

LOK SABHA

DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



(Vol. XII contains Nos. 21-30)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

C O N T E N T S

No. 23 Thursday, March 23, 1978/Chaitra 2, 1900 (Saka) COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 434, 435, 437, 438 and 440 1—27

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 427 to 430, 432, 433, 439 and 441 28—46
to 448.

Unstarred Questions Nos. 4074 to 4089, 4091 to 4105, 4107
to 4128, 4130 to 4153, 4155 to
4196, 4198 to 4235 and 4237 46—210

Papers laid on the Table 211—13

Messages from Rajya Sabha 213—15

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Reported decision of United States to put off release of enriched
uranium for Tarapur Atomic Power Plant—

Shri Om Prakash Tyagi 215, 218—21

Shri Morarji Desai 215—18, 221—
223, 225—26

Shri G. M. Banatwalla 221—23

Shri Vasant Sathe 223—25

Dr. Ramji Singh 226—28

Public Accounts Committee—

Sixty-fifth Report presented 228

Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—

Fifteenth, Sixteenth Reports and Reports of Study Tours
presented 228—29

Petition *re.* Ban on Export of Frogs' Flesh 229

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

COLUMNS

<i>Re. Incident in Delhi University</i>	239—30
Statement re. Preventive Detention—	
Shri Charan Singh	230—31
<i>Re. Business of the House</i>	232—35, 265
Matters under Rule 377—	
(i) Reported strike in Khetri Copper Project	235—36
Shri Nathu Singh	235—36
(ii) Reported strike by employees of Mogul Lines causing hardships to passengers going to Konkan	236—37
Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar	236—37
(iii) Reported kidnapping of two girls of Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi	237—38
Shri Yuvraj	237—38
Public Sector Iron and Steel Companies (Restructuring) and Miscellaneous Provisions Bill—	
Clauses 6 to 27 and 1	239—45
Motion to pass, as amended—	
Shri Biju Patnaik	245
Shri D. N. Tiwary	245—46
Port Laws (Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to consider—	
Shri Chand Ram	246—47
Clauses 2, 3 and 1	247—48
Motion to pass—	
Shri Chand Ram	
Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) (Delhi Amendment) Bill—	249
Motion to consider—	
Shri Sikandar Bakht	250—51, 255—57

	COLUMNS
Shri G. M. Banatwalla	251—53
Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy	253—54
Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu	254—55
Clauses 2 and 1	
Motion to pass—	
Shri Sikandar Bakht	258,263—64
Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya	258—59
Shri R. L. P. Verma	259
Shri Vasant Sathe	259—60
Shri Keshavrao Dhondge	260—63
Bills Introduced—	
(i) Small Farmers and Agricultural Workers Security Bill by Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu	266
(ii) Reservation of (Certain categories of) Cloth to Handlooms Bill by Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu	266
(iii) Sugarcane Price (Fixation) Bill by Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu	267
(iv) Constitution (Amendment) Bill (<i>Omission of article 310, etc.</i>) by Shri Bhagat Ram	267
(v) Constitution (Amendment) Bill (<i>Amendment of articles 330 and 332</i>) by Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai	274
(vi) Constitution (Amendment) Bill (<i>Amendment of seventh schedule</i>) by Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai	274
(vii) Constitution (Amendment) Bill (<i>Amendment of article 348</i>) by Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai	275
(viii) Constitution (Amendment) Bill (<i>Amendment of article 19, etc.</i>) by Shri L. L. Kapoor	275
Unemployment Allowance Bill—	
Motion to consider—	
Dr. Ramji Singh	268—73
Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu	276—79
Shri Nathu Singh	279—86
Shri A. C. George	286—91

(iv)

	COLUMNS
Shri Chitta Basu	291—92
Shri Ravindra Varma	292—300
Shri K. Lakkappa	300—04
Mental Health Bill—	
Motion to consider—	
Dr. Sushila Nayar	304—12
Dr. Saradish Roy	312—14
Shri H. L. Patwary	314—18
Prof. P. G. Mavalankar	318—25
Shri Purna Singh	325—26

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 28, 1978/Chaitra 2,
1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

स्टेट बैक आफ इंडिया, नई दिल्ली से रेडकास
सोसायटी का पैसा गायब हो

जाना

+

* 134. श्री दयनन्द साठे :

श्री उपरेन :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री
भारतीय रेडकास मोराइटी का पैसा स्टेट
बैक आफ इंडिया, नई दिल्ली में गायब हो
जाने के बारे में 22 दिसंबर, 1977 के
अनाग्रहित प्रश्न में वह 4880 के उत्तर के
सबूत में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या इम मामले की जाव पूरी
हो गई है ;

(म) यदि नहीं, तो इमें क्या कारण है,
और

(ग) उक्त जाव कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री
(श्री राज नारायण) : (क) भारतीय
रेडकास सोसाइटी में मिली सूचना के अनुसार
पुलिस ने इस मामले की छानबीन की है और
अब यह मामला न्यायाधीन है ।

(म) और (ग) ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

9 LS—1.

2

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I beg your
pardon, Sir, to begin with. This ques-
tion is one which is going on from 22nd
December. Last time also, you were
kind enough to say that if the matter
is already put before the police, and
the police have chalanned—I am not
asking about the, subject-matter; that
would be sub-judice ...

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: This is a lec-
ture. (Interruptions) It is not a ques-
tion. If he has got the question
..(Interruptions)..

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am glad. I
thank him very much. I must thank
the Minister for his realization. I
hope he keeps it up. My question is:
what are the names of the accused, and
what is the charge against them?

श्री राज नारायण मैंने पहले यह समझा
था कि मुझे केवल नाम देने होंगे । मगर जब
सेक्रेटरियेट से यह क्वेश्चन आ गया, तो
मैं क्या करूँ ?

MR. SPEAKER What are the names?

श्री राज नारायण मैं नाम बता देता हूँ ।
आवश्यक छानबीन के बाद पुलिस ने निम्न-
लिखित व्यक्तियों के बिल्ड मामले दर्ज किये ;
सर्वेश्वी शिव कुमार, शम कुमार, मोहम्मद
श्यूब, आमिद मोहन और श्रीराज कुमार ।
यह मामला नई दिल्ली के मेट्रोपोलिटन
मैजिस्ट्रेट, श्री वृत्तेश कुमार के न्यायालय में
विचाराधीन है ।

MR. SPEAKER: What are the
charges against them?

श्री राज नारायण : भारतीय रेड कास
सोसायटी के एडवोकेट, श्री डी० एस०
भारदाज ने भारतीय रेड कास सोसाइटी
के महासचिव को सुचित किया है कि इस
मामले की सुनवाई की तारीख मेट्रोपोलिटन

मैंजिस्ट्रेट की अदालत में 15-12-77 को रखी गई थी।

जितनी सूचना मेरे पास है, वह मैं दे रखा हूँ। भगव चांजिज की डीटेल्स मेरे पास होंगी, तो मैं दे दूँगा।

अभियुक्तों में से दो, अर्थात् भोहम्मद अयूब और असिद मोहन ने अपना अपराध मान लिया।

एक भावनीय सवाल : क्या अपराध था?

श्री राज नारायण : उन्होंने यह अपराध मान लिया कि हम ने बैंक से चैक निकाले, भूताये और रुपया लिया।

अदालत ने उन्हे भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 120 खं के माध्य पठनीय धारा 468, 471 और 428 के अन्तर्गत उन के अपराधों के लिए दोषी मिठ दिया है। दोष सिद्ध होने पर उन्हे नावायिग होने के कानून अपराध परिवेक्षा अधिनियम की धारा 4(1) के अन्तर्गत छोड़ दिया गया है।

श्री बसन्त साठे : नावायिग कानून थे?

श्री राज नारायण माहम्मद अयूब और अर्माद मोहन थाप। दो अभियुक्त, अर्थात् राज कुमार और राम कुमार, फरार रहे और अदालत ने उन्हे अपराधी घोषित कर दिया। लेकिन यह में वे भी अदालत में उपस्थित हुए हैं और उन के बिरुद्ध भी अरोप लगाये गये हैं।

श्री बसन्त साठे राज कुमार का राज नारायण से क्या सम्बन्ध है?

श्री राज नारायण : राज कुमार का सम्बन्ध मजद गाई में है। पाचवे अभियुक्त शिव कुमार के बिरुद्ध इन्हीं प्रारोपो के लिये मेट्रोपोलिन मैंजिस्ट्रेट, नई दिल्ली की अदालत में मुकदमा लल रहा है।

श्री बसन्त साठे : चार्ज अभी तक नहीं बताया।

MR. SPEAKER: He has said it. He has mentioned it. A number of charges he has read out.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I want to know the amount of defalcation for which Raj Kumar, son of Raj Narain, is arrested.

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमन्, इसीलिए मैं ने आप से पहले ही निवेदन किया कि मेरा नाम नहीं, पुरा प्रश्न पूछें। पहले कहा कि केवल नाम जानना चाहता हूँ, अब कहते हैं कि जो उस दिन बता दिया गया था वह किर से बतायो। वह मैं फिर से बताने के लिए तैयार हूँ। अध्यक्ष की आशा से इस अनावश्यक मवाल का जवाब दे रहा हूँ।

सोसाइटी द्वारा की गई आन्तरिक जाच से यह पता चला है कि कांगड़ात एक अधिकारी से दूसरे अधिकारी को पहुँचने के रास्ते में ही चेकों से पत्रे गायब कर दिए गए, तथापि आगामी विधायी कार्यवाही अदालत द्वारा दिए गए अनितम निर्णय तक स्वयंगत रूप से गई है। तथापि भारतीय स्टेट बैंक ने भारतीय नेट ब्राम सोसाइटी को 50,100 रुपये के चेक भुने और जितने रुपये के चेक भुने उतने रुपये का चेक जब बैंक का यह मालूम हा गया कि हम ने फोर्ड सिगनेचर में भुने और इनने रुपये दे दिए तो उतना रुपया उद्दोने बैंक को वापस दे दिया—50,100 रुपया।

SHRI K LAKKAPPA There was a furore on that day when the information was withheld by the Minister, even though he had the file with all the names of the accused. This is not a solitary instance. Many such incidents are going on.

MR. SPEAKER Please come to your question

SHRI K LAKKAPPA. After a long while, you have called me to put a supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a supplementary.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: As I said, this is not a single instance; there is large scale misappropriation in the Red Cross. Therefore, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister would revamp and reorganise the whole Red Cross Society on the recommendations of a Committee of Members of Parliament, which will go into all the shady transactions in all the branches in the country of the Red Cross.

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमन्, माननीय सम्मानित सत्समानित आदरणीय लक्ष्मा जी ने जो सवाल पूछा है असल में वह सवाल तो है ही नहीं, मिस-प्राप्रोप्रिएशन का कोई सवाल नहीं है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He is rejecting that.

श्री राज नारायण : जरा सुना जाय। घबड़ाइए भत। जरा घब्द को नाम तील कर बोलना चाहिए। यह मिस-प्राप्रोप्रिएशन नहीं है। उन्होंने बैंक से 8 चेक चुराये। 6 चेक भुनाए। दो चेक नहीं भुन पाए। वे दो चेक किसी तरह से फट फटा गढ़ वस्तुतः करने में। अब उन 6 भुने गए चेकों का रुपया बैंक को बापस हो गया जिस में 50,100 रुपये की रकम इन्वाल्ड थी। उन आदमियों के ऊपर मुकदमा चल रहा है। हमारी कमी कोई छवार्हिण नहीं है कि कोई बात मदन से छिणाएं। सदन से कोई बात छिपाना मैं पाप मानता हूँ और इसी बात को लेकर बराबर 20 माल तक संसद में लड़ता रहा। मैं खुद छिपाऊं तो इस का मतलब मैं पहने दोषी या.... (अव्यवहार) आदमी बनो। मैं बड़े प्यार से कह रहा हूँ, लक्ष्मा जी, आप आदमी बनें। (अव्यवहार)

MR. SPEAKER: No cross-conversation please.

श्री राज नारायण : उसी का उत्तर दे रहा हूँ। मैं दोबार इस सदन की मर्यादा को बंग हूँते हुए देख रहा हूँ इसलिए आपसे मेरी विनाश, हाथ जोड़ करबढ़ प्रार्थना है....

MR. SPEAKER: Are you thinking of reorganising the Red Cross Society?

श्री बत्सत साठे : मंत्री जी से जो कहा है—आदमी बनो राज नारायण भत बनो—वह आव्यवस्थानेबल है।

श्री राज नारायण : राज नारायण बनने की क्षमता तो उनमें है ही नहीं, यह मैं जानता हूँ। माननीय लक्ष्मा जी मैं राज नारायण बनने की क्षमता नहीं है इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ आदमी बनो।

तो जो उनका सुझाव है उस सुझाव के अनुसार मैं चाहूँगा और भी सुझाव दे दें। जितने भी सुझाव होंगे उनको मैं प्रसिडेन्ट के पास एक दूरा भीर उसके मुताबिक जो उचित समझेंगे वह आव्यवस्थानेबल हो जायेगा। अगले महीने प्रथम बीक में ही रिपोर्टोर्नाइजेशन होने जा रहा है।

MR. SPEAKER: You yourself said when Mr. Sathe was putting a question that it was not the occasion for lecturing.

श्री राज नारायण : जो क्वीशचन पूछते हैं वे लेक्चर नहीं दे सकते। आपका कहना अर्थात् सत्य है, क्वीशचन पूछने वाला लेक्चर नहीं दे सकता, वह कंकीट क्वीशचन ही कर सकता है लेकिन आंसर देने वाला उसको समझाने के लिए पूरा आंसर दे सकता है। (अव्यवहार)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My question has not been answered. Should I not get the information?

MR. SPEAKER: You have got the information. Nothing further.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I seek your protection.

MR. SPEAKER: I have been protecting you.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I asked whether he was going to reorganise the Red Cross Society.

MR. SPEAKER: He said new elections were taking place. He has said that.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: You send all your suggestions. I shall put all the suggestions before the President of the Red Cross Society.

श्री राज नारायण : मैं भेंटी महोदय को अन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने बड़े विस्तार से जवाब दिया। मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि यह रेड क्रास एक बहुत बड़ी संस्था है, सारे हिन्दुस्तान में है और करोड़ों लोगों का इसका बजट होता है, सरकार के जरिये से और दूसरे तरीके से भी लेकिन यह कोई पहली शिकायत नहीं है, बंगलादेश में जब रेड क्रास गया था तब भी करोड़ों लोगों का माल बाजारों में बिका और जब आंध्र प्रदेश का साईक्लोन आया तब भी इस प्रकार का करोड़ों लोगों का माल बाजार में बित्तसूख हुआ तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या इस प्रकार की शिकायतों का पास आई है और अगर आई है तो आगे क्या कार्रवाई की जाकि आडंदा इस प्रकार की चीजें न हो? (अध्यधान)

श्री बसन्त साठे : उम वक्त श्रीमती लीला फरनानडीज उमकी एक बड़ी अफसर थी। (अध्यधान)

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमति, मैं कवरलाल गुप्त जी का बहुत आभासी हूँ कि उन्होंने कुछ गड़े हुए मुद्रों को उचाड़ने की कृपा की है। यह सही है और हमारी जानकारी में बाते आई है कि बंगलादेश के समय भी काफी गडबडी हुई थी और आध्र में जब इसना बढ़ा जबर्दस्त तूफान आया, तमिलनाडू में आया, केरल में आया और ममी जगह जो कम्बल बटे वह कम्बल नहीं थे, कम्बल के नाम पर सूती टाइट डबल चादर कहि जगह बटी थी। हमारे राज्य मंत्री स्वतः गये और जाच करके अपनी रिपोर्ट दी। ये सारी बातें हैं, इसलिये मैं बार-बार कहता हूँ . . .

श्री बसन्त साठे : लीला फरनानडीज भी तो उसकी अफसर थी, उसके समय में ऐसा हुआ है। . . . उन्होंने भी डिस्ट्रिक्ट किया था। . . .

श्री राज नारायण : अम्बल महोदय, कांग्रेस गवर्नरेट ने इस तरह से साफ-साफ उत्तर कभी नहीं दिया।

मैं कह रहा था कि आध्र के बारे में भी शिकायतों प्राइंट हैं, किसी सामाज्य नागरिक की ओर से ही नहीं, बल्कि हमारे स्वास्थ्य विभाग के जो राज्य मंत्री हैं, उनकी ओर से भी आई है, उन्होंने लिखित रिपोर्ट दी है, उन्होंने बहां चारों तरफ बूम कर, सब पता लगा कर, रिपोर्ट दी है कि इस-इस तरह की बंगलिंग हुई है और उस पर उचित कार्रवाई हो रही है। लेकिन, आध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे हाथ बंधे हुए हैं; हम खोलना चाहते हैं। . . .

श्री बसन्त साठे : क्यों बंधे हैं?

श्री राज नारायण : सदन यदि चाहेगा, सदन की इच्छा होगी और हमको शक्ति देगा, तो हम उस बन्धन को जल्द खोलेंगे। बंधन यह है कि उस पर हमारा डायरेक्ट कानून नहीं है, क्योंकि यह सत्या अनेक लोगों से पैदा पाती है। हम ने होम विभाग को लिखा कि आप सी-बी-आई० के द्वारा एन्क्वायरी कराइये, उनके बिलाफ फला-फलां चार्ज हैं। सी-बी-आई० के अफसर हमारे पास आये और कहा—चूंकि वे प्रनेक लोगों से पैदा पाते हैं, इसलिये हम एन्क्वायरी नहीं कर सकते। फिर यह बात हुई कि आई-बी० से एन्क्वायरी कराइ जाय, उसके लिये भी हमने घर मत्ती को लिखा। इसी बीच में उन्हीं की भैंसेंग कमेटी की तरफ से एक जाच आयोग बैठाया गया लेकिन उस पर श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता जी ने आपत्ति की। इस पर उस जाच आयोग ने कह दिया—जब हमारी जाच की मान्यता नहीं है, तो हम जाच क्या करें और उन्होंने भी रिचाइन कर दिया।

श्री बसन्त साठे : लीला फरनानडीज भी तो उसकी अफसर थी, उसके समय में ऐसा हुआ है। . . . उन्होंने भी डिस्ट्रिक्ट किया था। . . .

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: Sir, Leila Fernandes is not here in this House. Whatever has been said about her should be expunged. (Interruption)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: She was a member of the Red Cross. She was an officer of the Red Cross.

MR. SPEAKER: I will examine.

Supply of Coal to Steel Plants

*435. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 481 on the 23rd February, 1978 regarding coal supplied to Steel Plants and state:

(a) whether the issues have been sorted out between the Ministries;

(b) what are the difficulties faced by the Ministry in this regard;

(c) whether the Steel Minister's suggestion for transfer of Coking Coal Washeries (and connected collieries) from Coal India Ltd. to SAIL will be of great help to the Steel Ministry; and

(d) to what extent they will be solved in case the Coal Department is given to the Steel Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) to (d). Discussions are continuing between the Department of Steel and the Department of Coal to find a solution to the problem of adequate supplies of coking coal to the steel plants, both in terms of quantity and quality.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I want to know from the hon. Minister though he is a Minister with great drive, why are they not able to come to a settlement? This is pending for a long time. What is the real difficulty?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: When the Ministries are bifurcated, it takes time to consider all the remifications of re-arrangement. Therefore, the discussions are going on. The primary

consideration is that the steel plants must get right type of coking coal, properly washed and adequately supplied. Therefore, the matter is being discussed between the two Ministries. We will hopefully succeed in the matter.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I want to know whether while, discussing the matter, there was a difference of opinion between the Steel Minister and the Energy Minister and also during the general discussions, whether a serious difference of opinion cropped up between the Steel Secretary and the Coal Secretary.

MR. SPEAKER: We would not discuss the internal discussions between the Ministers. So far as this House is concerned, the Government is one and indivisible.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I can answer the question. There is no difference of opinion between the Ministers to ensure that proper quality of coking coal should be supplied to the steel plants. How it is to be done is being worked out between the two Ministries.

श्री बृकम चन्द्र कल्पाय : ग्राध्यल महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो अपने उत्तर में यह बताया है कि इस्पात विभाग और कोल विभाग में चर्चा हो रही है, तो यह चर्चा कब से चल रही है, उसकी कितनी बैठकें हो चुकी हैं और अन्तिम निर्णय होने में कितना समय और लगने वाला है? ऐसी कौन कौन सी दिक्कतें हैं जो इतना विलम्ब हो रहा है?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The discussions will end only when the causes are located and corrections made.

श्री बृकम चन्द्र कल्पाय : कब से चर्चा चल रही है और कितनी बैठिंग हो चुकी है?

MR. SPEAKER: That he will not be able to give. He wants to know how many meetings have been held.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: It will be done as soon as possible.

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कालवाय : कितनी बार मीटिंग हुई है और यह मामला कब से विचाराधीन है, इसका उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है। सवाल को बताने में मंत्री जी टाल-प्रटोल न करें और राजन से सच्चाई को न छिपायें और वास्तविक चीज़ को बतायें।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I have hidden nothing. I say, the discussions are going on and a final decision will be taken as soon as possible.

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कालवाय : चर्चा कब से चल रही है?

MR. SPEAKER: How can he say that? He has said, as soon as possible.

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कालवाय : यह सवाल पूछा गया है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय को मेरे सवाल का जवाब देना चाहिए। . . . (अध्यधान) . . . माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने पूछा था कि ये मीटिंग कब से चल रही है, यह मामला कब मेरिंग कब से विचाराधीन है और यह तक कितनी मीटिंग हो चुकी है?

MR. SPEAKER: He is not able to give the information as to how many meetings have taken place because it is a matter of detail.

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कालवाय : सवाल में पूछा गया है, इसको मंत्री जी क्यों नहीं बतायें? :

MR. SPEAKER: Have you any answer for that?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK I have said that the Government expects to come to a satisfactory conclusion very soon.

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कालवाय : मैं ने पूछा है कि पिछली कार्यवाही कब से प्रारम्भ हुई और यह तक कितनी मीटिंग हुई हैं, कब तक निर्णय होगा और ऐसा कारण क्या है . . . जो अभी तक मामला निपटा नहीं है?

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't shout like that. The difficulty is, that if I put on the ear-phone for the interpretation my ear will be broken. After all, you are in Parliament. Should you shout like that?

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कालवाय : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, यह मामला कब से विचाराधीन है? इसकी प्रबंध तक कितनी मीटिंग हो चुकी हैं और निर्णय कब तक होने वाला है?

MR. SPEAKER: Please answer that question.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I have already answered to question.

MR. SPEAKER. He wants to know how many meetings have been held.

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कालवाय : आप कहें तो मैं बैठ जाऊंगा लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सदस्यों को इतना दबायेंगे तो मामला चलेगा नहीं। मैंने पूछा था कि मीटिंग कब से प्रारम्भ हुई, कितनी मीटिंग हुई, इस मामले की कब से गृह्यात हुई, कब से यह मामला विचाराधीन है? इस्पात और कोयला विभाग मे प्रबंध तक कितनी मीटिंग हुई है?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: No question of how many meetings. It is a matter of continuous discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: When is it likely to be done?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I have said, very soon.

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कालवाय : सवाल यह है कि कब से मीटिंग हो रही हैं?

MR. SPEAKER: He says, it is a continuous process.

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कालवाय : कब से?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: We have come only recently. After assuming the office, when the difficulties were found, we went into it.

यह जो पूछा कि कब से हो रही हैं, तो मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि आर, पांच महीने से इस्पातन से रहे हैं।

श्री हुकम जन्द कल्पाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूँ, आप मेरी रक्षा करें।

MR. SPEAKER: He is not able to give more answer.

श्री हुकम जन्द कल्पाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जानकारी इनके पास है। ये जानवूल कर तत्परों को छिपाना चाहते हैं। जब इस मामले पर, मंत्री महोदय के अनुसार, दोनों विभाग विचार कर रहे हैं तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे कब से विचार कर रहे हैं, उस विचार-विमर्श में वितना समय लग चुका है और कितना समय और लगने वाला है, मूल समस्या क्या है, किस पर मामला प्रटक्का हुआ है?

MR. SPEAKER: He is not able to give more information. He says that the discussion is continuing.

श्री हुकम जन्द कल्पाय : आप आप पहले हैं तो मैं इने छोड़ देता हूँ लेकिन आइन्डा ऐम नहीं होगा। आप यहाँ पर हम पर दया करें, इन पर दया न करें क्योंकि ये तत्परों को छिपाना चाहते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that it has been continuously going on for the last five months and it will soon be decided. That is his answer. He has said that. Evidently, you have not followed.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस्पात संयंत्रों के लिए आप कोकिंग कोल वाशरीज को इस्पात संयंत्रों के साथ रखना चाहते हैं तो क्या यह इससे आप इस्पात उत्पादन के क्षेत्र का कंसोलिडेट करना चाहते हैं? इस्पात उत्पादन क्षेत्र और कोल उत्पादन क्षेत्र जो कि अलग अलग हैं, इन दोनों को एक साथ कर देने से क्या आप समझते हैं कि कोल

उत्पादन में बचत हो सकेगी? इसके बारे में मंत्रिमंडल में जो बातें चल रही हैं, वे बातें कब से चल रही हैं? क्या आप इन बातों को गोपनीयता और सीक्रेटी के कारण प्रकट नहीं करना चाहते हैं? क्या यह बात सही है कि इस मामले में इसलिए विलम्ब हो रहा है कि उत्तरां विवालय का प्रस्ताव इस प्रस्ताव को मंजूरी नहीं दे रहा है?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I have already replied, that the matter is under discussion.

SHRI T. A. PAI: When the coal-mines were under the Ministry of Steel and Mines once, there was no difficulty in the steel plants getting the coking coal from the Bharat Coking Coal. But afterwards when they were transferred to the Ministry of Energy on the plea that coal was necessary to be supplied to the thermal plants, the difficulty has arisen. I think, it is a question of management—which Ministry manages it. The coal-mines are going to be there, and it is only a question of management. I think, for rational production, it is necessary that the coking coal mines are under the Ministry of Steel, and I do not understand why this question of transfer was at all raised. We would certainly like to see that this question is settled in favour of the steel plants, and I hope, the Steel Minister will do his best to exert himself.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I have noted the hon Member's suggestion. It will be communicated to the proper quarters.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: The Minister has said that consultations are going on between the two Ministries. The reason why this question has arisen at all is because the ash-content of the coking coal has been going up which is seriously affecting the quality of steel and the working of the steel plants. Therefore,

when he says that discussions are going on, what the House is concerned with is we would like to know how soon they are going to come to decision so that this condition of production of steel does not continue in this way and after ten months we find ourselves in a further mess. It has been a pretty long time. I would like to know what steps the Minister is himself taking to see that the discussions are concluded at the earliest possible time and a decision is taken to bring the Bharat Coking Coal under the Ministry of Steel and Mines.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The observation made by the hon. lady Member is noted as indeed the observation made by Mr. Pai, and this will be taken into consideration within the scope of our consultations.

Kudremukh Iron Ore Project

*437. **SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Business Standard' dated 27 February, 1978 under the heading "Kudremukh Ore deal with Iran, India may incur big loss"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are of the view that the apprehensions expressed in the news item are based on hypothetical considerations.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I would like to point out that the article referred to in the question is of a serious nature but the answer is of a flippant nature. After all, when an article is there in the Press drawing attention to certain financial commitments and the possibility that these commitments may go against the

interests of the country—and in a prestigious project like the Kudremukh Iron-ore project—I would have expected the Minister to spell out what exactly makes it hypothetical and what is erroneous in the article. Therefore, I would like to know what safeguards are there to see that if the prices of the international market—which, you calculate, are not going up—do go up, the charges for the first 15 million tons will be safeguarded and do not rise beyond what the Minister thinks is hypothetical.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The hon. Member knows it quite well that there are two parts of the contract. One is for the first 15 million and the balance is for the next 135 million, over a period of years. The first 15 million would be based on the total investments. If the investments go up, the Iranian Government accepts the going up of investments due to escalation and higher prices would be given proportionately. There is a formula attached to it. Therefore, there would be no loss on that account on the basis of the higher investment than originally envisaged.

Regarding other things, there is a 4 1/2 per cent increase which the hon. Member knows very well, every year on the basis of the world market prices. The world market prices can fluctuate up and down but this price will remain steady. The hon. Member is only thinking of the world market prices going up. Just now the world market prices have crashed, but because of this huge investment, this will give a basic return and, at the same time, will take care of the increase of costs, unrelated to the fluctuation in the world market, because this is a long-term 20 years' agreement.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: The other question I would like to ask is this. One of the reasons that have been pointed out in this particular article is that prices have been expressed in dollars. I would

like to know whether there is any protection clause in the agreement against currency fluctuation because, otherwise, we may stand to lose unless such a protection is also there. Why should it be linked only to the dollar prices without protection?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The hon. Member also knows very well that the currencies are fluctuating all over the world. When this agreement was signed, one dollar was equal to Rs. 7.50 np. Later on it went up to Rs. 8.90. So, it went up even to Rs. 9 but now it has come down to slightly over Rs. 8/-. But the Hon. Lady Member, I am sure, desires or hopes (I hope that will not happen) that the dollar becomes Re. 1/-. If such a thing ever happens then, certainly, there is a case for reconsideration of the whole thing.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The administrative office of this project is situated in Bangalore whereas this project is situated at Chikmagalur and Mangalore. The officers go from Bangalore of Mangalore almost daily; they fly and thus add to the losses of this project. Are the Government going to set up the administrative office in Mangalore itself?

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: It arises because of the unnecessary expenditure. From the administrative point of view also, it would be desirable to set up this office at Mangalore.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The hon. Member should know that my officers at Kudremukh have not developed wings that they would fly from Kudremukh to Mangalore over the unsurpassable mountains. As the hon. Member knows it very well, a large highway is being built; it is just getting ready. As soon as it is ready, I have no doubt, that Mangalore would be a more suitable place for this purpose than Bangalore.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: It is not only one of the prestigious project, but it is a time-bound project

also. Earlier when the agreement was entered into between Iran and India, a penalty clause stipulated that for non-commitment on the part of India, a demurrage of Rs. 20/- per tonne would be levied. May I know from the hon. Minister, if a similar clause in the agreement has been included in case they failed to fulfil their part of the agreement?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The hon. Member should know that the Iran Government are the investors. The people who invest 600 million dollars are not going to waste it by not taking it.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: What is the safeguard if something happens?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: 600 million dollars.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: If India does not give the iron ore by September 1, 1980, the demurrage is Rs. 20/- per tonne.

MR. SPEAKER: They have already invested money in advance therefore, any safeguards may not be necessary. They would lose the money.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: In view of the statement made by the hon. Minister regarding the clauses on the price of the product of the slurry which ultimately would be shipped to Iran, and in view of the fact that there was fluctuation in the international market, may I know from the hon. Minister, whether he has conceived of any particular formula regarding the price structure in the sense whether product-price will be linked according to the capital investment or the international prices?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The prices are linked, as the hon. Member knows very well, the capital invested, interest charges, if any, the running cost plus the profit which would be calculated after paying the taxes for return of the capital in terms of goods. That

formula is the well-established formula and the formula has been well-conceived and this Government finds nothing wrong with this formula.

Nomination of Employees Representative in Central Board of Trustee of E.P.F. Organisation

*438. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to nominate employees' representatives in the Central Board of Trustees of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) and (b). Section 5A of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 prescribes what the composition of the Board of Trustees would be. Six persons representing employees in the establishments to which the Scheme applies are accordingly members of the Board.

श्री मनोहर लाल : अध्यक्ष जी, मानवीय मंत्री जी के उत्तर से संबंधित है। जैसा मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि सेक्षण 5(ए) के मताविक 6 प्रतिनिधियों को प्रतिनिधित्व देने का प्रावधान है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह मत है कि जो 6 प्रतिनिधि हैं वह कब नियुक्त किये गये थे और आफ ट्रस्टीज में और उनके नाम क्या हैं, वह कब में कार्य कर रहे हैं और उन प्रतिनिधियों को प्रतिनिधित्व देने का आधार क्या है ?

डा० राम कृष्णल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधायक के अनुसार जो अभी ऐमप्लाईज सल्काइबर्स होते हैं प्रोवीडेंट फंड के उन के जो रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव्स हैं उनका प्रतिनिधित्व होता है। अभी जो लोग हैं, उस समिति का गठन

16 दिसम्बर, 1975 को हुआ था। और इसके अनुसार जो रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव्स हैं

representatives of employees appointed by the Central Government in consultation with the organization of employees,

वह हैं :

1. श्री प्रद्युम्न सिंह, टैकमटाइल मजदूर एकता यूनियन,
2. श्री दिवाकर, प्रेसीडेंट मध्य प्रदेश ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस,
3. श्री विमल मेहरोत्रा, वाइस-प्रेसीडेंट, हिन्दू मजदूर ममा,
4. श्री मिसिर कुमार गांगनी, जनरल मेकेटरी, डस्टक, बंगाल।
5. श्री बी० आर० होशियाम, जनरल मेकेटरी, राष्ट्रीय बिल मजदूर संघ,
6. श्री जी० मंजीब रेही, प्रेसीडेंट इडियन नेशनल ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस, आनंद प्रदेश।

श्री मनोहर लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने यह पूछा था कि उन लोगों को प्रतिनिधित्व देने का आधार क्या है ?

डा० राम कृष्णल सिंह : जिन्हा भी ट्रेड यूनियन्स का वेरीफिकेशन हुआ था ऐस्टर्म का 1968 में

on the basis of the strength of the different trade unions at that time.

उनको रिप्रेजेंटेशन दिया गया।

श्री मनोहर लाल : जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने बताया कि विभिन्न संघरणों में उनके प्रतिनिधियों की संख्या के आधार पर ही उनको प्रतिनिधित्व दिया गया, हमारा कहना यह है कि यह गलत लोगों को प्रतिनिधित्व दिया गया।

क्या मंत्री जी इस पर कोई कायंबाही करेंगे, एन्वायरी करेंगे जिससे कि जिन गलत लोगों को प्रतिनिधित्व मिल गया है, अब वह सही लोगों को मिल सके ? क्या वह ऐसी कोई अवस्था करेंगे ?

दू. राम कृपाल सिंह : ऐसा सुझाव है कि ऐसी अवस्था करनी चाहिये। अब टम्बोवर हो जायेगा, तब एकट में संशोधन की गुजाइश हो जायगी तो उस आधार पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

श्री मनोहर लाल : हमने पूछा था कि अवधि क्या है ?

MR. SPEAKER: He said that their term is going to be over soon and that he will consider it soon thereafter.

श्री मनोहर लाल : टम्ब के बारे में जानना चाहते थे ?

DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA: I said 5 years.

SHRI PURNA SINHA: Out of the Assam Tea Gardens Employees' Provident Fund Rs. 1 lakh was paid to the Jawaharnagar Division of the Congress in 1956. I want to know what steps the Minister is going to take to recover this amount.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise.

SHRI PURNA SINHA: It does arise. There is a provident fund of the labourers and it is out of that.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right, but we are here concerned with representation of labour. He requires notice.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: In the absence of the employees' representation, poor employees suffer a lot.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to an editorial in a newspaper of Gujarat called 'Phulchhap' two days ago where it is

said that an employee applied for a loan of Rs. 5000 from his provident fund for the marriage of his daughter and he did not get this loan till the day of the marriage on some flimsy grounds in spite of the fact that he has accumulated Rs. 17000 in his provident fund....

MR. SPEAKER: How can he answer that question?

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Would he please see that such cases are expedited so that the employees got loans in time?

DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA: Loans from the fund are always expedited provided the forms are duly filled and documents duly attached. The hon. Member has referred to a specific case and if he could give me the particulars of the case, I will look into that.

श्री दू. राम गोपाल रेड़ी : जितनी भी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज हैं, उन सबका एक न एक ट्रेड यूनियन है, जनता पार्टी को छोड़ कर। अब जनता पार्टी के मेम्बर नेतृत्व पर दबाव डाल रहे हैं कि जो रिकम्नाइज़ेड ट्रेड यूनियन के प्रतिनिधि हैं, उनको बदला जाये, मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मेम्बर्स के दबाव में आकर वह कोई ऐसा कदम उठायेंगे जिससे जो नाम्स हैं अब तक उनमें तबदीली की जाये ?

DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA: How does this question arise here?

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: How is it that it does not arise?

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise at all.

श्री नानू सिंह : कर्मचारी अविष्य निधि संगठन में बहुत सारे बप्ते हैं। ज्योंही आपातकालीन स्थिति लाभ हुई, बड़े-बड़े पदों पर जो नियुक्तियाँ हुईं....

MR. SPEAKER: This is about representation of labour.

SHRI NATHU SINGH: I am coming to that....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member here was raising the question of Janata Party Members etc. That is not the point.

SHRI DARUR PULLAIAH: No, no, Sir. His question was whether representation is given to all parties or favouritism is shown to the trade unions of the ruling party.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a question of policy which does not arise in a question.

SHRI DARUR PULLAIAH: Representation should be given to all Parties.

MR. SPEAKER: Under the Act it is representation to labour unions and not to political parties.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Is he going to give representation to all trade unions or some trade unions?

श्री नाथू सिंह : वहाँ बड़े बड़े पदों पर जो नियन्त्रितयाँ हुईं, वे जो कांग्रेस के बड़े बड़े नेता थे,

MR. SPEAKER: How does it arise?

श्री नाथू सिंह : उनके रिस्तेदारों की नियुक्तियाँ हुईं। मिं नायक, जो वहाँ पर डाइरेक्टर हैं, वह उस पद के योग्य नहीं थे, लेकिन इसके बाबजूद उनकी नियुक्ति हुईं। उस व्यक्ति ने इस फंड में इतना घपला किया है

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask the question.

श्री नाथू सिंह : उसी का परिणाम है कि दिसम्बर, 1975 में कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों को उसमें सिया गया। कर्मचारियों के जो नेता सिये गये, वे भी उस व्यक्ति के पिट्ठु नेताजी को लिया गया।

MR. SPEAKER: If it is irrelevant, I will not allow.

श्री नाथू सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ जो घपला चल रहा है, क्या मंत्री महोदय उसकी जाच करायेंगे !

MR. SPEAKER: No, I would not allow that question. That does not arise.

Question No. 439. Shri Pradhan is not there. We go to question No. 440.

Checking of Smuggling on Nepal Border

*440. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some talks have been held with the Government of Nepal to make suitable arrangements on or along the border to check smuggling;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) if not, whether there are proposals to this effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) to (c). As part of discussions on the conclusion of new Treaties of Trade and Transit, talks have been held between the officials of the two countries on matters relating to checking of unauthorised trade across the Indo-Nepal border. An Inter-Governmental Agreement of Cooperation to control unauthorised trade between the two countries has been concluded on the 17th March 78 along with the Treaties of Trade and Transit. In this Agreement there is a clear recognition by the two parties of the need to take all such measures "as are necessary to ensure that the economic interests of the other party are not adversely affected through unauthorised trade between the two countries."

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: May I know from the hon. Minister whether any positive guidelines have

been laid down by the agreement of 17th March, 1978 for the inter-trade between the two countries in order to check unauthorised trade between India and Nepal?

SHRI S. KUNDU: This important problem of unauthorised trade, smuggling and defalcation of goods has been discussed by us for the first time with Nepal in great depth and we have arrived at an agreement with the Nepalese Government. The broad features of the agreement indicate how smuggling, unauthorised trade and defalcation of goods could be controlled. But the details of it would be worked out by the respective Ministries—i.e. the Ministry of Finance on our side, Finance Minister on the side of Nepal. There is a provision that these two Ministries or the representatives of the Government of these two countries will meet at least once in six months to discuss this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: What are the broad guidelines he wants that?

SHRI S. KUNDU: These are—the laws, rules and regulations of either country would be so changed that it would prevent this sort of smuggling, defalcation and unauthorised trade. Certain provisions regarding customs, foreign exchange and foreign trade and such other things should also be altered or suitably changed to check smuggling and unauthorised trade. The two parties shall also prohibit and cooperate with a view to preventing re-export from its territory of goods received from the other party. The most important item in this agreement is this that this measure should be such that it should ensure that the economic interest of the other party is not adversely affected through unauthorised trade between the two countries.

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: What are the commodities that are smuggled? What is the extent of smuggling?

SHRI S. KUNDU: The major commodities which we are aware of are mostly electronic goods, transistors, radios and similar kinds of goods. Regarding the extent of this smuggling, we do not have a precise figure. But we can roughly say from the type of goods seized last year that it is of the order of about Rs. 1 crore.

MR. SPEAKER: Guess work. Your estimate is a guess-work, whatever you may call it.

SHRI S. KUNDU: I cannot say more precisely.

SHRI NANASAHIB BONDE: I want to ask one question. What is the estimate of the amount involved in smuggling between India and Nepal and in which commodities?

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered that question.

SHRI NANASAHIB BONDE: I request him to give specific answer to this.

SHRI S. KUNDU: I will repeat what I said for the information of the Hon. Member. There is no precise figure about smuggling. But a rough idea could be had from the amount of goods which were seized last year. That comes roughly to about a crore of rupees. The smuggled items mostly related to electrical goods, electronic goods, stainless steel and such other things.

SHRI P. K. DEO: I just want to find out if the Government have acceded to the request of Nepal to provide a corridor from Nepal to Bangladesh so that there would be bilateral trade between Bangladesh and Nepal.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: How does it arise?

SHRI P. K. DEO: If so, what steps are being taken by the Government to stop smuggling?

MR. SPEAKER: He has mentioned about the steps taken.

SHRI P. K. DEO: He has not mentioned about the corridor.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you any further information apart from what you have already given?

SHRI S. KUNDU: He has asked about the corridor. It does not strictly relate to this question.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Sir, he has not replied to my question.

श्री कुंदु रामचंद्र सरस्वतिया : इम सवय दिल्ली की मार्केट में¹ बहुत सा टेक्स्टाइल फिलिप्स और कासमेटिक्स क; समान स्मगल्ड जो बिक रहा है उस को रोकने के लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या प्रावधान कर रहे हैं और वह किस्त से आ रहा है ?

SHRI S. KUNDU: Sir, the hon. member asks: What steps is the Government taking to check the sale of the smuggled goods which are available in the Delhi market.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Labourers driven out from Dubai

***427. SHRI ANANT DAVE:** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported that more than 900 labourers employed by a construction company at Dubai were driven out without any reasonable cause and they were not paid their dues also;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government; and

(c) whether their passports were taken away by the customs authority at Bombay and then were harassed at the instance of company?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The Government has not received any such report. The Indian Mission in Dubai has also confirmed that no such incident has come to their attention.

