कि मोरार जी भाई अपने उस स्तर से नीचे कैसे जा रहे हैं जिस स्तर पर मैंने उन को आंक रखा है मैंने उन को बिठा रखा है। मेरे जैसा प्रौढ़ व्यक्ति उन के ऐसे विचारों से उन के प्रति श्रद्धा और भक्ति कम नहीं करेगा, माननीय सदस्य श्री चावड़ा चाहिए कम कर दें। यह मैं देख सकता हूं और साक्ष समझ सकता हूं, क्यों कि उन को सब से ज्यादा चिढ़ लग रही है। मोरारजी भाई सुन रहे हैं। वह जानते हैं कि कौलास क्या बोल रहा है

किस भावना से बोल रहा है। मोरारजी भाई के दिल और दिमाग मे जनता के लिए तड़पन है। मोरारजी भाई मे मैं यह आशा करना था कि वे इस तरह के सत्याग्रह का आवाहन देंगे कि अगर स्केअरमिटी के लिए जो आप ने 76 करोड़ रुपया दिया है वह कम है यह 126 करोड़ रुपया देना होगा नहीं तो मैं सत्याग्रह करूंगा। सरकार ने माढ़े छ लाख आदमियों को काम दिया है यह कम है। 13 लाख आदमियों को काम दिया जाना था सरकार ने 20 हजार जानवरों को ही क्या दक्षिण गुजरात भेजा है जब कि एक लाख जानवरों का भेजना चाहिए, इसलिए मैं सत्याग्रह करूंगा। अधिशारी ठीक काम नहीं कर रहे हैं, यह नाम, वह काम किया जाना चाहिए। नहीं किया गया तो मैं सत्याग्रह करूंगा। आज जब गुजरात में इतनी तकलीफें हैं, सारा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन रिलीफ वर्क में पूरी तरह लगा हुआ है। करोड़ों रुपया रोज खर्च किया जा रहा है। साढ़े छ लाख गरीब आदमियों को काम दिया जा रहा है और वह तकलीफें मई और जून में क्या होने जाने वाली हैं कि सारे गुजरात में हाहाकार मचनेवाला है। ऐसे समय में चुनाव न कराने की राजनीति की आखों से देखना था जो भी कायम कहे उस के विरोध में बोलना—यह कहा तक उचित है। खास कर श्री मोरार जी भाई के लिए पीलू मोदी तो इस प्रकार की भावना सदा व्यक्त करते रहते हैं वह मैं समझ सकता हूँ, क्योंकि वे हर प्रश्न को मज्जाक में लिया करते हैं। कभी भी किसी मौके पर वे जिम्मेदारान् तरीके से नहीं बोलते। लेकिन मोरारजी भाई से मुझे ऐसी आशा नहीं थी। प्रोफेसर मुखर्जी भी बड़े इसलिए हुए कि वे प्रधान मंत्री से नाराज हैं और मज्जाक उमका करने लगे। आज सुबह जब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने डेमोक्रेटिक इंस्टीट्यूशन और इलेक्शन की बात कही, तो यह बड़ा दुःखी है कि प्रो० हीरेन मुखर्जी जैसे

अनुभवी और पुराने सदस्य ने प्रधान मंत्री के कथन को इस भावना से नहीं सोचा कि वे किस भावना में और किस दृष्टिकोण से उस विषय पर प्रकाश डाल रही थी। उनके शब्दों को ठीक कान्टेक्स्ट में न समझ कर, उमें ताड़-मरोड़ कर प्रो० मुखर्जी प्रधान मंत्री का मजाक बना रहे थे।