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

मलेशिया के रोगी

***428. श्री एस० एस० कुमारी :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976 में देश में मलेशिया रोगियों की संख्या क्या थी और अब तक इस रोग के रोगियों की संख्या में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ख) इस भयंकर रोग से लोगों को बचाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) देश में 1976 के दौरान रिकार्ड किये गये मलेशिया के पाजेटिव रोगियों की संख्या 64,67,215 है। अब तक प्रान्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार देश में 1977 के दौरान मलेशिया के पाजेटिव रोगियों की अनन्तिम संख्या 44,27,250 है। इस प्रकार इनमें लगभग 31.38 प्रतिशत की कमी आई है।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने एक संशोधित कार्य योजना स्वीकृत की है जिसे देश में पहली अप्रैल, 1977 से चलाया जा रहा है। इस योजना के मुख्य उद्देश्य निम्नलिखित हैं :—

- (1) मलेशिया से होने वाली मौतों की रोक थाम करना,
- (2) बीमारी की अवधि को कम करना,
- (3) ऐसे इलाकों में मलेशिया-रोगी तीव्र उपाय करके श्रीधीगिक एवं कुप्रिय उत्पादन को बनाये रखना, और
- (4) अब तक प्राप्त की गई उपलब्धियों को समेकित करना।

संक्षेपित कार्य योजना की मुख्य-मुक्त बातों से सम्बन्धित एक विवरण सभा पटेल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

संक्षेपित कार्य योजना की मुख्य-मुक्त बातें इस प्रकार हैं:-

1. राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम की अंतमान यूनिट का जिले की भौगोलिक सीमा के अनुरूप पुनर्गठन किया गया है। पहले जिलों के मुख्य चिकित्सा अधिकारियों को इस कार्यक्रम में शामिल नहीं किया गया था लेकिन इन यूनिटों का पुनर्गठन हो जाने के कारण उन्हें जिले में इस कार्यक्रम के लिए मुख्य रूप से जिम्मेदार बनाया गया है।

2. राज्यों को विभिन्न कीटनाशी दबावायों डी० टी० डी० टी०, बी०एच०सी० मेनाविधान को प्रधिक मात्रा सम्पादित की गई है/की जा रही है। जहाँ रोग वाहकों पर डी०डी०टी०, बी०एच०सी० का कोई असर नहीं होता उन यूनिटों/जिलों को वैकल्पिक कीटनाशक दबाइया भी उपलब्ध की जा रही है।

3. उन सभी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जहाँ प्रति हजार जनसंख्या के पीछे दो या इससे प्रधिक रोगी हैं, कीटनाशी दबाइयों का छिड़काव किया गया है।

4. राज्यों मध्य शामिल क्षेत्रों की मरकारों को मलेरिया रोधी दबाइया पर्याप्त मात्रा में सम्पादित की गई है/की जा रही है। श्रीविधिया आसानी से उत्तरवाद करने के लिए लगभग 2.00 लाख श्रीविधि विनरण केन्द्रों जबर उपचार केन्द्रों की स्थापना कर दी गई है। जिन क्षेत्रों में परिजीवियों पर क्लोरो-विवरण का कोई असर नहीं हुआ वहाँ पर कुनीन जीसी वैकल्पिक मलेरिया रोधी दबाई सम्पादित की गई है।

5. नगरीय मलेरिया कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत लार्वा-रोधी कार्यों को तेज कर दिया गया है।

1977 में इस योजना को अंतमान 28 शहरों के अलावा 38 और शहरों में लागू कर दिया गया है।

6. सेक्टरीय स्टाफ के नियारानी कार्य को तेज कर दिया गया है।

7. मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के लेजे में संदर्भातिक और व्यावहारिक अनुसंधान करने के लिए कदम उठाये गये हैं। भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद् के तत्वाधान में 14 अनुसंधान योजनायें अवश्य 8 आपरेशन अनुसंधान के लिए और 6 मलेरिया के प्रयोगशाला अनुसंधान के लिए आरम्भ की गई हैं।

8. ब्लड स्प्रीयरों का तत्काल परीक्षण तथा सक्रिय रोगियों पर तत्काल इलाज करने के लिए प्रयोगशाला सेवाओं को प्रायोगिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र स्तर तक विकेन्द्रीकृत कर दिया गया है।

9. 'प्रासादीडियम फाल्सीफैरम' के संक्षण को, जिसके कारण मस्तिष्कीय मनोरिया हो जाने से मौत हो जाती है, कैलने से रोकने के लिए विश्व स्वास्थ्य मणित की सहायता से देश के उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र के राज्यों में सघन कार्यक्रम आगम्य किये गये हैं।

10. रोग के बारे में स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा देने के लिए और इसके नियवण के लिए जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिए निम्ननिवित कदम उठाये गये हैं।

(1) क्लोरोविवरण की गोलियों के वितरण के लिए वैकल्पिक रोधी दबाई कार्यक्रमों को शामिल किया गया है।

(2) दूर दराज बाले पिछडे क्षेत्रों में दबाइयों के डिपुश्यों को खोल दिया गया है। कुछ राज्यों में यह कार्य जनजाति कल्याण विभाग के सहयोग से किया गया है।

(3) "दि बेट" नामक एक फ़िल्म जो हाल हो में तैयार की गयी थी उसे चौदह संविधान भाषाओं में सारे देश में विकाया जा रहा है।

(4) इस भाष्य के पोस्टर "बुखार-मनेंरिया हो सकता है—क्लोरोक्लिन गोनियां लीजिये" पंचायतबारों, स्कूलों, प्राइमरी हाई सेटरों और सब-सेटरों में प्रदर्शित करने हेतु राज्य सरकारों को सप्लाई किये गये हैं।

(5) अंतिम भाषाओं में "मलेरिया में क्या-क्या करना चाहिए?" नामक एक पेम्फनेट भी तैयार किया गया है, जिसमें मलेरिया के नक्शाओं, क्लोरो-क्लिन की भाला आदि का उल्लेख है और उसे पंचायतों, स्कूलों के अध्यापकों और अन्य स्वैच्छिक एजेंसियों में वितरित करने के लिए राज्यों को सप्लाई किया गया है।

(6) पंचायतों के अध्यक्षों और मंत्रियों को मलेरिया के बारे में विषय परिचायक प्रशिक्षण देने का भी विचार है।

(7) चिकित्सा व्यावसायिकों के बया-क्या कार्य होने चाहिए, उम्मेके बारे में भी फॉल्डर तैयार करके राज्यों को सप्लाई किये गये हैं ताकि वे उन्हें चिकित्सा व्यावसायिकों में बाट दे। इसी प्रकार एक और पेम्फनेट "मलेरिया फिर क्यों?" भी तैयार किया गया है और उसे उपचुनाओं, मुख्य चिकित्सा अधिकारियों और खण्ड विकास अधिकारियों में बाटने के लिए राज्यों को सप्लाई कर दिया गया है ताकि उपर्युक्त अधिकारियों को मलेरिया मंबद्धी मोजूदा समस्याओं और प्रस्तावित कार्यवाही

करने के बारे में जानकारी दिलाई जा सके।

(8) मलेरिया रोकी संदेश का प्रचार करने के लिए डाक घोर तार विभाग द्वारा 1977 में विशेष पोस्टल स्टेशनरी रिलीज की गई है।

Payment of Cash Incentives by E.P.F. Organisation on occasion of Silver Jubilee

*429. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is celebrating its Silver Jubilee this year; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give any cash incentives to the employees of the organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) Yes sir.

(b) Government have sanctioned the grant of scholarships to the wards of employees of the Organisation. Every employee who has completed twenty five years of service will also receive a gift of an HMT Watch.

Accident in Durgapur Steel Plant

*430 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any accident occurred in Durgapur Steel Plant on 14th February, 1978;

(b) how many workers died in the accident; and

(c) what are the reasons for the accident?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Three.

(c) Water supply lines to Gas washers No. 7 and 8 had been under repair and water had been drained out of this line by opening the drain valve. The water valve of the flushing water line connecting the above line with semiclean gas main was leaking and gas from semiclean gas main leaked into the pit through the open drain valve. When the first worker had gone into the pit to close the drain valve of the washer line before putting the line into commission, he was gassed. Two other men who tried to help him out by getting into the pit also got gassed one after the other.

Loss incurred by IISCO

*432. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether IISCO has incurred a huge loss last financial year; and

(b) if so, the total loss and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total loss incurred by IISCO during 1976-77 is estimated at Rs. 16.31 crores. The main reasons for the loss are:—

(i) Heavy interest burden due to the financing of a major portion of the Plant Rehabilitation Scheme as well as the working capital requirement through financial institutions;

(ii) Inadequate attention paid to, and neglect of, normal replacements/repairs/maintenance during the period prior to the take-over of management by Government;

(iii) Outmoded technology presently in use for the manufacture of iron and steel;

(iv) Higher consumption of coke, refractories, stores and spares;

(v) Decline in the demand for spun pipes produced at the Kulti Works of the company;

(vi) Fall in production in the captive collieries of the company; and

(vii) Higher cost of inputs.

अस्पतालों और 'नरिंग होम्स' में डायलिसिस भवित्वे

* 433. श्री मृत्युजय प्रसाद बर्मा : क्षेत्र स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री निम्नलिखित की जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करें :

(क) समूचे देश में ऐसे अस्पतालों और 'नरिंग होम्स' की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें डायलिसिस मशीनें लगी हुई हैं;

(ख) क्या प्राइवेट अस्पतालों अधिक किसी रोगी के संबंधियों या प्राइवेट डाक्टरों को, जो इस मशीन को लगाना चाहते हों सीमाशुल्क से छूट देने की कोई योजना' मरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) क्या लगभग सभी बड़े अस्पतालों में यह मशीन लगाने और रोगियों की वित्तीय स्थिति के अनुपात में बच्चा लेकर उनकी चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और इसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

(ख) होमोडाइलेसर (कृतिम गुर्दा मशीन) एक जीवन रक्षक उपकरण है और किसी व्यक्ति, अस्पतालों द्वारा इसके आयात किये जाने पर पहले ही सीमा शल्क से छूट दी गई है।

(ग) जी नहीं श्रीमान्। स्वास्थ्य एक राज्य का विषय है और राज्य सरकारों का कार्य है कि वे अपने वित्तीय संसाधनों और धारावस्थकार्यों भावित को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसकी उपयुक्त व्यवस्था करें।

Proposal to open Offices by P&T Department in Orissa in 1978-79

*439. SHRI GANANATH PRA-DHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what are the proposals of the P&T Department for opening now divisional offices, head offices, sub-offices and Branch offices during the year 1978-79 in the Orissa Circle;

(b) how many of them will cover tribal and industrial areas;

(c) what are the existing numbers of different categories of the offices in the Orissa Circle and how do these compare with the national ratio on the basis of area and population; and

(d) what steps are being taken to bring the numbers to the level of national ratio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD

SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). The proposals are:

	Sub-POs.	Branch P.Os.
(i) Total	70	250
(ii) In tribal areas	12	38
(iii) In Industrial areas	28	Nil

At present there is no proposal for opening/creation of postal Divisions and Head Post Offices in Orissa Circle during 1978-79.

(c) and (d). Postal Existing number of post offices in Orissa is 6,377, out of which 718 are also telegraph Offices. A post office in Orissa Circle on an average is serving an area of 24.4 Sq. Kms. as compared to the national average area of 26.67 Sq. Kms. per post office. Population-wise, the national figure and that for Orissa circle is 4447 and 3441 persons to a post office. Hence, the averages for Orissa circle in respect of area and population served by a post office are better than national averages

TELE COM: The average population and average area served by Public Call Offices (PCOs) and telegraph offices in Orissa as compared to the all India average figures as on 15-2-78 are as below:—

	Average population served by a	Average area in Sq. Kms. served by a		
	PCO	Telegraph Office	PCO	Telegraph Office
Orissa	59,123	90,048	420	213
All India	73,408	34,201	441	205

The provision of telephone and telegraph facilities in Orissa by and large,

is better than the average for the country.

केन्द्रीय सरकार को बिहार में खानों की रायल्टी से आय

* 441. श्री रामचंद्र सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में सभी खानों से केन्द्रीय सरकार दो रायल्टी आदि से कितनी वापिक आय होती है;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार उम्मीद का कितना आय बिहार के आर्थिक अद्यता कृपा विकास के लिये उम्मीद को देती है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार बिहार के पिछ़ेपन और उससे होने वाली आय को देखते हुए गरज को और अधिक अनुदान देने पर विचार करेंगे ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री श्रीजु घटनायक) : (क) से (ग) खनिजों पर रायल्टी खनन पट्टाधारियों द्वारा सम्बन्धित राज्य मरकारों को देय होती है। चूंकि केन्द्र सरकार को खनिजों पर कोई रायल्टी नहीं मिलती, इसलिए उसका कुल अन्तर राज्य सरकार को देने प्रथम इस नामे राज्य सरकार और अधिक अनुदान देने का सबल ही नहीं उठता। परन्तु गरज योजनाओं के लिए, ब्लाक-जूण और ब्लाक अनुदान के रूप में 'गार्डांगल फार्मूला' में निर्धारित। सदानों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सहायता दो जाती है, जो किसी विशेष योजना या कांग्रेस में सम्बन्धित नहीं होती।

खनिजों पर मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को रायल्टी

* 442. श्री यमना प्रसाद शास्त्री :

श्री राधव जी :

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

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को राज्य में खनिज निकेपों पर दिया गया रायल्टी बहुत कम है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो राज्य को आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने के उद्देश से क्या केन्द्र सरकार इस पर पुनः विचार करेगी तथा रायल्टी की दरें पुनः निर्धारित करेगी;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो किन-किन खनिजों की रायल्टी कां दरे बढ़ाई जायेंगी, कितनी तथा किस तारीख से बढ़ाई जायेंगी; और

(घ) इसके फलस्वरूप राज्य सरकार को कितना वापिक लाभ होगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री श्रीजु घटनायक) : (क) से (घ) खनिजों पर रायल्टी खनन पट्टाधारियों द्वारा सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों को देय होती है जो मध्य प्रदेश महित सम्मूर्ण भारत में लागू है। खान और खनिज (विनियन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 9(3) के अधीन केन्द्र सरकार किसी भी खनिज पर रायल्टी की दर में 4 वर्ष की किसी अवधि में केवल एक बार बढ़ि कर सकती है। लौह अयस्क, मैग्नीज अयस्क तथा ताम्र अयस्क जैसे कुछ खनिजों को छोड़ कर इन्हें खनिजों की रायल्टी दरों में 1975 में मांगाधन किया गया था। लौह अयस्क, ताम्र अयस्क, मैग्नीज अयस्क, मैग्नेसाइट और भराई रेत के सम्बन्ध में रायल्टी दरों में शीघ्र सशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव है। विभिन्न खनिजों पर रायल्टी दरों में विशिष्ट बढ़ि के बारे में जब तक अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं ले लिया जाता तब तक मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को उससे मिलने वाले सम्बन्धित लाभ के बारे में अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता।

Central Grants to Indian Medical Association

*443. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government give any grants to the Indian Medical Association;

(b) if so, the amount of grant given to the Association during the last three years, (year-wise);

(c) whether it is a fact that the Association only looks after the interests of the private medical practitioners and not the patients;

(d) whether it is a fact that in Delhi registered medical practitioners and members of the Association charge high consultation fee from the patients; and

(e) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN) (a) Yes, Sir.

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

(c) Yes primarily. However, it has a code of conduct, and indirectly it looks after the interest of the patients through various family welfare programmes and other activities like providing medical relief during epidemics, natural disasters etc.

(d) There is no fixed limit on remuneration for professional services rendered by a medical practitioner whether at Delhi or anywhere in the country, and the Department of Health/Directorate General of Health Services has no say or control in this regard.

(e) In view of (d), the question does not arise.

Statement

The following grants-in-aid have been given to the Indian Medical Association :—

Year	Amount	Purpose
(1) 1975-76		
	Rs 10,000	For meeting the expenses of the Conference on Population Control held in September 1975.
	Rs. 20,300	For holding of courses for orientating the members of the Indian Medical Association in service aspect of Family Welfare Programme in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal.
	Rs. 10,000	For printing out special number of journal on Planned Parenthood
	Rs. 9,600	For publication of Family Planning News in the Journal "Your Health" and "Apka Swasth" published by Indian Medical Association.
(2) 1976-77		
	Rs. 45,000 Being the first of the total sum of Rs. 90,000	For involvement of private medical practitioners in the Family Welfare Programme in one district each in 4 States of West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
(3)	Rs. 30,000	Towards expenditure on holding the 8th Biennal Meeting of the Commonwealth Medical Association and Commonwealth Scientific Meet.

Workshop sponsored by WHO in New Delhi

*444. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether WHO sponsored a workshop in New Delhi in January this year;

(b) if so, the details of participating countries in the workshop and the subjects discussed therein;

(c) whether the workshop also discussed the need to enact a legislation to ensure quality pharmaceuticals; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

A Workshops on Quality Control of Drugs was sponsored by the World Health Organisation from the 16th to 20th January, 1978, in New Delhi.

2. Participants from the following countries attended this Workshop:

- (1) Bangladesh
- (2) Burma
- (3) India
- (4) Indonesia
- (5) Nepal
- (6) Sri Lanka
- (7) Thailand.

The following subjects were discussed in the workshop.—

(i) International aspects of drug control

(ii) The importance of instrumentation in the quality control of drugs

(iii) Quality control of drugs

(iv) Good manufacturing practices and quality control

(v) Principles of microbiological assays

(vi) Drug control Laboratories & drug analysis

(vii) Legal aspects of drugs.

3. The Workshop did not particularly address itself to the need for legislation to ensure the quality of pharmaceuticals, because this need is already amply recognised by all countries that sent participants to the meeting. However, the need to enforce the legislation and the mechanism through which this enforcement can be attained, received ample consideration. Also, technical details on

the methods that should be adopted for proper control of the quality of pharmaceuticals were dealt with.

4. So far as India is concerned, there is already a legislation to ensure the quality of pharmaceuticals viz., The Drugs & Cosmetics Act, which was enacted in 1940. This legislation regulates the import, manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs and contains adequate provisions for ensuring the quality of drugs marketed in the country. The Rules under this Act were framed in 1945.

गत तीन वर्षों में बना अपरिवर्त्त तथा बिको पोथ्य इस्पात

* 445. श्री मुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री नियमित्वादित की जानकारी दर्शने वाला विवरण राज्यायत्त पर रखने की कृपा करें कि .

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में देश में फ्रेटना अपरिवर्त्त तथा बिको पोथ्य इस्पात बनाया गया;

(ख) नियमिताद्वा के पास इस समय पर कृत इस्पात का स्टाक वित्तना है; और

(ग) इस स्टाक को बेचने के लिए मरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बोड्य पट्टनायक) : (क) पिछ्ले तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में छ सवंगोम्बो इस्पात कारखानों द्वारा उत्पादित अपरिवर्त उत्पात (मन्मद इस्पात पिण्ड) और विकेय इस्पात की मात्रा नीचे दी गई है —

(हजार टन)				
आवधि				
इस्पात विक्रेय				
पिण्ड इस्पात				
1974-75.	.	6264	4900	
1975-76.	.	7251	5778	
1976-77.	.	8427	6922	
(ख) 1-3-1978 को नियमिताद्वा (जिनमें कारखाने, स्टाकयाडे नियंत्रित याइ और मार्गस्थ माल शामिल हैं) के पास विक्रेय इस्पात का स्टाक 11.70 लाख टन था				

जबकि चालू वित्त वर्ष के आरम्भ में स्टाक 17.04 टन था।

(ग) सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के फलस्वरूप इस्पात का स्टाक कम हो रहा है।

देश में तार सेवा का कार्यकरण

* 446. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि विष्णु मुकुल मंडीरों से देश में तार सेवा में काफी हृद तक शिथिनता आ गई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ मामलों में गन्तव्य स्थान पर पव तार से पहले पहुच जाते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

संचार अंत्रालय में राज्य चंडी (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) तार सेवा के कार्यकरण में कोई शिथिनता नहीं आई है।

(ख) कुछ मामलों में ऐमी मम्मावना हो सकती है कि पतों के पहुंचने के बाद तार पहुंचे हों।

(ग) इसके कारण निम्नलिखित हैं :

(i) गव्यवर्ती/गन्तव्य कार्यालय चौबीसों बढ़े बुले नहीं रहते।

(ii) तारों की अविकल्प चोरी हो जाने, दूकान या बाड़ आ जाने की बजाह से नाइने लम्बे असे तक बराबर रहती हैं और तारों के पारेवण के लिए अन्य कोई वैकल्पिक यार्ग नहीं होते।

इस स्थिति में सुधार साने के लिए लिए जाने वाले उठाए गए हैं :

(1) ट्रांजिट भारों पर नजर रखी जाती है और जब कभी अविक

विलम्ब होने की सम्भावना होती है, यातायात को दूसरे भारों से भेज दिया जाता है।

(2) अधिक से अधिक भारों पर कोएक्सेल केबल और माइक्रो-वेव लिंक जैसे ट्रांसमिनेशन के भरोसे के साधन चालू किए जा रहे हैं।

(3) जिन लोकों में तांबे के तार की चोरिया अधिक होती हैं, वहाँ उत्तरोत्तर तांबे के तारों की जगह तांबा भाले तार या अल्यु-मिनियम के तार लगाए जा रहे हैं।

(4) अधिक से अधिक भारों पर वैकल्पिक बैनल स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं।

(5) अधिक से अधिक सीधे भार्ग खोले जा रहे हैं।

Extra Departmental Staff in P&T

* 447. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of Extra Departmental Staff working in P&T department;

(b) what are the service conditions, pay and allowances etc. provided to these people;

(c) whether government are aware of the persistent demand of this section of employees for a better deal and reasonable condition of service; and

(d) if so, the steps taken and what are the proposals under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) : (a) 222,418 as on 31-3-77.

(b) A statement giving the information is laid on the table of the House.

(c) Demands for giving them all benefits and facilities like regular full-time Govt. servants were received.

(d) They cannot be granted the same facilities and benefits as admissible to regular full-time employees. The proposal for increasing their emoluments is under active consideration of Government.

Statement

Service conditions, Pay and Allowances of Extra Departmental Agents of the P & T Department

Extra Departmental Agents are paid monthly allowances. The rates are different for different categories, as shown below

Category	Allowances
Minimum/Maximum	
(i) Extra Departmental Sub Postmasters/Sorters Record Clerks	Rs 125/155 p.m.
(ii) Extra Departmental Branch Postmasters	Rs 80/110 p.m.
(iii) Extra Departmental Stamp Vendors	Rs 87/110 p.m.
(iv) Extra Departmental Mail Carriers/Extra De- partmental Delivery Agents/Extra Depart- mental Packers/Extra Departmental Mess- engers/Extra Departmental Chowkidars / Porters/Mail Peons	Rs 75/105 p.m.

2. Extra Departmental Agents are not regular full time Govt. employees and are also free to have other avocations. They are expected to have an independent source of income apart from the allowance from the P&T Department. They are, therefore, not entitled to leave with pay, other allowances, medical and travel benefits or pensionary benefits as admissible to full-time Govt. servants. They are paid *ex-gratia* gratuity upto a maximum of Rs. 750/- subject to certain conditions.

3. Extra Departmental Agents can continue in service upto the age of 65 years

Setting up of Ferro-Manganese Plant by Manganese Ore India Limited

*449. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK: Will the Minister of STEEL
AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Manganese Ore India Ltd. propose to set up a ferro-manganese plant in the country; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BLJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b) Manganese Ore (India) Limited applied for issue of Industrial Licence to set up one/two plant(s) to manufacture 60,000 tonnes each per annum of ferro-manganese, at suitable location(s) in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh or Maharashtra at an estimated cost of Rs 15 crores each. The application of MOIL for issue of an industrial licence was considered and rejected by the Government in December, 1977. The Company's representation against the *prima facie* rejection of their application is under consideration.

Employees of Bokaro Steel suspended or harassed during Emergency

4074. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how many employees of Bokaro Steel Limited had been suspended or

otherwise harassed during emergency and how many of them remain still suspended and why;

(b) what is the category-wise percentage of S.C. & S.T. employees in the B.S.L. which is built in the thickly populated Adibasi area of Chhotanagpur; and

(c) how many displaced persons or their kiths and kins have been provided with employment in the B.S.L. so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The services of 22 employees of Bokaro Steel Limited were terminated during the emergency. Out of these the re-instatement orders of 21 employees have been issued. The case of the remaining one employee is still under investigation. Information about employees suspended is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The category wise percentage of SC and ST employees in Bokaro Steel Limited as on 1-1-78, is as follows:

	Percentage of S.C. employees	Percentage of S.T. employees
--	------------------------------	------------------------------

Group—A	0.71	1.01
Group—B	1.41	1.75
Group—C (excluding Sweepers)	11.43	9.03
Group—C (Sweepers)	92.27	7.40

(c) 7,959 displaced persons have been provided with employment so far in Bokaro Steel Limited. This works out to 22.82 per cent of the total number of employees in the Company.

ऐतिहासिक अस्पतालों में कार्मसिस्टों को प्रशिक्षण

4075. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताएं सूझा रखें कि :

(क) क्या नरकार का विवार एलांपुरिक ग्रामपालों में कार्मसिस्टों के रूप में

कार्य कर रहे अप्रशिक्षित अस्पतालों को प्रशिक्षण देने तथा उनका पर्याप्त हरण करने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण अस्पताल में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जा नहा। तथापि अस्पतालों, डिमोग्यों और अन्य सम्पादों में व्यूनतम २ बचों में जारी कर रहे तथा मेट्रिक्यूलेशन या अन्य समक्ष के योग्यता रखने वाले प्रनक्षण लिफाइल फार्मसी को कार्मसी में डिप्लोमा हासिल करने हैं। (ख) याहां संविधान कोर्ट राजनी की अनुमति दियां जाने के लिए भारतीय फार्मसी परिषद नियम विनियम 1972 में समोक्षण करने के प्रवाचन पर विवार चर रही है। फिरी गाँव; मणिका विनियम लागू हो गई है या नहीं उमसा ध्यान न करने हुए यह विधायत गवर्नर को दी जाएगी।

(द) यह प्रश्न नहा उठना।

(ग) फार्मसी में डिप्लोमा कोर्स नहा रहा, जा फार्मसिस्टों के रूप में पर्याप्त होने के लिए प्राप्ति को व्यूनतम अनुमति है। फार्मसिस्टों को प्रशिक्षण देने वाले समुद्योग राज्य सरकारों का है। फार्मसी में डिप्लोमा कार्मसी बलान बाला नगरगण 57 ग्राम्य है (मार्डिल कालेज और पोलिटेक्निक) 1976 में फार्मसी अधिनियम भवित्व में शांति विनान का अनुमति करने हुए फिरी अनुमति फिरी भी व्यक्ति को जा नियमित फार्मसिस्ट न हो, 31 अगस्त, 1981 के गत दिवाहिया देने या बनाने की अनुमति नहीं दी जायेगा, भारत सरकार ने सभी राज्य सरकारों का यह सलाह दी थी कि फार्मसिस्टों के प्रशिक्षण की सुविधाएं बढ़ाई जाएं और इन प्रयोजन के लिए मौजूदा संस्थाओं में दाविलों की संख्या बढ़ाई जा सकती है और साइम

कालेजों और पोलीटेक्निकों में उपलब्ध सुविधाओं का फारमेसी में डिप्लोमा कोर्स के लिए उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

मेडीकल कालेजों में कंकालों का उपयोग

4076. श्री बवाराम शास्य : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में विभिन्न राज्यों में मेडीकल कालेजों में प्रदोश के लिए तरकाकालों, ज्ञान दैरों तथा खोपड़ी का मूल्य, अलग अलग क्या है और सरकार द्वारा इस पर कुल कितना व्यय किया जाता है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशों में नर कंकालों के मूल्य में भारी वृद्धि हो गई है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या भारत में इसका प्रभाव पड़ा है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगद्वामी प्रसाद यादव) :

(क) और (ख) : यह सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पट्टन पर यथासमय रख दी जाएगी।

सौराष्ट्र में टेलेक्स एक्सचेंज

4077. श्री घर्मीसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चांदों, जूनागढ़ और बेगवल नगरों में टेलेक्स एक्सचेंज खोलने के सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितना काम हुआ है और ये काम कब तक पूरा होगा तथा एक्सचेंज कब काम करना शारम कर देंगे;

(ख) क्या सौराष्ट्र के बड़े शहर पोरबन्दर में टेलेक्स की सुविधा के लिये पांचवन्दर केम्बर आफ काम सं एड इंडस्ट्रीज ने भी अपने पक्ष संस्था 431 दिनांक 24 जनवरी, 1978 और दिनांक 7 फरवरी, 1978 के तार द्वारा मांग की है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो आधिकारिक शहर पोरबन्दर में टेलेक्स की सुविधा कब तक दी जाएगी; और

(घ) इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो कब?

संचार बंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) :

(क) इन टेलेक्स एक्सचेंज के लिए साज-पामान प्राप्त किया जा रहा है। आशा है कि ये एक्सचेंज वर्ष 1978-79 में स्वाप्तित कर दिए जाएंगे।

(ब) जो हैं।

(ग) और (घ) : इन काम के लिए प्रोजेक्ट को मंजूरी दे दी गई है। आशा है कि पांचवन्दर में करीब दो वर्ष का अवधि में टेलेक्स सुविधा दे दी जाएगी।

Plant to manufacture iron plates from the remains of iron ore

4078. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any proposal for establishment of a plant to manufacture iron plates from the remains of the iron ore which is exported from Bailadila, M.P. to Japan;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the proposal; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (c). The reference is presumably to the manufacture of iron ore pellets—not iron plates. A proposal for setting up of a pelletisation plant based on iron ore fines from Bailadila is under consideration. An investment decision on the proposal will, however, depend upon a long-term tie up being secured for sale of pellets and

availability of requisite financial resources within the overall priorities.

निजार, सूरत में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का स्थापित किया जाना

4079. श्री छोटू भाई गांधित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सूरत टेलीफोन डिवीजन में निजार में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने के लिए कोई मांग की गई है और क्या सरकार ने इसे मंजूरी दे दी है और यदि हाँ, तो कब ;

(ख) कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की मंजूरी दी गई और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का कार्य कब शुरू हो जाएगा अथवा यह शुरू हो गया है ; और

(ग) निजार के लोगों को टेलीफोन सेवा का लाभ कब से मिलने ले रहे ?

संचार बंजारालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुख्यमंत्री साहब) : (क) से (ग). सूरत जिले के निजार में तारीख 7-1-78 को 25 लाइनों का एक छोटा आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज चालू कर दिया गया है जिसमें 15 कनेक्शन काम कर रहे हैं।

Enquiry into the state of Affairs of Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd. Asansol

4080. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry of Labour instituted an Enquiry into the state of affairs of Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd., Asansol, Jaykay Nagar, few years back; and

(b) if so, the broad out lines of the Enquiry report?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Aid to Third World Countries

4081. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) in which and how many aid giving countries has the name of India been used in propaganda/advertisements etc., used by foreign governments to enhance awareness of the need to increase aid to 3rd World countries in a similar way as was done in certain West German magazines as brought out in reply to Starred Question No. 42 on the 23rd February, 1978 in Lok Sabha;

(b) will the Minister lay on the Table of the House copies (xeroxed or photostat copies) of advertisements inserted in West German magazines by the F.R.G. to promote the cause of aid to third World countries which have been brought to Government's notice as per reply to above mentioned Starred Question; and

(c) will the Minister lay on the table copies of other similar advertisements use by other aid giving countries to achieve similar objectives and which have come to the notice of the Indian embassies abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) According to information received from concerned Indian missions abroad it appears that no other aid giving foreign Government has issued propaganda material or inserted any advertisements in any newspaper with a view to enhancing awareness of the need to increase aid to developing countries, including India, in the way it was done in some journals in the Federal Republic of Germany.

(b) According to information available with Government, a number of advertisements were placed by the Ministry of Economic Cooperation of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany in journals like

"Der Spiegel". "Stern" and "Die Bunte" between September and November 1977. The advertisements were mostly in the shape of short questions and detailed answers. The questions related to the use to which development aid was put in developing countries and dealt with such subjects as its role in the struggle against White minority regimes in Africa, possible adverse effects on the economy of the developed countries as well as on family planning programmes in the developing countries themselves etc. The replies provided by FRG's Ministry of Economic Co-operation to these questions attempted to remove the prejudices commonly encountered in the developed countries against the grant of developmental assistance by them to developing countries, and to educate the people about its desirability.

(c) Does not arise.

Security and Safety of Indian Labour Abroad

4082. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIANWALA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any say in the manner of recruitments of skilled and unskilled labour against demands from abroad; and

(b) if not how else the security and safety of their person and property is ensured while abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The recruitment of workers from India by foreign employers is regulated according to the prescribed procedure. Recruitment can only be done through approved recruiting agents registered with the Ministry of Labour. Permission to recruit workers is given in each case after the Ministry of Labour satisfies itself about the terms and conditions of employment offer and after consultation with the concerned Indian Mission abroad. After obtaining the ap-

proval, the authorised recruiting agent has to register the details of employment with the Protector of Emigrants. Agents are also required to deposit security money to ensure that the terms of the employment contract are fulfilled. Indian missions abroad look after the welfare of workers and make periodic inspection visits to work sites and residential areas. Whenever any case of ill-treatment or exploitation of Indian workers comes to the notice of Government, the matter is investigated by our missions and suitable action is taken.

Places Linked by STD in Tamil Nadu

4083. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the places which are linked or proposed to be linked by S.T.D. in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) whether Thiruvannamalai is one of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) Stations having STD facility in Tamil Nadu are 15 viz.,—

1. Chingleput.
2. Coimbatore.
3. Erode.
4. Kancheepuram.
5. Madras.
6. Madurai.
7. Ooty.
8. Rajapalayam.
9. Tiruchirapalli.
10. Tirupur.
11. Salem.
12. Theni.
13. Udumalpet.
14. Vellore; and
15. Virudhunagar.

In addition the following stations are proposed to be given this facility progressively:

1. Bhavani
2. Chidambaram.
3. Dharamapuri.
4. Methupalayam.

5. Nagercoil.
6. Namakkal.
7. Palani.
8. Tiruchengodu.
9. Tirunnelveli.
10. Tuticorin.
11. Vaniyambadi.
12. Villupuram.

(b) No, Sir.

सवाई माधोपुर में डाकघर के लिये भवन का निर्माण

4084. श्री शीठालाल पटेल : क्या सचार मर्वी यह बताने की हुगा न.रे.गे कि :

(क) क्या सवाई माधोपुर, गजन्यान में जिला डाकघर के एक नये भवन का निर्माण का एक प्रस्ताव काफी ममत में गर एर के विचाराधीन है, और

(ख) क्या उक्त भवन के लिए न्याय पहले ही निश्चित किया जा चुका है, और यदि हा, तो उसका निर्माण करने में विनम्रता के क्या कारण है, इस पर आम ममतन कब शुरू हो जाएगा और यदि उस पर आम शोध शुरू रखन का विचार नहीं है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जा हा ।

(ख) मर्वी माधोपुर (गजन्यान) में डाकघर की इमारत बनवाने पर लिए जमीन उपलब्ध हैं। उस इमारत पर निर्माण वायं प्रारम्भ रखने में विलम्ब डमलिए हुए हैं क्योंकि डाकघर की इमारत के निर्माण पर प्रतिवर्त नगा हुआ था और यह प्रतिवर्त हटा दिए जाने पर निश्चियों को उमी थी।

वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान निर्माण कार्य शुरू करने के लिए इमारत की परियोजना के बारे में कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

होप टैक्सटाइल मिल, इन्हौर की ओर देख भव्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बोमा की बकाया राशि

4085. श्री हुकम चहव कठवाय : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री यह बताने का हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) होप टैक्सटाइल, मिल, इन्हौर ने गत तन वर्षों के दौरान भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बोमा के प्रशासन के रूप में कितना राशि जमा नहीं कराई है और उसे जमा करवाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं और इस मिल को कितनो बार उक्त राशि जमा करा देने को कहा गया है ; और

(ख) क्या इस मिल में श्रमिकों को श्रमिक कल्याण कानूनों के अधीन पूरे लाभ नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं, और यदि हा, तो उक्त मिल के विशुद्ध सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाह करने का है ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृष्ण सिंह) : (क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कर्मचारी राज्य बोमा प्राधिकारियों द्वारा सूचित स्थिति नोचे दी गई है :

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बेय राशियां

मैमस होप टैक्सटाइल मिल लिमिटेड, इन्हौर एक ऐसा प्रतिष्ठान है, जो कर्मचारों भविष्य निधि तथा प्रकोण उपबन्ध अधिनियम के अधीन छूट प्राप्त प्रतिष्ठान है। इस मिल को सितम्बर, 1975 से दिवस्वर, 1977 तक की अवधि के लिए छूट प्राप्त भविष्य निधि न्यासी बोर्ड का 37 97 लाख रुपये (लाखभग) की राशि हस्तान्तरित करनी है। कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम की धारा 14 (2क) के मध्यीन इस मिल के विशुद्ध अभियोजन चलाया गया था। तथापि इस मिल ने रुकस्ता उच्च न्यायालय से रोधनावेश प्राप्त कर लिया है। इस रोधनावेश को रद्द करवाने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

(i) झूट की रखद करने वारे (ii) भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 406 409 के अन्तर्गत अभियोग चलाने के लिए कदम भी उठाए गए हैं। इस मिल को अठारह कारण- बताओ नोटिस जारी किए गए थे जिनमे उन्हें अधिक्षय निधि राशि जमा करने के लिए कहा गया था।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा बंध राशियों

जनवरी, 1975 से मार्च, 1977 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के लिए अंशदान हेतु इस मिल के प्रति 20,82,685 रुपये की राशि बकाया है। कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम की धारा 45-ख के अधीन देय राशियों की बसूली के लिए नियोजक वे विश्वद तीन अवसरों पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही की गई। नियोजक के विश्वद 18 दिसम्बर, 1976 को अभियोजन चलाया गया जो न्यायालय में विचाराधीन है।

(ख) मिल के कर्मचारियों को अधिक्षय निधि ग्रांट कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा सुविधाएं, जहां कही देय है, प्रदान की जा रही है।

Help to poor people on Health Grounds

4086. SHRI PADMA CHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to help poor people on health grounds;

(b) if so, what is the amount sanctioned for the help of the poor peoples during the last three years year-wise and State-wise with amounts; and

(c) how many applications are pending with Government, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) There is no separate scheme for the purpose. Poor and needy patients are

however, given assistance for treatment from the Health Minister's Discretionary Grants. Further, a private Lok Cikitsa Trust has recently been set up. Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai is the Chairman of the Trust and the other members are:

(i) Shri Charan Singh, Minister for Home Affairs;

(ii) Shri Raj Narain, Minister for Health and Family Welfare;

(iii) Shri Ravi Ray, Member of Parliament; and

(iv) Shri Jagdish Gupta.

This Trust would provide assistance to the poor to get treatment in diseases like cardiac disorders, kidney troubles and cancer to start with

(b) Assistance is given at the discretion of the Minister on the basis of individual applications and hence no State-wise records are kept. The expenditure incurred out of Health Minister's Discretionary Grant for helping the poor and needy patients during the last three years including the current financial year is as under:

1975-76 Rs. 2.54 lakhs.

1976-77 Rs. 3.03 lakhs

1977-78 upto 28-2-78 Rs. 2.17 lakhs.

(c) All the applications received upto 28-2-1978, have been dealt with.

Steps to exploit Gold Deposits in Koraput District of Orissa

4087. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by his Ministry to expedite and to exploit the gold deposits in the District of Koraput, Orissa;

(b) initiative taken by the Government of Orissa with the Government of India in this regard;

(c) quantity and quality reported so far; and

(d) proposals by the Centre and States in current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA). (a) and (d). Sporadic occurrences of alluvial gold were reported in some of the sands of Kolab, Rangpam and Daria rivers in Koraput District of Orissa. As these are not of economic significance the question of taking up a special programme for their exploitation does not arise. The State Government of Orissa have not taken up the matter with the Government of India.

(c) The gold content in these occurrences varies from 0.125 to 0.25 grammes per cubic metre

(d) There are no proposals to exploit these minor gold deposits during the current financial year

मानसा से मेहसाना और ग्राहमदाबाद के लिए
एस० टी० डी० की व्यवस्था करना

4088. श्री भोतीरामाई ग्राहर० जोधरौ : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि -

(क) मानसा और ग्राहमदाबाद के बीच सीधी डायल सुविधा बबतक देने का प्रस्ताव है,

(ख) यह सुविधा अब तक न देने के क्या कारण है, जबकि यह सुविधा मानसा से छोटे कस्बों के लिए उपलब्ध है,

(ग) मानसा और गार्धीनगर के बीच किती दूरी है और इतनी कम दूरी के बाबजूद गार्धीनगर और मानसा के बीच सीधी लाइन की व्यवस्था न करने के क्या कारण हैं,

(घ) मेहसाना जिला मुख्यालय होने के बाबजूद मानसा और मेहसाना के बीच सीधी डायल प्रणाली की व्यवस्था न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(क) मानसा से ग्राहमदाबाद, गार्धीनगर और मेहसाना के लिए सीधी डायल सुविधा बबतक उपलब्ध की जायगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साथ) . (क) से (क). मानसा और ग्राहमदाबाद, गार्धीनगर, मेहसाना के बीच एस० टी० डी० सेवा देने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि मानसा का एकसचेज एकमैनुप्रल एक्सचेज है और उन मानों पर इतना ट्रैफिक नहीं है कि उनके बीच एस० टी० डी० सेवा देने का आविष्यक बन सके। मानसा और गार्धीनगर के बीच 15 किलोमीटर की अवधि दूरी है।

लहान से हज जाने वाले यात्री

4089. श्रीमती पार्वती देवी : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) गत तीन बर्षों के दौरान लद्दाख से हज यात्रा के लिए प्रति वर्ष कितने व्यापक गये,

(ख) क्या यह मत है कि लद्दाख से हज यात्रा के लिए जाने के दृच्छुक सभी मुस्लिमों को अनुमति दे दी जाती है,

(ग) हज यात्रियों को अनुमति देने के नियम अथवा प्रक्रिया क्या है और प्रत्येक राय के लिए निर्धारित कोटि, खच करने की राशि और उपलब्ध की जाने वाली यात्रा सुविधाओं का व्यौरा क्या है, और

(घ) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है कि लद्दाखवासी अधिक सभ्या में हज यात्रा पर जा सके ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुम्हङ्म) : (क) और (ख). हज सम्बन्धी आकड़े राज्य और संघ राज्य सेवों के आधार

पर रखे जाते हैं और इसलिए सद्वाक्ष के आवेदकों अथवा वहां से वस्तुतः हज के लिए जाने वाले लोगों की संख्या सहज उपलब्ध नहीं है। सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

(ग) हज यात्रियों को हज के लिए किसी अनुमति की आवश्यकता नहीं होती। कोई भी भारतीय मुसलमान हज यात्रा के लिए बन्वाई स्थित हज समितिको आवेदन दे सकता है, और उसके आवेदन-पत्र पर हज पर जाने वाले लोगों के लिए हज समिति द्वारा बनाए गए नियमों के अनुसार समस्त आवेदकों में से उस कुल संख्या को घायल में रख कर विचार किया जाता है जिसके लिए सरकार ने विदेशी मुद्रा देना स्वीकार किया है। 1978 के लिए सरकार ने कुल भिलाकर 20,000 हज यात्रियों के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा देने का नियंत्रण किया है—15,500 समुद्र-मार्ग से और 4,500 हवाई-मार्ग से। हज समिति ने गज्जों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों अथवा वहां के बगों को पूरी तरह से वहां की मुसलमान जनसंख्या के आधार पर कोटा आवंटित करने का और यदि कोई राज्य, संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अपने कोटे का पूरा उपयोग न कर सके तो उसके बेष्ट भाग को उन राज्यों संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में बाटने का नियंत्रण किया है जिन्हे उनके मूल कोटे से अधिक आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हों।

सरकार ने समुद्र भार्ग से जाने वाले प्रत्येक हज यात्रा को अधिक से अधिक 2,500/- समझी रियाल और हवाई जहाज से जाने वाले प्रत्येक हजयात्री को 2,250/- रियाल देने का नियंत्रण किया है मझी भरव के हज प्राधिकरण को देय अनिवार्य प्रभार को घायल में रखते हुए हज समिति ने प्रत्येक हज यात्री के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा की न्यूनतम राशि निर्धारण करने का नियंत्रण किया है जिसे हज-यात्रियों को अपने साथ ले जाना आवश्यक होगा।

हज समिति का विचार है कि मुगल लाइन की सहायता से समुद्र-यात्रा की व्यवस्था की जाए और एवर ईंडिया अथवा प्राइंटों एवं

सी० के माध्यम से विमान किराए पर लेने की व्यवस्था की जाए।

() सरकार यह माना करती है कि 1978 के हज के लिए जम्मू और काशीर राज्य से प्राप्त सभी आवेदन-पत्रों को स्वीकार किया जा सकेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त जम्मू और कशीर के हज यात्रियों का कुनाव राज्य सरकार/हज समिति द्वारा किया जाता है और लद्वाक्ष के आवेदकों को इस भावले में राज्य सरकारों/राज्य हज समितियों से सम्पर्क करने की सलाह दी जा एगी।

Increase in production of steel ingots and alumina for export

4091. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to increase substantially the production of steel ingots and alumina for export;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of export orders received or are under negotiation for these items; and

(d) whether Government has considered utilizing mini steel units capacity for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (d). Constant efforts are being made to increase production of ingot steel in the integrated steel plants through better plant utilisation and technological improvements. As regards the ingots produced by mini-steel plants, as a result of the various measures taken by Government, their production is also going up. The export of ingots is permitted in terms of the policy. Regarding alumina, the possibility of setting up export-oriented plants is being explored.