आज प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह स्पष्ट रूप से कहा कि डेमोक्रेसी ना हमारे खून में है। हम लोक सभा और विधान सभा को कायम रखना चाहते हैं। आप को याद होगा, महापति जी, जब जिम्मेन भाई की मिनिस्ट्री को तोड़ने की मांग आई थी, कांग्रेस नेताओं ने उसी वकन उम आवाज को गुना। मोरारजी भाई का माग पर ध्यान दिया और मंत्री मण्डल का बरखास्त कर दिया। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार ने निर्णय यह दिया कि सस्पेंडेड एनीमेशन, लेकिन यहाँ लोक सभा में, चावड़ा साहब जो आज यहाँ बैठे भी हैं, उन्होंने उम का विरोध किया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि प्रेजिडेंट रूल चाहिए न कि सस्पेंडेड एसेम्बली। अगर उम वकन प्रधान मंत्री जी की सस्पेंडेड एनीमेशन का निर्णय मोरारजी भाई तथा चावड़ा मान लेते तो आज हमें कहना नहीं पड़ता कि वहाँ कोई पौपुलर मिनिस्ट्री नहीं है। उस समय यहाँ पर चावड़ा साहब ने जो भाषण दिया था, उस में सस्पेंडेड एनीमेशन का विरोध किया था और कहा था कि उस मिनिस्ट्री को बरखास्त करो और प्रेजिडेंट रूल लागू करो। इस लिए मेरा प्रार्थना है कि मोरारजी भाई इसे या हर चीज को राजनीति की दृष्टि से न देखें।

मुझे मोरारजी भाई से यह आशा थी और मावलकर जी से यह आशा करता हूँ कि अगर वहाँ पर स्केअरमिटी की जो स्थिति है और जैसा आप अपनी आँखों से देख रहे हैं तो उन दोनों को तो यह कहना चाहिए कि इलेक्शन अप्रैल-मई में अगर नहीं कर सकते

[डा० कंलास]

तो नवम्बर-दिसम्बर में इलैक्शन अवश्य होने चाहिए। जैसा माननीय श्री डी० डी० देसाई साहब ने कहा हैं—इस समय गुजरात में इस लिए इलैक्शन नहीं कर सकेंगे क्योंकि सरकार की सारी मशीनरी रिलीफ वर्क में लगी हुई है—विरोधी पक्ष को तो कहना चाहिए कि जितना रुपया इलैक्शन पर खर्च होगा, उम रुपये को लोगों के खाने-पीने, जानबरो के खिलाने-पिलाने पर खर्च करो, जिस से कि इस संकट का सामना किया जा सके न कि इलैक्शन पर आज हमारे देसाई साहब ने यह भी कहा है कि पचायतो के इलैक्शन किये जाये, अगर जैनरल इलैक्शन कराने में अडचन है। मैं यह नहीं मानता क्योंकि नीचे के स्तर पर तमाम लोग काम में लगे हुए हैं उन्हें आज डिस्टर्ब नहीं करना चाहिए। यह पूर्णतया मानवता का प्रश्न है, यह राजनीति का प्रश्न नहीं है—इसलिए विरोधी पक्ष को गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए।

देश में विरोध पक्ष मजबूत बने, हमें रिप्लेस कर सके तो हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं होगा, लेकिन दुख यह है कि वे इस प्रकार के कार्य करते हैं जिस में केवल कांग्रेस का विरोध हो पर जनता के हित में बोलें तथा सोचें, पर जनता को भूल जाते हैं। यही कारण है कि विरोधी पक्ष मजबूत नहीं हो पा रहा है। आज सरकार जो करोड़ों रुपया वहाँ राहत कार्यों के लिए खर्च कर रही है, क्या आप उम को बन्द करवाना चाहते हैं—यह विचारधारा ठीक नहीं है। यह मांग कि चुनाव हो जनता विरोधी मांग है।

सभापति जी, अभी हमारे जगन्नाथ राव जी जोशी ने हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी की चर्चा की। यह ठीक है कि जो हिन्दी में अपने विचार व्यक्त कर सकते हैं उन्हें हिन्दी में बोलना चाहिए, लेकिन सभी लोग वहाँ हिन्दी नहीं समझ सकते हैं, इसी लिए

चारों भाषण अंग्रेजी में हुए। इसका अर्थ यह नहीं कि बोलने वाले हिन्दी पसंद नहीं करते।

अन्त में, मुझे यही निवेदन करना है कि हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस के लिए जो कारण बतलाये हैं, वे हमारी समझ में आते हैं, लेकिन इन कारणों को आप को मिटाना होगा, जनता की समस्याओं को हल करना होगा। वहाँ पर सितम्बर में इलैक्शन हो सके तो सितम्बर में, अन्यथा नवम्बर या दिसम्बर में अवश्य इलैक्शन बगाने चाहिए, क्योंकि ब्यूरोक्रेसी की परकार के मुकाबले पापुलर सरकार हमेशा जनता के लिए अच्छी होती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ, सभापति जी, मैं आप का आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I am rising to oppose this totally unjust, improper and unnecessary resolution which the Home Minister has had the temerity to bring before this august and honourable House

The Deputy Speaker has ruled on my point of order, and it is not for me to challenge his observations and I accept the ruling. But I want the House to know what the Deputy-Speaker said while giving his guidance, that although in terms of technicality the Government were very much on the right ground, in terms of constitutional conventions and propriety the Government were behaving in a manner in which they ought not to behave.

Why do I say that this resolution is totally unjust and improper? Because its motivation and foundation bring out the outright dishonesty and the utter political selfishness of this government. The Home Minister is on a very feeble, unsure and awkward ground. Legally he may be right. Indeed, perhaps he is right. Technically he is perhaps right. But democracies do not go by more technicalities and correctness in terms of law on the paper. Indeed, if there is any meaning to democracy, about which incidentally the leaders of our Republic tried to preach us yesterday and some of them even to-day, then those democracies have meanings only if they are followed not only in letter but both in letter as well as in spirit. It is from that larger angle and not from any partisanship that I am describing this resolution as utterly unjust and improper. Therefore, I say that in terms of constitutional propriety and in terms of political morality, the Home Minister and the Government of India are absolutely wrong in coming before this House with a kind of resolution that Shri Brahmananda Reddyji has chosen to come here to-day.

What is the Government's explanation, defence and justification for continuance of the President's rule? Indeed, it was amazing and extraordinary that throughout the entire length and breadth of his otherwise good statement, for it did mention about scarcity, the Home Minister gave no reasons for the continuance of President's rule in Gujarat, and in fact, the statement says very little and practically nothing as to why the President's rule needs to be continued in Gujarat. What are the obstacles? That is why I ask: did the Election Commission say, 'Don't have the elections.'? Did the Gujarat administration say, 'Don't have the elections.'? Did the Governor advise you, 'Don't have the elections.'? Or did the Governor's adviser tell you, 'Don't have the elections.'? Did the Chief

Secretary of the Government of Gujarat and his associates in the Sachivalaya at Gandhinagar advise you? Then, who advised you?....

AN HON. MEMBER: Not necessary.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Therefore, the only people who advised them are themselves and the champions of their own narrow, political, selfish and party interests. It is because they want somehow and anyhow to continue to be in power not only in Gujarat but in all States if they can help it and in the whole country and for all times, if they can help it. Yet, they want to go on telling us about democracy and giving us lessons on the democratic constitution!

Therefore, I want to say that this resolution is absolutely foundationless and meaningless because it hits at the very basis of the democratic temper and democratic practices which have been so well built into our constitution.

I have already said on September 7 last year when I started my speech in Gujarat, and I wish I could do that to-day also, I wish all of us could speak in our languages or at least in those languages which have been recognised in the Constitution. But, unfortunately, the time is limited and the interpretation facilities are not also available. Therefore, I am constrained to speak in a language which may be understood by most of my esteemed colleagues of this House. I want to tell this and I repeated this last time also, that Gujarat contains people who are Gujarati-speaking Indians. Not Gujarati speaking Gujaratis, but Gujarati speaking Indians! That does not mean, however, that whatever is legitimate and just for solving the problems of Gujarat should necessarily be delayed in terms of various projects in Gujarat. The Centre's attitude towards Gujarat

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

seems to be one of dogged and deliberately casual treatment in the matter.

Shri Morarjibhai, an esteemed honourable Member of this House and one of the leaders of the country, in his opening speech said that the Centre wants to teach a lesson to the people of Gujarat, that they want to punish the people of Gujarat. With all respect to Morarjibhai, and I don't think he meant it that way, let me say straightaway that it is not for them to teach a lesson. Who are they to punish or teach us? It is the people of Gujarat who have taught a lesson in the sense that by their determined attack against the corrupt Government and against the discredited Assembly and Administration they saw to it that the Government was out and the Assembly was dissolved. It was as a result of last year's extraordinary popular upsurge. But these lessons have not gone home with the establishment. But they will repent for it one day. When we said we do not want a corrupt Government, we did not say we wanted President's rule. We wanted a better Government, a less-corrupt Government, and let me tell you this. In any democracy, much more so, in a democratic country like ours, the people have to involve themselves in the parliamentary practice and functioning and the elections do provide an opportunity for them to get educated in democratic functioning and methods. Why don't you do that? Under what pretext can you deny that opportunity to Gujarat? This is the question which I would ask.