अस्पतालों में रोगी बालिका किये जाने के लिए संसद सदस्यों द्वारा लिखे गए पंक्ति

4092. श्री मही लाल : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि संसद सदस्यों द्वारा उन्हे कितने पत्र लिखे गये और उनमें से कितने पत्रों के उत्तर नहीं दिये गये और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य बंत्री (श्री जगद्वारी प्रसाद यादव) : अस्पतालों में रोगियों की भर्ती/इलाज के बारे में सम्बद्ध सदस्यों से जो पत्र प्राप्त होते हैं उन पर तकाल कार्यवाही की जाती है और जकरत मंद रोगियों/के भर्ती/इलाज की व्यवस्था टेलीफोन पर या संबंधित अस्पतालों को कही मूल पत्र भेज कर की जाती है। चूंकि ऐसे अधिकांश अनुरोध अनापव्याप्तिक ढंग में प्राप्त होते हैं, इनलिए उनकी प्राप्ति/निपटान का सही रिकार्ड उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Donamalai iron ore palatisation plant to be set up in Karnataka

4093 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Donamalai Iron Ore Palatisation Project is likely to be set up in the State of Karnataka; if so, the details thereof and whether the final project report has already been prepared;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether for the purpose of execution global tenders were invited for the Project;

(d) whether any negotiations have been held with such tenderers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof with names of parties along with their countries of origin and also the results of negotiations, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND

MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). A feasibility report for the setting up of a 2 million ton per annum capacity pelletisation plant based on the iron ore fines produced from the Donimalai mine in Karnataka, has been prepared by the Consultants—M/s. Dastur and Co. Construction of the plant is expected to take about 4 years after an investment decision is taken. An investment decision on the setting-up of the pellet plant would, however, depend upon securing a long term sale tie-up and availability of requisite financial resources within the overall priorities.

(c) to (e). Yes, Sir, in response to global tenders, consortium offers were received from M/s. Engineering Projects (India) Ltd./Lurgi-Chemie, West Germany and M/s. Mitsubishi, Japan/Arthur Mokee, USA and further negotiations are being held with EPI/Lurgi-Chemie.

Improving conditions of Harijan Labourers in Plantation of Valparai area, Coimbatore District

4094. SHRI K. A. RAJU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are aware that 70 to 80 per cent of plantation labourers belonging to Valparai area of Coimbatore District comprises Harijans;

(b) whether the living conditions of these Harijan labourers are deplorable as no hours of employment regulations is followed, no minimum wages is fixed for these labourers and no standard quarters are provided; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal with the Government of India to mitigate these inhuman condition of the Harijans of Valparai area?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). The State Government of Tamil Nadu who administer the Plantations

Labour Act in that State have reported that most of the plantation workers belonging to Valparai area of Coimbatore District are Harijans. Both men and women workers are paid Rs. 6.74 per day in accordance with the bipartite settlement. Under the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, which is meant to ensure minimum standards of living conditions and welfare of workers, it is the statutory responsibility of the owners to observe the provisions in Chapter V of the Plantations Labour Act relating to Hours and Limitation of Employment and to provide facilities such as housing, education, medical aid, etc. Facilities relating to education, medical aid etc. which are made available to the general public by the State and Central Governments can also be availed of by the plantation workers.

Number of Indians recruited for Arab Countries

4095. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what is total number of labourers and other categories of staff recruited since April 1977 to February 1978 by various Arab and Gulf Countries; and

(b) what are their pay-scales allowances; and other emoluments; and facilities they are being given?

The Ministry of Labour had granted

TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a)

The Minister of Labour had granted permission for deployment of 39,562 skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled Indian workers to various Arab and Gulf countries during the period 1st April, 1977 to 28th February, 1978.

(b) The pay scales, allowances and other emoluments differ from country to country and from category to category. Under the Model terms and conditions of employment, it is required that Indian workers should be provided free passage to and fro, free

furnished accommodation and free medical care.

Cases of Malaria

4096. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of malaria in Bombay area Thana and Poona Districts of Maharashtra during the year 1976-77 and 1977-78 till date;

(b) whether the incidence of malaria has been increasing there; if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what steps are being taken and what preventives would be thought of to eradicate malaria fully from the area in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The number of positive malaria cases recorded in Greater Bombay, Thana and Poona for the year 1976 and 1977 are as follows:—

Districts	Incidence	
	1976	1977 (figures provisional)
Greater Bombay (BMC)	4,237	3,368
Thana	22,151	20,252
Poona	65,767	38,155

Figures regarding incidence of malaria are kept calendar year-wise and not financial year-wise. Reports regarding the incidence during 1978 have not yet been received from the State Governments.

(b) As will be seen from the reply to part (a), there is decrease in the incidence of malaria during 1977 as compared to that for 1976.

(c) It is not possible to eradicate malaria completely in the near future

but steps have been taken for containment of the incidence. For this purpose, Government of India have approved a Modified Plan of Operations with the following Objectives:

1. Prevention of deaths due to Malaria.

2. Reduction in the period of sickness

3. Maintenance of industrial and agriculture production by undertaking intensive anti-malaria measures in such areas and

4. Consolidation of the achievements attained so far.

A statement indicating the salient features of the Modified Plan of Operations is enclosed.

Statement

The salient features of the Modified Plan of Operations are as follows:

1. The existing NMEP Units have been reorganised to conform to the geographical boundaries of the district. Previously the Chief Medical Officers of the districts were not involved in the programme, but with the re-organisation of the Units, they are primarily responsible for the programme in the district.

2. Increased quantity of various insecticides DDT, BHC, Malathion have been/are being supplied to the States. Alternative insecticides are also being provided to the Units/districts where the vector has become resistant to DDT/BHC.

3. Insecticidal spray operations have been undertaken in all rural areas which have incidence of 2 or more cases per thousand population.

4. Adequate quantity of anti-malaria drugs have been/are being supplied to the State/Union Territory Governments. About two lakh Drug Distribution Centres/Fever Treatment Depots have been established to make the drug freely available. In areas where resistance to Chloroquine by parasites has been

noticed, alternative anti-malarials like quinine have been supplied.

5. Anti-larval operations under Urban Malaria Programme have been intensified. The Scheme has been extended to 38 more towns besides the 28th existing towns existing during 1977.

6. Supervision of the field staff has been toned up.

7. Steps have been taken for undertaking both fundamental and operational research in the field of Malaria Eradication Programme. 14 research schemes i.e. 8 for operational field research and 6 for laboratory research on malaria has been associated by Government of India to Indian Council of Medical Research.

8. For early examination of blood smears and quick treatment of positive cases, laboratory services have been decentralised to the BHC level.

9. With a view to control the spread of Plasmodium falciparum infection which accounts for death due to Cerebral malaria with the help of World Health Organisation, an intensive programme has been initiated in the States of North Eastern Region of the country.

10. The following steps for imparting health education regarding the disease and seeking public co-operation and participation for controlling have been taken:

(i) Panchayats and school teachers have been involved in the distribution of chloroquine tablets

(ii) Drugs Depots have been opened in inaccessible tribal areas. In some states this has been done in collaboration with the Tribal Welfare Departments.

(iii) A film 'The Threat' recently made has been released all over the country in fourteen regional languages.

(iv) Posters in regional languages "Fever May be Malaria. Take Chloroquine tablets", have been supplied to the States for display in Panchayat Ghars, Schools, Primary Health Centres and sub-centres.

(v) A pamphlet in regional languages 'Malaria-what to do' giving the signs, symptoms dose schedule of chloroquine, indication and Centre-indication has been supplied to the States for distribution to Panchayats, school teachers and other voluntary agencies.

(vi) It is also proposed to orient the presidents and the secretaries of the Panchayats on Malaria.

(vii) Folder on the role of the Medical Practitioners has been supplied to the States for distribution to medical practitioners. Similarly, a pamphlet "Why Malaria again?" has been supplied, to the States for distribution to the Deputy Commissioners, Chief Medical Officers and Block Development Officers for apprising them about the existing problems of malaria and the action proposed to be taken.

(viii) To disseminate the anti-malaria message, special postal stationery has been released by Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Grant of Telephone connections to Village Bhose, Distt. Sangli (Maharashtra)

4097. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was assured by the Department that village Bhose, District Sangli, Maharashtra State, would be provided with telephone facility during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, what immediate steps are being taken to fulfil that assurance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) and (b). The work for provision of telephone facility at Bhose in District Sangli has been commenced and is likely to be completed in a month's time. No assurance appears to have been given regarding the time frame for provision of the service.

Foreigners receiving Medical Education in India

4098. SHRI SURENDRA JHA SUMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the number of foreigners receiving medical education in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Assistance to Countries for Telecommunication network

4099. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the countries where telecommunication network, is being provided/being assisted by India and the dates targetted in each case;

(b) whether Government are under obligation in accordance with the agreements/influencing to buy the Indian Telephone Industries products for their requirements;

(c) what is the resultant export value of various I.T.I. products to these countries;

(d) whether some employees, after deputation to some countries for Telecommunication Network as at (a)

have either resigned/retired voluntarily or have expressed to do so as they are gaining employment opportunities there, while our employees in certain other countries as at (a) are unwilling to continue there due to climatic conditions; and

(e) what action have been taken/proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI. NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Names of the countries where telecommunication network is being assisted by India and the target dates are indicated below:

<i>Name of the Country</i>	<i>Target</i>
1. Nepal	1978-79
2. Sri Lanka	1978-79
3. Jordan	1978-79
4. Oman	1979-80
5. Dubai (UAE)	1978-79
6. Surinam	1978-79
7. Botswana	1978-79
8. Nigeria	1979-80
9. Zambia	1979-80
10. Kuwait	1978-79
11. Bhutan	continuing basis

(b) In the agreements on certain aided projects supply of ITI equipment is envisaged.

(c) The resultant export value of various ITI products to these countries is about Rs. 360 lakhs.

(d) Some employees have resigned or voluntarily retired and a few others have expressed their desire for voluntary retirement. There is no information regarding any other case of unwillingness to continue due to climatic conditions.

(e) Requests for voluntary retirement are being dealt with as per rules.

View of Director General of W.H.O. about production by Multinational Drug firms

4100. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a report published in *Delhi Statesman* on 25th February, 1978 quoting the views of the Director General of the WHO, Dr. H. Mahler, to the effect that 98 per cent of the drugs made by the multinational drug companies are unnecessary and barely 2 per cent of the drugs can meet this requirements;

(b) whether the WHO director accused these multinational drug companies of exploiting the poor countries through their high power salesmanship;

(c) if so, facts about the basis of his statement; and

(d) whether Government will set up an expert Committee to examine the views of the Director-General of WHO and take necessary follow-up action, if the findings of the Committee justify the views of Dr Mahler?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAG-DAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the press report referred to is laid on the Table of the HOUSE. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1910/78].

(c) Government are not aware of the basis of the statement made by Dr. Mahler.

(d) Since the views of Dr. Mahler relate to a global perspective, the question of setting up of an Expert Committee does not appear to arise.

अच्छी किस्म की श्रीविद्यों के बारे में कानून

4101. श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा :

श्री हृष्णविद्या शर्मा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की हुता करे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार वा विचार श्रीविद्यों की अच्छी किस्म के बारे में कोई नया कानून बनाने का है;

(ख) क्या श्रीविद्यों की किस्म पर नियंत्रण रखने और इसमें सुधार लाने के प्रस्तुत पर विचार-विमर्श करने के लिये अन्त्रालय भारतीय तर पर कोई गोष्ठी आयोजित की गई थी,

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसमें क्या निर्णय दिये गये हैं, और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जाने का विचार है कि जनता को अच्छी किस्म की श्रीविद्या उचित मूल्यों पर उपलब्ध हो सके?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगद्वीप प्रसाद यादव) :

(क) ऐसे किसी नये कानून के बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) श्री (ग). सरकार ने ऐसी कोई गोष्ठी आयोजित नहीं की है।

(घ) श्रीविद्या एवं प्रसाधन समग्री अधिनियम, 1940 और उसके अद्वितीय बने श्रीविद्या एवं प्रसाधन समग्री नियम, 1945 के उपलब्धों के अन्तर्यात देश में श्रीविद्यों की क्वालिटी पर नियंत्रण रखा जाता है। उपर्युक्त अधिनियम/नियम देश में श्रीविद्यों के यायात, निर्माण, विकास और वितरण को विनियमित करते हैं और दायर सरकारों द्वारा लाइसेंसिंग और नियोजन पंडित के जरिये इन पर विवरण रखा जाता है।

यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि लोगों को श्रीविद्या उचित मूल्य पर उपलब्ध हों, मारत मरकार का रसायन एवं उचरक मंत्रालय श्रीविद्या (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1970 को लागू कर रहा है जिसके अन्तर्गत किसी श्रीविद्या का अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्य उक्त मंत्रालय द्वारा नियत किया जाता है और श्रीविद्या के लेबल पर उसे अकित करना आवश्यक होता है।

एल्यूमिनियम की कमी

4102. श्री गंगा भगत सिंह : क्या इस्पात और जान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या उनको पता है कि देश में एल्यूमिनियम की भारी कमी है क्योंकि विद्युत (पावर) की सप्लाई उचित मात्रा में न होने के कारण उसका उत्पादन कम है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में वर्ष 1977-78 में एल्यूमिनियम का उत्पादन कितना कम होने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) देश में एल्यूमिनियम कारखाने कीन-कीन से है और इनमें से किन कारखानों में उत्पादन कम होता है श्री उसके कारण क्या है, और

(घ) देश में एल्यूमिनियम की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है?

इस्पात और जान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिक मुंदा) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) एल्यूमिनियम का उत्पादन 1976-77 के उत्पादन की तुलना में 1977-78 में लगभग 29,000 से 30,000 टन कम होने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) एल्यूमिनियम कम्पनी के नाम और उनके प्रदावकों के स्थल नीचे दिखाये गये हैं:—

कम्पनी का नाम	प्रदावक स्थल
1. भारत एल्यूमिनियम कोर्पोरेशन कंपनी लिं. (भारत प्रदेश) सरकार का प्रति- ठान	
2. हिन्दुस्तान एल्यू- मिनियम कारपो- रेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	रेनकूट (उत्तर प्रदेश)
3. इंडियन एल्यूमिनि- नियम कंपनी लि.	(1) ग्रलवाए (केरल) (2) हीराकुड (उडीसा). (3) बलगाव (कर्नाटक)
4. मद्रास एल्यूमिनियम	मेट्टूर
	(तमिलनाडु)

रेनकूट और बलगाव स्थित प्रदावकों में एल्यूमिनियम का उत्पादन गत वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष कम रहा जो उनको बिजली की अपर्याप्त सप्लाई और बलगाव प्रदावक में अप्रैल-जून, 1977 में 70 दिनों की हड्डताल के कारण हुआ।

(घ) एल्यूमिनियम उत्पादन के लिये बिजली की पर्याप्त सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के बारे में राज्य सरकारों से बातचीत की गई है। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि उत्पादन की कमी के कारण खपत इकाइयों पर कोई विपरीत ब्राम्भ नहीं पड़े, एल्यूमिनियम आयात के प्रबंध किये जाये हैं।

Creation of Non-Aligned Nations Information Centre

4103. DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has ratified the instrument for the creation of a Non-Aligned Nations' Information Centre on transnational corporations;

(b) what are the aims and objects of the proposed Centre, and

(c) how many other non-aligned countries have ratified the instrument up to date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S KUNDU). (a) yes, Sir.

(b) The aims and objectives of the Centre are as under:—

(i) To establish a system of information on transnational corporations which will enable non-aligned countries to evolve a strategy and to coordinate their activities in their relations with such corporations.

(ii) To facilitate the full and effective use of experience available in a large number of non-aligned countries.

(iii) To assist countries to exercise the principle of permanent sovereignty over their natural resources and their sovereign right to nationalisation as and when they deem it appropriate.

(iv) To assist countries in the promotion of national regional and inter-regional controls on the activities of transnational corporations.

(c) Nineteen other non-aligned countries have ratified the instrument to date, viz., Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, People's Democratic Republic of Laos, Panama, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Senegal, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Somalia, Sudan, Iraq, Algeria, Syria, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Guinea, PLO and Libya.

Import of Coal from Abroad

4104. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries from which coking coal is likely to be imported and the quantity thereof; and

(b) what will be the landed cost of the imported coking coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Global Tenders have been invited for import of one million tonnes of coking coal. The particulars of source of supplies, and landed cost of imported coal etc. would be known only after the tenders have been evaluated.

अल्पवर के डाक और तार कर्मचारियों के मेडिकल विल

4105. श्री नाथ सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बनाने की हृषा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या डाक और तार कार्यालय, अल्पवर के कुछ कर्मचारियों के मेडिकल विल नामंजूर किये गये थे;

(ख) यदि हा तो उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है जिनके मेडिकल विल नामंजूर किये गये थे प्रारंभिक तर्जके कारण है;

(ग) उनमें से एम्से फिल्में कम्पनी है जिनके मेडिकल विल बाद में पास कर दिये गये थे प्रारंभिक तर्जके कारण है; श्री

(घ) क्या मर्बी नक पास न किये गये मेडिकल विल जानी (बोगम) है प्रारंभिक हां, तो उन्हें अट्टाजार निरोधक विभाग के पास न भेजने के बया कारण है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) यिन्हें दो बड़ों के दौरान 10 कर्मचारियों के चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी 16 दबे

नामंजूर किये गये थे । ये दबे आंशिक रूप से इस वजह से नामंजूर किये गये कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में जो नियम है, उन्हें पूरा नहीं करते थे ।

(ग) कोई नहीं ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

Use of Hindi in Training Institutes

4107. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total number of training institutes under his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices;

(b) the total number of courses being run there;

(c) the number of courses, out of them, in respect of which medium of instruction is Hindi and the number of those in respect of which medium of instruction is English; and

(d) the steps taken to switch over to Hindi in respect of those courses where medium of instruction is still English?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

आंशिक अधिकारियों को मानसरोवर की यात्रा के लिये सुविधायें

4108. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बनाने की हृषा नहीं कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव है जिसमें अन्तर्गत देश के आंशिक प्रवृत्ति के लोगों को तिब्बत में मानसरोवर जाने की सुविधा दिल सके; और

(ज) यदि हा, तो उसका और : क्या है?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री घट्ट विहारी बाजपेयी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रधन नहीं उठता।

Survey of Cannanore, Calicut and Malappuram Districts of Kerala by G.S.I.

4109. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Geological Survey of India conducted surveys in the districts of Cannanore, Calicut and Malappuram in Kerala and found that large deposits of bauxite and iron-ore are available in that region in large quantity and of high quality;

(b) if so, whether any concrete proposal is under consideration to exploit these and to set up industries based on this; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) As a result of surveys conducted, Geological Survey of India has estimated 79 million tonnes of iron ore with 31.50 to 35.20 per cent iron in Calicut district, 4.40 million tonnes of iron ore with 38.60 per cent iron in Malappuram district and about 10 million tonnes of bauxite with 40 to 55 per cent alumina and upto 10 per cent silica in Cannanore district.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Settlement of disputes under Industrial Disputes Act in Railways.

4110. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy of Government towards settlement of disputes about violations of Industrial Disputes Act in Railways raised by a registered union or an individual railway worker;

(b) how many such disputes were raised in 1977; and

(c) what steps Government had taken to settle these disputes?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMU): (a) The Railways have a Permanent Negotiating Machinery for resolving the disputes between the labour and the Railway Administrations. As regards individual disputes pertaining to discharge and dismissals of railway workers, the Railways have an elaborate procedure for dealing with such cases under the Railway Servants (Discipline and Appeal) Rules. The officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery ordinarily intervene in such disputes only where (i) the parties to the dispute are in a position to show that they have exhausted all the remedies available through the departmental machinery, and/or where a notice of strike under section 22 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has been served. In all such cases the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 apply and disputes are dealt with accordingly.

(b) and (c). In all 28 disputes pertaining to Railways were raised during 1977 of which 9 were disposed of after discussion with the parties. The remaining 19 disputes were taken to conciliation. In 15 such cases, conciliation ended in failure and in one case a formal settlement was reached. Three cases are pending with the officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery. Disputes in which conciliation ended in failure are being examined by the Government.

Implementation of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 in Railways

4111. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by Government to implement the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act of 1970 in the Railways;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the Coal and Ash Handling Workers, Loading and Unloading Workers, etc. employed in the railways as contract labour; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) A Committee to go into the question of abolition of contract labour system in coal and ash handling work in loco sheds of Indian Railways was set up by the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board in November 1974. The Board has accepted the recommendation of the Committee for abolition of contract labour system in coal and ash handling work in loco sheds of the Indian Railways and referred the matter to the Government. The matter is under examination.

(b) and (c). Presumably, reference is to the Memorandum dated the 25th September 1977 from the President, Indian Railways Coal and Ash Handling Mazdoor Union, West Bengal, regarding abolition of contract labour system in loco sheds in Indian Railways. The matter is being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Railways.

Export of Steel by SAIL

4112. SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

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

(a) whether the SAIL made contracts for sale of steel abroad;

(b) if so, to what extent and to which countries; and

(c) whether the SAIL engaged any agency for obtaining these contracts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) SAIL International Limited, a subsidiary of Steel Authority of India Ltd., have made contracts for sale of steel abroad.

(b) The countrywise quantity of steel exported against these contracts during April-December 1977 is given with statement.

(c) SAIL International Ltd. have engaged the services of agents for concluding some of the contracts.

Statement

Countrywise Quantity of Steel Exports by SAIL International Limited during April/December, 1977

Sl. No.	Country	Quantity (M/T)
1	2	3
1	Bangladesh	8400
2	Burma	6000
3	Czechoslovakia	20000

1	2	3
4 Dubai	.	5200
5 Egypt	.	111200
6 Greece	.	10000
7 Indonesia	.	96600
8 Iran	.	57000
9 Kenya	.	5700
10 Kuwait	.	42200
11 Pakistan	.	9700
12 Philippines	.	39300
13 Saudi Arabia	.	25100
14 Seychelles	.	100
15 Sri Lanka	.	10400
16 Syria	.	29100
17 Thailand	.	12100
18 Turkey	.	9800
19 U.S.A	.	71300
20 USSR	.	97700

NOTE : Figures rounded upto nearest hundred

विदेशों में भारतीय अभियोको की स्थिति

4113. द्वां महारीपक सिंह शास्त्र : क्या संसदीय कार्य स्थाय अम मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के पास कुछ पंजी-कृत गैर-सरकारी एजेंसियां भारतीय अभियोकों को विदेश मेजती हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार को विदेशों में इन अभियोकों की दयनीय स्थिति के बारे में रिपोर्ट मिली है और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा अब तक की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है?

संसदीय कार्य स्थाय अम मन्त्री (धी रवीन्द्र बर्मा) : (क) भारतीय अभियोको को विदेशों से रोजगार के लिए भर्ती को विनियोक्त करने के लिए सरकार ने जून, 1976 में

यह निर्णय किया है कि कुशल, अधिकुशल, तथा अकुशल कार्यों के लिए विदेशों में रोजगार के लिए नियोक्ती भर्ती एजेंसियों द्वारा की जाने वाली अभियोकों की भर्ती विनियोक्ति की जाएगी और ये एजेंसियां अम मन्त्रालय द्वारा पंजीकृत और अनुमोदित की जाएंगी। तथापि, विदेशों में भर्ती या उपलेकेदारों शादि के क्षय में परामर्श या परियोजनाओं को पूर्ण करन में इस भारतीय फर्मों या सगठनों को भर्ती एजेंसियों की सहायता के बिना अपेक्षित, कुशल, अधिकुशल तथा अकुशल अभियोकों की सीधे भर्ती किए जाने दिए जाते हैं। इसमें शाते यह होती है कि ऐसे अभियोकों को प्रदान की जाने वाली नियोजन की शर्तों को अभियोकों को वास्तव में बाहर भेजे जाने से पहले अम मन्त्रालय से अनुमोदित करवायी जाएं।

(ख) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि विदेश जाने वाले भारतीय अभियोकों को रोज-

गार की शर्तें संतोषजनक हैं, भर्ती एजेंसियों के लिए यह जल्दी है कि वे अपने नियोजकों की ओर से नियोजन करार करें जिस में नियोजन के विभिन्न पहलू शामिल होंगे, जिसे अब अंतराल से अनुमोदित करवाना पड़ता है।

जब कभी विदेशी नियोजक द्वारा नियोजन करार की शर्तों का पालन न करने की शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं, इन की सम्बन्धित देशों में हमारे द्वातावासों द्वारा जांच की जाती है और शिकायतों के निवारण के प्रयास किए जाते हैं।

खादी संगठन को 'उद्योग' घोषित करना

4114. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या उच्चतम न्यायालय ने 21 फरवरी, 1978 को अपने एक निर्णय में यह कहा था कि खादी संगठन एक उद्योग है और इस कारण उसमें उत्पन्न होने वाले विवाद औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आने हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार खादी कर्मचारियों को अम नियमों की परिधि में बाहर रखने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है और इस बारे में सरकार के नवीनतम विचार क्या हैं और उसके क्या कारण हैं?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र बर्मा) : (क) और (ख). उच्चतम न्यायालय ने 21 फरवरी, 1978 को दिए अपने निर्णय में यह निश्चित करने के लिए भापवण्ड निर्धारित किए हैं कि क्या कोई विशिष्ट प्रतिलान औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 में दी गई उद्योग की परिभाषा के अन्तर्गत 'उद्योग' है या नहीं। यह सम्पूर्ण विषय प्रस्तावित व्यापक औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध कानून के समग्र सन्दर्भ में विचार किया जा रहा है।

Number of Passport Applications

4115. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for passport as on the 1st March, 1977 with all the Passport offices, region-wise;

(b) the number of applications received during the period April-December, 1977;

(c) the number of Passport issued during the said period, and the number out of them given to labourers and students separately; and

(d) the number of Passport applications pending as on 1-1-1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) The number of applications for passports pending as on 1-3-77 with the Regional Passport Offices was as follows:

S. No.	Passport Office	No. pending
1.	Ahmedabad	22,970
2.	Bombay	33,329
3.	Calcutta	3,975
4.	Chandigarh	30,663
5.	Delhi	25,203
6.	Ernakulam	69,888
7.	Hyderabad	8,223
8.	Lucknow	11,282
9.	Madras	30,971

(b) The number of applications for passports received by the Regional Passport Offices, for the period 1 April 1977 to 31 December 1977 was approximately 9.2 lakhs.

(c) During the same period, approximately 7.4 lakh passports were granted. Government does not maintain information on passport issued to persons category-wise.

(d) The number of passport applications pending with the Regional Passport Offices as on 1-1-1978 was approximately 4.1 lakhs. Of these, about 77,000 applications were pending for want of additional information/documents/photographs from applicants.

Setting up of a Cell to look into Complaints

4116. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that there is no suitable unit in his Ministry to deal with large number of complaints received against various field organisations of his Ministry;

(b) whether at present all such complaints are sent back to the organisations concerned for disposal and in this way justice is not done; and

(c) whether Government will consider the question of setting up of a separate unit headed by a senior officer to look into all such complaints in the Ministry to gain the confidence of the general public?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Labour is equipped to deal with complaints received against field organisations under the control of the Ministry. As a matter of administrative discipline, reports are called from the organisations on complaints pertaining to them and action taken thereafter as considered necessary. Where any independent enquiry or investigation is required, there are suitable agencies in the Government of India for this purpose.

Number and Wages of Agricultural Labourers and Central Legislation to solve their problems

4117. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of agricultural labourers in each of the States and Union Territories of India;

(b) what minimum wage is prevailing in each of the States and Union Territories; and

(c) is Government considering to bring Central Legislation regarding various problems of agricultural labourers?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The required information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1811/78].

(c) The matter was recently discussed at a Conference on Rural Unorganised Labour held on 25th January, 1978. In the light of the views expressed at the Conference, further consultations are being held with the State Governments on the question of enacting a Central Law.

मध्य प्रदेश में बास्साइट, कोयले तथा लोहे पर आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना

4118. श्री सुभाष भाष्टाजा :
श्री गोविन्द राम मिश्र :

क्या इस्पात और जान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश में उपलब्ध होने वाले बास्साइट, कोयले तथा लोहे पर आधारित उद्योगों की उत्तराय में स्थापना करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त उद्योग कब तक स्थापित किये जावेंगे ?

इस्पात और जान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया सुंदा) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश के बास्साइट भैंडारों पर आधारित कोरबा एव्यूमिनियम कम्पलेक्शन नाम से एक परियोजना पहले से ही जो भारत सरकार के प्रतिष्ठान भारत एव्यूमिनियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड के प्रबन्धन है। राज्य के कोयला भैंडारों पर आधारित ताप विजली बर कोरबा, अमरकंटक और सतपुड़ा में पहले ही स्थापित किए जा चुके हैं। कोरबा, सतपुड़ा और अमरकंटक में पर्याप्त स्थारिक विजली

अमरा स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है और इन्हें 1978 से 1983 के दौरान चालू किए जाने का कार्यक्रम है। राज्य सरकार के प्रस्ताव के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश में उपलब्ध कोयले पर आधारित मन्त्र विद्युत परियोजनाओं पर विचार किया जा रहा है। बैलाडिला से प्राप्त बारीक लौह अयस्क पर आधारित पैलेटाइजेशन कार्ट्राने की स्थापना पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है।

Replacing Ballabgarh Telephone Exchange

4119. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the progress made in replacing the present telephone exchange at Ballabgarh (Haryana) by a 2000 line Automatic Exchange together with the time by which the project would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHADEV SAI): The proposal for provision of an automatic exchange at Ballabgarh has been sanctioned. 1500 lines automatic exchange equipment is being allotted in 1979-80 supply programme of Indian Telephone Industries. Preliminary action for building plans has also been taken in hand. Subject to any unforeseen delays, it is hoped to commission the exchange in 1982.

New Policy for Distribution of Steel to States

4120. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new policy has been introduced by the Central Government for distribution of steel to the States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a)

and (b). With a view to help the actual consumers in the small and medium sectors and to ensure that the requirements of all users are, as far as possible, fully met, some changes were made in the distribution policy of iron and steel during the last one year. These are: (1) Supply of plates, structurals, hot rolled sheets/coils and cold rolled sheets/coils are made to actual users with private Railway Sidings in wagon loads at stockyard price minus the handling charges. (2) Subject to certain conditions like selection of destination, nomination of single agency to make suitable financial arrangements, etc. a group of consumers can take supplies of pig iron in rake loads directly from the plants. (3) Small Scale units whose past off-take has been 200 tonnes for a quarter or who are likely to take 200 tonnes currently per quarter can have direct supplies of iron and steel materials from the stockyards of Hindustan Steel Ltd. (4) Supplies to State Small Industries Corporations have been stepped up from the plants so that more and more of the requirements of the users in small scale sector could be met from these Corporations. (5) In the matter of appointment of consignment agents/handling agents of Hindustan Steel Limited, preference is being given to State Small Industries Corporations.

Request for decreasing Income Tax rate on the Bank Deposits of Foreigners of Indian Origin

4121. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Embassies in the African countries have made any requests to Government to decrease the rate of income tax on bank deposits in India by the foreigners of Indian origin; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government on such a proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S KUNDU) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Appointment of Ambassadors and High Commissioners during last year

4122 PROF P G MAVALANKAR Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of new appointments as Ambassadors and High Commissioners made by the Janata Government during the first full year of their office, giving names of the said diplomats and countries they are sent to,

(b) whether any vacancies still remain to be filled;

(c) if so, details thereof,

(d) whether Government's broad policy is to make a substantial number of such appointments from among the career diplomats only, and

(e) if so, reasons thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S KUNDU) (a) During this period appointment of 24 Ambassadors and High Commissioners were made. A statement giving the names of diplomats and the countries to which they have been posted is placed on the Table of the House

(b) & (c) Yes, Sir There are five vacancies in the following countries—

(i) Denmark	Ambassador
(ii) Greece	Ambassador
(iii) Malawi	High Commissioner
(iv) Saudi Arabia	Ambassador
(v) Peoples' Democratic Republic of Yemen	Ambassador

(d) and (e) The policy of the Government with regard to such appointments is to select suitable persons for each post whether they are career diplomats or public men taking into consideration the capability to handle the particular assignment in the Mission concerned

Statement

Names of Ambassadors and High Commissioners whose appointment was announced during the period from 24-3-1977 to 23-3-1978

S. No	Name	Designation	Country	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Shri N. V. Palkhivala	Amb	U. S. A.	Has assumed charge
2	Shri N. G. Gorav	High Comm	United Kingdom	Has assumed charge
3	Shri P. K. Dive	Amb	Belgium	Has assumed charge
4	Shri K. L. Dalal	Amb	Thailand	Has assumed charge
5	Shri P. K. Guha	Amb	Portugal	Has assumed charge
6	Shri G. J. Malik	Amb	Spain	Has assumed charge
7	Shri G. G. Swar	Amb	Norway	Has assumed charge
8	Shri A. P. Venkateswaran	Amb	Syria (Arab Republic of)	Has assumed charge
9	Shri V. V. Paranjpe	Amb	Korea (Republic of)	Has assumed charge

1	2	3	4	5
10	Shri K. Natwar Singh	High Comm	Zambia	Has assumed charge
11	Shri U. C. Soni	Amb	Morocco	Has assumed charge
12	Shri S. H. Desai	Amb	Bulgaria	Has assumed Charge
13	Shri V. K. Verma	Amb	Ethiopia	Has assumed charge
14	Shri Kailash Chandra	High Comm	Mauritius	Has assumed charge
15	Shri Thambi Srinivasan	Amb	Somalia	Has assumed charge
16	Shri R. N. Gupta	Amb	Surinam	Has assumed charge
17	Shri J. T. Kallukaren	Amb	Korea, (Democratic Peoples Republic of)	Has assumed charge
18	Mrs. Usha Nath	Amb	Guinea	Has assumed charge
19	Shri K. R. P. Singh	Amb	Austria	Has not yet assumed charge
20	Shri N. P. Alexander	Amb	Sweden	Has not yet assumed charge
21	Mrs. S. Kochhar	Amb	Senegal	Has not yet assumed charge
22	Shri Abdul Ghani Goni	Amb	Jourden	Has not yet assumed charge
23	Shri A. K. Ray	Amb	Rumania	Has not yet assumed charge
24	Miss N. N. Haralu	Amb	Panama	Has not yet assumed charge

Authorised Medical Practitioners in the Country

4123. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of authorised medical practitioners in the country in (i) Allopathy, (ii) Homoeopathy, (iii) Unani, (iv) Ayurvedic, and others if any separately;

(b) the number of hospitals in the country who give medical assistance to people with (i) Allopathy, (ii) Homoeopathy, (iii) Unani, (iv) Ayurvedic, and other methods if any separately; and

(c) what is the percentage of medical practitioners and hospitals available in rural areas and urban areas of the country separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAG-DAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Available information is as under:

(i) Allopathy (as on 31-12-76)	2,12,294
(ii) Homoeopathy	
Qualified . . .	18,169
On experience basis .	70,108
(iii) Unani (as on 31-3-77) .	
Institutionally qualified	8,859
Not institutionally qualified . . .	12,856
(iv) Ayurveda (as on 31-3-77)	
Institutionally qualified .	1,34,746
Not institutionally qualified	88,080
(v) Siddha (as on 31-3-77)	
Institutionally qualified .	1,602
Not Institutionally qualified . . .	16,569
(b) Allopathy . . .	4866
Homoeopathy . . .	81
Unani . . .	6
Ayurveda . . .	192
Siddha . . .	2169*

*Wings in Allopathy hospitals.

(c) According to the available information 27 per cent of the hospitals are in rural areas and 73 per cent are in urban areas. No definite information is available regarding the location of medical practitioners. However, according to the 5th Plan the 80 per cent of the population living in rural areas had only 30 per cent of the hospital beds and 20 per cent of the doctors in the country.

Demands of Employees of E.P.F. Organisation

4124. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Employees' Provident Fund Staff Federation had served a notice for one day token strike on 10th January, 1978 against delay in settlement of their long pending 32-point charter of demands;

(b) whether some of their demands like revision of yard stick, change in ratio between the Clerks and Head Clerks revision of pay scales of P.F.I's, Gr. II and Supdts., restoration of H.R.A. to Hyderabad were accepted by the Minister of State for Labour on 17th October, 1977;

(c) whether he called the Ministerial Officers concerned on 4th January, 1978 for the implementation of the accepted demands and on 8th January, 1978 appealed to the Federation to call off the strike assuring immediate implementation of the accepted demands; and

(d) if so, steps Government propose to take for implementing the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR RAM KRIPTAL SINHA): (a) Yes.

(b) The representatives of the Federation were informed that the demands would be considered.

(c) The Minister of State for Labour appealed to the representatives to call off the strike. Some of the demands have since been accepted and certain others are under consideration.

(d) Orders have already been issued in respect of certain demands like work load, restoration of pay cut and the benefits to be granted to the employees in connection with the Silver Jubilee celebration. Certain other demands like revision of pay scales of Provident Fund Inspectors (Gr. II) and House Rent Allowance to the staff at Hyderabad are under consideration.

Sale by Hindustan Steel and Tata Co. of their products in big lots to big Capitalists or Stockists

4125. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the Hindustan Steel and Tata Company sell their products in big lots to the big capitalists or stockists who after purchasing it sell in black market;

(b) whether he is also aware about the difficulties the small industrialists are facing as a result of this; and

(c) what are these difficulties and steps taken to remove them?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) There is, at present, no control on the supply and distribution of any category of iron and steel. The question of any "black market", therefore, does not arise. Priority in selling steel materials is generally given to actual users. The materials available, after meeting the requirements of the actual users, are given to traders who sell these to actual users who require materials in smaller quantities.

(b) and (c). Government is aware that the Small Scale Industries Corporations are finding it difficult to meet the requirements of their units, particularly in the case of iron and steel items which are in short supply. There have also been transport bottlenecks which the Railways are trying to solve. The producers have been asked to pay special attention to the needs of these Corporations. Periodical meetings are also held with the representatives of the Corporations. As a result of these measures, the despatches to the Corporations have been considerably stepped up.

कारखानों में कार्य के धंटों में कमी

4126. श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : क्या संसदीय कार्य सभा अम मन्त्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि :

9 LS—4.

(क) क्या बेरोजगारी की समस्या को ध्यान में रखते हुप सरकार का विचार कारखानों में प्रतिदिन काम के धंटों को आठ से घटा कर उँकरने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब से और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

संसदीय कार्य सभा अम मन्त्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Setting up of a Special Cell to look after Rural Labour

4127. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to set up Special Cell on the National Level to look after all problems affecting rural labour;

(b) what is the estimated number of rural labour force in the country and how many of them are estimated to be unemployed or partly employed; and

(c) whether the above cell will act as an implementing machinery agency to look after rural labour, various laws, affecting their wages, land reforms and land distribution to the landless?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). According to the 27th Round of the National Sample Survey conducted during October, 1972—September, 1973, the rural labour force in the country was 199.63 million. Out of this, 1.83 million were chronically unemployed and 50.24 million, who were working as casual labour were reported to be under-employed.

A nucleus of a cell dealing with the problem of labour in the unorganised rural sector has been set up

in the Ministry to look into the problems of rural labour particularly their organisation and service conditions

उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ जिलों में जी० एम० टी०, पी० एम० जी० के कर्मचारियों के लिये रिहायशी कालोनी

4128. श्री किरणी प्रसाद क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सर्किल लखनऊ से सम्बन्धित गोरखपुर देवरिया, बस्ती और आजमगढ़ जिलों में जी० एम० टी० और पी० एम० जी० के कर्मचारियों के लिये विभाग द्वारा वाई रिहायशी न लानी बनार्द गई है और

(ख) यदि नहीं तो क्या सरकार का विचार आवासीय सुविधा दिलाने हेतु कालानी बनाने ने लिए समचित् विधायियों करने वा है और यदि हा तो क्व और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मन्त्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) इन जिलों के विभिन्न ज़िलों पर निम्नलिखित विभागीय स्टाफ क्वार्टर उपलब्ध हैं —

गोरखपुर	14
देवरिया	15
आजमगढ़	15
बस्ती	3

(ख) विभिन्न ज़िलों पर अतिरिक्त स्टाफ क्वार्टरों वा विभिन्न चरणों में निर्माण कराने वा प्रस्ताव हैं ।

1000 रुपये तक बेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों को अभिक कानूनों का साध

4130 श्री युवराज क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 500 रुपये प्रति मास बेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारी ही 'अभिक' की बत्तेमान

परिभाषा के अन्तर्गत आते हैं और उन्हे ही अभिक कानूनों का लाभ दिया जाता है

(ख) क्या परिभाषा में संशोधन कर 1000 रुपये तक बेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों को भी उक्त परिभाषा के अन्तर्गत लाया जायेगा और

(ग) यदि हा तो क्व तक और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र बर्मा) (इ) मे (ग) आयोगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 मे 'कम्बार' शब्द की परिभाषा बिना किसी मजदूरी-सीम के कार्यालयक आधार पर की गई है । मजदूरी सीमा बेतन पर्यवेक्षका के मामले मे नागृ होनी है ताकि 500 रुपा प्रति माह से कम मजदूरी पाने वाले पर्यवेक्षका वा भी 'कम्बार' शब्द की परिधि मे लाया जा सके ।

Fake postage Stamps

4131 SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VA-GHELA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether some cases of fake postage stamp has come to Government's notice,

(b) if so the particulars thereof,

(c) the number of persons arrested in this connection and the action taken against them

(d) whether the hand of some postal employees is also suspected in the manufacturing of these fake postage stamps and

(e) if so the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI) (a) A case of use of fake postage stamps came to notice

(b) 4 letters bearing fake postage stamps of 25 paise and 50 paise denominations (Nehru and Gliding Bird

series respectively) have come to light so far Out of these 4 letters, one was delivered at Delhi The other were detected at Calcutta Air Sorting Office in course of transmission The matter was reported on 18-2-78 to the local police at Bhagalpur (Bihar) from where they were found to have been posted Police and departmental investigations are in progress

(c) Yes, Sir, one person so far

(d) and (e) No involvement of postal employees has come to light as yet

नकली श्रीपतियों एवं टीकों का बनाया जा रहा

4132. श्री ओम प्रकाश स्यामी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि

(र) क्या सरकार वो यना है कि देश में नकली आपदियां एवं टीके भारी मात्रा में बनाया जा रहे हैं जिनके परिणामस्वरूप दाकगत्य बहूत परागान है आँ. रागियों ता जीवन ज्वर में हैं,

(ख) क्या सरकार नकली आपदियां बनाने वाला एवं श्रीपतियां मिनानं करने वाला में मरावना करने तो नियंत्रण बनान वाला ता आग आगिव ठाठार बनायी जिसमें दृम अमानवीय धज्ज का समान विद्या जा सके, और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो उनका क्या सारण है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री जगद्वीप प्रसाद यादव) :

(र) सरकार वो तो सोनी कार्ड रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है कि भारी मात्रा में नकली आपदियां और टीके बनाए जा रहे हैं। आपदि और प्रसापन सामग्री अधिनियम 1940 श्रीन उमवें अधीन नियमों के अन्तर्गत, श्रीपतियों के विकल्प और निर्माण पर नियन्त्रण राज्य श्रीपति नियन्त्रण अधिकारियों द्वारा किया जाता है जिनमें इस बारे में उनके पास

आई हुई सूचना को भेजने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

(ख) नकली और मिलावटी श्रीपतियों के निर्माण और विकल्प पर कठोर दण्ड की व्यवस्था करने के लिए श्रीपति और प्रसापन-सामग्री अधिनियम को सशोधित करने का विचार है। विभिन्न प्रस्तावित सशोधनों पर काफी आगे तक बायंबाही कर ली गई है।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मिलाई इस्पात संवर्तन के निकट नन्दनी खदानों में कार्यरत मजदूर

4133 श्री शोहन चंद्रा : क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(र) मिलाई इस्पात संवर्तन के निकट नन्दनी खदानों में टेकेदारा एवं सामाइटी के अन्तर्गत विनत मजदूर कार्य कर रहे हैं और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त खदानों का अधिग्रहण करने का है और यदि हा ता तो मा क्य तक दिया जायगा ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) (क) मिलाई इस्पात कारखाने की नन्दनी खाना म टेकेदारों तथा श्रमिक महवारी समिति के अधीन राम कर रहे श्रमिकों की संख्या इस प्रकार है —

टेकेदारा ने अधीन राम कर
रहे श्रमिक 355

श्रमिक महवारी समिति के
अधीन राम कर रहे
श्रमिक 824

(ख) नन्दनी की चौं-पत्थर की खाने मिलाई इस्पात कारखाने की रक्षित खाने हैं अत इनका सरकार द्वारा अधिग्रहण करने का प्रसन नहीं उठता।

अमरीकी नौसेना का हिन्द महासागर में प्रवेश

4134. श्री रामवास तिहाः :
श्री प्रार० श्री० स्वामीनाथन :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को दिनांक 23 फरवरी, 1978 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित इस आशय के ममाचार का पता 'अमरीकी नौसेना के चार जहाज नियंत्रित प्रसेपणात्म युद्धपोत फोम्स के नेतृत्व में छवज प्रदर्शन के लिए हिन्दमहासागर में प्रवेश कर गये हैं' ;

(ख) क्या यह कार्यवाही 'हार्न आफ अफीका' में गम्भीर होते जा रहे संकट के संदर्भ में बनायी जाती है ;

(ग) क्या हिन्दमहासागर में इन युद्ध पोतों का प्रवेश भारत के लिये चिन्ता का विषय नहीं है ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इसके विरोध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जाने का विचार है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) अमरीकी विदेश विभाग की 20 फरवरी, 1978 की इस घोषणा की ओर हमारा ध्यान आनंदित किया गया है कि एक अमरीकी नौसेना टास्क फोर्स जिस में चार जहाज हैं, ने भी नियोजन के निम्न दिन्द महासागर में प्रवाहित हुआ है ।

(ग) और (घ). भारत सरकार का हमेशा ही यह दृष्टिकोण रहा है कि हिन्द महासागर में वह राष्ट्रों की सैनिक उपस्थिति और प्रतिद्वन्द्वा इस क्षेत्र के लिए तनाव और असुरक्षा का कारण है । हिन्दमहासागर में वह राष्ट्रों की सैनिक उपस्थिति में बढ़ि

होना इस क्षेत्र में तनाव कम होने के मार्ग में एक रुकावट है । इससे संबद्ध विषयों पर में 27 फरवरी को लोक सभा में और 1 मार्च, 1978 को राज्य सभा में विस्तृत वक्तव्य दे चुका हूँ ।

Target fixed for Steel Production during 1979

4135. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government has fixed 10 million tonne steel target for 1979 to be produced;

(b) if so, what will be the total sum required for the purpose;

(c) which are the steel plants that will produce the steel in increasing rates;

(d) whether any programme has been set up by Government to achieve this target; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (e). The target of steel production from the six integrated steel plants for the financial year 1978-79 has been fixed at 9.965 million tonnes of ingot steel. As compared to the estimated production in 1977-78, this would mean an increase of about 1.5 million tonnes (17.8 per cent higher). All the plants except TISCO will contribute to this additional production but the bulk of it will come from Bokaro Steel Plant as indicated in the statement below:—

('000' tonnes)

Plant	1977-78 Estimated production	1978-79 Targeted production
Bhilai	2378	2400
Durgapur	1087	1250
Rourkela	1415	1550
Bokaro	966	2050
TISCO	1069	1050
HISCO	647	765
Total	8462	9965

In the case of plants other than Bokaro, additional production will be available as a result of improved utilisation of installed capacity.

As regards Bokaro Steel Plants, its first stage with a capacity of 1.7 million ingot tonnes which was completed with the commissioning of Blast Furnace No. 3 in February, 1978, is estimated to cost Rs. 981.34 crores. The present estimated cost of expansion of the Plant to a capacity of 4.0 million ingot tonnes which is proceeding apace is, Rs. 1072 crores.

In order to achieve the production plan for 1978-79, the availability and supply of major inputs including raw materials, railway transport, power etc. have been discussed with the concerned agencies. Schedules of capital and maintenance repairs have also been drawn up. It is also proposed to import some quantity of low ash coking coal for blending with indigenous coal which will help improve the productivity of Blast Furnaces in the Steel Plants.

Expenditure on Staff cars in office of C. P. F. C.

4136. SHRI KALYAN JAIN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether expenditure on staff cars in the office of the Central Provident Fund Commissioner has increased many folds during the last three years;

(b) if so, the total amount spent on petrol, repair, charge of spare parts and overtime to staff car driver head-wise during the last 3 years year-wise; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) No, Sir. There has been some increase in the year 1977-78 due to the purchase of a second car.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement*Expenditure for the last three Years towards Staff Car in the Central Office of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation as furnished by Provident Fund Authorities*

Year	Petrol & Oil	Servicing & Repairing	Insurance & Road Taxes	Garage Rent	Cost of Tyres tubes & Scar Cover etc	Misc	OT A to Staff car Driver	Total	Remarks
1975-76	•	•	7,242.61	4,178.35	125.00	90.00	530.20	1,010.65	13,176.81
1976-77	•	•	7,683.71	4,036.04	1,182.20	560.00	495.24	37.45	1,537.46
1977-78 (Upto 15-3-78)	•	•	10,830.60	1,474.90	952.00	756.00	11,249.51	16.00	1,787.70
Total:	•	•	26,036.92	9,889.29	2,259.20	1,406.00	2,274.92	53.45	4335.80
									46,055.61

***There was only one Car upto February 1977 when a second car was also purchased for the office
The increase in the expenditure under the head Petrol etc is because of the two cars being in use from February, 1977

मध्य प्रदेश में मण्डला के खुरखुरा दादर बालकों
की बालमाइट खानों में काम कर रहे
कर्मचारी

4137. श्री श्याम लाल खुर्चे : क्या
इस्यात और खान मध्ये यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में मण्डला के खुरखुरा-
दादर बालकों की बालमाइट खानों में कितने
कर्मचारी स्थायी और अस्थायी रूप से काम
कर रहे हैं,

(ख) इन में से उन कर्मचारियों की
जिनमें सहयोग है जो मण्डला जिले के अस्थायी
नागरिक हैं और

(ग) इन खानों में कर्मचारियों की
नियुक्ति में स्वानीय नागरिकों को प्राप्तिकरण
न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्यात और खान कर्मचालय से राज्य मध्ये
(श्री करियर मुख्या) (क) खुरखुरी दादर
में कोई बालमाइट खान नहीं है। उक्तदादर
खानों में, जिसका खान कार्यालय खुखुरी दादर
में है, कुल 708 कर्मचारी हैं जिनमें से 707
कर्मचारी स्थायी हैं।

(ख) और (ग) कम्पनी द्वारा यथा-
समव अधिक से अधिक स्वानीय लोगों को
रोजगार दिया जाता है और ऐसा इस सम्बन्ध
में सरकारी लेव के प्रनिष्ठातों के बारे में
सरकारी निदेशों के अनुसार बनाई गई भारती
नीति के अनुसार ही किया जाता है। कम्पनी
द्वारा कर्मचारियों के जिला-बाजार मूलस्थान
के आकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं और न कम्पनी से
इस प्रकार के आकड़े रखने की आशा ही
की जाती है।

प्रामीण तथा दूरदराज के लोगों में शाका
डाकघरों में पृथक पोस्टमैन की
अवधारणा

4138. श्री राजकेश्वर तिहु : क्या
संचार मध्ये यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या परिवहन की सुविधाओं से
विवित ग्रामीण तथा दूरदराज के लोगों में
शाका डाकघरों में पृथक पोस्टमैन की सेवायें
उपलब्ध कराने वा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के
विचाराधीन हैं,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उक्त प्रस्ताव की
मुख्य बांधें क्या हैं, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो गाव-गाव तथा
चर-चर डाक बाटने में जो विलम्ब होता है
और इन डाक पोस्ट मास्टर को जो कठिनाई
होती है उन्हें दूर बरने के लिये सरकार वा
क्या वैकल्पिक उपाय बरने का विचार है ?

संचार कर्मचालय में राज्य नंदी (श्री
नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साध) (क) जी
नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) डाकघरों के साथ कर्मचारियों का
जो दस्ता सबद किया जाता है, वह वहा के
काम की मात्रा के आधार पर नियमित किया
जाता है जिसमें डाक वितरण कार्य भी शामिल
रहता है। वितरण कार्य के लिए अलग से
कर्मचारियों की मजूरी तभी दी जाती है
जब कि उपलब्ध कर्मचारियों द्वारा वह कार्य
पूरा न हो सकता हो।

Defective Telephone Exchange at
Ludhiana

4139 SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA Will the Minister of
COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to
state

(a) whether he is aware of the
defective working condition of tele-
phone exchange at Ludhiana where
one is to wait for 20 minutes to 30
minutes for dual tone to make one

local call thus creating difficulties for 10 lakh people of that industrial city of Punjab; and

(b) if so, steps taken to correct the defect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) No Sir. it is not true that the exchange system is defective. The exchange is working satisfactorily except that there is a dial tone delay of 5 to 15 seconds during busy period.

(b) The following actions are taken:

(i) The Crossbar exchange is being upgraded to incorporate known improvements progressively.

(ii) Regular testing of equipment is done to ensure that the equipment is working properly.

(iii) Since the present exchange is heavily overloaded, another exchange of 6,000 lines is under installation, which when completed will afford some relief to the existing exchange.

Minerals Found in Orissa by G. S.

4140. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the minerals so far found by the Geological Survey in Orissa;

(b) the extent to which these minerals were utilised and developed dur-

ing the Third, Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plan period; and

(c) whether the Central Government have formulated any project during the Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plans based on mineral deposits in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) As a result of the geological surveys carried out in different parts of Orissa, occurrences of important minerals so far estimated in the State include bauxite, copper ore, iron ore, coal, manganese ore, chromite, vanadiferous magnetite, limestone, dolomite, nickel, china clay, fire clay and graphite.

(b) Information regarding the quantity and value of minerals mined in Orissa at the beginning of Third, Fourth and Fifth Plan periods is given in the Statement which reflects the gradual increase in production and value of most of the minerals during successive Plan periods.

(c) Important mineral based projects included in the Fifth Plan and draft Five Year Plan (1978-83) include East Coast bauxite project, Sukinda nickel project and Sargipalli lead project. Projects under consideration for development in the Five Year Plan 1978-83 pertain to ferro-vanadium and Ferro-chrome. A number of coal projects are at present under consideration of Government for development during the next Plan period (1978-83).

Statement

Mineral Production in Orissa at the beginning of 3rd, 4th & 5th Five Year Plans and for 1977

Mineral	1961		1969		1974		1977(P)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Andalusite	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asbestos	14	2	39	17	..	..	..	..
Chromite	19,069	2,063	219,135	11,462	390,754	57,625	317,392	165,546
Coal*	972	21,938	1,457	52,569	1,820	91,146	2,150	194,580
Dolomite	48,886	5,669	611,493	19,318	548,337	21,558	789,613	35,594
Fireclay	103,604	1,182	105,487	1,012	112,617	2,481	116,982	4,980
Graphite (r.o.m.)	..	N.A.	N.A.	839	17,983	1,693	31,892	9,966
Iron Ore	4,695,958	39,437	6,799,676	66,864	5,439,332	100,532	7,989,121	148,933
Kaolin	10,353	597	13,412	861	17,938	1,236	15,643	1,172
Limestone	5,192,514	17,306	2,655,758	44,099	2,700,456	85,257	2,898,107	88,631
Manganese ore	393,049	15,694	467,248	21,528	439,625	26,991	685,606	41,769
Mica (crude) (P)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quarts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quartzite	..	..	80,028	896	85,917	1,048	86,898	982
Staurolite	..	..	..	..	..	..	637	..
Other (Minor minerals)	..	249	..	1,351	..	938	..	1,187(c)
Total (Value)	..	104,137	..	214,756	..	390,445	..	628,745

Notes: (P)—Provisional
++—Negligible
(c)—estimated
—Qtr. in 1,000 tonnes.

Compensatory allowance to P&T staff posted at Maithon Dam (Bihar)

4141. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provision of grant of compensatory allowance to the P&T Staff, posted at Maithon Dam (Bihar) was under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Grant of Compensatory Allowance to the P&T Employees could not be agreed to.

Working of Hospitals in the country

4142. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the working of hospitals are not satisfactory all over the country due to frequent strikes being resorted to by the doctors, nurses and other staff;

(b) whether Government contemplate to ban strikes in hospitals keeping in view its public utility service; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The working of Hospitals does get affected due to strikes resorted to by the doctors, nurses and other staff.

(b) and (c). The Government is not considering any proposal for banning strikes in Hospitals. However, a comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill is likely to be introduced in the current session of the Parliament which would cover all aspects relating to

strikes in establishment which are industry within the meaning of that Bill.

Programme of shifting offices of undertakings under the Ministry

4143. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any programme to shift the headquarters of offices of undertakings under the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details of the companies whose offices are being shifted;

(c) arrangements for the transfer of employees of these transferred companies; and

(d) alternatives arrangement of employees who would be unable to get themselves transferred to the newly shifted offices?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Working conditions wages of Tea Plantations workers

4144. SHRI PURNA SINHA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to investigate the wage structure in the tea plantations industry and fix the minimum daily wages of tea labour;

(b) whether Government propose to appoint a Parliamentary Committee to tour the tea plantations areas of Assam and West Bengal in particular to investigate into the working and living conditions of the plantations workers as they come from the weakest sections; and

(c) if so, when and what will be its terms of references?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR

(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b), No, Sir. There are no such proposals under consideration at present.

(c) Does not arise.

क्षय रोग का उन्मूलन

4145. श्री अर्जुन तिहू भवीरविया : क्षय रोगस्थ और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री वह बताने का कृपा करेग कि देश से क्षय रोग की जड़ से समाप्त करने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्भी प्रसाद यादव) : सरकार के लिए यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि देश से क्षय रोग कव तक पूरी तरह

समाप्त हो जायेगा । तथापि राज्यीय क्षय-रोग कार्यक्रम के प्रधीन मरम्भार देश में इस क्षय-रोग फैलने से दोबारे के लिए ठर प्रकार की कोशिश कर रही है और इस समस्या को उम सीमा तक कम करने के प्रयत्न कर रही है जिसमें कि 4ह जन स्वास्थ्य की एक बड़ी समस्या न रहे ।

राज्यीय क्षय रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम के प्रधीन स्थापित जिला क्षय रोग केन्द्रों की संख्या और इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1976-77 में सप्लाई की गई क्षय रोग रोधी औषधियों तथा बी०सी०जी० वैक्सीन की लागत सम्बन्धी विवरण मलग्न है ।

विवरण

राज्यीय क्षयरोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत खोले गए जिला क्षयरोग केन्द्रों की संख्या और 1976-77 में इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सप्लाई की गई क्षयरोगरोधी औषधियों और बी०सी०जी० वैक्सीन की कीमत का विवरण

राज्य/मध्य राज्य शेष का नाम	जिलों की कुल संख्या	जिला क्षयरोग केन्द्रों की कुल संख्या	1976-77 में सप्लाई की गई क्षयरोगरोधी औषधियों और बी०सी०जी० वैक्सीन की कीमत
1	2	3	4
1. आनंद प्रदेश	.	.	21 11.39
2. असम	.	.	10 4.89
3. बिहार	.	.	31 7.82
4. गुजरात	.	.	19 7.58
5. हरियाणा	.	.	11 3.22
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	.	.	12 2.41
7. जम्मू व कश्मीर	.	.	10 2.14
8. केरल	.	.	11 5.31
9. मध्य प्रदेश	.	.	45 9.20

1	2	3	4
10. महाराष्ट्र	26	26	10. 41
11. कर्नाटक	19	19	8. 10
12. उडीसा	13	12	4. 23
13. पंजाब	12	9	5. 26
14. राजस्थान	26	26	7. 53
15. तमिलनाडु	15	15	13. 44
16. उत्तर प्रदेश	55	52	23. 66
17. पश्चिम बंगाल	16	16	9. 55
18. दिल्ली	1	1	6. 74
19. नागालैंड	7	—	0. 02
20. भैशालय	3	1	0. 48
21. मणिपुर	6	1	0. 62
22. सिक्किम	4	1	0. 56
23. पांडिचेरी	4	1	0. 32
24. त्रिपुरा	3	1	0. 30
25. गोवा, दमन व दीव	3	1	0. 52
26. अंदमान व निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	2	1	0. 34
27. लकड़ीप	1	—	0. 09
28. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	5	3	0. 45
29. चण्डीगढ़	1	1	0. 20
30. भिजोरम	3	1	0. 26
31. दादर, नगर हवेली	1	—	0. 01
योग	396	311	147. 07

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड, में स्टील ट्यूब
का उत्पादन

4146. श्री लक्ष्म लाल कपूर : क्या
इस्पात और लाल मंदी यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि ।

(क) सार्वजनिक और निजी लोद की
स्टील कम्पनियों में स्टील ट्यूब की उत्पादन

क्षमता क्या है और हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड
में कितना उत्पादन होता है,

(ख) क्या स्टील ट्यूब को विक्री के
लिए सेल्स मैनेजर के अधिकार एक सेल्स
अधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि दूं, तो उमका औचित्य
क्या है ?

इस्पात और जान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जो करिया मुद्दा) : (क) सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्र के कारबाजों में इस्पात के पाइप और ट्यूब बनाने की वांचिक नियोनित कमता नीचे दी गई है :—

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र	1,30,000 टन
निजी क्षेत्र	18,38,050 टन

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिं. का वर्ष 1976-77 का उत्पादन 65,100 टन और अप्रैल, 1977 से फरवरी, 1978 का उत्पादन 71,800 टन है।

(ख) और (ग). समवतः माननीय सदस्य का भीमिया हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिं. के कलकत्ता स्थित केन्द्रीय बिक्री संगठन के पर्सीट्स एण्ड ट्यूबलर प्रांडक्ट्स प्रभाग के प्रबन्धक (विक्री) से है। पाइप के ग्रामादा प्रबन्धक (विक्री) टिन प्लेटों और बैंडुतिक इस्पात को चारों को बिक्री के भी इन्वार्ज हैं। पाइप की बिक्री मम्बन्धी कारों में महायता देने के लिए प्रबन्धक (विक्री) के साथ एक अधिकारी नामाया गया है और इस लायं की विशेषता को ध्यान में रखते हुए वह महसूम किया गया है कि इस अवस्था को जारी रखा जाय।

Report on Wage Policy

4147. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state,

(a) whether a Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Prof. S. Chakravarty by the Planning Commission to study and report on the Wage Policy;

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

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report, *inter alia*, recommended the setting up of a Wage Cell in the Ministry of Labour and contained suggestions for a wage policy.

(c) A Wage Cell was set up in the Ministry of Labour in 1974. The subject matter of the other recommendations of the Committee form part of the terms of reference of the Study Group on Wages, Incomes and Prices set up by the Ministry of Finance in October, 1977.

Criteria for posting Officers of Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Offices of Trade Commissioners and Trade Representatives Abroad

4148. SHRI BHAGWAN DAS RAJTHOR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any criteria followed by his Ministry of External Affairs for posting the Officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Offices of the Trade Commissioners, the Trade Representatives etc abroad;

(b) how many Officers of these categories have been considered during the last three years in such postings; and

(c) the category-wise and office-wise break-up of the postings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) the officers are posted abroad in accordance with criteria applicable to all personnel in the External Affairs Ministry.

(b) and (c). Among the officers under the administrative control of the Ministry of External Affairs, 111 belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been posted abroad during the last three years, to all categories of posts.

Of these, the category-wise and office-wise break up for postings to

offices of Trade Commissioners and Trade Representatives is as follows:—

Category of Officer	Total No.	Name of Mission/Office
Group "A"	10	E/I, Addis Ababa E/I, Bucharest C.G.I., Sydney E/I, Abu Dhabi C.G.I., Vancouver E/I, Prague C.I., Hong Kong H.C.I., Nairobi E/I, Budapest E/I, Damascus
Group "B"	4	E/I, Bangkok E/I, Bucharest E/I, The Hague
Group "C"	NIL	..
Group "D"	NIL	..

Recruitment of SC/ST in Bharat Refractories Ltd.

4149. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the matter relating to the recruitment of SC and ST in the Bharat Refractories Ltd., was placed before him as communicated vide letter No MSM/77/843 dated 29th October, 1977; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government regarding recruitment of SC and ST in Bharat Refractories Ltd.?

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

(b) The recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Bharat Refractories Limited is being made in accordance with the Government directives and instructions on the subject,

except when suitable candidates belonging to these categories are not available despite relaxation in qualifications and experience permitted by the management.

New records established by Rourkela Fertilizer Unit

4150. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rourkela Fertiliser Unit Plant has established several new records during 1976-77; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

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

(b) The details of various records achieved by the Rourkela Fertilizer

Plant during the year 1976-77 are as under:—

(In tonnes)

Record during the year 1976-77

Particulars	For a day	For the month	For the year
Production			
1 Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (CAN)	1,660 (8-1-1977)	95,150 (Jan '77)	918,053 (1976-77)
2 Ammonia . . . . .	..	12,543 (Jan '77)	112,093 (1976-77)
3 Nitric Acid . . . . .	..	40,077 (Jan '77)	362,059 (1976-77)
Despatches			
1 Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (CAN)			331,073 (1976-77)
विल्सो में गत दो वर्षों के दौरान दिये गये टेलीफोन कनेक्शन		तीस हजारों अब्जुला	10, 00 1,700
4151 श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने को हुआ करेंगे कि गत दो वर्षों में दिल्ली में विनाने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये गये और भविष्य में और टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?		जनपद प्रवित नगर	2,000 10,000
संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुख्यमंत्री साथ) निलंबे दो वर्षों, अवधि 1976-77 और 1977-78 (31-1-78 तक) के दौरान दिये गये टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की संख्या 30,751 है । नये कनेक्शन देने के लिए भौजूद एकमचेजो वा वित्तान दिया जा रहा है और नये एकमचेज खोले जा रहे हैं । नये एकमचेज चालू करने का अस्थायी कार्यक्रम नीचे दिया जा रहा है :—	1979-80	फरीदाबाद विस्तार जनकपुरी राजीरी गाड़न गाजियाबाद-II तीम हजारी (23) राजीरी गाड़न	900 1,200 6,000 2,000 10,00 (53) 10,000
वर्ष टेलीफोन एकमचेज दी जाने वाली लाइनों की संख्या			30,100
1978-79 शाहदग पूर्व 1,600 नेहरू प्लैस 2,000			

इन एकमचेजों के चालू हो जाने पर
आशा है कि वर्ष 1978-79 और 1979-80
के दौरान 25,000 और 27,000 टेलीफोन
कनेक्शन दिये जा सकेंगे ।

झाक-तार विभाग में लिपिकों की नियुक्ति के लिये मैरिट लिस्ट

4152. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या झाक-तार विभाग में लिपिकों की भर्ती के समय प्रार्थी द्वारा हाई कूल परीक्षा में प्राप्त अकों के प्राधार पर मैरिट लिस्ट तैयार की जाती है और उसमें इटर तथा बी०ए० में प्राप्त अकों का भी ध्यान रखा जाता है और केवल 70 या 75 प्रतिशत अक प्राप्त करने वाले उम्मीदवारों का चयन किया जाता है, और

(ख) क्या संचार का विभाग इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने आ है कि भविष्य में मैट्रिक परीक्षा में प्राप्त अकों के प्राधार पर ही चयन किया जाये और तदनुसार मैरिट लिस्ट बनाई जाये तथा उच्चतर परीक्षाओं में प्राप्त अकों पर नियन दिया जाये जिससे मैट्रिक पास व्यक्तियों का रोजगार मिल सके ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य संघी (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुख्यमन्त्री) (क) जी हा। उम्मीदवारों द्वारा हाई स्कूल परीक्षा में प्राप्त अकों के प्राधार पर एक योग्यता सूची तैयार की जाती है और इटर व बी०ए० परीक्षाओं में प्राप्त अकों का नाम भी दिया जाता है। तथापि, यह मही नहीं है कि 70 या 75 प्रतिशत अक प्राप्त करने वाले उम्मीदवार ही चुने जाते हैं, यह इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि किसी डिवीजन में उस खास डिवीजन के लिए घोषित खाली स्थानों की एक खाम मध्या तक अधिकतम अक प्राप्त करने वाले किसने उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध होते हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

जामनगर जिले के तरसाई गांव में टेलीफोन प्रसंचेज खोलना

4153. श्री धर्मसिंह लाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात में जामनगर जिले में जामजीषपुर तालुका की तरसाई प्राम प्राधार तथा श्री जागृति युवक मठल की ओर से कमश. 2 फरवरी, 1978 तथा दिसंबर, 1977 को कोई अस्पायेदन पत्र भ्रहमदावाद, जूनागढ तथा जामनगर टेलीफोन अधिकारियों को प्राप्त हुए हैं जिनमें तरसाई प्राम में टेलीफोन एसेंचेज खोलने तथा उससे टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने का अनुरोध किया गया है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनमें की गई मार्गों का व्यूरा क्या है और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई अथवा करने का विचार है, और

(ग) तरसाई गाव को टेलीफोन मुक्तिधा कव तक उपलब्ध बनायी जायेगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुख्यमन्त्री) (प) जी हा।

(ख) गाव तरसाई में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए नाई माग रजिस्टर नहीं कराई गई है।

(ग) तरसाई गाव में विश्वाया और गारठी व आधार पर लम्बी दूरी का पाँच पी०सी०य० खोला जा सकता है।

Opening of Labour Banks

4155 SHRI PADAMCHARNA SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to open Labour Banks; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI

RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Steps to Exploit Bauxite Ore and for Aluminium Plant in Koraput, Orissa

4156. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by his Ministry and Government of Orissa to build infrastructure facilities to exploit the bauxite ores and for Aluminium Plant in the District of Koraput, Orissa; and

(b) the allocation provided by the Centre and State for the same in the year 1977-78 and programmes for 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) For the present, a Feasibility Study is being commissioned. Action towards building up infrastructure facilities etc., can be taken only after the Feasibility Study is received and the infrastructure requirements have been identified.

(b) Does not arise.

Project Allowance to Postal Employees of Koraput Working in Dandakaranya Project Area

4157. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) steps taken by his Ministry for project allowance to the postal employees of District Koraput, Orissa working in Dandakaranya Project area;

(b) the reasons for the delay at different departments to clear the issue; and

(c) when the decision will be taken by his Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) On the basis of the orders issued by the Department of Rehabilitation, orders for grant of

9 LS-5.

project allowance to the P&T employees upto 28-2-78 have already been issued.

(b) and (c). In view of reply to (a) above, the question of delay or of taking decision at this stage does not arise.

Opening of Provident Fund Office in Tripura

4158. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Tripura have requested the Government of India to open a Centre of Provident Fund Office to serve the requirements of workers in the State; and

(b) if so, the action taken, if any in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KRIPAL SINHA): (a) Yes.

(b) The State Government has been informed that the number of establishments and subscribers in that State is too small for a sub-regional office to be opened, but an office of a Provident Fund Inspector has already been opened and is functioning in Agartala.

प्राह्लदाबाद से मेहसाना का सम्पर्क स्थापित करना

4159. जो भोटी भाई भार० जौखरी : क्या सचार मन्त्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मेहसाना टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का सम्पर्क प्राह्लदाबाद से सीधे डायल चुम्बक जोड़ने के बारे में बहुत पहले मंजूरी दी गई थी;

(ख) प्रभी तक ऐसा स्टेटमेंट दिया न किये जाने के क्या कालीन वार्षिक बजावाली

(ग) क्या इसके लिए दिए गये उपकरण किसी अन्य एक्सचेंज को सप्लाई कर दिए गए हैं और इसी कारण इस कार्य में विस्तृत हो गया है; और

(घ) क्या भेहसाना जिला मुख्यालय है और इसे सीधे डायल प्रणाली की सुविधा अभी तक प्रदान नहीं की गई है और क्या यह सुविधा शीघ्र ही प्रदान की जायेगी और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक?

संवाद भौतालय में राज्य भौती (बी नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साह): (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) इन दोनों एक्सचेंजों के बीच पारेषण मालगम (ट्रांसमिशन भीड़ियम) में कुछ तकनीकी समस्याएं सामने आई हैं जिन्हें दूर किया जा रहा है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) आशा है कि यह सेवा वर्ष 1978 के अन्त तक दे दी जाएगी।

Representation received and proposals to open branch Post Offices in Villages of Dhanbad District of Bihar

4160 SHRI A K ROY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many representations and proposals to open new branch Post Offices in the villages of Dhanbad District of Bihar have been received and what steps have been taken on each of them;

(b) whether it is a fact that Dhanbad being a part of Chhotanagpur hill area deserves special consideration in the matter of sanction of new branch Post Office in the villages; and

(c) if so, what step Government proposes to take to extend postal facilities to the remote villages of Dhanbad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRA-

SAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) Eight representations for opening of branch post offices in the villages of Dhanbad district were received during 1977-78. Out of these, opening of post offices has been sanctioned in two cases and the offices will be opened as soon as possible. One case was dropped for want of justification. Five cases are under enquiry and would be decided on merits in due course.

(b) Dhanbad District is treated as a backward area for the purpose of extension of postal facilities and special concessions, which are admissible to such areas, are already being given to this district.

(c) New post offices are to be opened during 1978-79 as found justified giving priority to backward and tribal areas. Five Post Offices are tentatively proposed to be opened in District Dhanbad in 1978-79.

Visit to China by Chairman F.I.C.C.I.

4161 SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry had asked for permission to go to China;

(b) if so, whether his request has been turned down; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S KUNDU): (a) The President of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) has been invited by the China Council for the promotion of International Trade to lead a delegation comprising 4 to 5 members to China. It is understood that the President of F.I.C.C.I. has accepted the invitation and that F.I.C.C.I. would be in a position to avail of the invitation later this year subject to mutual convenience.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Criteria for inviting representatives to National Tripartite Conference on Agricultural Labour

4162. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the names and status of the representatives who attended the national tripartite conference on agricultural labour; and

(b) what was the criteria for inviting the representatives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). In order to have a wide ranging consultations representatives of workers' and employers' organisations, institutions/organisations, and a few individuals, functioning in the field of rural uplift, were invited. Information relating to the names and status of those who attended the Special Conference is given in the list laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1912/78.]

Names of Representatives in Wage Board for Journalists and Non-Journalists

4163. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR

Statement

Names and Status of the Representatives of Employers and Employees on the Wage Board for Working Journalists and Non-journalists

Wage Board for Working Journalists

(1) Dr. Ram S. Tareja, General Manager, Times of India, Bombay.

(2) Shri Narendra Tiwari, Managing Editor, The Nai Dunia, Indore.

(3) Shri T. R. Ramaswami, President, Indian Federation of Working Journalists, Madras.

(4) Shri S. B. Kolpe, Member, Indian Federation of Working Journalists, Bombay.

Wage Board for Non-journalist newspaper employees.

(1) Shri Santosh Nath, General Manager, Hindustan Times, New Delhi.

(2) Shri K. S. Deshpande, Manager, Marathwadi Daily, Aurangabad.

} Representatives of employers.

} Representatives of employees

} Representatives of employees

be pleased to state:

(a) the names and status of the representatives of the employer's and employees in the Wage Board for Journalists and non-Journalists;

(b) how many meeting the said Wage Board held during the last 3 years; and

(c) the details of the discussion held in each meeting, the decisions taken thereto and the action taken to fulfil the decision?

TRE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) The report of the Wage Board for Non-journalist employees on interim rates of wages was submitted to Government on the 16th June, 1976 and that of the Wage Board for Journalists Employees on 12th October, 1976. Government notified interim rates of wages on 1st April, 1977.

The wage boards issued questionnaires on the 5th October, 1976 to various organisations, trade unions, news paper establishments etc. Thereafter, the boards held sittings at various places to hear oral submissions of the parties in connection with the main enquiry before the boards.

(3) Shri S. Y. Kolhatkar, President, All Indian Newspaper Employees Federation, Bombay.

(4) Shri M. K. Ramamurthi, Member of the Central Working Committee of the All India Newspaper Employees Federation, New Delhi.

} Representatives of employees.

(b) *Number of Sittings Held by the Wage Board Since its Constitution*

	Chamber Meetings.	Oral Hearings.
(1) Wage Board for Non-journalists.	14	11
(2) Wage Board for Working Journalists.	5	10

Bringing hospitals under Industrial Disputes Act

4164. SHRI AMAR SINH V RATHAWA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether some hospitals in the country are not being covered under the Industrial Disputes Act;

(b) if so, the names of such hospitals and the reasons for the same;

(c) whether Government propose to bring forward a legislation to cover such hospital under Industrial Disputes Act or such other Acts;

(d) if so, the main features of the said proposed legislation; and

(e) whether the proposed legislation will cover private hospitals too as to bring them within the purview of essential services in regard to Industrial Disputes Act and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (e). As per the decision of the Supreme Court in the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board case, delivered on the 21st February 1971, those hospitals which fulfil the tests laid down in that judgement will come under the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The matter is also separately under examination in the overall context of the Industrial Relations Bill.

Chasnala Officers are Aggrieved

4165. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn in the news item published in "The Coalfield Times" of Dhanbad (Bihar) dated February 24, 1978 that "Chasnala Officers are Aggrieved"; and

(b) what are the main grievances of the officers, and the steps taken to remove them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main grievances of the officers are the following:—

(i) Induction of officers from outside in higher scales of pay affecting adversely the promotion prospects of the company officers;

(ii) Absence of any promotion principal in the Indian Iron and Steel Company;

(iii) Lack of facilities to the Company officers as compared to other public sector undertakings; and

(iv) Problem of security in view of the deteriorating law and order situation;

The position in regard to the above points, ad seriatim, is explained below:—

(i) As a sequel to the accident in the Chasnala Colliery in December, 1975 leading to the grant of long leave to some senior officers and the deterioration in the condition of 14 Seam in Jitpur Colliery,

IISCO had to request coal India Limited to spare a few officers to rehabilitate and manage their (IISCO's Collieries). Coal India Ltd. agreed to spare three of their senior officers on deputation basis for two years each. In view of the depletion in the limited management cadre of IISCO Collieries, such augmentation of staff was considered essential;

(ii) Promotions are made on the basis of well recognised principles; Departmental Promotion Committees have also been set up for this purpose;

(iii) The pay-scales and facilities given to the officers in IISCO's Collieries compare favourably with those in BCCL or other public sector undertakings; and

(iv) Close liaison is being maintained with the District authorities for maintaining law and order.

Employees removed demoted in the Department during Emergency in Maharashtra.

4166. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state --

(a) the number of officers and other employees removed demoted or decategorised from the Department of Communication in the State of Maharashtra during emergency;

(b) whether any charge-sheet or show-cause notice was given to them and they were actually given an opportunity to be heard before termination, demotion or decategorisation;

(c) whether Government have so far considered their cases to undo the wrong done to them; and

(d) if yes, the nature thereof, if not, what action Government propose to take and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) to (d). The information is

being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Postal Savings Accounts in the State of Maharashtra

4167. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Postal Savings Accounts in State of Maharashtra;

(b) the break up of the Postal Savings Accounts in Urban and Rural areas; and

(c) the special measures proposed to be taken to encourage Postal Savings in the villages?

"THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI):(a) 26,60,081 accounts in Maharashtra Circle.

(b) Urban areas	14,80,645
-----------------	-----------

Rural areas	11,79,436
-------------	-----------

(c) Branch Postmasters are given training in Small Saving Schemes; they get also an incentive commission for promoting investment in Post Office Saving Bank Schemes. Depositors can file their photographs with Post Offices to facilitate withdrawal of amounts.

It is proposed to issue Identity Cards to P.O.S.B. account holders in rural areas. Plastic covers for Pass Books are also proposed to be provided to the Savings Bank account holders.

Post Offices to be opened during the Year

4168. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many post offices are proposed to be opened during the current year in the country;

(b) number of them sanctioned to be opened and number of them likely to be sanctioned for the current year in the country;

(c) how many of them going to be opened in the rural areas;

(d) number amongst them proposed to be opened District-wise in Assam during the current year; and

(e) will the Government consider to provide more letter box facility for Assam in addition to (d) above and give the details of extension proposed in the State of Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV

SAI): (a) It was proposed to open 3100 post offices in the rural areas of the country in the current financial year. No Specific targets were fixed for the opening of post offices in the urban areas. Post Offices in urban areas are opened where they are found to be self-supporting and justified as per other conditions.

(b) and (c). 3121 post offices in rural areas and about 470 in urban areas have been opened from 1st April, 1977, to 28th February, 1978.

(d) and (e). Information is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Name of the District.	Post Offices proposed to be opened during 1977-78 and opened upto 28-2-78 (Rural areas only).			Letter boxes proposed to be installed.				
	posed	Opened	Proposed installed upto 28-2-78.	1	2	3	4	5
1. Goalpara	.	.	.	34	30	2136	9	
2. Kamrup	.	.	.	33	29	837	39	
3. Nowrang	.	.	.	12	12	306	30	
4. North Cachar Hills	.	.	.	12	10	112	20	
5. Karbi Anglong	.	.	.	6	6	205	19	
6. Lakhim Pur North.	.	.	.	16	11	410	58	
7. Dibrugarh	.	.	.	19	22	557	47	
8. Darrang	.	.	.	25	24	225	39	
9. Sib Sagar	.	.	.	26	24	690	263	
10. Cachar	.	.	.	21	19	945	25	
TOTAL	.	.	.	204	187	6493	631	

रेडियो सेटों की संकलन और उनसे आप जाय

4169. श्री रामचंद्री : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत ; 28-2-78 को कुल कितने रेडियो सेट पंजीकृत थे और वर्ष 1977-78 में उनके कुल कितनी आय है; और

(ब) वर्ष 1977-78 में कुल कितने नये रेडियो सेटों का पंजीकरण हुआ ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) और (ब). देश में पंजीकृत रेडियो सेटों के मांकड़े केवल पूरे कैलेण्डर वर्षों के उपलब्ध हैं। ये मांकड़े 31-12-1977 की स्थिति के अनुसार उपलब्ध होंगे। 28-2-1978 की स्थिति के

अनुसार उपलब्ध होंगे 21-2-1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार उपलब्ध नहीं होंगे। ये मांकड़े संकेतित किए जा रहे हैं और उन्हें सभा-पट्टा पर रख दिया जाएगा।

TA/DA Claim of Managing Director of Salem Steel Plant during 1975-76, 76-77 and 77-78.

4170. SHRI K. RĀMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state what are travelling expenses and Travelling Allowances claimed by Managing Director of Salem Steel Plant for the years 1975-76, 76-77, 77-78 including travels abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARLA MUNDA): The expenses incurred on the travel including travel abroad of the Managing Director by Salem Steel Ltd., were as follows:—

Year		Travelling Expenses			Travelling Allowances	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1975-76	.	35,040	9,331	44,371	..	..
1976-77	.	47,821	14,010	61,831	..	..
1977-78	.	29,501	3,538	33,039	61,836	1,05,670

Withdrawal of orders re: Non-consideration of cases of Railway Employees brought by unrecognised Unions

(b) whether Government propose to withdraw these orders issued by the Ministry so as to maintain industrial peace and if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) No such instructions have been issued by the Ministry of Labour.

(b) Does not arise.

आनों में सुरक्षा उपाय

4172. श्रीमती चमालती : क्या संसदीय कार्य सचिव अम मन्त्री यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) आनों में पूर्ण सुरक्षा के लिये क्या-क्या कार्य किये गए हैं और क्या इस कार्य का प्रतिविन काहाई से पालन किया जाना सुनिश्चित कराया जाता है;

4171 SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI. Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of orders issued by the Ministry from time to time to Labour Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner and other high officers of various States during the last three or more years to the effect that cases of Railway employees brought by any unrecognised union should not be considered and action thereon should not be taken until that union serves notice of strike under the Industrial Disputes Act and these cases used to be sent to Railway Officers; and

(क) यदि इन उपायों का पालन नहीं किया जाता, तो क्या इन खानों के इन्हाँ ग्राहिकारियों को सजा दी जाती है; और

(ग) खान दुर्बंदनाएं अन्य किन कारणों से होती हैं?