I am speaking from my heart which feels in anguish for the people of Gujarat, indeed, for the people of India; I am sure, those who believe in democracy will readily agree with me that this is not the way to function in a democracy. Now the Prime Minister of India Shrimati Indira Gandhi continuously tells us, she has

nothing against the people of Gujarat. And yet in the President's Address there is absolutely no mention about Gujarat. The Prime Minister did not even think it necessary to reply in her speech today to the points some of us made about this exclusion of Gujarat from the President's Address. Is that the Prime Minister's interest in Gujarat? Is that her care for the people of Gujarat?

Gujarat is not coming under President's rule for the first time. I can tell you this that since 1950, since the beginning of our Constitution, we have had 36 cases of President's rule being promulgated in various States of the country. Gujarat has had this share for a second time now. On June 20, 1951, Punjab was brought under President's rule. Since then 36 cases to date are there of President's rule having been clamped down and Governors and Advisers being brought in. I want to ask: Does the Government of India want Gujarat to go the same way as Kerala and Orissa, that is to say, you want to clamp President's rule again and again,—to teach a lesson to the people? Do you want the corrupt government? To-day, the Prime Minister was saying that she was against corruption. The people in Gujarat are against corruption. Then she should have welcomed that. But, then, the Home Minister is also shifting his grounds of 6th February, this very month and he now tells us that the grounds are—scarcity and drought. Earlier he had mentioned law and order. He has not mentioned law and order to-day. Was it difficult or so helpless then? It is indeed not difficult. It is quite normal. Therefore, the whole point is this. The Congress wants to continue enjoying powers. I ask: why? If they want to continue enjoying powers, are they really going to have that? They have got a new ad hoc committee with as many as 68 people. Practically anybody who wants to be included is there. But, I am sorry my hon. friend, Shri Natwarlal Patel who should have been there is not there. I am

sorry for it. He is so energetic and his name should have been there. (*Interruptions*). I wish he were there. You have 68 members in the ad hoc committee. Anyway, my main point and question are: Can free and periodic elections, popular rule, people's rights, constitutional compulsions be made and compelled to pay homage first to Congress Party's convenience and calculations?

It is amazing, therefore, that President's Rule is being continued. It is of course an occasional medicine, but it cannot be a daily bread. And that is why Dr. Ambedkar provided for the President's Rule as a temporary measure. It has to be treated more or less as a "dead-letter."

Officialdom is increasing under the President's Rule. That is our complaint. I have nothing to say against the Governor, his advisers and other senior officials. The entire administration, by and large, have acquitted themselves very well and efficiently. If you want efficiency but not the popular government, then, of course, I have nothing to say. We want efficiency coupled with a popular Government. As Prof. Mukerjee said, good government can never be a substitute for self-government. Officialdom and bureaucracy cannot be allowed to continue for a long time. If scarcity and drought are the reasons, then I ask: why not Government of India give more funds? Why not put off or postpone the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission?

I would end with one warning—I am not taking more of the time because you, Mr. Chairman, are getting impatient—when President's Rule is in Gujarat, is it not in Parliament which is a national forum where we can voice our complaints and protests? Surely, the Chair should have been liberal to us, especially, to the Gujarat Members. We are not permitted to raise the issues which bother us. Because you are ringing the bell, I have no time to highlight the difficulties which the people of Gujarat are facing. But if we cannot raise here all

kinds of problems and distresses of labourers, workers—women and children—adivasis, harijans, workers of all kinds, middle class people who are extensively in difficulty in Gujarat, where should they go? Should they go to officials? Will they listen to them? They can only go to the popular Government and M.L.As. But, that is absent. So, they came to us, M.Ps. And, we must voice their problems. This morning I wanted to raise a serious question about the dislocation of the railway movement between Ahmedabad and Bombay, because of a serious damage to one railway bridge but, the Chair told me that I cannot raise this matter here. I cannot raise it in the Committee. Then where else can we raise such matters when people are agitated? (*Interruptions*). Why are you shouting in a foolish way? I am sorry to say so. I am talking very seriously. We will continue to face the problems in Gujarat with anger and feelings. Because the challenge has been thrown to us, I am sure that the people of Gujarat, men and women, young people of Gujarat, who believe in democracy, will accept this challenge and will compel this Government to have free elections as early as possible so that Gujarat will have yet another spell of popular rule. That is the only way to celebrate the silver jubilee of our Constitution, and not just by hollow and hypocritical words from the leaders!