लोकप्रीय कार्य तथा अम भंडी (धी रवींद्र वर्मा) : (क) से (ग). अलग-अलग खानों में अलग-अलग कारणों से दुर्बंदनाएं होती हैं, जैसे उत का निरना, दीवारों का निरना, बढ़ानों का फूटना, गेंस, प्रज्वलन, बाढ़ इत्यादि।

इन दुर्बंदनाओं की रोकथाम के लिए विभिन्न उपायों द्वारा प्रयास किया जाता है, जैसे खान ग्राहिनियम तथा उसके शाविन बनाए गए विनियमों को कड़ाई से लागू करना; दुर्बंदनाओं के कारणों का पता लगाने तथा उनकी पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए दुर्बंदनाओं का लगातार अध्ययन एवं विस्तैवण करना; दुर्बंदन उन्मुख खानों का पता लगाना और उनके सम्बन्ध में विशेष दोष-निवारक उपाय करना; सुरक्षा चेतना को बढ़ावा देने, और खनन कार्य में लगे समस्त कार्मिकों के प्रशिक्षण में सुधार लाने के लिए लगातार प्रयास करना आदि। प्रत्येक वैयक्तिक दुर्बंदना की परिस्थितियों पर निर्भर करते हुए, खान ग्राहिनियम तथा विनियमों के उपबन्धों का दृढ़ता से पालन न करने तथा दुर्बंदनाओं के लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के विशद कानूनी तथा विभागीय दोनों प्रकार की कार्यकारी की जाती है।

Consultation with Opposition Parties on National Programmes

4173. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to continue the consultations with the opposition parties in arriving at a consensus regarding national programmes in future also as envisaged in the Janata Manifesto;

(b) if so, what has been the experience of Government during the last one

year in this respect; and whether it has been beneficial for the nation; and

(c) what are the concrete plans of Government to evolve new plan, new system and new tradition regarding collaboration with the opposition parties especially in the field of planning, external affairs and defence?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c) Meetings with representatives of political parties/groups represented in Parliament are held, as and when required, to discuss issue of political, constitutional and legislative matters. The purpose is to exchange views with the parties concerned on these matters. Such consultations with opposition parties/groups have been found to be beneficial.

Alumina project with French collaboration

4174 SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a French firm has agreed to study alumina project in India;

(b) if so, whether a letter of intent from Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, a Government of India undertaking was issued to the French firm;

(c) if so, whether the French firm has started study in this regard;

(d) if so, the terms and conditions in that regard; and

(e) the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (e). A Letter of Intent has been issued by Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd., a Government of India Undertaking to M/s. Aluminium Pechiney of France on 17th February, 1978 for preparation of a Feasibility Report for an export-oriented Alumina Plant of 600,000—800,000 tpa and Aluminium Smelter of 150,000/180,000 tpa capacity based on bauxite deposits in Pottangi/Panchatmali in the State of Orissa. The total fee for the Feasibility Report,

which will be prepared by the above French firm in about 12 month's time from the date of the agreement coming into force, is approximately Rs. 198.00 lakhs (Foreign Exchange component Rs. 192.00 lakhs) free of Indian income tax. A formal agreement with the French firm will be executed shortly. The French firm has already started work towards the preparation of the Feasibility Study.

Physician in Ayurvedic Dispensaries

4175. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of physicians who have so far been employed in the Ayurvedic dispensaries open under the Central Government Health Scheme in the country, and

(b) the number out of them who are qualified only in the Ayurvedic system and who are qualified in the integrated system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Thirtyeight.

(b) The number of Ayurvedic physicians possessing qualifications which do not include subjects of modern medicine in their syllabus is 11. The remaining 27 Ayurvedic physicians possess qualifications which include subjects of modern medicine in their syllabus.

Notifying minimum wages for workers in magnesite mining industry

4176. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 147 on the 24th November, 1977 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken decision in regard to notifying minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in respect of workers in the magnesite mining industry; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). A

Notification is being issued under Section 5(1) (b) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in respect of employment in the magnesite mining industry.

भारत और भव्य पूर्व के देशों में भारतीयों की हालत

4177. श्री श्रीपुंजय ग्रसाद: क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेश तीन देशों में वर्षावार कितने भारतीय नागरिक पहली बार विभिन्न अरब देशों तथा भव्य-पूर्व देशों में गये;

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को किन-किन देशों में किस-किस प्रकार के रोजगार मिले हैं, और

(ग) क्या भारतीय दूतावासों के अधिकारी उन देशों में ऐसे भारतीय नागरिकों के बारे में जानकारी रखते हैं और क्या पढ़े लिखे तकनीकीय, काम पढ़े लिखे और धनपद़ लोगों की नौकरियों की शर्त कुछ स्थानों पर ऐसी है कि भारतीय नागरिक एक बार उन्हें स्वीकार कर लेने के बाद लगभग गुलाम जैसे बन जाते हैं और उनके साथ उसी प्रकार का अवहार किया जाता है और इस सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण व्यौदय क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य अंगी (श्री एस० कुमूर): (क) ऐसे भारतीय राज्यिकाओं की संख्या बताना सम्भव नहीं है जिन्होंने विभिन्न तीन देशों में भारत तथा भव्य पूर्व के विभिन्न देशों की यात्रा पहली बार की हो।

(ख) कैलेण्डर वर्ष 1975, 1976, और 1977 में द्विपक्षीय आधार पर भारत तथा भव्य पूर्व के देशों में नियोजन के लिए 2625 विशेषज्ञ चुने गए थे। इन विशेषज्ञों के नृम कार्मिक एवं प्रशासनिक सुव्याप्ति विभाग, १५ मन्त्रालय द्वारा प्रायोजित किए गए थे और ये लोग अधिकारी डाक्टर, प्रोफेसर, इंजीनियर और आर्किटेक्ट आदि थे। कृति कृश्णन, अध्यक्ष कृश्णल तथा अकृश्णल कार्मिकों की श्रम मंत्रालय द्वारा अनुमोदित एजेंसियों के द्वारा भर्ती को नियमित करने का निर्बंध

1976 के मध्य में लिया गया था इसलिए प्रस्तुत पहले परिचय एशिया जाने वाले श्रमिकों की संख्या बढ़ाना सम्भव नहीं है। बहरहाल, यह अनुमान लगाया जाता है कि नवम्बर, 1976 से फरवरी 1978 के बीच 49,166 कुशल, अर्थ कुशल और अकुशल श्रमिक परिचय एशिया में नियोजित किए गए हैं।

(ग) विदेश स्थित भारतीय राजदूतावास इन देशों में काम करने वाले भारतीय राजदूतिकों के बारे में जानकारी रखने की हर मुमिलिन कोशिश करते हैं। इन देशों में तेनात भारतीय विशेषज्ञों अधिवा श्रमिकों के साथ दुर्घट बहार किए जाने की कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है लेकिन, कुशल, अर्थ कुशल और कुशल श्रमिकों से कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं। जब कभी इस प्रकार की शिकायतें मिलती हैं तो इन देशों में स्थित हमारे मिशन इन्हे दूर करने के उद्देश्य से इन पर अपेक्षित रूप से विचार करते हैं। ज्ञातव्य है कि 1976 के मध्य के बाद से ही विदेशी नियोजिकों के लिए भारतीय श्रमिकों की भर्ती अनुमोदित एजेंसियों के माध्यम से को जा रही है जिनमें कि अम मन्दालाल एक ऐसे केन्द्र बिन्दु के रूप में कार्य करता है जहां कि विदेशों में भारतीय श्रमिकों के लिए प्रस्तावित शर्तों की जाव करके उन पर अनुमोदन दिया जाता है। प्राप्त शिकायतों में से अधिकांश ऐसे भारतीय श्रमिकों के विवरण में हैं जो कि भर्ती की नह अपूर्ण लागू होने से पहले विदेश गए थे।

Health programmes for depressed people

4178. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what concrete steps Government have taken towards the health programmes for the oppressed and the depressed people;

(b) whether 90 per cent of Government expenditure on health is spent

on the privileged class;

(c) if so, what is Government's scheme to take the health services to the lowliest and the lost; and

(d) whether it is social justice to provide the benefits of health services only to the Government Servants and not to those who are nowhere in Government, if not, will Government think of utilisation of health services on equal basis for the whole of population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d). The hospitals set up and managed by the Central as well as State Governments at different levels cater to the needs of all people—whether rich or poor. These hospitals which may be in cities, at district and sub-divisional headquarters at block level, etc. are meant for the entire people irrespective of whether they belong to the urban or rural areas or whether they are the privileged ones or not.

There is a net work of 5372 Primary Health Centres with 37,775 sub-Centres all over the country to look after the health needs of the rural masses. There is also a provision of upgrading one for every four Primary Health Centres to a 30-bedded rural hospital. This scheme of upgrading some Primary Health Centres is under the Minimum Needs Programme and is being implemented by the State Governments. Measures are being taken to accelerate the process of upgrading these Primary Health Centres.

The Government is wedded to the policy of taking the health services to the rural areas and all vulnerable sections of the population including urban poor. A big step taken in this regard is the Community Health Workers Scheme which has been introduced in the selected Primary Health Centres in the country w.e.f. 2nd October, 1977. Under this Scheme, the community

participates in their own health care through selecting and supervising the work of the community health worker. This worker is for every village with a population of 1000. Besides, the Government are taking steps for re-orienting medical education so that the doctors become conscious of their social obligations and need to serve the rural masses and the down-trodden. Mobile clinics are going to be provided to the medical colleges which will take care of the areas of three Primary Health Centres each to begin with. This will not only make expert medical and health services available to the remote rural areas, but will also give a sound rural orientation to the medical graduates.

Another Scheme which will cause definite improvement in the services available in the rural areas is the training of the traditional birth attendants (dais) for the villages. It is intended to have a duly trained dai for each village to render able maternity services in the villages. Further, we are already having Multi-Workers Workers Scheme under which the Unipurpose workers are being imparted orientation training to equip them with the knowledge and expertise of different aspects of health services. There is a considerable progress in this Scheme, and when completed, it will bring about tremendous improvement in the delivery of health services in the rural areas. To make health services effective, it is proposed to provide one health worker (male) and one health worker (female) for every 5000 population.

(d) The Government of India is conscious of the need to provide the benefits of health services to all.

Denial of visas to Indian students by U.S. Embassy

4179. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the U.S. Embassy has refused to

issue visas to the students sponsored by the American universities; and

(b) if so, whether the Government of India has taken up the matter with the U.S. Embassy and if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) Some individual cases have come to the attention of Government where the U.S. Embassy has declined visas to students sponsored or accepted by American universities.

(b) Government of India have taken up this matter with the U.S. Government at the highest level and we understand that the U.S. authorities have the matter under study with a view to ameliorating difficulties for those who wish to proceed to the U.S.A. for studies.

Opening branch of Commonwealth Secretariat in Asia

4180. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to approach the Commonwealth Secretariat for opening their branch in any Asian country in view of keen interest being taken by the Asian countries in the Commonwealth affairs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether steps in this direction are proposed to be taken in view of Sydney conference and the next New Delhi meet of the heads of the Commonwealth countries of Asia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) and (b). No Sir.

(c) The Commonwealth Secretariat which is located in London, functions on behalf of the entire Commonwealth. No proposal for a regional office has been broached so far or considered necessary. The Commonwealth Heads

of Government Regional Meeting in Sydney in February proposed to promote functional and regional cooperation through contacts and consultation with member countries, but in this the services of the Commonwealth Secretariat will be utilised.

क्षेत्रीय पारपत्र कार्यालय, लखनऊ द्वारा संसद सदस्यों से प्राप्त हिन्दी के पत्रों की संख्या

4181. श्री नवाब तिहू चौहान : क्या विवेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) गत पाच महीनों में क्षेत्रीय पारपत्र कार्यालय लखनऊ को संसद सदस्यों से पारपत्रों के बारे में कितने पत्र हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुए और या उन सब का उत्तर भेज दिया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या संमद् नदस्यो द्वारा शिनाऊर की पुस्ति के पत्र वापस भेजने के लिये संसद् सदस्यों को स्टाम्प वाले सरकारी लिफाफे नहीं भेजे जाते और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विवेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कृष्ण) : (क) यथापि क्षेत्रीय पासपोर्ट कार्यालय, लखनऊ से संमद् सदस्यों से प्राप्त हिन्दी पत्रों की टीक-टीक संख्या बताना मुश्किल है, फिर भी इस मंबंध में सूचना एकल करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। उस कार्यालय तथा अन्य पासपोर्ट कार्यालयों को अनुदेश दिये गये हैं कि जनता के निर्विचित प्रतिनिधियों के सभी पत्रों पर क्षेत्रीय पासपोर्ट प्रधिकारी को तत्काल कारंबाई करनी चाहिए। सरकार की ओर ने इस बात के भी स्पायी आदेश है कि हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर हिन्दी में ही दिये जाये और हाल ही में इन अनुदेशों की ओर फिर से ध्यान दिलाया गया है।

(ब) जी, नहीं। क्षेत्रीय पासपोर्ट प्रधिकारियों को अनुदेश दिये गये हैं कि सभी मामलों में संसद् सदस्यों से पुस्ति प्राप्त करने की ज़रूरत नहीं है और इसके लिए उन्हें संसद् सदस्यों के नमूने के हस्ताक्षरों का उपयोग करना चाहिए। पुस्ति पत्रों की मांग उसी स्थिति में की जाती है जब कि सत्यापन प्रमाणपत्रों को पूर्ण रूप से न भरे जाते, उस पर रबर की मोहर न लगाये जाने से उसकी प्रामाणिकता संदेहास्पद हो। यह सरकारी प्रयोग नहीं है कि पासपोर्ट आवेदनों का सत्यापन करने वाले व्यक्तियों को स्टाम्प के साथ जबाबी लिफाफे भेजे जाये, चाहे वे सरकारी प्रधिकारी हों, न्यायिक प्रधिकारी हों या संसद् सदस्य हों।

हिन्दी में अनूचित मैनुप्रल और कार्ब

4182. श्री नवाब तिहू चौहान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय, विभाग में कुस कितने मैनुप्रल और कार्ब में लाए जाते हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितनों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद हो चुका है और कितनों को दिव्याभासी रूप में छपा लिया गया है ;

(ग) गेव का हिन्दी में अनुवाद न कराये जाने अथवा दिव्याभासी रूप में न छपाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) उनको द्विभाषी रूप में कब तक तीयार कर लिया जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्भी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) से (घ)। इस मंत्रालय के प्रधीन विभिन्न संगठनों से सूचना एकल की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

मंत्रालय के काम में लाये जाने वाले वेनुग्रह
झीर कार्य

4183. श्री नवाब सिंह औहान : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय, विभाग में कितने वेनुग्रह और फार्म काम में लाये जाते हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितनों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया जा चुका है और कितनों को द्विभाषी रूप से छपा लिया गया है;

(ग) शेष मेनुअलों और फार्मों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद न कराये जाने अथवा द्विभाषी रूप में न छपाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) उन्हें द्विभाषी रूप में कब तक तैयार करा लिया जायेगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया भुष्ठा) : (क) से (घ). जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभापटन पर रख दी जाएगी।

प्रशिक्षण संस्थान और सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालय

4184. श्री नवाब सिंह औहान : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन कुल कितने प्रशिक्षण संस्थान तथा सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालय हैं;

(ख) उनमें कुल कितने पाठ्यक्रम चलाये जाते हैं;

(ग) उनमें में कितने पाठ्यक्रमों में शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी है और कितनों में वह माध्यम अंग्रेजी है; और

(घ) जहां तक शिक्षा का माध्यम अंग्रेजी है, वहां हिन्दी माध्यम करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया भुष्ठा) : (क) से (घ). इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के दो विभाग हैं। इस्पात विभाग (इसके सम्बद्ध अधीनस्थ कार्यालय भी शामिल हैं) इस प्रकार का कोई प्रशिक्षण संस्थान नहीं चलाता है। लेकिन खान विभाग के एक अधीनस्थ कार्यालय भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण संस्था का एक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान है जिसमें इसके प्रशिक्षकों को सेवाकालीन प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। प्रशिक्षण भू-सर्वेक्षण, अनियंत्रित अन्वेषण और सम्बद्ध वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी कार्यों के बारे में होता है और पाठ्यक्रम वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी होने के कारण प्रशिक्षण अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से दिया जाता है।

भिलाई इस्पात कारबाने में ठेकेदार तथा उन्हें दिये गये कार्य

1185. श्री मोहन भैया : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भिलाई इस्पात कारबाने में कितने ठेकेदार हैं और उन्ह क्या कार्य दिए गए हैं;

(ख) इन ठेकेदारों द्वारा अपने श्रमिकों के उनके बेतन के रूप में प्रतिदिन कितनी राशि वितरित की जाती है और प्रत्येक श्रमिक को (श्रीनारायण) कितनी मजूरी दी जाती है;

(ग) क्या ठेकेदारों द्वारा श्रम अधिनियम के उपबन्धों का पालन न करने के बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(घ) प्रत्येक ठेकेदार के अधीन कितने श्रमिक हैं; और

(इ) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान इन ठेकेदारों को, पूरक-पूरक कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया ?

इस्पात और बाल अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय में राज्य भंडी (श्री करिया नृसाचा) : (क) से (इ). जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जावेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में लौह अयस्क, बैंगलीज अयस्क, तांबा आदि के स्वामित्व की दरें

4186. श्री राजवर्णी :

श्री सुभाष अहार्कांडा :

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री :

क्या इस्पात और बाल भंडी यह बनाने की कृपा करेगी कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में लौह अयस्क, बैंगलीज अयस्क, तांबा आदि के स्वामित्व की बताएगान दरे क्या हैं और ये कब से प्रवर्तन में हैं,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि खनियों के मूल्यों में निरन्तर वृद्धि के बावजूद स्वामित्व की दरों में वृद्धि नहीं की गई है,

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या केन्द्र सरकार उन पर स्वामित्व की दरों में वृद्धि के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है और उनमें कब वृद्धि किये जाने की समावना है, और

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या मांग की है और क्या केन्द्र सरकार इस बात से सहमत है कि उक्त मांग उचित है?

इस्पात और बाल अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय में राज्य भंडी (श्री करिया नृसाचा) (क) से (घ). प्रमुख खनियों पर रायलटी की दरे जैसा कि बाल और खनिय (विनियमन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 की दूसरी अनुसूची में उत्तिजित है, मध्य प्रदेश सहित सारे भारत में लागू हैं। रायलटी की दरे और उनके प्रवर्तन की सवालित तारीखों का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया/ देखिये सभ्या एलटी-1913, 78]

बाल और खनिय (विनियमन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा

9(3) के अंतर्गत, किसी भी खनिय पर रायलटी की दर में 4 साल में केवल एक बार वृद्धि की जा सकती है। केवल लौह अयस्क, बैंगलीज अयस्क, तांबा अयस्क और कुछ खनियों को छोड़कर अन्य खनियों की रायलटी दरों में 1975 में संशोधन किया गया था।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि लौह अयस्क की रायलटी दरों में इस प्रकार संशोधन किया जाये जो खनियों और अन्य कारकों की मूल वृद्धि के अनुरूप हो।

भारत सरकार लौह अयस्क सहित इन खनियों की रायलटी दरों में वृद्धि के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है जिसमें मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का प्रस्ताव भी शामिल है।

भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् के सदस्य

4187. डॉ महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण नवी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् के सदस्यों की संख्या एवं अनुसंधान क्या हैं,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकारी सदस्यों को एलोपीथी का ज्ञान है और इस कारण परिषद् कभी कभार ही आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली के विकास के बारे में सरकार का सुझाव देती है, और

(ग) क्या आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली के हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार परिषद् के सदस्यों के अनुसंधान नियमों का संशोधन करते का है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य भंडी (श्री जगदन्धी प्रसाद यादव)

(क) लगता है कि “इण्डियन मेडिकल कॉर्सिल” से भाननीय सदस्य महोदय का अधिकारी ‘मेडिकल कॉर्सिल आफ इण्डिया (भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद्)” से है जिसका

गठन इण्डियन मेडिकल कॉसिल एफट, 1956 (1956 का 102वां अधिनियम) के अन्तर्गत किया गया था। इस कॉसिल का गठन उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 द्वारा निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है। इस समय कॉसिल में विद्युत इलाकों में चुने गये नमोनीत किये गये 76 सदस्य हैं। सभी सदस्यों के पास इण्डियन मेडिकल कॉसिल एफट, 1956 के अनुसार रजिस्ट्रेशन योग्य बुनियादी मेडिकल अहंताएँ हैं।

(ब) मेडिकल कॉसिल आफ इण्डिया के सदस्य एकेप्रियिक चिकित्सा पद्धति की अपेक्षित अहंताएँ रखते हैं। इस कॉसिल पर आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को सलाह देने की जिम्मेदारी नहीं डाली गई है।

(ग) जी नहीं। आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति का विकास करने तथा उम पद्धति से सम्बन्धित सभी विषयों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार को परामर्श देने के लिए भारत सरकार ने भारतीय चिकित्सा केन्द्रीय परिषद अधिनियम 1970 के मध्ये एक भारतीय चिकित्सा की केन्द्रीय परिषद की स्थापना की है।

मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यवाही न करने पर विवाद को मध्यस्थता के लिए सौंपवा

4188. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय अम आयुक्त ऐसे ग्रीष्मोगिक विवादों को जिन्हें बह हल करने में असफल होता है उसे सम्बद्ध मंत्रालय को भेज देता है जिस मंत्रालय के कमचारी उक्त विवाद से संबंधित होते हैं और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं,

(ब) यदि सम्बद्ध मंत्रालय उस पर कोई कार्यवाही न करे तो अमंत्रालय

कितनी अधिक के भीतर उक्त विवादों को मध्यस्थता के लिए भेज सकता है; और

(ग) अमंत्रालय के पास इस नवय ऐसे कितने मामले विचाराधीन हैं जिन पर विवाद से सम्बद्ध मंत्रालय ने तीन महीने बीत जाने पर भी अपने निर्णय की सूचना नहीं दी है और ऐसे मामलों का पूरा व्यौदा क्या है?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अमंत्री (वी रवीन बर्मा) : (क) से (ग) अनुमानत : प्रश्न में उस प्रक्रिया का उल्लेख किया गया है जो समझीती की विवलता की सूखत में ग्रीष्मोगिक विवादों को न्यायनिर्णय हेतु ग्रीष्मोगिक अधिकरण के पास भेजने के बारे में है। ग्रीष्मोगिक विवाद अधिनियम की धारा 10(3) के मध्यीन ग्रीष्मोगिक प्रधिकरणों के पास विवाद केवल समुचित सरकार द्वारा ही भेजे जा सकते हैं। जब समझीती की विवलता को रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होती है तब अमंत्रालय आवश्यकतानुसार संबंधित मंत्रालयों विभागों में मलाह लेते हुए तथा निर्वाचित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार समुचित निणय लेता है। मामान्यत ये सलाह-मंत्रालय 45 से 60 दिन के भीतर पूर्ण करने का प्रयास किया जाता है। पहली माल 1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार इस प्रकार के 28 मामले ते जिनमें प्रशासकीय मंत्रालयों के विचार मार्ग थे। ऐसे ग्रीष्मोगिक विवादों की एक सूची मन्त्रन विवरण में दी गई है, जो अन्तर-मंत्रालय/अन्तर विभागीय मंत्रणा को अंतिम रूप न मिल पाने के कारण तीन माह से अधिक समय में अनिर्णीत पड़ है।

विवरण

तीन माह से अधिक समय से अनिर्णीत पड़े ऐसे ग्रीष्मोगिक विवादों का व्यौदा, जिनके संबंध में अन्तर-मंत्रालय/विभागीय मंत्रणा पूर्ण नहीं हो पायी।

1. रिकार्ड कल्की, अधीक्षणी, प्रधान चप-रामियों के पदों का वर्णिकरण न करने

तथा प्रबन्धकों द्वारा वफतरी भता देने से इनकार करने के बारे में कलकत्ता शैक्षीय समिति (सीमा शुल्क सलाहकार समिति) से श्रीद्योगिक विवाद ।

2. श्री जगदीश सिंह और 67 अन्य अधिकारियों को दोजगार देने से इनकार करने के बारे में ईस्ट बसुरिया कोलियरी में श्रीद्योगिक विवाद ।

3. कोयला खानों में बेकार कर दिये गये टेका-श्रमिकों को खाने के बारे में सेन्ट्रल कोल फील्ड्स लिं, में श्रीद्योगिक विवाद ।

4. श्री रामाजा प्रसाद, गाँव गाँड़ की पदचयुति के बारे में सिमिलावहान कोलियरी में श्रीद्योगिक विवाद ।

5. श्री एस० के० नाथर, टुक चालू की अधिकथित अन्यायपूर्ण पदचयुति के बारे में बेस्टर्न कोल फील्ड्स लिमिटेड की रामनगर कोलियरी में श्रीद्योगिक विवाद ।

6. श्री सीताराम सिंह और दो अन्य वैगन शटिंग पर्यवेक्षकों के अधिकथित भ्रूचित वर्गीकरण करने के बारे में विरामिट कोलियरी में श्रीद्योगिक विवाद ।

7. श्री सतोष नागयण को समूचित पदनाम और बेतन-मान देने से इनकार करने के बारे में बैस्टर्न कोल फील्ड्स लिमिटेड की सिल्लेवाग कोलियरी में श्रीद्योगिक विवाद ।

8. माग-पत्र के बारे में नागपुर टेलिफोन डिस्ट्रिक्ट में श्रीद्योगिक विवाद ।

9. 21 श्रमिकों की अधिकथित गैर-कानूनी छटी के बारे में नागपुर टेलिफोन डिस्ट्रिक्ट में श्रीद्योगिक विवाद ।

10. श्री राजेन्द्र नायड़ की अन्यायपूर्ण सेवा-समाप्ति के बारे में शार्डनेस्ट फ़ैक्टरी में श्रीद्योगिक विवाद ।

11. कुमारी आर० बसन्त की सेवाओं की समाप्ति के बारे में बी०सी०जी० बैसिन लेबोरेटरी, गुड़ी में श्रीद्योगिक विवाद ।

12. माग-पत्र के बारे में बौलिया क्वारीज में श्रीद्योगिक विवाद ।

13. बोनस की मात्र के बारे में भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लिमिटेड में श्रीद्योगिक विवाद ।

14. श्री जगदभोडा श्याम चौधरी की अन्यायपूर्ण सेवा-समाप्ति के बारे में असम आयन कम्पनी में श्रीद्योगिक विवाद ।

15. श्री खरिन्द्र हरगिंवा, मुरक्का अधिकारी पर अधिकथित अत्याचार के बारे में नेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में श्रीद्योगिक विवाद ।

16. श्री खरिन्द्र जजार्डा की अन्यायपूर्ण पदचयुति के बारे में नेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में श्रीद्योगिक विवाद ।

17. बै० आफ बड़ीदा के कनून श्री सी० एन० कप्कड़ की पदोन्नति पर बेतन के निर्धारण के बारे में बै० आफ बड़ीदा में श्रीद्योगिक विवाद ।

18. मर्वंश्री धननजय पाडे और विनोद कुमार जुनेजा की अधिकथित अन्यायपूर्ण सेवा-समाप्ति के बारे में कनारा बै०, शोपाल में श्रीद्योगिक विवाद ।

19. मर्वंश्री सजय कुमार चट्टोपाध्याय, प्रद्योत कुमार विहवास और आगिस चक्रवर्ती को स्वायी करने से अधिकथित इनकारी के बारे में स्टेट बै० आफ सीराल्ट्रू में श्रीद्योगिक विवाद ।

20. वैक कर्मचारियों को सताने और प्रबल्लकों द्वारा आपात-स्थिति के दौरान की गई ज्यादतियों के बारे में आनंद वैक लिमिटेड, हैदराबाद में श्रीधोगिक विवाद।

21. मेरठ शाखा के संदेशवाहन, श्री अहमद की अभिनवित गैर-कानूनी सेवासमर्पित के बारे में स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदिया में श्रीधोगिक विवाद।

22. चालकों आदि के कार्य चंदों में परिवर्तन आदि से संबंधित यांत्र-यन्त्र के बारे में स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद में श्रीधोगिक विवाद।

23. श्री भारत सी. व्यास, कोटा नगर को परिवार नियोजन की बाबत विशेष

लूटी मंजूर करने संबंधी नाग के बारे में वैक शाफ बड़ीदा में श्रीधोगिक विवाद।

Number of Diplomatic Personnel in Gulf countries

4189. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:
SHRI AMARSINH V.
RATHWA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of personnel posted in the Mission in the Gulf Countries, country-wise in the years 1975 to 1977?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): A statement containing the required information is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

Number of India Based Personnel in the Indian Missions in Gulf Countries

S. No.	Name of Country	No. of Personnel Posted		
		1975	1976	1977
1. Kuwait	.	.	.	11
2. Kuwait	.	.	.	8
3. Bahrain	.	.	.	7
4. Qatar	.	.	.	9
5. Abu Dhabi	.	.	.	9
	Dubai	.	.	5
		} (U.A.E.)		
6. Tehran	.	.	.	41
	Khotramshahr	.	.	5
	Zahidan	.	.	5
7. Baghdad	.	.	.	33
	Basrah	.	.	3
		} (Iraq)		
8. Jeddah	.	.	.	24
		--		

Seminar to achieve Family Planning Objectives

4190. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Seminar under the joint sponsorship of the Government of India and the International Labour Organisation to develop a comprehensive overall strategy to achieve family planning objectives was held in New Delhi during the month of February this year; and

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made and decision taken?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) A summary of the recommendations is enclosed.

Summary of recommendations of the National Seminar on Management of the Family Welfare Programme in the organised sector.

Within the frame work of Government's population policy the organised industrial sector has to play a pivotal role in promoting national family welfare programme. The strategy for population control has to be integrated fully with other welfare measures. There should be separate allocation of funds for organised sector within over all budget for national welfare programme. With better coordination, it is felt that the national and State level Cells could be made responsible for bridging the gap between the available facilities and those required. To implement the plan at unit level active cooperation and participation of both the management and the worker is necessary. The public sector can play a significant role and there should be greater coordination at inter-ministerial level. Assistance of Voluntary Organisations has also to be enlisted. With the voluntary nature of the programme educational activities have a pre-eminent position in the motivational programme. Stress should also

be laid on Population Education. Central Board of Workers' Education and other training Institutions should pay greater attention to Family Welfare subject. Need based training programme should be drawn and there should be available facility for training at all levels and research in technique for making the Programme popular and acceptable should also be done. There should be proper monitoring and evaluation at all levels. A system of awards need be formulated for good performance.

2. It was also suggested that a broad based meeting of various concerned departments of the Central Government be convened to chalk out the details of the funding of various programmes and also lay down guidelines for schemes to be followed.

Deterioration in working of MICA-Region, Bihar

4191. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the working of the mica-region, Bihar is deteriorating day by day and the existing officers are unable to show any improvement;

(b) whether large number of thefts of Government property and Government monies have taken place in this region; and

(c) what steps Government propose to improve the working of this organisation and whether Government will consider posting an experienced senior officer from the Ministry to supervise the working of the region and to improve it for atleast six months?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). There are two organisations under the Ministry of Labour which function in the Mica region of Bihar—(i) The Directorate General of Mines Safety

and (ii) Mica Mines Welfare Organisation. Allegation relating to malpractices are promptly looked into by these two organisations.

Location of Steel Plants in different parts of the Country Study Team by Planning Commission

4192. SHRI PARMANAND GOVIND-JIWALA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Planning Commission had constituted a study team to study the question of location of Steel Plants in the different parts of the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Steel Authority of India asked the Meteorological Engineering Consultants of India to prepare a report of establishing steel plant at Surajgarh;

(c) whether it is not a fact that the Government of Madhya Pradesh have protested against the partisan attitude of the steel authority; and

(d) whether Government will be pleased to lay on the Table of the House the entire paper: with regards to the location of steel plant at Surajgarh in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) (a) to (d). The Task Force on Iron and Steel set up at the instance of the Planning Commission in August, 1972, had constituted seven Planning Groups to study various aspects of steel industry. One such group was on "Strategy and Location of Steel Capacity" with a view to studying the scope of the expansion of existing plants vis-a-vis setting up plants at green field locations and to formulate development proposals.

Steel Authority of India Limited had commissioned MECON in January 1974, to prepare feasibility reports for steel plants based on iron ore deposits, in Bailadila range in Madhya Pradesh and the other based on the iron ore deposits in Surajgarh in Maharashtra State.

Government of Madhya Pradesh had written to this Ministry in 1974 emphasising that the location for the steel plant should be on techno-economic consideration and expressing their apprehension that the claim of Madhya Pradesh for location of steel plant was not being given due importance by SAIL. The Government had pointed out to the State Government that the final decision for location will be based on best techno-economic consideration.

No decision has yet been taken regarding setting up of steel plants at green field sites in Madhya Pradesh or in Maharashtra. As and when it is decided to set up a new steel plant all possible locations shall be considered and the final decision would be based on techno-economic considerations. It is felt that placing the relevant papers on the Table of the House at this stage will not serve any useful purpose.

Grant of New Telephone connections in East Nimar District

4193. SHRI PARMANAND GOVIND-JIWALA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many consumers have deposited the amount for new telephone connections in East Nimar (Khandwa) District in response to the demand of the Department;

(b) whether even after the deposit of the amount telephone connections have not been given; and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government will take such measures as to provide immediate new telephone connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEV SAI): (a) 64.

(b) 16 connections are being provided by end of March, 1978. Other connections cannot be provided because of non-availability of adequate exchange capacity.

(c) Exchange capacities are being expanded

भारत एस्ट्रॉलिनियम कम्पनी, कोरबा के लिये बौक्साइट की कमी

4194. श्री सुभाष आहुजा : क्या इस्पात और खान मरी यह बताने की कृपा करें दिए

(क) क्या कोरबा स्थित भारत एन्यू-मिनियम कम्पनी को अपने सयव के लिये बौक्साइट की कमी का सामना करता पड़ रहा है, और

(ख) क्या बौक्साइट की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार उक्त कम्पनी को अन्यत्र से जाने का है?

इस्पात और खान नेत्रालय में राज्य नेत्री (भी करिया नुच्छा) (क) अपरकटक और कुट्टकापहाड़ के दुल निलेप यथापि प्रारम्भिक अनुमानों से कम पाये गये हैं फिर भी कपनी को बौक्साइट की तत्काल कमी वा सामना नहीं करता पड़ रहा है।

(ख) जी नहीं। इन्हाने त निए बौक्साइट का दायानीन प्रूफ त बार म उपाय किय जा रह है।

मध्य प्रदेश में बालाधाट में मैग्नीज की प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्धता

4195 श्री सुभाष आहुजा : क्या इस्पात और खान मरी यह बताने की कृपा करें दिए

(क) क्या यह मत है कि मध्य प्रदेश के बालाधाट जिसे मैग्नीज अयम्बक प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध है

(ख) क्या किसी एक ने उक्त खनिज पर आधारित फैरो-मैग्नीज सयव की स्थापना करने के लिए आवेदन किया है, और

(ग) यदि हा तो उक्त सयव वह तक स्थापित किया जायगा?

इस्पात और खान नेत्रालय में राज्य नेत्री (भी करिया नुच्छा) (क) मध्य प्रदेश बालाधाट जिसे तथा देश के अन्य क्षेत्रों में मैग्नीज के काफी भण्डार होने का पता चला है।

(ख) मैग्नीज धोर (इडिपा) सिंहारा फैरो-मैग्नीज और प्रथम भित्र-धातुओं के उत्पादन के लिए आधारिक लाइसेंस जारी करने के लिए प्रस्तुत आवेदन पर मरकार ने दिसंबर, 1977 में विचार किया था और उसे अस्वीकार कर दिया था। उनके आवेदन को प्रथम दृष्टि में अस्वीकार किये जाने के विशद कर्म से अस्वावेदन पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Implementation of the Recommendations of the Pillai Committee

4196 SHRI K MALLANNA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government has fully implemented the recommendations of the Pillai Committee regarding the transfer of Indian Foreign Service Officers,

(b) if so the details regarding the Officers who are abroad serving more than three years

(c) whether it is a fact that 'at junior levels up to Deputy Secretary all officers are brought at least twice to the headquarters on rotation' if so, the details regarding the practice has been followed by Government since last ten years in this regard and

(d) the number of officers, who had been called back to New Delhi as well as the number of officers have been transferred to other countries during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S KUNDU) : (a) and (b) Officers may be transferred

from one post abroad to another post abroad, thus serving more than three years abroad continuously; but the recommendations of the Pillai Committee for a four-year term of duty at each Mission abroad before transfer, was considered, and it was decided that the existing practice of a three-year term should continue.

(c) It is the goal of the Ministry to ensure that officers upto the rank of Deputy Secretary/Director serve at Headquarters at least twice on rotation. In the past 10 years, nearly two-thirds of the officers have served at least twice at Headquarters in ranks upto Director.

(d) During the last one year (1-3-77—28-2-78) 51 I.F.S. Officers (including Head of Missions) were transferred from Headquarters to Missions abroad; 72 from Missions abroad to Headquarters; and 44 from one Mission to another.

High Growth Rate of Population

4198. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any concrete active & effective steps to check the high growth rate of population in the country during the first full year of the new Janata regime at the Centre;

(b) if so, broad details thereof, including the net results/gains achieved, if any;

(c) the State-wise population-growth-rate for the years 1975, 1976, & 1977; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred on this count by the Central Government for the said period of three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A note giving details is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1914/78].

Inadequate supply of the Steel Sheets Tin Plates in Gujarat

4199. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that number of small-scale units in the country frequently face an acute and/or inadequate supply of black and white thin steel sheets, tin-plates, etc;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to remedy the said short fall situation;

(c) whether the Government of Gujarat recently made any representations in the matter to the Central Government; and

(d) if so, Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (d). There have been representations from small scale units in the country for increased supplies of cold Rolled Sheets/Coils in thinner gauges. GP/GC Sheets and Tin Plates. The Government of Gujarat also wrote to the Central Government regarding shortage of pig iron and the difficulties reportedly being faced by the small scale units in obtaining supplies of scarce items like hot rolled and cold rolled sheets through the local stockyards. The following steps have been taken to improve availability of these materials:—

(i) Plants have been advised to improve production of these items as much as possible;

(ii) Supplies to State Small Industries Corporation who cater to the demands of small scale units have been stepped up;

(iii) Imports of thinner gauge Cold Rolled coils and sheets, Tin Plates and GP Sheets have been allowed where necessary; and

(iv) Supplies of thinner gauge cold rolled sheets to traders from the stockyards of Hindustan Steel stockyards have been restricted.

The Government of Gujarat have been apprised of the position.

Hostels for the Temporary Residence of Indian Diplomatic Personnel

4200. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government run one or more hostels in New Delhi and/or elsewhere in the country for the temporary residence of Indian diplomatic personnel;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) reasons for running such a/or more hostel/hostels; and

(d) the actual expenses incurred on these hostels during the year 1975, 1976 and 1977 giving broad details of heads of expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) The Ministry of External Affairs has been running only one hostel in the

country at New Delhi on Kasturba Gandhi Marg for the temporary residence of its officers and staff mainly belonging to the Indian Foreign Service(A), Indian Foreign Service (B) and those who are permanently under the administrative control of this Ministry.

(b) The hostel has the following types of accommodation:—

Single room	40 Nos.
Single room with kitchen	20 Nos
Family suite	40 Nos.

It started functioning in the year 1965 to provide accommodation to the officers and staff of the Ministry of External Affairs, either on transfer to Headquarters or on home leave or on leave preparatory to retirement or on consultation duty or under orders of transfer abroad. An IFS (A) Probationer is also allotted accommodation in the hostel during the period of his training in Delhi. The Hostel also provide accommodation to the families of official serving abroad in certain specified cases;

(c) to provide transit accommodation till the officers arrange alternative accommodation for themselves;

(d) Details of the expenditure incurred on the hostel during the financial years 1975-1976, 1976-77 and 1977-78 are as under:

Head of A/c/s	1975-76			1976-77			1977-78		
	Re.	Re.	Re.	Re.	Re.	Re.	Re.	Re.	Re.
Salaries	2,78,500			2,69,900			2,63,200		
Other Charges		1,10,200		1,58,800			1,57,300		
TOTAL	3,87,700			4,28,700			4,20,500		

Special Stamp of Netaji Portrait

4201. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the portrait of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose installed in

the Central Hall of the Parliament will be projected for patriotic purpose by issuing special stamp on its basis;

(b) if so, facts thereabout and if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether stamps issued earlier in honour of Netaji will be re-printed for fresh circulation;

(d) whether stamps issued in honour of Pandit Nehru and others have been either re-printed or printed in large number are still found in circulation;

(e) if so, the reasons for printing Netaji Stamp in smaller number; and

(f) whether Netaji stamp will be re-printed for large circulation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) There is no proposal under consideration for the present

(b) Does not arise.

(c) By convention commemorative stamps are not re-printed after their original issue.

(d) Commemorative stamps issued in honour of Pandit Nehru or Netaji have been exhausted practically. A stamp on Nehru in the Fifth Definitive Series of Stamp issued on 27-5-76 is in circulation.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) As in the reply to (c) above.

Statue of Netaji in Rangoon

4202. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken for preservation of the memory of INA struggle and in honour of Netaji in the South East Asian countries; and

(b) if so, the facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have already directed Missions in South-East Asia to collect information and documentary material on the INA and Netaji and to explore the possibility of suit-

able memorials in their honour being erected in places associated with them.

With the active participation of our Missions, local organisations/institutions in some countries have, for the first time this year, observed the birth anniversary of Netaji. We hope that such activities would gain momentum and receive full support and cooperation of the people and governments of those countries.

Relations with South-East Asian Countries

4203. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken for strengthening Indian Missions in the S. E. Asian countries;

(b) whether greater efforts are being made for socio-cultural solidarity with the people of S.E. Asia; and

(c) if so, facts thereabout

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) 1. After the new Government came to office, a Conference of Heads of Missions in South-East Asia was held in New Delhi in August 1977. It reviewed inter-alia our bilateral relations with the countries in South-East Asia in the cultural field and made a number of useful recommendations to the Government for promoting cultural links with the countries of the region.

2. In the light of these recommendations, efforts are being made to step up our cultural cooperation with the countries in South-East Asia in various fields, for example;

(i) Establishment of Cultural Centres;

(ii) Entering into Cultural Agreements and Cultural Exchange Programmes with the countries with

which we do not have such agreements/programmes at present;

(iii) Increased facilities in India for the study of national languages of the region;

(iv) Establishment of Centres for Area Studies at selected universities;

(v) Increase in number of scholarships and other educational facilities for foreign students in India and mutual recognition of university degrees;

(vi) Exchange of scholars, academicians, artists and journalists;

(vii) Support to research projects by India to Indian or foreign scholars from the region;

(viii) Organize film festivals;

(ix) Participation in art exhibitions;

(x) Promotion of Hindi in the region; and

(xi) Cooperation in the field of sports.

3. The Government also appointed an Evaluation Committee under Shri Ashok Mehta to evaluate the performance of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations and to suggest guidelines for its future activities. This Committee has already submitted its recommendations which are under consideration of the Government.

Statement

State-wise position of Post Offices opened in rural areas from 1-4-77 to 28-2-78

Sl. No.	Circle/States	PO's opened in rural areas from 1-4-77 to 28-2-78
1	2	3
1. Andhra	Andhra	155
2. Bihar	Bihar	100
3. Delhi	Delhi (U.T.)	10
4. Gujarat	Gujarat	93

4. Staff requirements of the Indian Missions in South East Asia, and of those in other areas, are kept constantly under review. Additional staff is provided, wherever necessary.

Post Offices in Rural Areas set up after Formation of Janata Government

4204. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the facts about the new Post Offices set up in the rural areas after formation of the Janata Government;

(b) the State-wise break up of the number of such Post Offices; and

(c) the State-wise break up of the proposed Post Offices in the rural areas during 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) and (b). 3121 post offices have been opened in the rural areas of the country from 1-4-77 to 28-2-78. State-wise break-up of these Post Offices is enclosed.

(c) It is proposed to open 5,000 post offices in the rural areas during 1978-79. State-wise allocation has not yet been made and will be laid on the table of the House.

	1	2	3
		Diu (U.T.) . . . . .	..
		Daman (U.T.) . . . . .	..
		Dadra Nagar Haveli (U.T.) . . . . .	..
5. J & K	J & K	30
6. Kerala	Kerala	100
		Laksha Dweep (U.T.) . . . . .	..
7. Karnataka	Karnataka	106
8. M. P.	M. P.	827
9. Maharashtra	Maharashtra	294
		Goa (U.T.)	17
		Assam	187
		Arunachal Pradesh (U.T.)	18
		Manipur	62
		Meghalaya	35
		Mizoram (U.T.)	17
		Nagaland	21
		Tripura	66
11. N. W.	Punjab	21
		Haryana	16
		Himachal Pradesh	68
		Chandigarh (UT) . . . . .	..
12. Rajasthan	Rajasthan	258
13. Orissa	Orissa	132
14. Tamilnadu	Tamilnadu	121
		Pondicherry (U. T.)	9
15. U. P.	U. P.	304
16. West Bengal	West Bengal	117
		Sikkim	1
		Andaman Nicobar Islands	2
		TOTAL	9121

केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना में मरहम पट्टी करने वाले

4205. श्री इयाराम शास्य : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताते ही कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना में मरहम-पट्टी का काम करने वाले को तकनीकी भूप में रखा गया है अथवा गैर तकनीकी भूप म, श्री

(ख) क्या सरकार का भविष्य के लिए ग्रेट बना कर मरहम-पट्टी करने वालों के लिए बेतनमान निर्दिष्ट करने का है जिससे उन्हे सेवा नियुक्ति के ग्रामसर पर अधिक पैश द्वारा उन्हें सके ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण भवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगवर्मी प्रमाद यादव) :
(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना में डेमो के पदों का औराचार्चिक स्पष्ट में तकनीकी घोषित नहीं किया है। वे "पराचिकित्सा" एवं के अन्तर्गत आते हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं। केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना में डेमो 210-4-250-द०००-5-270 रुपये के बेतनमान मह है, वे 225-5-260-6-290-द०००-6-308 रुपये के बेतनमान वाले सेलेक्शन ग्रेट ड्रेसरो के पदों पर नियुक्ति के पाव हैं।

Confidential Reports Regarding performances of Managerial Bosses by Steel Executives Federation of India

4206 DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether is it a fact that the Steel Executives Federation of India (SEFI) had decided to give confidential reports to Government on the performance of their managerial bosses to bring about democratic execution of Government policies

(b) whether is it a fact that the steel industry is suffering due to the

managerial whims and dictates of the bosses, due to which improvement in steel production, marketing and distribution is suffering a lot; and

(c) whether Government will encourage such a move to internal vigilance planned by the SEFI and take note of their reports to improve steel management, production and sale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (c). There was a press report to this effect in the Economic Times dated the 9th February, 1978 Government have, however, not received any formal reference in this regard

(b) No, Sir.

गोरखपुर टेलीफोन केन्द्र से डायल घूमाकर सीधे टेलीफोन करने की सुविधा देना

4207. श्री किरणी प्रसाद: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की उपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोरखपुर जिले (उत्तर प्रदेश) म भानव चालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र का कट ओवर कब तक किये जाने की संभावना है ;

(ख) क्या इस टेलीफोन केन्द्र का कट ओवर डायल घूमा कर सीधे टेलीफोन करने की योजना के अन्तर्गत किया जा रहा है और वहा बम्बई, कलकत्ता नई दिल्ली, कानपुर, लखनऊ अथवा नगरों से डायल घूमा कर सीधे टेलीफोन करने की अवस्था की जा रही है और यदि हा, तो उस कार्य को कितने बर्षों म तथा कब तक पूरा करने की समावना है, श्री

(ग) क्या वहा टेलेक्स सुविधा प्रदान करने के प्रस्ताव पर भी विचार कर रही है और इस समय इस नगे मे सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संचार भवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) गोरखपुर के मौजूदा मेनुप्रबल एक्सेजे के

बदले एक आटोमेटिक एक्सचेज लगाया जा रहा है। आशा है कि आटोमेटिक एक्सचेज प्रणाले कुछ दिनों में चालू हो जायेगा।

(ब) आशा है कि गोरखपुर से उपभोक्ता द्वाका डायलिंग (पास०टी०१०) 1980 के दौरान शून्य में कालापुर, लखनऊ, इलाहाबाद और वाराणसी के लिए चालू की जायेगी और उसके बाद उत्तरोत्तर अन्य स्थानों के लिये चालू की जायेगी।

(ग) जी हा। गोरखपुर में एक टेलेक्स एक्सचेज स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव की मंजूरी दे दी गई है।

पोरबन्दर और बेराबल में स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेजों की मंजूरी

4208. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री 15 दिसम्बर, 1977 के अन्तरालकान प्रश्न में क्या 40:1 के उन्नर के संबंध में यह बताने की गृहा न रखे थे।

(ब) क्या पोरबन्दर और बेराबल में स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेज स्वालोने की योजना की अब मंजूरी दे दी गई है और यदि हां, तो वब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और वब तक मंजूरी दी जायेगी।

(ब) प्रत्येक एक्सचेज स्थापित करने के लिए किननी धनराशि खर्च की जायेगी; और

(ग) क्या 31 मार्च, 1978 तक भांग किये गये सभी टेलीफोन कनेक्शन वहां दे दिये जाने की मम्भावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इस तिथि तक कितने कनेक्शन दिये जायेंगे और वकाया कोशल का तक दिय जायेंगे?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुख्येव साय) (क) वडे मैनप्लान एक्सचेजों को आटोमेटिक एक्सचेजों में बदलने के एक विभिन्न चरणों वाले कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पोरबन्दर में आटोमेटिक एक्सचेज

लगान की एक योजना अस्थायी रूप से स्वीकार कर दी गयी है जिसे 7वीं योजनावधि के प्रारम्भ में पूरा किया जायेगा। आटोमेटिक एक्सचेज उपस्कर की कमी के कारण बेराबल में आटोमेटिक एक्सचेज स्थापित करने की योजना इस कार्यक्रम में शामिल नहीं की जा सकी।

(ब) पोरबन्दर में मैनप्लान एक्सचेज के स्थान पर आटोमेटिक एक्सचेज लगाने में लगभग 1 करोड़ रुपये का खर्च आयेगा।

(ग) आशा है कि पोरबन्दर में 31-1-1978 तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए जिन आवेदकों की मांग दर्ज है, उन सभी आवेदकों को 31-3-78 तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिए जाएंगे। इसी प्रकार आशा है कि बेराबल की प्रतीक्षा सूची में इन सभी आवेदकों को भी टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिया जाएगा, सिवाय नम्बरी दूरी के कुछ कनेक्शनों के, जिनमें भारी मात्रा में नाइन के साज-सामान की जहरत है।

Opening of Ferozepore border for Trade

4209. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some time back he assured a deputation of merchants of Ferozepur that Ferozepur border will be opened for trade and other purposes with Pakistan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) and (b). Request have been received from various persons for the opening of the checkpost at Hussainiwala on the border with Pakistan. Government have re-examined the matter and do not consider it desirable to take steps at this juncture for having this checkpost re-opened.

Alumina/Aluminium Plant in Korput, Orissa

4210. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that, his Ministry has finalised to set up Alumina/Aluminum Plant near Patalput, Kora-District of Orissa;

(b) the content of contract agreed by the Government of India with Iran and France for the plant; and

(c) whether his Ministry intimated the decision to the Government of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) to (c). The question of setting up an alumina/aluminum plant based on the bauxite deposits in Orissa is engaging the attention of the Government of India. No final decision, other than commissioning of a Feasibility Study, has yet been taken in the matter.

मिलाई इस्पात संयंक में भूत और सेवा से हृटाये गये अभिक और उनके परिवारों को विद्या गया मुआवजा

4211. श्री बोहूल मंड्या : क्या इस्पात और खान मंड्या यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मिलाई इस्पात संयंक और मिलाई इस्पात वक्स कन्स्ट्रक्शन में काम करते हुए किसने अभिक मृत्यु को प्राप्त हुए और किसने अपग हुए;

(ख) क्या उन अभिकों के परिवारों को मुआवजे का भुगतान कर दिया गया है और अदि कुछ शामलों ने भुगतान किया जाना है और विवर के क्षय कारण है ; और

(ग) दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंड्या लालय में राज्य मंडी (श्री करिया मुद्दा) : (क) मिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में (इसका निर्माण प्रभाग भी शामिल है) वर्ष 1975 से 1977 तक की अवधि में दुर्घटनाओं में मरे कर्मचारियों की संख्या 30 है और दुर्घटनाओं के कारण अपग हुए कर्मचारियों की संख्या 4 है ।

(ख) दुर्घटनाओं में मरे दो मामलों को छोड़ कर सभी में मामलों, मुआवजे/अनुग्रह-पूर्वक अदायी (मुआवजे के बदले) की राशि या तो कर्मचारी मुआवजा आवधि के पास जमा करा दी गई है या मृत कर्मचारियों के परिवारों को सीधे अदा कर दी गई है । एक मामले में उत्तराधिकार प्रमाण-पत्र विलंग के कारण अनुग्रह-पूर्वक अदायी दोष दी गई है और दूसरे मामले में दावेदारों द्वारा न्यायालय में मकान दायर कर देने के कारण अनुग्रह-पूर्वक अदायी नहीं की जा सकी है ।

(ग) मिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में एक पूरा सुरक्षा इंजीनियर विभाग है जो इस्पात कारखाने के सभी कार्यों, (निर्माण कार्य भी शामिल है) सुरक्षा और दुर्घटना निवारक कार्यों की देखभाल करता है । इस विभाग में अंतिम प्राप्त, अनुभवी सुरक्षा इंजीनियर, सुरक्षा निरीक्षक और अन्य कर्मचारी है । कारखाने में दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए कारखाने में इस्पात कारखाने तथा खानों में कई उपाय किये हैं जिनमें सुरक्षा उपकरण, सुरक्षा के बारे में कामगारों के साथ कर्मशाला स्तर पर विचार-विमर्श, सुरक्षा लेमिनारों (विचार-गोलियों) का आयोजन, सामान्य सुरक्षा बैठक, सुरक्षा पाठ्यक्रम प्रादि जागरूकता हैं । इसके बालाका कामगारों के स्वास्थ्य की प्राविधिक जांच भी की जाती है ।

Commissioning of 3rd Blast Furnace in Bokaro

4212. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the third blast furnace of the Bokaro Steel Plant has been commissioned;

(b) if so, when the Steel Plant will start production; and

(c) what will be the increase of production of steel after commissioning the third furnace of the Bokaro Steel Plant?

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

(b) The various units of the Steel Plant have already been in production. Pig iron production started in October, 1972 when the first blast furnace was commissioned, steel ingot output commenced in January, 1974 when the first converter of the Steel Melting Shop was commissioned and the production of rolled steel started in December, 1974 when the Slabbing Mill was commissioned.

(c) The production target for the Bokaro Steel Plant for the year 1978-79 has been fixed at 2,050 million tonnes of ingots and 1,482 million tonnes of saleable steel. This will represent an increase of 112 per cent and 81 per cent respectively over the likely production of 0.966 million tonnes of ingots and 0.820 million tonnes of saleable steel during the current year 1977-78.

Arrears of Telephone Bills

4213. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of telephone bill arrears presently in the country;

(b) the names and addresses of top twenty people who have to pay arrears; and

(c) the action taken so far in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

विदेशों को जाने वाले शिक्षित बेरोजगारों/ तकनीकी व्यक्तियों/व्यापारियों की संख्या

4214 यी हुकम जाव जलवाय : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अम भव्यती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, 1977 से 15 फरवरी, 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान कितने शिक्षित बेरोजगारों, तकनीकी व्यक्तियों और व्यापारियों को विदेश जाने की अनुमति दी गई और उनका राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या इन विदेश जाने वालों में अधिकांश व्यक्ति बेरोजगार है और क्या सरकार ने देश में बेरोजगारी की समस्या को नम बताने के लिए अपनी नीति में ढील दी है, और

(ग) क्या कुछ देशों ने किन्हीं वर्गों के भारतीय निवासियों के सेवाओं की मांगों की है और यदि हा, तो विन किन देशों ने किनने किनने नोग मांगे हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अम भव्यती (यी रखीन बर्मी) : (क) भीरा (ख). अम मवालय केवल कुशल, अर्ध कुशल भीर अकुशल अभिकरणों की भर्ती के लिए केंद्रीय शाखा है। अपने विदेशी प्रमुखों और परामर्शी या विदेश में परियोजनाओं के निष्पादन में लगी भारतीय फर्मों के लिए या उनकी भीर में भर्ती करने के लिए जिन भारतीय भर्ती अभिकरणों को अम मवालय का पंजीकरण भीर अनुमोदन प्राप्त है, उन्हे पहली मार्च, 1977 से 15 फरवरी, 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान कुल 41.542 भारतीय अभिकरण नियोजित करने की अनुमति दी गई है। यह कहता समझ नहीं

है कि जिन शिक्षित व्यक्तियों को विदेश में जाने की प्रत्युमति दी गई थी उनमें से कितने व्यक्ति बेरोजगार थे, क्याकि यह सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। रोजगार के लिए विदेश में जाने की प्रत्युमति जिन व्यक्तियों का दी गई थी उनका राज्यवार व्योरा भी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) पहली मार्च 1977 से 15 अक्टूबरी, 1978 तक भी प्रवासी के दीगत विदेशीय पर्यावरण भर्ती एजेंटों को जिन कुण्ठल अधिकृतमाल आंदोलन अधिकृतमाल भारतीय श्रमिकों को विदेश में नियाजित करने की प्रत्युमति दी गई है, उनका देशवार व्योरा दर्शनी वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

क्रमांक देश का नाम जिन व्यक्तियों का नियाजित करने के लिए प्रत्युमति दी गई उनकी मत्त्या

1	2	3
1 आर्मी या	600	
2 प्रवृत्त प्रार्थी (गोपों)	1 301	
3 राज्यवार	2 271	
4 दवर्डि	3 279	
5 दाहा वतार	2 406	
6 द्विराज	858	
7 ईंगिक	961	
8 जाइन	20	
9 कुर्जैत	1 214	
10 सीबिया	676	
11 मल्लनत आफ ओमन	617	
12 सरजाह (पू००५०)	354	
13 साउदी अरेबिया	6,903	
14 यमन अरब रिपब्लिक	65	
कुल	21,425	

Threat to Indians Abroad

4215 SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstated Question No 723 on the 17th November, 1977 and state

(a) whether loss of property has since been assessed and if so the value thereof, and

(b) whether the anonymous letters have been examined to ascertain the forces behind these acts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S KUNDU) (a) Yes Sir The book value of Government of India property lost/damaged by the fire in the Chancery building of the High Commission of India, Canberra last year has been assessed at approximately Rs 65 000

(b) Yes, Sir Anonymous letters received by our Missions are generally passed on to local authorities for scrutiny and examination. Certain tentative conclusions regarding the identity of the forces behind these acts of violence have been drawn from the scrutiny of the anonymous letters received by our missions so far but it would be premature to do more than

आपात स्थिति के द्वारा बहस्तित किये गये कर्मसाधारणीयों को बहाली

4216 श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण मवी 1 दिसम्बर 1977 के अताराकिन प्रश्न संख्या 2249 के उत्तर के मन्त्रन्देश में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भाग (क), (ख), और (ग) के मन्त्रन्देश में अपेक्षित जानकारी एकल कर ली गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है, और

(क) कितने कर्मचारियों को अभी बहाल किया जाना है और कितने कर्मचारियों को बहाल कर दिया गया है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य भंडी (स्थी जगदम्भी प्रसाद यादव) :

(क) भ्रातृ (क). जी हाँ। सूचना एकल कर ली गई है भ्रातृ 10-12-1977 को दिए गए आमदानी की 10-3-1978 को पुर्ति कर ली गई है। व्यीर मंत्रालय विवरण में दे दिया गया है।

विवरण

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों की संख्या	उनमें से बहाल किये गए कर्मचारियों की संख्या	बहाल किए जाने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या
--	---	--

निर्णय का नाम

नौकरी से हटाये गये बखानित किए गए/जबरन सेवा निवृत्त किए गए गए	समय में पूर्व सेवा निवृत्त किए गए जबरन सेवा निवृत्त किए गए	नौकरी से हटाए गये बखानित किए गए जबरन सेवा निवृत्त किए गए
--	--	--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय (भूम्यालय)	—	2	—	2	—	—
2. बेंद्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा	2	1	—	—	—	—
3. केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना	14	—	1	—	—	—
4. केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिवहन संगठन	—	1	—	—	—	—
5. राष्ट्रीय क्षय रोग संस्थान, बंगलौर	2	—	—	—	—	—
6. बी० सी० जी० बेक्सीन, प्रयोगशाला भिर्डी, मद्रास	2	—	—	—	—	—
7. केन्द्रीय कल्याण तथा अनुसंधान संस्थान, चिकित्सा	1	—	—	—	—	—
8. भारतीय लेपज शैक्षिकी की केन्द्रीय प्रयोगशाला, गाजियाबाद	1	—	—	—	—	—
9. चिकित्सा सामग्री भावार संचालन	—	5	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	V
10. अखिल भारतीय बाक और अवधि संस्थान, मैसूर	1	—	—	—	—	—
11. बलभ भाई पटेल बक्स संस्थान, दिल्ली	2	—	2	—	—	—
12. स्नातकोत्तर विकित्सा शिक्षा तथा अनुसंधान संस्थान, चंडीगढ़	3	—	—	—	—	—
	27	10	3	2	—	—
	(37)		(5)			

बाक सुविधाओं के लिए प्राथमिकता दिए गए राजस्थान के आवृत्ति लेख

42-17. श्री भीठालाल पटेल : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजस्थान के शहरी क्षेत्रों को संचार सुविधाओं तथा मामलों में आमीण क्षेत्र की तर्फ़ान में प्राथमिकता दी जाती है, और यदि हाँ तो उसके कारण है, और

(ख) डाक तार टेलीफोन आदि में सम्बन्धित विकास तर्फ़ों पर गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, वर्षवार कुल किनारी राशि खर्च की गई और उसमें किनारी राशि आमीण क्षेत्र में और किनारी राशि शहरी क्षेत्रों में खर्च की गई है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) नहीं। डाक और दूर संचार की सुविधाएं देने के लिए शहरी इलाकों को देहाती इलाकों की अपेक्षा प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जाती है।

(ख) जड़ा तक दूर संचार सुविधाओं के विकास पर खर्च बनने का सम्बन्ध है, दूर-संचार शास्त्र में ऐसे कोई रिकॉर्ड नहीं रखे जाने जिनमें शहरी और देहाती इलाकों

में किए गए खर्च को भलग भलग दिखाया जाता है। अलवरी, राजस्थान में दूरसंचार सुविधाओं के विकास पर पिछले तीन वर्षों में जो कुल खर्च किया गया है उसका व्यौदा इस प्रकार है

1974-75 19914289 ६०

1975-76 33515401 ६०

1976-77 19474915 ६०

राजस्थान वे देहाती और शहरी इलाकों में डाक सुविधाओं के विकास पर जो खर्च किया गया है, उसके व्यौदे नीचे दे दिए गए हैं :

वर्ष	खर्च
1974-75	शहरी 48.14 देहाती 17644 19
1975-76	शहरी 17743.85 देहाती 19725.40
1976-77	शहरी 41593.72 देहाती 198263.52
योग . .	255018.82

मन्त्र प्रदेश में खुगाबुरी दादर वालको से निकाला
गया वाक्साइट

4218. श्री स्वाम साम ज्ञान : क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) गत नीन वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के मण्डला जिले में खुगाबुरी दादर वालको ने कितनी मात्रा में वाक्साइट निकाला गया; और

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के मण्डला जिले की खुगाबुरी दादर वालको में वाक्साइट के कुल किटने निदेप हैं और इसे कितने वर्षों में निकाले जाने की सम्भावना है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुख्या) (क) खुगाबुरी दादर बंजर पठार है जहां अभरकंक खान का कार्यालय नवा भूत्ता ग्रामनियम कम्पनी की बासी स्थित है। इस पठार से वाक्साइट अभरक नहीं निकाला गया है।

(ख) खुगाबुरी दादर से न तो वाक्साइट निकाला जा सकता है और न ही निकाला गया है, लेकिन भाग्न ग्रामनियम कम्पनी ने मण्डला जिले में स्थित राती दादर (खुगाबुरी, दादर के निकट) से निम्नलिखित मात्रा में वाक्साइट निकाला है :-

1974-75	166,934 टन
1975-76	168,073 टन
1976-77	150,068 टन

मनोरोग अस्पताल

4219. श्री राजकेशर सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मरकार का विवार ऐसे राज्यों में मनोरोग अस्पताल खोलने का है जहां अभी तक ऐसा कोई अस्पताल नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तद्द अवधी व्यारा क्या है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगद्वी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जो नहीं। तथापि पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में "मानसिक रोग कर्तिनिकों की स्थापना" नामक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के प्रभागत ऐसे जिला अस्पतालों/मेडिकल कालेजों में जिनमें मनचिकित्सा विभाग नहीं है, मानसिक रोग कर्तिनिक खोलने का प्रस्ताव है। 1976-77 और 1977-78 में खास खास राज्य संभ शासित क्षेत्रों में 50,000 रुपये प्रति कर्तिनिक की दर में क्रमण। 10 और 12 मानसिक रोग कर्तिनिक खोलने के लिए सहायता दी गई। 1978-79 में 5 और 12 मानसिक रोग कर्तिनिक खोलने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Lady Doctor at P&T Dispensary Dhanbad

4220. SHRI SURENDRA JHA SUMAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in P&T Dispensary at Dhanbad, there is no lady doctor posted therein; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SIRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) Yes Sir, as there is no post of lady doctor at present.

(b) A proposal for creating a post of lady doctor is under consideration.

चेचक

4221. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विष स्वास्थ्य संगठन ने हाल में यह रहस्याद्वाटन किया है कि चेचक का विषब से शाम तोर से उन्मूलन हो गया है;

(ब) यदि हा, तो क्या भारत से भी चेचक का उन्मूलन हो गया है;

(ग) क्या अभी भी भारत के कई भाषाओं से चेचक ने मरने वालों की जबरे भाती है और यदि हा, तो गत एक वर्ष के दीरान इससे रितने व्यक्तियों की भीत हुई, और

(घ) देश से इम महामारी को पूरी तरह से बहुत करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण अंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव) :

(क) विश्व में चेचक के आखिरी जात आमले की मृत्युना 26 अक्टूबर, 1977 को सोमवित्या से मिली थी। विश्व में चेचक वा उन्मूलन कर दिया गया है, यह घोषणा करने से पहले, और 2 वर्ष अनुबंधन (फलो ग्रप) करना पड़ेगा।

(ख) जी हा। भारत से चेचक वा उन्मूलन न कर दिया गया है और इम वाल को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आयोग ने प्रमाणित कर दिया है।

(ग) जून, 1975 में चेचक के एक भी आमले की मृत्युना नहीं मिली। अन इन रातों से होने वाली मीनों का प्रश्न नहीं उठाना।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठाना।

बंगलादेश के माथ व्यापार संबंध

4222. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बत ने की हुआ तरेंगे कि :

(ब) क्या बंगलादेश के गान्धूपति की भारत यात्रा उनके माथ व्यापार मद्दतों को सुधारने के लिए कोई वातावरण हुई थी, और

(च) यदि हो, तो तत्त्वावधी मुद्दय बाते क्या हैं और व्यापार मद्दतों को नई विधा देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही?

विदेश अंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कुमूर) : (क) और (च). बंगला देश के

राज्यपति की भारत यात्रा के दीरान दोनों देशों के बीच व्यापारिक संबंधों पर विवेद रूप से विचार विमर्श हुआ। द्विपक्षीय सरदो में सुधार और विभिन्न लोकों में महायोग बढ़ाने के बारे में इन विचार-विमर्श के दीरान इस विषय पर भी सामान्य रूप से चर्चा हुई।

चीन का भारत के विदेश प्रबन्ध

4223 श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की दृश्य तरेंगे कि

(क) क्या चीन द्वारा भारत-विरोदी प्रचार किया जा रहा है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में मारीनी राजदूत की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है और मरकार का दृष्टिकोण क्या है?

विदेश अंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कुमूर) (क) और (ख). कुछ अप वादों को छोड़कर भारत सरकार न प्रश्न देखा है कि हाल के गहीनों में भारत और सदर्म मंत्रीनी प्रचार तक की टीका टिप्पणियों की भातना अमेलीपूर्ण नहीं रही है। मंत्रीनी प्रचार तक द्वारा भारत की नीतियां और उसकी घटनाओं का अध्ययन रूप में प्रत्युत रिक्त उत्तरांशों देखा जाना दर्शाता है और यह भारत के सुधारों की पारंपरिक भावना के अनुका हो जाएगा।

उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रमुख नगरों में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिये प्रतीक्षा-मूल्य

4224. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की हुआ तरेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रमुख नगरों में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए वित्तने व्यक्ति प्रतीक्षा-मूल्य में है,

(ख) लखनऊ नगर में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिये वित्तने व्यक्ति प्रतीक्षा में है;

(ग) उम्हे भवी तक ये कनेक्शन न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) दिसम्बर, 1977 तक प्रतीका सूची में कितने व्यक्तियों को अब तक कनेक्शन दिये गये हैं ?

संस्कार नंदगाम में राज्य संघी (भी नर्हरि ग्रन्थ सुखदेव साम्य) : (क) से (घ). वाचिक सूचना प्रदाशित करने वाला एक विवरण पद्म अनुबन्ध-I के रूप में संलग्न है ।

विवरण

अनुबन्ध-I

क्रम सं०	सहर का नाम	31-12-77 को प्रतीका सूची	1-1-78 तक दिए गए कनेक्शन	1-1-78 से कनेक्शन न दिए जाने के गए कनेक्शन
1.	बाराणसी एक्सचेंज	176	89	एक्सचेंज कमता उलझ नहीं है ।
2.	इलाहाबाद एक्सचेंज	129	56	-बही-
3.	आगरा एक्सचेंज	293	144	-बही-
4.	मेरठ एक्सचेंज	455	1	-बही-
5.	बरेली एक्सचेंज	228	3	लम्ही दूरी के कनेक्शनों को छोड़कर बाकी सभी आवेदकों को 31-3-78 तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिए जाने की संभावना है ।
6.	मुरादाबाद	454	405	मोप मामलों में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देना व्यवहार्य नहीं था ।
7.	गोरखपुर एक्सचेंज	119	107	आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज चालू हो जाने के बाद कनेक्शन दे दिए जाएंगे ।
8.	अलीगढ़	28	28	प्रतीका सूची में कोई नाम दर्ज नहीं है ।
9.	देहरादून	409	260	हाल ही में किए गए विस्तार के लिए अतिरिक्त केवल विभाया जा रहा है ।
10.	मुजफ्फरनगर एक्सचेंज	115	19	एक्सचेंज कमता उपलब्ध नहीं है ।
11.	सहारनपुर	141	10	-बही-
12.	लखनऊ	610	401	-बही-
13.	कानपुर	957	125	-बही-

वह वर्ष इस्पात का उत्पादन और नियर्ति

4225. श्री भगवन सिंह ठाकुर : क्या इस्पात और खान मंदी यह बताने की कृति करेगे कि

(a) वह वर्ष देश में इस्पात का कितना उत्पादन हुआ,

(b) यहां इस्पात विदेशों को नियर्ति किया गया और देश में हमका कितना उपयोग किया गया, और

(c) क्या वर्ष 1978 के लिए कोई उत्पादन लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है और यदि हां, तो कितना?

इस्पात और खान बंचालय में राज्य बंदी (श्री करिया मुर्दा) (क) पिछले विं वर्ष अर्थात् 1976-77 के दौरान देश के छ सर्वोमर्द्दी इस्पात कारबानों में विक्रय इम्पान वा उत्पादन 69 22 लाख टन हुआ था।

(ख) वर्ष 1976-77 से दौरान 14.09 लाख टन इस्पात नियर्ति किया गया था। इस लक्ष्य के दौरान देश में इस्पात की खरत 61 33 लाख टन हुई।

(ग) उम्पान के लक्ष्य दित वर्ष के लिये निर्धारित किए जाने के न के कंवेंशन वर्ष के लिए। वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए सर्वोमर्द्दी इस्पात कारबानों व लिए विक्रय इस्पात का उत्पादन लक्ष्य 73 73 लाख टन और वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए 76 76 लाख टन निर्धारित किया गया है।

Indian Immigrants in Britain

4226. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news item published in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 20th February, 1978 under the heading "Immigrants must go-not just stop coming; Power";

(b) if so, the number of Indians living in Britain who are likely to be affected by this policy of Britain; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter in interest of Indians living in Britain of those who intend to go to Britain?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The British Government has firmly dissociated itself with Mr. Powell's notion of repatriating immigrants from U.K.

(c) The question does not arise in respect of Indians living in Britain. Regarding those who wish to go to Britain and settle there, they must qualify under the current British laws and regulations

Abolition of Cross-Bar system in Telephone Exchange

4227. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cross-bar system in the Telephone Exchange has been completely abolished;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not changing the Cross-bar system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARIHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Because of the special signalling and routing facilities required for National Subscriber Trunk Dialling, a common control switching system like cross-bar is essential and most cost effective. Pending introduction of electronic common control exchanges, it is proposed to continue with crossbar exchanges of improved performance.

**Employees' Provident Fund Account
No. II**

**4228. SHRI MANOHAR LAL
SHRI SHIV NARAIN SAR-
SONIA:**

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees' of Provident Fund Account No. II is meant only to administer the E.P.F. Organisation and can be utilised for the existing employees of the organisation;

(b) whether in spite of the expansion of the E.P.F. Act and Scheme's scope for inclusion of more and more industries, the staff had not been given any benefit from 1964 to 1972;

(c) whether crores of rupees are surplus in E.P.F. Account No. II and if so, the amount and expected interest on it for the year 1977-78; and

(d) whether Government propose to give any amount to the employees and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) Account No. II is the Administration Account of the Fund and, under para 54(2) of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952 all expenses of administration of the Fund, including the fees and allowances of the Trustees of the Central Board and salaries, leave and joining time allowances, travelling and compensatory allowances, gratuities and compassionate allowances, pensions, contributions to provident fund and other benefit fund instituted for the officers and employees of the Central Board, the cost of audit of the accounts, legal expenses and cost of all stationery and forms incurred in respect of the Central Board, cost and all expenses incurred in connection with the construction of office buildings and staff quarters shall be met

from the Administration Account of the Fund.

(b) The scales of pay and other conditions of service of the employees of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation are on the lines of those applicable to the Central Government employees. All the benefits admissible to Central Government Employees have been extended to the employees of this Organisation.

(c) As on 1st April, 1977, the sum available in the Administration Account of the Organisation amounted to Rs. 992.15 lakhs. The estimated accrual of interest for the year 1977-78 is about Rs. 67.64 lakhs.

(d) The employees of the Organisation are already being paid pay and allowances and other benefits permissible under the rules on the lines of those applicable to Central Government employees.

Grant of House Building Advance to Employees in P.F. Organisation

4229. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seniority in respect of class IV to Head Clerks is maintained in the respective Offices and in respect of Provident Fund Inspector Grade II and above it is maintained in the Central Headquarters at New Delhi;

(b) whether the house building advance cases in respect of both the categories i.e. including the class IV staff working at far away places are dealt with at New Delhi and take months to years for sanction of the Headquarters;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to authorise the respective Regional Commissioner's to decide each and every matter in respect of all such employees whose seniority is maintained in that particular region including promotions, probation, efficiency-bar, making of panel, preparation and

approval of Roaster of SC and ST so that every employee may get his deserving right at the proper time and

(d) if not the reasons therefore and what alternative action Government propose to take to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR RAM KRIPAL SINHA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The Employees Provident Fund Authorities have reported that the house building advance cases are initially processed in the Regional Offices in which the applicant employees may be serving and thereafter they are referred to the Headquarters Office for sanction. Complete cases are dealt with expeditiously in the Headquarters Office but some cases take more time as they are incomplete.

(c) and (d) Matters regarding probation promotion seniority reservation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe are governed by the Recruitment Rules and orders thereunder.

In the matter of sanction of house building advances there is need for uniformity and it is not considered expedient to authorise the Regional Commissioners to sanction such advances.

Disparities in Employment between Urban and Rural People

4290 DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether there exist wide disparities in the matter of employment opportunities between urban and rural people

(b) whether Government have conducted any survey in this regard and if not the reasons therefore and

(c) how Government propose to remove this imbalance and remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) to (c) The results of the Comprehensive Survey on Employment—Unemployment conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation during the 27th Round (October 1972—September 1973) revealed that 50.9 per cent of the rural population aged 5 and above and 27.6 per cent of the urban population aged 5 and above were usually engaged in gainful activity. The results also revealed that the incidence of under-employment was higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

The employment strategy for the next Five Year Plan which is under formulation broadly envisages that the largest employment would lie in intensive agriculture through expanded irrigation allied activities like dairy development, horticulture and forestry, rural works and cottage and small scale industries. New jobs will also be created by investments in infrastructure and the provision of agricultural inputs and in the services sector.

Shortfall in Production of Aluminium and its Purchase from World Market

4291 DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that from the expected production level of 2 lakh tonnes of aluminium (based on 1976-77) a shortfall in 1977-78 is likely to be to the tune of 28,000 tonnes,

(b) in view of the above is it a fact that Government have given orders for spot purchase of 10,000 tonnes of aluminium World Market,

(c) apart from the above whether the Bharat Aluminium Corporation (BALCO) is contracting with foreign parties to import aluminium in the country,

(d) the financial policy of Government to meet the domestic demand of

this metal for the established industries in the country; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the expected production of aluminum in the country is likely to be affected by power shortage and other factors affecting the production leading to the crisis in the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) Yes, Sir the likely decline in output during 1977-78 as compared to 1976-77 is likely to be between 29,000 and 30,000 tonnes

(b) to (d) In order to meet the shortfall in the availability of metal, 9,000 tonnes of the metal have already been imported by the Bharat Aluminum Company for supply to actual users. Import orders have been placed for another 16,000 tonnes and this quantum is expected to become available for distribution in April, May and June. Government's efforts have been directed to meeting the demand for aluminum metal by arranging imports to meet the shortfall in domestic supply.

(e) No, Sir

शक्तियों को विदेशों में भेजने के लिए राज्यों में भरती कार्यालय खोला जाना

4232. श्री यवराज़ : क्या संसदीय राय तथा अम मंडी गह बाजार की क्या हैं रेंजे हैं

(र) क्या इंडियन में गृह निर्माण योजना में कार्यगत डूजीनियांग प्रोजेक्ट इंडिया ने वहां वाग कर्ने के लिए भारत में संकड़ा गज (मेगावट) गार्ड भेजे हैं

(ख) भारत में कुशल कामगारों को मध्य पूर्व एशिया, अफ्रीका तथा अन्य देशों को भेजा जा रहा है, और

(ग) क्या बढ़ाई, लोहार, रयमाज, इंजीनियर तथा अनेकित व्यास्ता प्राप्त व्यक्तियों

को भर्ती करने के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों में भरती कार्यालय खोले जाएंगे और वर्ष 1978 के दौरान ऐसे कितने बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को विदेशों में भेजा जाएगा?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंडी (श्री रवीन्द्र बर्मा) : (न) जी हा।

(ख) जी हा। अधिनियम पश्चिम एशिया वे देशों का।

(ग) अम मतान्य द्वारा अनुमोदित तथा पजीकृत भारतीय भर्ती अभियरणों के माध्यम से विदेशों में रोजगार के लिए तथा अम मतान्य द्वारा अनुमानित किए जाने हेतु रोजगार की शर्तों पर विदेशों में पर्याप्त कागारों में या उनके उप-ठेके में आधार पर परियोजनाओं के विषयादान में लारी भारतीय फर्मों द्वारा भारतीय अभियां की भर्ती विनियमित तथा मुल्क न रन के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं। यह अनुमान लगाना कठिन है कि 1978 के दौरान वित्तने व्यक्तियों विदेशों में जाएंगे। नवम्बर, 1976 में करवरी, 1978 की अवधि के दौरान 53,223 कुशल, अर्थ कुशल तथा अकुशल अभियां की विदेशों में रोजगार के लिए अनुमति दी गई थी।

Referring Disputes of Scindia Steam Navigation Co. with Employees for Arbitration

4233 DR BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have directed Scindia Steam Navigation Company to refer the dispute with their employees for arbitration by the Justice Tarkunde,

(b) if so, whether the dispute has been referred to arbitration, and

(c) the terms of reference of arbitration?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). The matter falls essentially in the States' sphere. According to the report of the Government of Maharashtra, which is the appropriate Government, the dispute relating to reinstatement of Shri N. Luxmi Narain was referred to adjudication on 21-11-1977. Thereafter the management of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company arrived at a settlement with the Scindia Employees Union to refer the issue for arbitration.

Ranchi Harijans in Bondage in Punjab

4234. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to these "Indian Express" dated the 19th January, 1978 that about eight months back eleven Adivasi youngmen from some villages in Ranchi District of Bihar were taken to Punjab to be given jobs on land and barring one, who recently returned after a miserable experience, seven are in a state of bondage there and the fate of the remaining three is unknown to their relatives at home; and

(b) whether Central Government have investigated the matter regarding the miseries of these innocent Adivasis who were taken for jobs and were not treated properly and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This was taken up with the Government of Punjab who have since intimated that they are unable to investigate the matter in the absence of information about the names of employers and the places of employment. The Government of Bihar have been requested to furnish the necessary information for further investigation by the Government of Punjab.

**Building of Overseas Communications
Bombay**

4235. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 15 storied building for Overseas Communication constructed at Bombay costing about Rs. 2 crores was not built according to the specification;

(b) whether its marble dressing has started falling apart and roofs started leaking;

(c) the names and addresses of the contractors associated with the civil works and electrical equipment installed in this building;

(d) the amount actually paid to each such contractor and the amount originally envisaged to be paid before the enforcement of escalation clause if any; and

(e) the original estimated cost of the building at the time of laying of its foundation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDÉO SAI): (a) Videsh Sanchar Bhawan at Bombay, having 16 floors besides the ground floor and a mezzanine floor, was constructed in 1970 according to specifications. An expenditure of Rs. 1.43 crores was incurred on it.

(b) Out of 8000 marble slabs, 111 got dislodged. Of these, 27 have been replaced and action is in hand to replace the remaining ones. There is no leakage from roofs whatsoever.

(c) and (d). Payments made to contractors for civil and electrical works are indicated below:—

(i) For Pile foundation
M/s. Radic Hazarat & Co.,
Rs. 2,57,162.00 Bombay

(ii) For Super-structure civil work
M/s. New Consolidated Construction Co. Ltd., Bombay Rs.
77,50,933.00.

(iii) For electrical installation:

M/s. General Electric Co. of India, Bombay. Rs. 9,12,779.00.

(iv) For air-conditioning:

M/s. Blue Star Ltd., Bombay Rs. 17,24,228.00. Payments were made as per terms originally agreed upon and no additional amounts were paid towards escalation.

(e) Rs. 1.43 crores.

Rules for Standardising Vitamins

4237. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued draft rules for standardising vitamin containing formulations, if so, for what reasons;

(b) when were these rules first published;

(c) is it a fact that there are more than 300 vitamin formulations in the market and many of them contain excess concentration of vitamin;

(d) whether vitamins in such high concentrations are not required and cannot be metabolised;

(e) whether some multinational drug companies are bringing pressure on the Government not to enforce the Rules; and

(f) if so, the final decision by Government on rationalisation of vitamin contents in drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. A Notification was published in October, 1977 in the Gazette, of India dated 29-10-1977 as GSR No. 658(E). A copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1914/78]. The Notification was intended to elicit public opinion on the proposal to lay down minimum and maximum limits of various vita-

ming which could be present in patent and proprietary medicines. The draft amendment issued in October, 1977 for eliciting comment/suggestions from the public also covers proprietary preparations of vitamins other than those containing single vitamins and injectable products but the limits of vitamins, proposed to be laid down, apply to products intended for therapeutic or prophylactic or paediatric use.

(b) The first draft amendment seeking public comments was published in the Gazette of India dated 10-1-1976 as GSR No. 47.

(c) There are innumerable proprietary vitamin formulations marketed by firms in all sectors of industry, i.e. large, medium and small scale but exact information regarding the number of such formulations is not readily available.

(d) According to expert opinion available with Government, the absorption of vitamins by the body can be only upto certain limits and the remaining unabsorbed quantity is excreted out.

(e) and (f). Comments have been received from many drug manufacturing firms including multinational drug companies, associations of drug manufacturers, and members of the medical profession urging the necessity of certain vitamin formulations containing vitamins in excess of the limits proposed in the draft notification. The representations received are under consideration.

12.01 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Paper laid on the Table.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, I want your ruling. I am not raising it now. Will you allow a Call Attention as far as Delhi University is concerned?