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): Sir, when I began my introductory remarks in moving this Resolution, some points of order were raised and I have said that under Art. 356, either clause (1) or clause (2), it is not necessary at the time of extension to consult the local administration or the Governor and then bring the Resolution before this House.

Some of my hon. friends opposite must know and our leader, Shri Morarjibhai who has vast experience in the State and elsewhere knows fully well that when a decision has to be taken under Art. 356(1), it is consi-

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy] dered by the Cabinet in a serious way and unless they exercise their judgement and come to the conclusion that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, then alone, a Proclamation, if it becomes necessary, is issued and, in the interests of the people of the State to extend the life of the Proclamation by either six months or one year, as the case may be. Certainly, it is not as if a political decision is taken. The matter is considered and it is the Home Ministry that has to advise the President. Naturally, they are in touch with the situation in the State and, therefore, taking an overall view of the matter the Government through the Home Ministry comes before both the Houses of Parliament to pass the Resolution for continuance in force of the Proclamation in respect of Gujarat. If anybody thinks these decisions are taken in a casual manner or in a different manner, it would be very wrong and, I suppose, as I have already said, Shri Morarji who had occasions to take decisions in several States knows fully well the discussion that goes into the matter before a decision is taken. I only wanted to say this because Prof. Mukherjee and some others have also said that decisions are taken as if in a casual manner.

Another thing which is usually said is that the Government is afraid of elections and that we are developing cold feet. These are, in my opinion, very feeble arguments. After all, in a Parliamentary democracy where we are going for elections, bye-elections and general elections and elections of various types it is not as if anybody is afraid of elections, whichever party may wish to have political life in this country. Therefore, I do not want to go into it at length and indulge in the same kind of feeble and cheap arguments that are advanced. After all there were occasions even in Gujarat, as has been pointed out by one of my friends, wherein in certain situa-

tions, when the drought was affecting a particular area even the bye-elections were postponed by a year. So, situations do arise. For instance, when rumours were being published in sections of the Press that there will be a snap poll—Of course, Prime Minister had said today and yesterday also that she never said that there will be a snap poll; and all the same rumours were getting floated everyone of the Opposition parties got perturbed as to why elections now. Therefore, my submission to you is: To say that the Congress is afraid of facing the people, I mean, would be far from truth and would be very wrong. Congress has fought elections umpteen times and is prepared to fight elections in future when the time comes. One thing with which I disagree from Morarji is when he said that this Government wants to punish the people of Gujarat. I take strong exception to that. We have the least idea or the least intention of even offending the people of Gujarat. We want to help them when they are in great distress and when millions of people are suffering. Sir, it is our duty to reach assistance to the people in time and in sufficient measure. Sir, in this country, in a parliamentary democracy, elections do come and go. But the drought which has attacked Gujarat is a very unprecedented one. Even Shri Morarji Desai and others have agreed that this is unprecedented. In some areas there have been successive droughts during the last three years. Therefore, we should not take it as if it is an ordinary case, of drought, where a certain area in a certain district is under drought. It is a question of practically the whole State being under drought. Sixteen out of nineteen districts are under the grip of famine in the State. So, is it not discretionary or wise to....

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: There is no justification for not holding the municipal elections.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Even in regard to municipal or panchayat elections, it is not a question of selective individuals going to vote. It

is a question of the involvement of the entire people of Gujarat. Leave alone that matter.

My submission is, whether, in the present circumstances when the entire administration is geared up to meet the drought situation, when everybody including leaders of all political parties should be involved in affording relief to the people of Gujarat, to give them assistance, to go to them, reach them, talk to them and then see how the administration is functioning and how it is reacting to the wishes of the people, whether they are meeting the needs of the people sufficiently or not, it is advisable to involve people in elections and in a lot of huffabaloos involved in this affair. After all, elections will certainly come. Certainly people of Gujarat. (Interruptions)

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): This is a mockery of democracy (Interruptions).