MR. SPEAKER: Not now.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI As far as the privilege s concerned, I will discuss with you

MR SPEAKER Kindly repeat the question Otherwise, it will lapse under the rules

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Yes Sir

MR SPEAKER Now Papers Laid on the Table Shri Patnaik

12 02 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF KUDREMUKH IRON ORE COMPANY LTD BANGALORE AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) I beg to lay on the Table —

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English version) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 —

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Kudremukh

Iron Ore Company Limited, Bangalore for the year ended 31st March 1977

(ii) Annual Report of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited Bangalore for the year ended 31st March 1977 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons or delay in laying the above documents

[Placed in Library See No LT-1978/78]

ANNUAL REPORT OF COAL MINES LABOUR WELFARE ORGANISATION FOR 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) SIR, ON BEHALF OF THE MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the activities of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation for the year 1976-77. [Placed in Library See No UT-1879/78]

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT ETC OF TELECOMMUNICATION BRANCH OF INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPH DEPT FOR 1975-76

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRILAL VERMA) Sir on behalf of the Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Narhari Prasad Sukdeo Sai) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Profit and Loss Accounts and Balance Sheet (On accrual basis) of the Telecommunication Branch of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department for the year 1975-76 (Hindi and English versions) [Placed in Library See No LT-1880/78]

PAPERS UNDER EMPLOYEE STATE INSURANCE ACT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) Sir on behalf of the Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Parliamentary Affairs (Dr Ram Kirpal Sinha) I beg to lay on the Table —

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act 1948 —

(i) Annual Report of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation New Delhi for the year 1976-77 [Placed in Library See No LT-1881/78]

(ii) Financial Estimates and Performance Budget of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation New Delhi for the year 1978-79 [Placed in Library See No LT-1882/78]

(2) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts together with the Audit Report thereon (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation for the year 1972-73.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above papers.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1883/78.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 67-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1978 under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with an explanatory memorandum.

12.04 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1978, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th March, 1978, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (8) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1978, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the

20th March, 1978, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1978, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th March, 1978 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iv) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1978, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th March, 1978 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(v) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 115 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 21st March, 1978, agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd February, 1978, in the Children (Amendment) Bill 1977.

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1.—

for "Twenty-eight"

Substitute "Twenty-ninth"

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 3,—
for "1977" substitute "1978"

(vi) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 21st March, 1978, agreed without any amendment to the Interest Bill, 1978, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd February, 1978."

12.06 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DECISION OF UNITED STATES TO PUT OFF RELEASE OF ENRICHED URANIUM FOR TARAPUR ATOMIC POWER STATION

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI (Bahrach): Sir, I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported decision of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission to put off the release of enriched uranium for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station and the consequences arising out of it."

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, enriched uranium which is not produced in India is required for the manufacture of fuel for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station but not for any of our other nuclear power stations which are of different designs. The bilateral agreement for cooperation between the Government of the United States and the Government of India provides that all requirements of enriched uranium for use

as fuel at Tarapur shall be made available by the U.S. and that India shall not obtain these from any other sources. Accordingly, enriched uranium is being imported only from the U.S.A. On an average about 17 to 21 tonnes of enriched uranium is being imported only from the USA every year. In accordance with the current procedures in the United States, consignments of enriched uranium required for Tarapur Atomic Power Station are subject to an export licence to be given by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (USNRC), a quasi judicial body which is independent of the U.S. Government Executive Branch. These export licence applications for enriched uranium are considered by the USNRC after clearance is conveyed by the Executive Branch. Presently two licences are pending with U.S. Department of Energy for 7.6 tonnes and 16.7 tonnes of enriched uranium respectively. The consignment of 7.6 tonnes was due to have been shipped in September 1977 and Licence XSNM 1222 applied for on 1st November, 1977 is scheduled for shipment between April and October 1978. These requirements closely follow the schedules worked out in consultation with experts deputed by the U.S.A. for this purpose in September, 1978.

The despatch of the first consignment was delayed because the non-proliferation Bill dealing with long-term policy of the U.S. Government was under the consideration of the Congress. Nevertheless during his visit to India in January, 1978, President Carter announced in Parliament that the shipments of nuclear fuel will be made for the Tarapur Reactor. On 26th January, 1978, the Executive Branch of the U.S. Government recommended to the U.S. NRC that the licence for the pending application for 7.6 tonnes of enriched uranium be issued. On February 13, 1978, three environmentalists groups in the U.S.A. namely, the National Resources Defence Council, the Union of Concerned Scientists and the

Sierra Club who had also objected to an earlier shipment submitted a motion requesting the NRC to reopen the public hearings of May, 7, 1976 on the Tarapur fuel exports and to consolidate the proceedings on both the pending licences for 7.6 tonnes and 16.7 tonnes. On February 21, 1978, the Executive Branch urged the NRC that the issue of the pending licence for 7.6 tonnes for which executive clearance had been given should not be further delayed. The U.S. NRC has not yet taken a decision whether or not to hold public hearings on the export licence application for Tarapur Atomic Power Station which is presently pending with them. It is reported that a decision could not be taken on this question at meetings held by the U.S. NRC on 16th March, 1978 and 20th March, 1978 on account of the absence of two members. The Chairman of the NRC has deferred decision pending consultation with the other two members.

Government have constantly been impressing upon the US authorities the necessity of maintaining continued supplies of enriched uranium for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station in accordance with the inter-governmental agreement and the subsequent sale contract between the two countries. It has been pointed out that delays in supplies of enriched uranium have already adversely affected the functioning of Nuclear Fuel Complex at Hyderabad and also resulted in involuntary reduction in the output of power at Tarapur. The delay is not due, however, to any policy issue but on account of procedural requirements. We believe that the U.S. Administration is doing its best to expedite the disposal of the objections taken but the final decision on the objections is not in their hands.

As a result of the delay the power output is also suffering. We are trying to ensure supplies to avoid a complete shut-down and already there has been partial adverse effect on production of energy. In the circumstances we are faced with, this is

inevitable. I only hope that the US Administration will succeed in getting the objections overruled and shipments would be resumed before long.

भी ओम प्रकाश त्यागी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे सामने बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण तथा प्रस्तुत किये हैं, जिन को सन कर ऐसा अनुभव होता है कि हमारा तागपुर प्लाट, जिस पर लगभग 300 करोड़ रुपये का फारन-एक्स्टेंजन खर्च हुआ है, खतरे में पड़ गया है। आप ने प्राप्त वक्तव्य में इस बात को स्वीकारा है कि इस भास्त्रे में अमरीका गवर्नरेंट का दिसीजन ही काफ़ी नहीं है, इस में एक और संस्था भी है।

"U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (USNRC), a quasi judicial body which is independent of the U.S. Government Executive Branch. These export licence applications for enriched uranium are considered by the USNRC after clearance is conveyed by the Executive Branch."

इतना ही नहीं, इस के ऊपर भी एक एनव्यूरनरेंट ग्रप है, इन तरह की दो-तीन बाड़ीज़ हैं। इन के अलग-अलग फंक्शन्ज को देखते हुए—कार्टर साहब जो यहा पासियामेन्ट के मेम्बरों को यह विष्वासन दिला गये थे कि यह काम हो जायगा, उन के जाने के बाद सारा मसला खटाई में पड़ गया है।

एक और चीज़ जो सामने आई है—

"The delay is not due, however, to any policy issue but on account of procedural requirements. We believe that the U.S. Administration is doing its best to expedite the disposal of the objections taken but the final decision on the objections is not in their hands."

यह बात आप ने स्वीकार की है। पहली चीज़ तो मैं आप से यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि कार्टर साहब ज़र यहां आए थे और उन्होंने इस बारे में आश्वासन दिया था उन के आश्वासन के पश्चात् भी जबकि हमारे यहां 7.6 टन एनरिक्ट प्यूरेनियम सितम्बर, 1977

[भी शोम प्रकाश स्थानी] तक आने के लिए दूपू था, अभी तक वह क्यों नहीं आया है? एन० आर० सी० ने जो

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question now.

भी शोम प्रकाश स्थानी: मैं क्वेष्चन कर रहा हूँ। यह जो मीटिंग हुई उस में उन्होंने बताया कि 2 मेम्बर आए और 2 नहीं आए और मीटिंग स्थित हुई है और दूसरी मीटिंग की डेट नहीं पड़ी और एनवाइररेंट ग्रुप ने यह आहंर दिया है कि एन० आर० सी० इस म पब्लिक हिररिंग करे, तो यह पब्लिक हिररिंग कब होगी, इस का कुछ पता नहीं है और न ही इस स्टेटमेंट में इस प्रकार की कोई जानकारी है। इसीलिए मैं विशेष जानकारी इस बारे से चाहूँगा। इस प्रकार की अमेरिका की नीति है और अमेरिका की सरकार की इस असमर्पिता को ध्यान में रखते हुए और जहाँ तो कमेटियों आप साथ हैं, उन्होंने अमेरिकन एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के आदेश के पश्चात भी इस को आने से रोक लिया है और दूसरी बात यह है कि अमेरिकन गवर्नमेंट ने जो एक पास किया है, उम के अनुसार एनरिंग यूरेनियम उमी देश को दिया जाएगा जो नान-प्रोलीफरेशन ट्रीटी पर हस्ताक्षर करेगा। इस प्रकाश में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि तागपुर प्लान्ट की रक्का के लिए आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ताकि यह भवित्व में चलता रहे। अब हम टाइम पर 7.6 टन का ही समाला नहीं है बल्कि आग भी रेगुलर सज्जाई आप के पास रहे। इस तरह की व्यवस्था के लिए आप ने अमेरिका की गवर्नमेंट से कोई समझौता किया है या नान-प्रोलीफरेशन ट्रीटी के सम्बन्ध में जो आप की नीति है, उम में आप कोई परिवर्तन करने जा रहे हैं या उम समझौते को तोड़ कर किसी दूसरे देश के साथ समझौता करेंगे। इस प्लान्ट की रक्का के बारे में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, दूसरी बात मैं जानना चाहता हूँ

MR. SPEAKER: Only one question, please.

भी शोम प्रकाश स्थानी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने यह अनुभव किया है कि जिस दिन में वा काल एटेंशन आता है, उस दिन आप को हस्त याद आते हैं। न मालूम क्यों?

MR. SPEAKER: You have already spoken for seven minutes.

भी शोम प्रकाश स्थानी: यहाँ पर क्वेष्चन्स पर लैक्चर होते हैं और मेरी आदत जाया बोलने की नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody thinks like that.

भी शोम प्रकाश स्थानी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट सवाल है, यह साधारण सवाल नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: That is why Calling Attention is allowed.

भी शोम प्रकाश स्थानी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी एक और महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है और स्पेन्ट प्लूल का समाला है। अगर आप को 7.6 और 16.7 टन मिल भी गया, तो स्पेन्ट प्लूल के स्टोरेज का सवाल है। देश में 500 स्पेन्ट प्लूल रोड्स के स्टोरेज की कपेसिटी है और 600 शाल्वर्डी आ चुका है। अब जो स्पेन्ट प्लूल रोड्स हैं, उनको आप कहा स्टोर करेंग क्योंकि अमेरिका स्पेन्ट प्लूल रोड्स को ले नहीं रहा है। एसीमेंट के अनुसार उस को लेने चाहिए लेकिन वह ले नहीं रहा है। तो किस तरीके से आप इस समस्या का समाधान करेंगे?

इस के साथ साथ अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक और विषय है। यह जानकारी मुझे आज ही मिली है। प्लूल की अगर री-प्रोसेसिंग कराई जाए, तो उससे जो मेटर निकलता है, जिसको प्लूटोनियम कहते हैं, उससे एंटम बम बन सकते हैं। अमेरिका की गवर्नमेंट ने दो फैसले लगा रखे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: You have already taken ten minutes.

श्री शोने प्रकाश तथानी : उस में से कमरे लेने रुपए हैं और जो कोई उस को छाएगा री-प्रोसेसिंग के लिए, तो अमेरिका के एक्सपर्ट्स को मालूम हो जाएगा । हमको प्रोसेसिंग भी नहीं करने दे रहे हैं और लेने भी नहीं दे रहे हैं । जब वे यूरेनियम भी नहीं दे रहे हैं तो ऐसी स्थिति में प्राप्त इन तथाम समस्याओं को कैसे हल करेंगे ? इसका और कोरियम टक्कोलोजी का भी विकास करने के लिए सरकार कोई प्रयत्न कर रही है या नहीं ? यह मैं जानता चाहता हूँ ।

श्री बोरारजी देसर्हे : मैंने बहुत तफसील देकर कायद कुछ गलती की है। मैं प्राप्त करता था कि मारी नफसील में जाने के बाद सम्मानीय सदस्य हमारी तकलीफों को समझेंगे । अमेरिका का राज चलाना हमारे हाथ में नहीं है । न वहा की जो पद्धति है, उसको बदलना ही हमारे हाथ में है । प्रजीडेट कार्डर ने जो कहा है, उसका वे पालन करेंगे, ऐसा मुझे विश्वास है । मगर हम जल्दवाजी करें और यह चाहे कि यह एकदम हो जाए तो यह होने वाला नहीं है । हम प्राप्त करते हैं कि इमाका फंमला जल्दी हो जाएगा और हमारी तकलीफ कम होंगी । लेकिन यह भरोसा हम नहीं कर सकते कि एक माल के बात भी यह मिलता रहेगा क्योंकि उनका दूसरा कानून बना है जो अमल में आ जाएगा । इसलिए भी हमको सोचना होगा और हम सोच भी रहे हैं । एक सन्दूक के नीचे हाथ दब गया है । उसको चिलाने से और सशाल-जबाब करने से तो मैं निकाल नहीं सकता । कुछ खुशी से, शाति से, धीरज से निकाल सकता हूँ और इस कोशिश में हम हैं । जो कुछ करता है, उसको एकदम से बता देना एकदम अच्छा भी नहीं है और काव्येमन्द भी नहीं है । इससे सम्मानीय सदस्य संतोष करें, ऐसी मेरी प्रार्थना है ।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Sir, the Prime Minister is seized of this important question

which has been coming up in the House again and again. It is rather unfortunate that the supply of enriched uranium should get delayed continuously. Now, Sir, it is quite apparent that this Government has thrown up its hands in despair and it is also not prepared to take this House into confidence with respect to alternatives that are being thought of. There is a mere hope that President Carter will fulfil his promise. But we have been told that in addition to the United States executive there is also a quasi-judicial body and the granting of the export licence is in the hands of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Now, Sir, they have to hold public hearings also. I can understand that all these are not in the hands of our Government, but at the same time, we have to take cognisance of these various factors that have come up again and again with respect to our projects. We have one treaty with the United States and this bilateral agreement with the United States provides that India shall not obtain this enriched uranium from any other sources. Now, my question is whether the Government has taken up this matter with the United States that in case there are delays and continuous delays, whether we will be in a position to arrange for the supply of enriched uranium from alternative sources. Whether any such proposal is in the mind of the Government and whether the matter has been taken up with the United States? I do not need to suggest a complete reversal of the agreement but only with respect to this particular point, whether the question has been taken up and what is the reaction of the US Government about our obtaining the supply from alternative sources in case of delay?

A further point that has come up is that we are groping in the dark. We do not even know how much delay will occur as a result of all these procedural requirements. We are told that there are no policy diffi-

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

culties but only procedural requirements. But my basic and fundamental question is whether the Government is really happy with the attitude of the United States authorities and whether it really, sincerely and firmly believes that the supply of enriched uranium will continue to come from them, especially in the context of the situation, the altered situation, which has already been placed before the Government by the previous speaker.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I do not quite follow what the hon. Member wants me to do. We have taken up the matter with the United States and we are doing our level best to sort out the difficulties which are not quite of our creation; but they did arise from the explosion that was made here three or four years ago. This is not to say that they were justified in doing this. The agreement did not warrant any break of it by the other side. That also I have pointed out to them. But the position is that we cannot use any other fuel except enriched uranium in this plant and we are bound by the agreement that we cannot obtain it from elsewhere as long as they do not say they cannot supply it. If they say so, then all other avenues are open to us, even the processing of the used material will be open to us. Then we will not be bound by any restrictions. Therefore, we can find out many things. I do not think that we should say everything now and create more difficulties. Therefore, I am only requesting my hon. friends not to go on making this issue wider and wider which might create more difficulties for us. We have to find out a remedy and I hope we shall be able to find out a remedy.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): The hon. Prime Minister has stated in his statement that fuel for Tarapur, should be made available by the United States and that India shall not obtain this from any other

source. This was the term of the bilateral agreement. As is well known, in any bilateral agreement, if one party goes back unilaterally on the agreement, how can the other party be bound by the agreement? Honour is all right. But in practice why should you consider yourself bound by the agreement and take shelter under that? I can understand the helplessness of the circumstances that he was referring to. He expresses the hope that the delay is not due to any policy issue but on account of procedural requirements. It has been pointed out in the report which has appeared in the *Indian Express* of March 22 that it is not actually a matter only of procedural requirement; there is something deeper. The three bodies which are raising objections are doing so with a view to pressurising the Government on the larger issue of committing this Government on the Non Proliferation Treaty and therefore there is no use of beating about the bush in this matter. The hon. Prime Minister went all the way to the extent of reassuring not only President Carter but the people of America and all those bodies which are there that India would never be an atomic weapon nation. Fair enough. He went even further to say that we will not have even a peaceful nuclear explosion. But even this has not satisfied the so-called scientists and the objectors. In the light of this, can the Government tell this country, can the hon. Prime Minister—who in his reply himself is not sure whether the contracted fuel will be coming and also after the Act comes into force—tell what would happen to Tarapur Plant? Therefore, an alternative has to be thought of. He had recently gone to Australia. Probably there are other countries like France—I do not know. The best way as he says, to get his hands off is not to wait till Tarapur Plant comes to a halt, but to make an alternative arrangement. You are freed already from the bilateral agreement; morally also you need not be bound by it. The day they stopped

sending the uranium you could have gone for other sources and found the other source. What is holding it up? An impression has gone round in the nation that we are now succumbing; a self-reliant country, particularly the Prime Minister who is known for his uprightness and fearlessness is succumbing to arm-twisting methods of big powers. This is, unfortunately, the impression because of this particular deal, as far as the supply of enriched uranium to Tarapur Plant is concerned.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): No, it is not a fact. It is your impression.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I do not want to go from the sublime to ridiculous. Probably Mr. Raj Narain...

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question. We are on an important matter.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He was just now saying: why have uranium? You could have used uranium. This is going from the sublime to the ridiculous. I want to know from the hon. Prime Minister why he is still wavering and hesitant in going in straightforward for an alternate source, after taking the country into confidence because that is the only alternative; today or tomorrow you will have to go after that act; why not do it now when it is the right time before Tarapur Plant comes to a grinding halt?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Well, Sir, my hon. friend's interpretation that the agreement has already been broken is not correct in my view, though I have perhaps less knowledge of law than he has. I do not know how much he has. But I do agree that I do not have more than he has. It is clear to me that there is no breach of agreement yet. They have not yet refused. The supply is only delayed. Some of it did come and some of it is going to come. That is what they say. Therefore, the

9 LS-8.

agreement is not broken. If the agreement is broken, we are free to take whatever action we may want to take. There will be no binding on us in any case. I will take action on it most certainly and quickly. But until then, I cannot break the agreement myself. My hon. friend may or may not have that sense of honour. Otherwise, he would not have suggested this to me.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Was it a part of the agreement that by the objection of NRC, it can be delayed?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is not outside the agreement. America is bound to act on its own procedure as we are bound to act on our procedure. Therefore, I cannot find fault with them. That you have to understand. Where is the question of submission? We do not want to surrender anything. Yes, if I had agreed to sign the treaty, I would have got a copious supply immediately. But I am not going to do it. Even if Tarapur has to close, I am not going to do it. If it closes, I cannot help it. It is not in my hands. But I will try to see that it does not close. I will strain every nerve to see that Tarapur does not close. For keeping the self-respect of this country, if the cost is to close it, I will close it without hesitation. Let my honourable friend understand that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am satisfied.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Nobody is going to pressurise me, not even he,

डॉ. रामलीला सिंह (भागलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो कुछ कहा है, उसने हम लोगों को काफी सन्तोष दृष्टा है। असल में इंडिया-यू-एस-ए० एरीमेंट आन तिविल यूडेज आफ. अटार्मिक एनर्जी १९६३ में ही हुई थी और उसके आर्टिकल २ में जो प्रावधान किया गया है, उसी के बलते सारी कलिनाई है, जिसके कारण यूरेनियम की

[डा० राम जी सिंह]

ममारी हम केवल अमरीका से ही ने सकते हैं।

हमको यही लगता है कि जिस समय उस सरकार ने अमरीका के साथ यह समझौता किया था, उसमें वह अप्रतिष्ठामुक्त और असम्मानजनक प्रावक्षान नहीं करता चाहिए था। जो समझौता हुआ है, उसमें अब हम बंध लगे हैं, लेकिन कठिनाई हम लोगों के सामने बहुत सारी है और यू०एस०ए० में मैं भी यही विचार-सचिव चल रहा है और वहाँ ई०पार०डी०ए० के राबट फाई, एन०प्रा०सी० के र्मीन ए० राउही और डिटी इडर सेक्टरी ने भी अमरीका की सरकार से कहा है कि अमरीका की सरकार किसी को दबाकर अगर नहीं देना चाहेगी, तो भी आणविक शक्ति का विकास दुनिया के देशों में वह रोक नहीं सकेगी। इसलिये हमको नहीं लगता है कि वह समझौता तोड़ें।

प्रधान मंत्री जी के अनुसार जैसा हमारे आणविक वैज्ञानिकों भी सेठना और डा० रामज्ञा ने कहा है कि हमारी ऊर्जा शक्ति के विकास के लिये आणविक शक्ति का विकास आवश्यक है, क्योंकि यह "सेफर" भी है और "बीपर" भी है। इसलिये यह आज हो, दो दिन या दो वर्ष बाद हो, आणविक शक्ति में आत्मनिर्भरता को छोड़कर और कोई दूसरा रास्ता हमारे सामने नहीं है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने राज्यीय व्याविभाग को जो बात कही है, उससे हम लोग आवश्यक हैं लेकिन आत्मनिर्भरता के बिना हमारा स्वाभिभावन सरकार नहीं हो सकता है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 5 बवौं या कुछ बवौं के दरम्यान किसी ऐसी नीति का निर्धारण हो सकेगा जिससे हम इस सामने से आत्मनिर्भर हो सकें और किसी को भी तब कोई एंबेसमेंट नहीं होगा?

जी बोरास्टो बेस्टर्ड, जितना जल्दी आत्मनिर्भर हो सके, उतना जल्दी होने की

हमारी कोशिश है, परन्तु इससे ज्यादा जल्दी करेंगे तो गायब हो जायेंगे, दूसरा कुछ नहीं होगा।

12.30 hrs.

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
SIXTY-FIFTH REPORT**

SHRI C M STEPHEN (Idukki)
Sir, I beg to present the Sixty-fifth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Wealth Tax

12.30½ hrs

**COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF
SCHEDEDULED CASTES AND SCHE-
DULED TRIBES**

**FIFTEENTH SIXTEENTH REPORTS AND
REPORTS OF STUDY TOURS**

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalgan) Sir, I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes —

(1) Fifteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fifty-eighth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Shipping and Transport Reservation for, and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Services of Delhi Transport Corporation

(2) Sixteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fifty-seventh Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Works and Housing—Housing facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes provided by the Delhi Development Authority in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(3) Report of Study Tour of Study Group I of the Committee on its visit to Ranchi, Patna, Calcutta, Rourkela, Rayagada and Visakhapatnam during January, 1978.

(4) Report of Study Tour of Study Group II of the Committee on its visit to Calcutta, Imphal, Gauhati, North Lakhimpur, Itanagar and Tezpur during January, 1978.

(5) Report of Study Tour of Study Group III of the Committee on its visit to Lucknow, Varanasi, Allahabad, Rewa, Khajurao and Jabalpur during January, 1978.

12.32 hrs.

PETITION RE: BAN ON EXPORT OF FROGS' FLESH

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thana): Sir, I beg to present a petition signed by Shri Dutta Tamhane and others of District Thana Maharashtra for ban on export of frogs' flesh.

RE: INCIDENT IN DELHI UNIVERSITY

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, with your kind permission I would invite the attention of the Home Minister that under his very nose, today the Vice-Chancellor and Deans have been beaten by students. I have given notice of that.

MR. SPEAKER: The matter is under my consideration.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir,***

MR. SPEAKER: The matter is under my consideration. Do not record.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): Before I make this statement, with your permission, I would like to tell something....

MR. SPEAKER: Not on the University. That question is before me. I am not allowing it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, why are you stopping it?

MR. SPEAKER: There are other people who have given notice....

12.35 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: PREVENTIVE DETENTION

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): Sir, it would be recalled that one of the electoral pledges of the Janata Party was "to repeal MISA, release all political detainees, and review all other unjust laws". The policy of the Government in this regard was given more concrete expression in the Address of the Acting President to Parliament on 28th March, 1977 which envisaged a thorough review of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act with a view to repealing it and examination of the need for further strengthening of the existing laws. After an in-depth examination of all relevant factors, the Government came to the conclusion that taking into consideration the nature, complexity and magnitude of the problems faced by the nation and the challenges that seem to lie ahead, the administration may be handicapped in effectively dealing with certain situations in the absence of powers of preventive detention. Being fully conscious of the gross abuse to which powers of preventive detention were put during the Emergency, however, every effort was made to build into the new law necessary safeguards to minimise the possibilities of such abuse. Accordingly the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1977 was introduced in this House on 23rd December, 1977.

***Not record.

MARCH 23, 1978

[Shri Charan Smgh]

While the safeguards built into the Bill have been generally welcomed, certain misgivings have continued to find expression against this measure both in the House and outside. With the traumatic experiences of the Emergency still afresh in our minds there is understandable apprehension in the public mind that powers of preventive detention could be misused by the executive notwithstanding the safeguards. Having shared these experiences myself I cannot say that these fears are wholly without any basis. There is also a feeling that the Janata Party having received the people's mandate on the restoration of democracy and removal of the curbs on civil liberties should not have recourse to such extraordinary laws. The true test of the health of a democracy is the responsiveness of the Government to public opinion. The question of the Government standing on prestige in such matters does not arise.

The Government has therefore reconsidered the matter and propose to withdraw the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill 1977 introduced in the House on 23rd December 1977 and to bring forward a separate legislation for the repeal of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act 1971.

I expect—I hope Shri Sathe will listen to it much more carefully—that this decision would be welcomed by all sections of the House. It must however be recognised that this places an additional responsibility on both the Government and the people. We would all like that the country should be governed with minimal restraint on the citizen, but this can be possible only if the people are vigilant and everyone exercises the necessary self-discipline and self-restraint. It would be my earnest appeal to all sections of the House to cooperate with the Government in curbing the activities of all groups and forces which may be or prove to be inimical to national security and public order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) I only hope that you will practice what you preach.

AN HON MEMBER He will, because he is not Indira.

SHRI VASANT SATHE Indira practised what she preached.

12 40 hrs

RE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

PROF P G MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) Sir before you proceed to the next business I would like, with your permission to raise a point of order about the List of Business for today.

MR SPEAKER The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is not making a statement.

PROF P G MAVALANKAR You will see that the Order of Business for every day is prepared by the Secretariat as per rules 25 and 31 and according to the Directions given by the Speaker. There is an order of precedence as to which item comes first which follows etc. You will see that at the moment we are on sub head 19 of the Directions of the Speaker No 2—I am referring to page 3—under which I suppose the Home Minister has made a statement already. We welcome that statement one year after the Janata Government came to power and we congratulate him for that.

My submission is about the statement which comes every Friday—tomorrow being a holiday, it will have to come today—by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs giving the business of the House for the next week, which is missing today. Sir you have perhaps rightly anticipated my point and said that he is not making a statement. It is precisely on that point that I wish to make my submission. I feel that the established practice has always been that every Friday and if the Friday happens to be a holiday then on Thursday, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs

makes a statement to the House, telling the House about the business of the Government for the next week.

We have already got the Demands for Grants and the whole time-table printed. From this there questions arise. Kindly refer to the Lok Sabha Secretariat Bulletin, Part 2, dated, Wednesday, March 15, 1978. I am referring to item No. 861, which gives the complete time-table of all the Demands for Grants to be discussed, beginning from today, Thursday, March 23, until the 26th of April. That has already been dislocated because of various unforeseen circumstances. I know the reason but the time-table has been dislocated.

MR. SPEAKER: One of the unfortunate circumstances is too many points of order.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: If you think I am dislocating the business. I will sit down. I am raising something important, because this time-table has been dislocated.

The first point that arises is, are we to understand that between now and the 26th April, no statement from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs about the business for the next week would be forthcoming? If that is the arrangement, surely we will have to assume that Government will stick to the time-table. Since it is not possible, the House must know every Friday, that is at the end of the week, what is the programme for the next week so that accordingly Members can plan their programme, when they have to speak, on what demands etc. But if every case is coming at the last minute, if there is a change in the middle of the week in the time-table, and if it is announced by the Minister on an *ad hoc* basis on a particular date, not on a regularly-fixed day, that is, Friday, then the Members would be in difficulty in knowing precisely what is the programme of Government or other business for the next week. Therefore, I would request you not to let this practice of the Minister making the statement every week

be dispensed with even during the budget session, when the Demands for Grants are being discussed.

Secondly, you will kindly appreciate that because of the convenience of the Ministers and urgent calls on them due to public duty, they also come with the request for change of dates, and again there is a change. Therefore, we must have a statement regularly every week.

The Members can no doubt bring issues to the notice of the House under rule 377, but apart from rule 377, unless there is a statement of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs coming forward, how are we going to invite the attention of the Government, through you, to certain important public matters on which we expect that a discussion should take place in Parliament? For example, I would like to say that there should be a discussion on the Draft Sixth Plan, especially after the recent meeting of the National Development Council in Delhi which showed disagreement among various Chief Ministers on various financial matters and allocation of funds to the States. Under what rule can we bring it to the notice of the Government? Because, if I try to raise it you will say that it cannot be brought under rule 377.

Therefore, I request you to consider and see if it is not desirable to ask the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to come forward with his statements at week-ends regarding Government business for the following week, so that we know exactly where we stand.

MR. SPEAKER: Has the Minister anything to say?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I shall be very brief. Contrasts are sometimes good.

If a statement has not been made by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs regarding Government business for the next week, it is because of the past practice that when Demands are

[Shri Ravindra Varma]
pending for discussion and a tentative schedule of the Ministries that will come up for discussion has been circulated, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs does not make a statement. There has, therefore, been no departure from the past precedents.

The hon. Member raised the question of the possibility of some changes in dates depending upon the availability of the hon. Ministers concerned. If there is to be any such change, the House will be notified in due course.

12.48 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377
(i) REPORTED STRIKE IN KHETRI COPPER PROJECT

श्री नाथू तिंह (दामा) प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी धनुषति से सदन का ध्यान एक अन्यत लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर प्राकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। पिछले 25 फरवरी से खेडी ताबा प्रोजेक्ट के लगभग 8 हजार मजदूर पूर्णत हड्डताल पर हैं जिससे वहाँ का उत्पादन बिल्कुल ठप हो गया है। मजदूरों को पिछले कई दिनों से बेतन नहीं बिल रहा है। होली नजदीक है। ऐसे प्रवसर पर मजदूरों को बेतन व बिलने से उन से व उनके परिवार के सदस्यों में ओर निराशा उत्पन्न हो गई है। उसमें वहा तनाव की व्यवस्था बनती जा रही है। कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधिमण्डल ने मंत्री महोदय से मिलकर हल निकालने का भी प्रयत्न किया लेकिन प्रसफल रहे। वैसे हड्डताल मजदूरों द्वारा प्रारम्भ नहीं की गई थी बन्धिक प्रबन्धकों द्वारा कराई गई थी। बात केवल रस्ता बदलने की थी। जिस रस्ते के द्वारा मजदूर खान में उतरते हैं उसको सोटी विभाग के अधिकारियों ने जात के दीरान ठीक नहीं समझा व प्रबन्धकों को उस रस्ते को बदलने की सलाह दी लेकिन रस्ता नहीं बदला गया। तब मजदूरों ने अपनी जान बचाने के लिए यही उचित समझा कि बिना रस्ता बदले अर्थात् इस पुराने रस्ते के सहारे नीचे खान में नहीं उतरा जाये। जब फिर भी रस्ता न बदला गया तो मजदूरों ने नीचे जाने से

इनकार कर दिया और पांच बर्ष पूर्व से वही था रही क़छु और मार्गों को साथ जोड़कर मैनेजर्मेंट से बात करने की इच्छा प्रकट की। मगर मैनेजर्मेंट ने बात करने से साफ इनकार कर दिया। बस इसी से वहाँ हड्डताल प्रारम्भ हो गई। कई संसद सदस्य वहाँ गये। मैं स्वयं भी वहाँ गया। वहाँ के मजदूरों से बातचीत की। हड्डताल होने से लाखों रुपये का देश को नुकसान हो रहा है। कर्मचारी चाहते हैं कि वहाँ उन्हें यनियन बनाने का अधिकार दिया जाये, वो वर्ष से कार्य कर रहे मजदूरों को स्थायी किया जाये, बोनस दिया जाये एवं कपड़े जो वे नीचे खान में जाने से बाराबर हो जाते हैं, मजदूरों को दिये जायें। अर्थात् वर्दी देने की व्यवस्था की जाय—ये सब उन मजदूरों की समस्याये हैं।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, ये समस्याये बहुत कठिन नहीं हैं। इसलिये मैं आपके साथ्यम से मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि देश के कर्मचारियों के हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, वे उनसे बातचीत करे और उचित मार्गों को स्वीकार करे, तथा अन्य मार्गों पर विचार करने के लिए कोई कमेटी नियुक्त करे, ताकि हड्डताल समाप्त हो सके, कर्मचारियों का प्रसन्नतोष समाप्त हो और वहा पर पुनः उत्पादन प्रारम्भ हो सके।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से पुनः कहना चाहूँगा कि उन मजदूरों की समस्याओं पर सहानुपूर्ति-पूर्वक विचार करने के लिए उन्हे यहाँ बुलायें या स्वयं वहाँ पर जायें और बातचीत करके उनकी समस्याओं का हल निकाल, ताकि देश नुकसान से बच सके और उन कर्मचारियों को कुछ दिया जा सके, जिससे उनका असन्तोष समाप्त हो।

(ii) REPORTED STRIKE BY EMPLOYEES OF MOGUL LINES CAUSING HARDSHIPS TO PASSENGERS GOING TO KONKAN.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR
(Ratnagiri): I rise here to raise a matter of urgent public importance in this House under Rule 377. Operation

of ships on West Coast of Konkan was done by Bombay Steam Navigation Company and by M/s. Chougule Steamship Company prior to 1973. This service was nationalised in 1973. Prior to nationalisation, ships of Bombay Steam Navigation Company used to call at 20 ports and that of Chougule Steamship used to call at 16 Ports. After nationalisation, ships are operated by Mogul Lines and since October, 1977, ships of Mogul Lines are calling on at four ports on this line. Employees of Mogul Lines are reported to have gone on strike since Monday, the 20th March, 1978. This is the peak season of the traffic of the year. The people of Konkan living in Bombay want to rush to their respective homes for Holi festival and because of the strike, considerable inconvenience will be caused to them. I, therefore, request the Minister and the Government to take immediate action in the matter to end the strike and direct Mogul Line to meet the demands of the employees and in the meantime, make alternative arrangement to operate the ships and avoid inconvenience that is being caused to passengers.

(iii) REPORTED KIDNAPPING OF TWO GIRLS OF RAMA KRISHNA PURAM, NEW DELHI.

बी यूवराज (कट्टिहार). अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मारे दिल्ली शहर की जनता में लड़की हुई घुसराजा की भावना आयत है। यह घटना 15 मार्च की है, आर० 20 के ० पुरुष गर्व हाथर संकेतदरी ट्यूक भी छाता—नन्दिता मजूमदार और पंछी रावत, जो ९वीं कक्षास में पढ़ती थीं, जब वह बापस आ रही थीं तो रात्से में इन दोनों छाताओं को किडनेप कर लिया गया और इन को नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन के बेस्ट हाउस में रखा गया। दूसरे दिन पंछी रावत वह बापस आ रही थीं, लेकिन जब नन्दिता मजूमदार (कमा) चार-पाँच दिन तक वह नहीं लौटी तो विल ल सरकार और एक नकर्मेंट-आर्फिवल भी है, हमारे मानवीय सदस्य भी पूर्ण तिक्का के बहु गए और उन से निवेदन

किया कि मेरी लड़की जो विचारालय से पहकर वह बापस आ रही थीं, रास्ते में यायक कर ली गई। मानवीय सदस्य भी पूर्ण तिक्का जी ने एक पल बूह मंडी जी को लिखा—अगर 24 घण्टे के भीतर नन्दिता मजूमदार को बरामद नहीं किया जा सकेगा तो हम इस सवाल को लोक सभा में उठायेंगे। भी विल ल सरकार प्रधान मंडी जी के यहाँ भी गए थे। दो दिन बाद यानी ता० 21 को नन्दिता मजूमदार बरामद हुई।

आप को यह जान कर आश्चर्य होगा—जब श्री विल ल सरकार पुलिस में गए और उन्होंने पुलिस अफसर से निवेदन किया कि यह हमारी लड़की का फोटो है, इस को धाकबाद में निकलवा दो और इस की छानबीन करो। तो पुलिस आफिसर ने रिप्पूज किया इसलिए कि पुलिस आफिसर का एक रिलेटिव इस मामले में जिम्मेदार था? यही बजह भी कि लड़की छुपा कर रखी गई थी और जब उन से इस बारे में कहा गया तो उन्होंने अनासूनी कर दी लेकिन जब मानवीय सदस्य ने इस का नोटिस लिया और उन्होंने गूह मंडी जी को लिखा तब जा कर लड़की बरामद हुई। आप यह जानते हैं कि आजकल दिल्ली में जाइम बढ़ रहे हैं और किसी आजमी की इज्जत महफूज नहीं है। किस की लड़की कहाँ और कब यायक हो जाए, इस का ठिकाना नहीं है।

इस आतंकपूर्ण दिग्भिति की ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान छीनना चाहता हूँ।

12.56 hrs.

PUBLIC SECTOR IRON AND STEEL COMPANIES (RESTRUCTURING) AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS BILL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We take up further Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Public Sector Iron and Steel (Restructuring) and Miscellaneous Provisions Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Yesterday, we went upto Clause 6 of the Bill under consideration. I saw the record of the proceedings where I had accepted Pandit D.N. Tiwary's amendment. But Mr. Stephen raised an objection to the wording of that. With the permission of the House, I would like to substitute Pandit D. N. Tiwary's amendment as follows. I move:

Page 3, lines 40 and 41—

For "shall stand transferred from Bokaro Steel City in the State of Bihar to Bhilai in the State of Madhya Pradesh."

substitute—

"may remain at Bokaro Steel City or be transferred to Ranchi" (44)

The words "shall stand" may be deleted.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): I accept it.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): On a point of order, Sir. Yesterday, I had also moved an amendment to this Clause 6. The hon. Minister said that if there was some technical objection to Mr. D. N. Tiwary's amendment, he was ready to accept my amendment

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I said it. But the Chair had said that it was out of order. Only these two words "shall stand" have been deleted as pointed out by Mr. Stephen.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): But his amendment was accepted by the Minister.

SHRI A. K. ROY: The Minister accepted my amendment. He said that if there was any technical objection to that amendment, he was ready to accept my amendment. This is what he said. Within 24 hours, nothing has happened. Today, he cannot go back.

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing like that. This is what he said—I am reading from the record:

"I may say, if this is not legally accepted, if that is your finding, I am prepared to accept the amendment of Mr. A. K. Roy."

The only objection that appears to have been raised is that the word "shall" may create trouble. That is what was raised by Mr. Stephen, and rightly too. Sometimes, even the word "shall" is interpreted as "may". Therefore, the Minister, to be on safer ground, he has now moved an amendment that the word "shall" may be replaced by the word "may" to remove an difficulty that may arise. It is a question of law. I am guided by the proceedings. It is for the House to accept it or not.

The question is.

Page 3, lines 40 and 41—

For "shall stand transferred from Bokaro Steel City in the State of Bihar to Bhilai in the State of Madhya Pradesh."

substitute—

"may remain at Bokaro Steel City or be transferred to Ranchi." (44)

The motion was adopted

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: The factory is in Bokaro; everything is in Bokaro. But the office will be in Ranchi. How will the work be done?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not deciding; the House is deciding.

SHRI A. K. ROY: The opinion of the House must be taken on my amendment also

13.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we come to Mr. Roy's amendment...

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): When this amendment has been accepted, that cannot come up....

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): The earlier one having been accepted, this automatically falls through.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. A. K. Roy's amendment is: Page 3, for lines 38 to 41, substitute—

"(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Companies Act, as from the appointed day, the registered office of the Bharat Refractories Limited shall remain in Bokaro Steel city in the State of Bihar."

This is in conflict with the earlier one. It cannot be accepted. Once the House has accepted the earlier one, this is over-ruled. Now, we go to...

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA (Tamluk): I want to know whether we will have lunch-break today.

MR. SPEAKER: No lunch-break.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: There was to be no lunch-break because the Demands for Grants were to be discussed. Now, the discussion on Demands for Grants has not yet come up...

MR. SPEAKER: We have already dispensed with the lunch-break. Now, I shall put clause 6, as amended, to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That Clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: There are no amendments to Clauses 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. I shall put them all together to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That Clauses 7 to 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 7 to 11 were added to the Bill.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 14 to 17 were added to the Bill.

Clause 18— (Compensation for transfer not payable)

SHRI A. K. ROY: I beg to move:

Page 6, line 33,—

Omit "or other employee" (18)

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I oppose that, Sir.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Based on the uncharitable record of the Janta Government and the Congress Government, both being anti-working class, I oppose it, because that will give a handle to the Government and that may be mis-used by the Executive in transferring the employees whom they do not want. So, to safeguard the interests of the workmen and the employees and so as not to give a free handle to this anti-working-class Government to deal with the employees as they like and transfer them as they like, I oppose this and I say that the term 'other employees' should be omitted and they may transfer or send Officers anywhere they like.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I can assure the Hon. Member there is no such intention. Since this is going to be under one authority, there will be units and inter-changeability will be automatic. It should not attract any undue attention. I can assure the Hon. Member there will be no question of any vindictive action in this matter.

In view of what I have said, I hope he will withdraw his Amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you withdrawing it?

SHRI A. K. ROY: In view of the assurance given on the Floor of the House, I withdraw my Amendment.

The Amendment No. 18 was, by leave, Withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

Clause 19—(Provident Fund)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Patnaik, are you moving your amendments?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I am not moving them.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 19 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

Clause 20—(Gratuity, welfare and other funds)

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I am not moving my amendments.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 20 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

Clause 21—(Provisions with respect to income tax and Surtax)

MR. SPEAKER: Are you moving your amendments, Mr. Patnaik? Mr. Yadav is not here; so the question of his amendment does not arise

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I beg to move:

Page 7, line 37—

before "the undertaking" insert "of" (3)

MR. SPEAKER: There are two amendments of yours, Nos. 8 and 32.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I am not moving Amendment No. 32; I am moving only No. 8.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 7, line 37—

before "the undertaking" insert "of" (3)

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 21, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 22 to 26 were added to the Bill.