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I am reminded of a story. When wrestlers fight everytime one person is defeated and is brought to the ground, the other will say 'come on'. This kind of story goes on. These small opposition parties go on threatening like that. They try to irritate. We are a fairly mature people. We will not be irritated by these remarks. Sometimes we also enjoy what you say in a funny way.

My submission is, we have to see to the interests of the people of Gujarat at this present juncture. That is the main point. It is not a question of the election fortunes of this party or that party. People will decide in future when the elections come, when they get a chance. The point is, at this point of time what is the decision that Government should take when six and a half lakh people are presently involved and when they are at work at various places. In fact more people

may have to go. Shri Morarji Desai himself has said that by May-June this year, things will get worse; conditions will be more difficult. Even water may not be available. This is the time when not only the entire administration but the leaders of all political parties and people at the district taluk, block and village levels all of them, will have also to involve themselves and work unitedly to relieve the sufferings of the people. Therefore when this is the position, it is natural and it is advisable for us to think that after all elections can be put off for some time. Elections come and go. But, droughts do not come every year. There may be drought in one portion of the State, or in one portion of the country. This is usual for a big country like ours and we have also seen it by experience. But here is a case where practically the whole State is under severe drought conditions and the entire machinery has to be geared to tackle the situation. I need not go into details and waste your time.

18 hrs.

I am not claiming that good government is a substitute for popular government. I am glad that even in the Consultative Committee of MPs for Gujarat hon. members, both of the Opposition and of the Congress had a word of praise for the way the administration had under difficult conditions tried to tackle the situation effectively and efficiently. I am glad that Shri Morarji Desai had not a harsh word to say.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If I did not say that, it did not mean that I have not. This administration cannot do it

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: You only said that the administration, however good it may be will not have the necessary urge....

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That was what I was saying

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy]

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: of a popular government. I certainly see that. But to say as Shri Piloo Mody has done that this administration cannot take policy decisions is not correct. He wants to treat it as if it is a caretaker government. It is not so. That administration has taken vital decisions so far as drought and scarcity relief is concerned. I need not go into the details just now. They have taken many policy decisions for reaching help to the needy in the concerned areas either with regard to many schemes or others. I have told you what they did with regard to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: During President's rule the condition has become worse.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Therefore, my submission to the House is that you must look at it from that point of view. Just now is not the time to disturb or dislocate the administration which is doing good work to alleviate the sufferings of the people.

A few points have been raised. It is not correct to say, as Shri Piloo Mody did, that Rs. 3 are not given. It has also not been said by any member in the Consultative Committee that Rs. 3 have not been given. But in some places where they do less work probably they will get something less.

I would also submit that some decisions have been taken. I am glad that the Gujarat administration has taken a decision that from March onwards the quantity of 8 kgs. given will be improved to 10 kgs.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Per head per week?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: The 8 kgs. which are being given will be improved to 10 kgs.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: What about others? They are getting less. Those who are labourers are getting 8 kgs., but all others are getting only 2 kgs.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: No. In many places, I think others are also getting more than 4 kgs.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: No, no.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: So far as labourers are concerned, whoever is working, the quantity of 8 kgs. has been improved to 10 kgs. I certainly congratulate the administration and I wish to tell them that these 10 kgs. should reach the labourers.

Dr. Mehta raised the question of acceptance of the Sen Committee recommendations. I wish to submit on this occasion that the Gujarat Government had appointed a committee under the chairmanship of one Shri Desai to look into the pay scales etc. of government servants, but this did not include the teachers. Shri Sen has given his report. It is under study by the Gujarat Government.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The professors and teachers have given an ultimatum that if nothing happens by 1st March, they will boycott examinations. Only two days are left now.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I wish to submit to the House that the administration in Gujarat, the Governor and his Advisers, have taken a decision to announce the acceptance of the recommendations of the Sen Committee and probably announcement will issue in a day or two. Therefore, I should earnestly request all shades of opinion in this House to view the problem in its proper perspective and not to be merely carried away by political motivations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

months with effect from 11th March, 1975."

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated 9th February, 1974 in respect of Gujarat issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President for a further period of six

The motion was adopted.

18.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, February 28, 1975/Phalguna 9, 1896 (Saka).