Clause 27—(Power to amend memorandum and articles of association)

Amendment made:

Page 9, line 29,—

omit "such". (4)

(Shri Biju Patnaik)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 27, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 27, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The First Schedule and the Second Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(Short title and commencement)

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 6,—

for "1977" substitute "1978" (2)

(Shri Biju Patnaik)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Twenty-eight 'substitute—

"Twenty-ninth" (1)

(*Shri Biju Patnaik*)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिलारी (गोपालगंग): आज्यक अम्भोदय, मुझे इस मे एक बात कहनी है। यह लांग एवेंट विल चन्ड मिल्टों से यह हाउस पास कर देगा। अभी अभी मैंने एक अम्भेडर्मेंट दिया था कि दिल्ली से सेल आफिस राज्यी से जाया जाये। हासारे भंडी जी ने आश्वासन दिया था कि वे धीरे-धीरे उस आफिस को बहां से जायेंगे। उहाँने यह भी कहा था कि बहां राज्यी मे मकान और जमीन नहीं है, यदि विहार के मुख्यमंडली यह आश्वासन में कि बहां के गवर्नर हाउस और जमीन दे देंगे तो मैं बहां से जाऊंगा। मैंने चीफ मिनिस्टर से बात की है और उहाँने आश्वासन दिया है। मैंने भंडी नहीं पक के उसके भूताविक

पक भी लिख दिया है कि चीफ मिनिस्टर राजी है, उहां आफिस से जाइये। इन्होंने स्वीकार किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि ये जल्दी ही इसको कार्यान्वयित करेंगे। इससे ज्यादा, मुझे और कुछ नहीं कहना है।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I have already made my observations on this subject in detail and I am sure it will satisfy Panditji.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Shri Biju Patnaik has passed.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Yes, I have passed.

13.18 hrs.

PORI LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1908 and the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

While moving this Bill for consideration, I may say a few words. There are ten major ports in the country and New Tuticorin is the last port to join the ranks of the major ports. The Chief Minister of the Tamil Nadu government has even written to us that the old Tuticorin port should be taken over by the Central Government and merged into the new Tuticorin port. In pursuance of that we are now bringing in this Bill and we are making an express provision so that the two ports can be merged.

Also we are seeing some contingency in future and to meet that

[Shri Chand Ram]

contingency we are bringing in this Bill so that in future also some State Government may write to us that some particular port should be taken up by the Central Government. There are demands for example from the people of Mangalore. I visited that port recently last month and there the MPs as also the workers and the people of the area demanded that that port should be merged into the New Mangalore Port. But the difficulty is that the State Government is refusing to hand over that. In this case the Tamil Nadu Government and their Chief Minister have not only consented to hand over this port but they have also agreed to reimburse the loss to the extent of 50 per cent in case there is any loss on account of merger. So, Sir, we are not considering anything that may be injurious to the State's economy or anything that may be prejudicial to the interests of the State.

With this purpose I am moving this Bill. We are amending two sections. One is Sec. 5 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 and the other is Section 133 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.

This is a very minor and small Bill and I hope the Members will be indulgent enough to give support to this Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1908 and the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall now take up clauses.

There are certain amendments given notice of.

Clause 2—(Amendment of section 5 of Act 15 of 1908)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vinodbhai B. Sheth has given an amendment.

He is not here.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Amendment of section 133 of Act 38 of 1963)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no amendment.

The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(Short title)

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 3,—

for "1977" substitute "1978" (2)

(Shri Chand Ram)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Twenty-eighth" substitute "Twenty-ninth" (1)

(Shri Chand Ram)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended,
was added to the Bill.

Title

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Title stand part of the
Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI CHAND RAM: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be
passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be
passed."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR
(Gandhinagar): Minister of Works
and Housing is not present. (Interruptions)
Where is the next Minister? He
has come. Let us adjourn for Lunch.

MR. SPEAKER: You have accepted
that. What can I do?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Peo-
ple are under this impression that
there will be lunch hour. Kindly ad-
journ the House for an hour.

13.24 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I put it to the
House whether lunch hour be suspended.

SEVERAL MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, there is no
lunch hour. That is what the Speaker's
told me to ask you.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
Lunch hour was suspended earlier.
Now it is being restored. We want to
restore the lunch hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it is agreeable
then, those in favour may please say
'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those against
may please say 'No'. There is no one
against. The motion is carried. We ad-
journ now and we will meet again at
2.25 P.M.

13.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch
till Twenty-five Minutes past Fourteen
of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after
Lunch at Thirty-four Minutes past
Fourteen of the Clock.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

PUBLIC WAKFS (EXTENSION OF
LIMITATION) (DELHI AMENDMENT)
BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sikandar
Bakht.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND
HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-
HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR
BAKHT): With your permission,
Madam Chairman I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend
the Public Wakfs (Extension of Li-
mitation) Act, 1959, as in force in the
Union Territory of Delhi, as passed
by Rajya Sabha be taken into con-
sideration."

Madam Chairman, the Wakf Act of
1954 was made applicable to Delhi by
the Wakf (Amendment) Act, 1959. The
partition of the country had created a
problem relating to the management
of Wakf properties. To save the title
of these properties from being lost on
account of being in adverse possession
for more than 12 years, the Public
Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Act
1959 was enacted to extend upto the
15th August, 1967 so that the Wakf
Boards constituted under the Wakf
Act, can institute suits for recovery
of such wakf properties. On account of
inability of Wakf Board to complete-

[Shri Sikandar Bakht]

survey of property, the period of limitation was further extended twice by the Government one in 1967 and the other in 1969. In spite of these extensions, the request for further extension of limitation kept coming in. Considering that it may not be possible to extend the period of limitation for all the States, the State Wakf Boards were advised to approach their respective Governments for further extension. In the case of Delhi, the period of limitation was extended first upto 31st December 1972 by the Extension of Limitation Act, 1972 and then again upto 31st December, 1975 by the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) (Delhi Amendment) Act, 1974. The Delhi Wakf Board again approached the Delhi Administration on 18th December 1975 for further extension of the period of Limitation. They said that they were not in a position to file the suits against the unauthorised occupants of the wakf properties in Delhi and the survey of all the properties has not been completed. As the survey is still required to be completed, it is not possible to know the exact number of wakf properties under unauthorised possession. For this purpose, the provisions of the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Act, have to be invoked. I therefore request that the Bill may be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved.

"That the Bill further to amend the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Act, 1959, as in force in the Union territory of Delhi, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponanji): Madam Chairman we have before us Wakfs Bill in order to extend the limitation in the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Act. It is most unfortunate that in spite of the lapse of such a long period, even the survey has not been completed, not to speak of the restoration of the properties which are in adverse possession. This

is a very sad commentary on the management of the Wakfs properties. I must therefore emphasise the necessity to move both with sincerity and speed in the matter of completion of this survey. The hon. Minister has not sought to take this House into confidence as to what are those difficulties because of which even a survey has not been completed. My whole purpose of rising today is to emphasise this fact and that justice delayed is justice denied. And it is necessary that proper steps should be taken with speed and with sincerity. Let us know what are those difficulties because of which the survey has not been completed. Every time the Government coming before this House and asking for extension of limitation of the period because the survey has not been completed is rather an unfortunate occasion. Then, I must say let us hope from our new Minister and let him assure us as to how much more time will be needed for the completion of survey; and then secondly also have expeditious move in order to see that all these adverse possession are put an end to. It is very unfortunate that the properties of several mosques and others are still under adverse possession and I hope that the matter will be taken up with necessary speed. I need not dilate further upon this particular subject.

There is one more point which I have to place briefly before the House. The Public Wakfs Act requires a number of changes. There is need for comprehensive amendment to the entire Act. Let there not be mere piecemeal amendments. I understand there was already an enquiry committee to go into the whole question thoroughly and to report about the necessary amendments required in the Act. It is surprising and shocking that the committee took unduly long time a period of seven years, to suggest what changes were needed in the Act. After taking such a long time, after the committee members had moved throughout India and I should say, wasted a lot of time and money and after spending

a long period of seven years merely to suggest a change in the Act despite all that the matter hangs in the balance. Let us therefore know what is there in the mind of the hon. Minister with respect to the comprehensive amendments to the Public Wakf Act in order to make it effective and remove various difficulties and to see that the whole board also functioned smoothly and performed the functions for which they were put up. I hope the points that I had raised will receive due consideration.

I want an assurance from the hon. Minister about a time bound programme with respect to the completion of the survey and an end to adverse possession of the properties of the wakfs and secondly, an assurance with respect to a comprehensive amendment of the Public Wakf Act.

ओ० एम० राजनोपाल रेही (निजायता-बाबू) : सभापति जी, चूकि वक्फ बोर्ड का मामला है इस वास्ते मैं उर्दू में बोलना चाहता हूँ। इतने जमाने के बाद भी सर्वे भूक्तिमिल नहीं हुआ है इमकी जिम्मेदारी या तो वक्फ बोर्ड पर है, या जो स्टेट्स के वक्फ बोर्ड है उन पर है। तो आप किसी न किसी के ऊपर जिम्मेदारी भूक्तिर कर के काम कीजिए। अगर वक्फ बोर्ड में नोमिनेशन करते जायेंगे, कोई काम नहीं करेंगे बल्कि पैसा इधर उधर खर्च करेंगे और आखिर में उनका कोई काम नहीं होगा और एक बार एक्सटेंशन हुआ, दूसरी बार एक्सटेंशन मिला, नीसरी बार मिला, इस तरह से कब तक चलेगा। इसको कभी न कभी रोकना चाहिए।

इस बीच मे जो वक्फ प्रोपर्टीज हैं जब सर्वे ही नहीं हुआ है कि आपकी किसी जायदाद है, यह मालूम ही नहीं है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत से लोग नाजायज़ करना किए हुए होंगे। तो उनको फायदा हो रहा है। नाजायज़ करना जब किसी का हो जायगा तो उसको निकालने के वास्ते या तो अधिकायारात वक्फ बोर्ड को होंगे या गवर्नरेट को हैं

या नहीं, मूले पता नहीं। और उसके बास्ते कानून पास करना पड़ता है। क्योंकि कानून किसी को नाजायज़ करने से बेदखल नहीं करता है। बेदखल करने वाला ऐजी-स्पूटिंग अफसर होता है। तो क्या ऐजी-स्पूटिंग अफसर को पूरी पावर है? मेरे जिले मे बहुत से ऐसे भाष्मले सामने आये हैं, और बाज बक्स जब निकालने की कोशिश करेंगे तो लोग गलत किसी की अफवाहें फैलाते हैं। बक्स बोर्ड का जो चेयरमैन होता जब कभी सर्वे करके देगा तो ऐजी-स्पूटिंग अफसर, कमिलर कलेक्टर जो भी जिला का होता है उसकी फोरन ऐक्शन लेना चाहिए क्योंकि देर करने के कई किस्म की अफवाहें फैलती हैं। तो इस बास्ते भप्ने जमाने मे मेहरबानी कर के इन बक्स प्रोपर्टी का पूरा सर्वे जल्दी कराइये और उसके बास्ते कितना टाइम लगेगा, यह भी फरमाइये और उम टाइम पर पूरी पावनी से इसरार कीजिए। अगर एक बोर्ड काम नहीं करता है तो फोरन उस बोर्ड को निकालकर और बोर्ड बनाइये, लेकिन पोलिटिकल सैलैन पर वक्फ बोर्ड न बनाइये। जो खुदा का खौफ रखते हैं, इमान रखते हैं, उनको बोर्ड मे लीजिए ताकि अच्छा काम हो सके।

मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे भान्ध प्रदेश और जिले मे अच्छा काम हो रहा है, उसको मिसाल के तौर पर लिया जा सकता है। मेहरबानी कर के आप तकसील से इसकी इन्वेयरी, कराकर जल्दी से जल्दी इसका इत्तजाम कराइये, यह आपकी इयूटी है, लोग आपके अहसान को मानेंगे।

आप अच्छा काम करते हैं, मैं आपको इस मुबारक कदम के लिये मुबारकबाद देता हूँ।

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Madam Chairman, with regard to these wakf boards and wakf properties, I would tell the Minister that they are not being properly managed and the properties which are in the States i.e. at many places, are not

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

being surveyed and they are not gazetted. Even when the muslims send petitions to the wakf boards, the wakf boards are not taking interest, they are not taking cognisance, with the result they are not getting all these things surveyed and gazetted. I know in my own place—Aragundia Venkatagiri and so many places—the wakf properties are in other hands. I do not know why these things are not being surveyed. Therefore, I want to suggest to the Minister that the Wakf Board Act must be revised in such a way that it is quite possible for anybody who manages them to get all the properties surveyed and gazetted.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):
Will you give us an assurance of a time-bound programme to bring forward the amendments

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त मैडम चेयरमैन, जिस चौज के लिये मैं खास तौर से इस हांस के सामने हाजिर हुआ हूँ वह बहुत ही रीमिट और महदूद मकसद के लिये है। कुछ बातें इस मौजूदा बिल की सीमा के बाहर की हैं, लेकिन वक्फ मेम्बरों ने कुछ कसरने का इजहार किया है, मैं उनके मुतालिक भी कुछ न कुछ बोर्ड करना चाहूँगा।

यों तो वक्फ की सबै पूरी नहीं हुई है, इसका गताराफ बरने के बाद ही यह प्रक्रियेगत का बिल लेकर मैं खिदमत में हाजिर हुआ हूँ। वह क्यों नहीं हुआ, मैं इसके लिये सिफेरिट कर मकता हूँ, वजह तो सिवाय मुस्ती और काहिली के और क्या हो सकती है। मुझे अफलोम है, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये था। मैं आनंदेल मेम्बर, की तज्जीज से इतिहाक करता हूँ हालांकि यह मामला लोकल स्टेट बोर्डिंग का और स्टेट गवर्नरमेट का है, लेकिन सेटल वक्फ बोर्ड कोशिश कर रहा है कि वह निगरानी रखे ताकि यह काम जन्दी हो, और टाइम बाउन्ड की बात को तो यह बिल सीक ही कर रहा है कि 1980 तक के लिये इसको लॉकस्टैड किया जाये।

श्री अमरी नारायण लक्ष्मीर (मंदसौर): सभापति महोदया, स्टेट्स के वक्फ बोर्ड के कुलाल हुए बचों हो रहे, कोई ध्यान ही नहीं देता है। उसके कारण वक्फ से सबर्वातित सारी प्रापर्टीज को नुकसान हो रहा है। बराबर उसका आवाह भी किया जाता है, लेकिन फिर भी उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। सेन्ट्रल वक्फ की भी यही दशा है।

सभापति महोदय श्राप इस समय उनको इन्स्प्रिट करने की जगह जब इस पर बहु रीविंग हो, तो बोलिये।

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त, मैं उनकी परेशानी दूर कर दूँ कि वक्फ बोर्ड जो है। मैं एकट के मातहत बनाये जाते हैं और उनके लिये समय मुकरंर है और उस समय के बाद बनाना ही होता है। उसके बाद कोई चारा नहीं है। मेरे नोटिंग में कम में कम ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है कि किसी जगह कोई वक्फ बोर्ड मुकरंर समय के ज्यादा रुका हुआ है।

एक आनंदेल मेम्बर ने कहा था कि वक्फ इन्कायरी कोटेटी जो मुकरंर को गई थी फार एनप्रीवेटिव वक्फ एक, तो मैं अर्ज करना चाहूँगा कि उनकी रिकमैंडेशन हासिल की गई है जो कि अड्डर एक्सीमिनेशन है और खास तौर पर उसमें दो पहलू देखने की जरूरत है कि कौनसी बात ऐसी है कि जिसके इन्ट्रीड्रूस करने से कोई कास्टीट्यशनल काटिंग्काशन न हो या कोई सीएस डिफिकल्टी पैदा न हो। वह जेरे गौर है। अब यह तो मैं अभी नहीं कह सकता, अगर मुझे मालूम होता कि गर करने की भी भियाद मुकरंर होती है तो जरूर कर सकता था।

दूसरी बात यह कह रहा था कि हमारे आनंदेल मेम्बर, ने कहा कि एजीक्यूटिव आफिलर के पास इस किसम की ताकत होनी चाहिये कि बर्गर अदालती कार्यवाही के बह ध्यान एडवर्स पोजीशन में जायदाद हो, तो वह मुक्त करा सके। यह मुकिन नहीं है, क्योंकि कानूनी विवक्तते हैं।

इसलिये यह एक्सटेंशन आफ लिमिटेशन के लिये हम बाकायदा याही खिदमत में हाजिर हुए हैं। अदावत में मुकदमा दायर करना होता है कि एक्सटेंशन पौर्जावान है। यद्य 12 वर्ष से अदावा का एक्सटेंशन न हो, उसके लिये यह एक्सटेंशन आफ लिमिटेशन की दरखास्त लेकर आपकी खिदमत में हाजिर हुए हैं। मैं बाजेहू तोर पर तो नहीं कह सकता हूँ, लेकिन यह यकीन जरूर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में दोबारा एक्सटेंशन की जरूरत न पड़े, उस के लिए पूरी जहो जहद, कोशिश और निगरानी की जायेगी।

श्री श्री० एम० बनासकारा : यह तो मुबहम जवाब है।

श्री सिकन्दर बहल बिलकुल मुबहम नहीं है। मैंने 31 दिसम्बर, 1980 तक के लिए एक्स्टेंशन की दरखास्त की है। हालांकि यह दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और दिल्ली स्टेट बफ बोर्ड का काम है, लेकिन मैंने अर्ज किया है कि बैटल बफ कोसिल इस की निगरानी करेगी, ताकि दोबारा इस की एक्स्टेंशन न होने पाये।

श्री बनासकार साठे (म्रकोला) : कौन सरवे कर रहा है?

श्री सिकन्दर बहल . दिल्ली में बफ कमिश्नर कर रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Act, 1956, as in force in the Union territory of Delhi as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments. I shall now put clause 2 and clause 1 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 1 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Enacting Formula and the Title to the vote of the House.

The question is

"That the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved.

"That the Bill be passed"

आ० सलमी नारायण पांडेय (मन्दसौर) : सभापति महोदय, जैसा कि श्री साठे ने कहा है, क्या मली महोदय कोई समय-सीमा तय कर सकते हैं कि कमिश्नर बफ तक इस कार्य को पूरा कर देंगे या 1980 के बाद और समय नहीं बढ़ाया जायगा। विभिन्न राज्यों में बफ बोर्ड ठीक तरह से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। क्या मली महोदय कृपा बर के यहाँ से निर्देश देंगे, ताकि राज्यों के बफ बोर्ड ठीक तरह से काम करे? क्या मली महोदय इस सम्बन्ध से कोई मम्मिलित कानून बनाने की कोशिश करेंगे? मली महोदय अपने जबाब में कहेंगे कि यह राज्य सरकारों का विषय है। लेकिन फिर भी वह इस प्रकार के निर्देश दें कि सभी राज्यों में एक सरीखी व्यवस्था हो, और सभी यह महसूस कर सके कि विभिन्न राज्यों में इस बारे में कोई भेदभाव या भिन्नता

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण [पोडम] ।

नहीं है। तथा वक्फ जो कोई मामलों में अपने को असहाय पाते हैं सकान्तापूर्वक काम कर सके।

श्री दीतलाल प्रसाद चर्चा (कोडरमा) सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल के सदर्भ में केवल एक दी प्रश्नों की ओर भवी महोदय का व्यापार आकृति करना चाहता हूँ।

हर राज्य में वक्फ बांड काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उन का बाम सतोषजनक नहीं है। मैं विहार का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। ऐसा लगता है कि वहाँ के बोर्ड कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। जहाँ तक वक्फ की प्राप्ती का सम्बन्ध है, यह देखा गया है कि वक्फ बोर्ड किसी व्यक्ति का मकान किराये पर देता है, लेकिन वह व्यक्ति दिसी दूसरे को उदाया किराये पर सबलेट कर देता है और खुद मुनाफा कमाता है। इस तरह की ओर भी बहुत सी बातें हैं। वक्फ बोर्ड का आर्गनाइजेशन भी दावपूर्ण है। एक ही मधिकारी को बाग-बाग नामीनेट किया जाता है, और इस प्रकार वह बहुत लम्बे समय तक अपने पद पर बना रहता है। इस लिए बोर्ड को रीस्ट्रक्चर करने के लिए एक सैल बनाना चाहिए। इस को देखना चाहिए कि विस तरह से वक्फ की फ़रशानिग बहुत अच्छी हो और कारगर रूप में जो वक्फ का उद्देश्य है उस की पूर्ति हो और उस का ठीक से उपयोग हो। उसद्वितीय जितना लाभ जिसको होना चाहिए उसको वह हो सके। यह ठीक से होता नहीं। कुछ लोग बतें हैं तां मठाधीश की तरह जमकर बैठते हैं। इसलिए इस के ऊपर फिर मे विकार करने की जरूरत है और इस को रिकाइज करने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। मैं चाहुणा चिं मवी महोदय इसपर मझे आश्वासन देंगे कि इन दिनों में कोई बायेवाही नहीं।

श्री बसंत साठे (प्रकोला) सभापति महोदय, मैं केवल एक सवाल पूछना चाहता

हूँ। आप ने कहा कि 1980 तक आप एक्सटेंशन मांग रहे हैं तो क्या हम उम्मीद कर सकते हैं इस वरम्यान आप का जो कुछ सर्वे बौरेह का काम है वह पूरा हो जायगा और जो रेकमेंडेशन आप के पास कमेटी की आ गई है उन पर गौर पूरा हो जायगा और तब तक आप कोई अवैदेट एक्स्टेंशन में ले जाएंगे? जो तरमीम आप को इस में लानी है वह आप तब तक ला सकेंगे? क्योंकि जैसे कि हमारे दोस्तों ने अर्ज किया आज बहुत गडबडिया वक्फ कानून में हो रही है और जैसे कि दूसरे द्रस्ट में भीर दूसरे कानूनों हैं उसमें तरह से यहाँ भी मठाधीश लोग बन गये और कायम हो गए। दिल्ली में भी है, आप जानते हैं और उस के नीचे हर तरह भी हरा फौरो, अकरा-तकरी हो रही है। ऐसे का कोई हिसाब नहीं, जायदा का कोई हिसाब नहीं। यदि जो सारे मामले हो रहे हैं उस का ठीक करने के लिए जाकानून में तरमीम करना चाहते हैं क्या 1980 से पहले या हा मके ता उस के भी पहले ऐसी तरमीम आप लाएंगे, यह आश्वासन आप इस सदन का देंगे? यहीं मेरी दरखास्त है।

श्री केशवराव ओडगे (नांदेड) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से भवी महोदय से गुजारिश करूँगा कि वक्फ का जो कारोबार है वह सेट्स गवर्नमेंट का है, और छोड दीजिए, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र राज्य के अन्दर का जो हमारा तर्जाना है वह बहुत ही बुरा है। वक्फ की प्राप्त माले भीमत की प्राप्ती बन चुकी है। जैसे कि कोई पनाहगाजी बन हुकी है। इस के लिए कोई वारित है या नहीं? जिस बैठक में डाला है वही उसका मालिक बन जाता है। जैसे बड़े-बड़े मदिरों की प्राप्ती चन्द्र पुजारियों के नाम से हो गई। वही हाल इस का भी है। खुद मेरे बहादुरपुरा गाव के अन्दर एक सार्वजनिक विट्स मन्दिर है, उस का पुजारी एक नरदूरी अद्येवार था।

उस ने खुद अपने को नक्करि बिठोवा बनाकर बिठोवा को ही आप बना दिया और पूरी प्राप्ती जीवन हृष्म व जब्त कर ली । ६सी तरह से कई काषी और मूल्साध्नों ने, दरवाजे जारीके नाम से हृष्मार्णे एक जी जीवन भी, कोई इनामी बचीन थी, उस इनामी जमीन को उन्होंने करोक्त कर दिया और खुदा और मस्तिष्ठ और मजहूब के नाम से उस प्राप्ती को माले गयीमत समझ कर लूट लिया । तो ऐसा कोई कानून होना चाहिए । जिन लोगों ने मजहूब के नाम पर इस प्राप्ती का नाजायज कायदा उठा कर किसी को लूटा है तो इसमें तरीकीम होना बहुत जरूरी है । मदर साहब इसे माथ साथ में यह भी गुजारिश करता कि यह बक जो भला है वह बहुत नाजूक भला है । इसकी जितनी प्राप्ती है वह नोटिंग में गजेट में आनी चाहिए । आज बक बोर्ड कह देता है कि हृष्मारी प्राप्ती इन्हीं है बम खत्म हो जाता है । अगर कोई दूसरा आदमी कहता है कि यह प्राप्ती उसकी नहीं है तो वहां पर फिरकापरस्ती का अगड़ा पैदा हो जाता है । यह गलत बात है । मैं आप का मान्यम से सरकार को गुजारिश करूँगा कि ऐसा बक कानून हो जिसके द्वारा बिसी के साथ नाइसाफी न हो और जिसके मकसद के लिए एक मवेल और इम्प्रूवल प्राप्ती रखी गई है उसके लिए सही और जायज तौर से उस का इस्तेमाल हो । अफसोस की बात है कि बक की ऐसी लालों करेडो रूप की दीलत है मगर जिस मकसद के लिए रखी गई है उस मकसद के लिए उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता है बल्कि बड़े बड़े जो दलाल हैं, वे दलाल ही उस का इस्तेमाल करते हैं और उस मजहूब को, उस बदिर को, उस मस्तिष्ठ को बदनाम करने की कोशिश करते हैं । इसलिए मैं यह कहूँगा कि जो भगवान को और परवर्दिगारे आत्म को भी रहन और गिरकी रखना चाहते हैं, उस को लूटने का साधन बनाना चाहते हैं उनके बारे में सजा देने की भी आपके कानून में कोई चीज

होनी चाहिए । जो आदमी, जो मूला या काजी मजहूब के नाम पर नीरहस्तीमाल इसका करे उस को भी सजा बिलाना बहुत जरूरी है । बरना बक की प्राप्ती बोर्ड की प्राप्ती बन जाएगी और लगड़े ज्यादा बढ़ेंगे ।

15.00 hrs.

खुदा के नाम पर कई एकड़ जमीनें होती हैं जबकि उसके बन्दे लेतिहर मजहूर है, किसान है । उसका जमीदार है खुदा और उसके पुजारी उसके जमीदार होते हैं जबकि उनके भक्त भूमिहीन हैं । लिहाजा मैं गुजारिश करूँगा कि इस तरह की प्राप्तीज का जो आज भी नाजायज कायदा उठाया जा रहा है और इस तरह की प्राप्ती के नाम पर सियासत खेली जा रही है दूसरे मजहूब के साथ भी नाइसाफी की जा रही है । और मजहूब के नाम पर जो चल रहा है उसको हम तोड़ना चाहते हैं या नहीं? मुझे कहा है कि महाराज मेपडरपुर के बिठोवा मन्दिर के नेशनलाईजेशन के बारे में और वह के पुजारियों को हटाने के लिए एक कमीशन मुकर्रर किया गया जिसके सदर थे बैरिस्टर अतुले साहब जो कि एक मुसलमान है । मुझे कहा है कि मैं भी उस कमीटी में भीजूद था । एक मुसलमान होने के बाबजूद अतुले साहब वहा पर सदर हो सकते हैं लेकिन बक बोर्ड में हालांकि हम जमहूरियत का, समाजवाद का सब्युलरिज्म का, नाम लेते हैं- हिन्दुओं का एक भी नुमाइना नाकाबिल बदायित है, हम कुक बन जाते हैं । हालात के लिहाज से और जमाने की तबदीली के लिहाज से एक हिन्दू को भी आप उसमें लीजिए ताकि वह भी अपने अलात का इजहार कर सके । हिन्दू मुसलमान भाई भाई है । मुहरम में वे मदद करते हैं, सबारी पकड़ते हैं अबकाफ के कानून से

[ओं केशवराव घोड़े]

वरलाहि ने हम चल सकते हैं, हमारे उर्स, सदक, मछल, रोट, चलता है, बांधे चलत है लेकिन एक हिन्दू के आने से बक्क बोई चलते से आ जाता है। यह भजीब बात है। लिहाजा मेरी गुजारिश है भजहब के नाम पर खुदा के नाम पर जो प्राप्ती है उसका नेशनलाइजेशन करता बहुत ज़रूरी है। मैं गुजारिश करूँगा कि किसी मंदिर या मस्जिद के नाम से आप प्राप्ती मत रखें। इस चीज़ को आप खाल करे और साजवादी दृष्टिकोण से जमहरियत की बुनियाद रखने हुए ऐसी प्राप्ती की मिलियत में किसी काज़ी या भुला को मत रखें बल्कि पूरी कोम को रखें। वही उस की मालिक है। उस के लिए एक ऐसा बोई कायम करे जिसमें हर भजहब और मिलत के लोग रहे और इस्लाम का जो बुनियादी फलस्फा है वह भी टूटने न पाये। अगर इस तरह को कोई तरमीम बक्क एवं और बोई में नहीं होती है तो उसका मतलब है कि हम भी वही चाल चल रहे हैं। जो पहले चलने चाहे। सन् 1980 तक आपने एक्सटेशन दिया है लेकिन उसके बाद दोबारा वही चीज़ न हो। जो ईर्यूलिटीव हो चुकी है वह तुलस्त हो और बक्क व बजानेन का और बोडों का यूनिफिकेशन गूँगा आउट इडिया करने की बहुत ज़रूरत है। भजीब यह जमाने की माग है। इसना ही कहकर मैं आपसे इजाजत नेना हूँ। जय काति।

निर्वाचन और आवास तथा पुर्ति और कुपराति वंशी (ओं सिकन्दर बज्जत) : सदर साहिबा, मैं आनंदेविल मेम्बर का बहुत गुँगाजार हूँ कि उहोंने मेरी वाकियत में बहुत इजाका किया लेकिन इस बक्त जो बिल था, मैं ने पहले भी अर्ज किया बहुत धीमित मकान से तिर्फ दिल्ली की लिहाजेन के एक्सटेशन के लिए जेरे गैर

था। महाराष्ट्र में यहा है रहा है उसको बताने के लिए मैं उनका गुँगाजार हूँ, येरी वाकियत में उससे बहुत इजाका हुआ है। मैं दोबारा दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि सेन्ट्रल बक्क कॉमिशन में हमारी पूरी कोशिश होगी लेकिन इस दफा जो एक्सटेशन कराया है उसमें दोबारा इजाका करने की ज़करत पेश न जाये। बक्क बोई के रिकार्डेनाइजेशन का जहां तक मतलब है वह बक्क ऐक्ट के मात्रहत है लेकिन दिल्ली बांड वा जहां तक ताल्लुक है उसका ठंडे अगस्त 1978 में खत्म हो रहा है। यह ठीक है अगर इक्वायरी बैरीह की जाये तो उसको सुपरसीड किया जा सकता है लेकिन 4-6 महीने के लिए इम विस्म की सुरक्षा अग्रल में लाई जाये, मैं भमानता हूँ गैर ज़रूरी है। हर बक्क बोई का बक्क ऐक्ट के मात्रहत रिकार्डेनाइजेशन होगा और जा आनंदेविल मेम्बर्स को तज़ीज़े हैं, जो संग्रहण हैं, उन को जरूर गैर रखा जायेगा जहां तक कानून को बदलने का ताल्लुक है मैं पहले अर्ज कर चुका हूँ कि जो कमटी बाई गई थी, उसकी सिफारिशात जेरेमीर है और कोई फैसला हांत ही उस पर अग्रल होगा। यह लिमिटेशन 31 दिसम्बर, 1980 तक की है, यह कमेटी की रिकमेंडेशन से जुड़ी हुई नहीं है। मैं उसमीद करता हूँ कि यह बिन पास कर दिया जायेगा।

MR CHAIRMAN The question is:

"That the Bill be passed"
The motion was adopted

15.05 hrs.

RE. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

MR. CHAIRMAN: The next item on the Agenda is Private Members' Legislative Business at 3.30. There are 24 minutes more to 3.30. What is the wish of the House? Do you wish to advance the time? Mr. Lakkappa is here. If you agree, we can start the discussion.

The question is:

"That the time of Private Members' Legislative Business be advanced".

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before we take up Mr. Lakkappa's Bill, there are eleven Bills to be introduced. I do not know whether the Members are here, but I am going to call the names.

शा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे (मंदसीर) : सभापति महोदया, इस सभावन्ध में मेरा एक निवेदन है। जिन सदस्यों को प्रपत्ते विल प्रस्थापित करने हैं, उन को तो यह सूचना है कि विल साडे तीन बजे प्रस्थापित होग, इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि आप इस विल पर दिनार विभार्ता बलने दीजिये, विलों को प्रस्थापित करने का काम बाद में हो सकता है—इस का केवल यही एक विकल्प है। अतः यह भी अवश्यक रहे।

सभापति महोदय : आप टाइम को एडबोस करने के बारे में एसी कर लिंक है, इस लिये जो सदस्य बाद में आयें—

Between the first and second Bills, we will allow them to introduce their Bills as a special case. Is that agreed?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

15.07 hrs.

SMALL FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS SECURITY BILL*

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for payment by the Government to the small farmers and agricultural workers of compensation for injury by accident.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for payment by the Government to the small farmers and agricultural workers of compensation for injury by accident."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I introduce the Bill.

15 7½ hrs.

RESERVATION OF (CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF) CLOTH TO HANLOOMS BILL*

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for reservation of certain categories of cloth to handlooms.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for reservation of certain categories of cloth to handlooms."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 28-4-78.

15.08 hrs.

SUGARCANE PRICE (FIXATION) BILL*

SHRI P. RAJGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to fix the price of sugarcane.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to fix the price of sugarcane."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. RAJGOPAL NAIDU: I introduce the Bill.

15.34 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Omission of article 310, etc.)

SHRI BHAGAT RAM (Phillaur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BHAGAT RAM: I introduce the Bill.

15.10 hrs.

UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCE BILL

BY SHRI LAKKAPPAN—*Contd.*

MR CHAIRMAN: We now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri K. Lakkappa on the 10th March, 1978, namely:—

"That the Bill to provide for compulsory payment of allowance to all

unemployed persons in the country be taken into consideration."

डॉ. रामचंद्र तिहू (भागलपुर) : समाप्ति महोदय, जी लक्ष्या ने जो यह विधयक उपस्थित किया है, उस का मैं सिद्धांत रूप में स्वागत करता हूँ लेकिन जैसा मैं ने एक रचनात्मक संशोधन उपस्थित किया है, उस के अनुसार इस में थोड़ा जोड़ना चाहता हूँ।

लक्ष्या साहब के अनुसार बरोजगारी के बहल शिक्षित लोगों में ही है। इस से बह कर कोई बड़ा अन्याय नहीं हो सकता है। जितने शिक्षित बरोजगार हैं उन से कई गुना ज्यादा शिक्षित बरोजगार हैं। इसलिए उन का ध्यान उस तरफ दिलाने के लिए मैं ने यह संशोधन दिया है।

ओ बसंत साठे (धकोला) : बिल से सब के लिए है एजूकेट और अनाजूकेट।

डॉ. राम जी तिहू : हमारे माननीय साठ माहब ने मूल विधयक का अध्ययन नहीं किया है। प्रगत द्वारा 2 को देख तो पाएंगे; "Every educated person including doctors, engineers...."

तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि बरोजगारी की समस्या के बहल शिक्षित लोगों की ही नहीं होती है बल्कि अशिक्षित लोगों की भी है और बरोजगारी का सवाल के बहल भारतवर्ष के लिए ही नहीं है बल्कि वह एक गोबल फॉर्मेन्ट है और सम्यवादी देशों को छोड़ कर ऐसा कोई देश नहीं है जहां पर यह सवाल न हो, यहां तक कि विकसित देशों जैसे अमेरिका और इंग्लैंड जैसे देशों में बरोजगारी की समस्या बढ़ती जा रही है। प्रगत समय रहता तो मैं आप के सामने आंकड़ देता कि किस तरह से अमेरिका और इंग्लैंड जैसे विकसित और उत्तम देशों में प्रति वर्ष बेकारी का प्रमाण बढ़ता ही जा रहा है लेकिन भारतवर्ष की

समस्या सब से ज्यादा है। भारतवर्ष के भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति गिरि साहब ने "जोब कार वि शिल्पन" नामक जो पुस्तक लिखी है, उस में जो बेकारी के शोकड़ दिये हैं वे कठीन 13 करोड़ के हैं। यह 30 वर्षों की कमाई है हिन्दुस्तान में। प्रश्न यह है कि इस समस्या का समाधान कैसे हो सकता है। यह निश्चित बात है कि पार्टी के आधार पर इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं किया जा सकता है यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है और इसमें सब लोगों को मिलजुल कर लगाना होगा। वस्तुत यह जो बेकारी का प्रश्न है, इस में हमें यह देखना पड़ेगा कि हमारी योजना की दिशा ही गलत थी और यही कारण है कि बेकारी दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती रही। प्रथम पचवर्षीय योजना पूरी हुई तो केवल पौन करोड़ लोग बेकार थे, दूसरी योजना पूरी हुई तो सब करोड़ बेकार थे, तीसरी योजना में यह समस्या पौने दो बरोड हो गई और पचम पचवर्षीय योजना और 20 सूनी और 25 सूनी कार्यक्रम आया, तो उसके बाद देश में 13 करोड़ आदमी बेकार हो गये हैं। इस से यह प्रमाणित होता है कि योजना की जो दिशा थी, वह निश्चित रूप से गलत थी और बेकारी पैदा करने वाली थी। इसलिए मैं यह सोचता हूँ कि बेकारी को दूर करने के लिए जो पहला प्रश्न है, वह यह है कि हमारी योजना रोजगारमुखी होनी चाहिए।

"एम्प्लायमेंट आरियन्टेंड" होनी चाहिए। दुर्भाग्य यह है कि हमारी बाजना रोजगारमुखी नहीं रही है लेकिन प्रालिंग से ही केवल बेरोजगारी की समस्या का दूर नहीं कर सकते हैं। अच्छा यह होगा कि हमारा "डबलपर्मेट ओरियन्टेंड एम्प्लायमेंट" हो और उस रोजगार से विकास में सहायता मिले। केवल 50, 50 रुपये की भीख दे कर हिन्दुस्तान में भीखभगों की जमात बढ़ी करने से न तो देश का विकास होगा और न रोजगार की प्रतिष्ठा होगी। इसलिए अभी भी जब हम किसी रोजगार की नीति को निर्वाचित करें, तो हमें देखना होगा कि उस से राष्ट्र का विकास होता है या नहीं।

केवल इतने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा बल्कि दूसरी बात यह भी देखनी चाहिए कि रोजगार के सबाल को शिक्षा से जोड़ा होगा। इसलिए हमारी "एम्प्लायमेंट आरियन्टेंड एजूकेशन" हो। पिछले 50 वर्षों से जो शिक्षा की दिशा हमें मैंकाले साहब से विरासत से मिली है, उस को ही हम 30 वर्षों से ढोते रहे हैं। यही कारण है कि आज देश में इतने लोग बेकार हैं। जब तक शिक्षा में आमूल परिवर्तन नहीं होगा, जैसा गांधी जी ने कहा था कि शिक्षा को योजना से जोड़ा जाए यह नहीं किया जायगा, तब तक समस्या हल नहीं होगी। बर्दमान शिक्षा में केवल बेरोजगार पैदा करने की क्षमता है। जब इजीनियर और डाक्टर बेकार रहते हैं तब उनकी तरफ तो हमारा ध्यान जाता है लेकिन भारत में जो करोड़ों लोग और बेकार हैं उनकी तरफ नहीं जाता है। हिन्दुस्तान में बेरोजगारी की जो समस्या है उससे भी ज्यादा विषट, ज्यादा गम्भीर समस्या अर्थ बेकारी की है। भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। यहा कृषि से लगे हुए लोगों को मान भर काम नहीं मिलता है। माल में छ या चार महीने ही काम मिलता है। देश में पाच लाख गाव हैं। सभी गावों में अर्ध बेकारी की समस्या व्याप्त है। उनके लिए आवश्यक है कि कृषि का विकास किया जाए। उनके बिना गावों में रहने वाले जो मूल पूँछर हैं उनका विकास नहीं हो सकता है। अब इस समस्या को दूर करना ही तो कृषि का विकास और उसक साथ-साथ ग्रामोदयोगों का विकास करना होगा। गावों में रहने वालों का आप राजरवेला भिलाई, बोकारो जैसे 'लाट बना कर रोजगार नहीं दे सकते हैं। हमारी अपनी सीमाय है। हमारे पास ज्यादा पूँजी नहीं है। बड़े कारखानों में जहा एक आदमी को रोजगार देने में पाच लाख रुपया लगता है वहा छोटा रोजगार देने में लक्ष उद्योग स्थापित करने में और उस में उनको रोजगार देने में केवल पाच रुपये की पूँजी लगती है। इसीलिए

[बी रामजी तिहु]

इंस्टेट के बड़े अधिकारी शूभाकार ने कहा है कि "स्माल इज ब्यूटीफुल" । हिन्दुस्तान जसे विकासशील देश में बड़े उद्योगों की तरफ देखने की आवश्यकता नहीं होनी चाहिये । जो बड़े उद्योग आवश्यक हैं वे तो लगने चाहिये । लेकिन जहां उनकी आवश्यकता नहीं है, नहीं लगने चाहिये । अगर बेरोजगारी को देख में दूर करना है तो निश्चित रूप से कृषि का विकास करना होगा और उसके साथ साथ ग्रामीणों का विकास करना होगा ।

इस समस्या का हल सुझाने के लिए भगवती कैमेटी ने काफी सुझाव दिए हैं । मैं उन को पुनरावृत्ति करके इस महान सदन का समय अपव्यय नहीं करना चाहता । लेकिन इसके भिन्नतियों में जो प्रस्ताव लक्ष्य ते एक बड़े सुन्दर हृदय से लेकिन सस्ती लोकप्रियता हासिल करने के लिए रखा है कि एलाउंस दिया जाए उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह ठीक बात है कि कुछ राज्यों ने एलाउंस दिया है, भारत में सब से ज्यादा जिलियां बेरोजगार बंगाल में हैं और वहां की भरकार ने एलाउंस उनको दिया है, इसका मैं विरोध नहीं करता हूं लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि केवल कुछ लोगों को वस बीस या पचास रुपये दे देने से समस्या हल हो जाएगी? जब योजना आयोग के सामने यह समस्या आएगी तो उसको सोचना होगा कि इसको कसे हल करना चाहिये । सचमुच मैं जनता पार्टी के बोक्षणापत्र में हम लोगों ने बायदा किया है कि सभी को हम रोजगार दग । लेकिन क्या एक वर्ष में रोजगार दिया जा सकता है? सचमुच मैं इसके लिए दस वर्ष का कार्यक्रम घोषित किया गया है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर यह कार्यक्रम और यह बाधी खोल्ली भावित हुई तो जनता पार्टी का भी वही हाल होगा जो हमारे बिरोधी मिलों का हुआ है । इसलिए आवश्यक है कि दस वर्ष की इस योजना को भाकार दिया जाए इसको भूत रूप दिया

जाए और हम सब लोगों को सरकार से आश्रू करना चाहिये कि कालाबद्ध कार्यक्रम के अनुसार, एक वर्ष में किलने दो वर्ष में किलने लोगों को रोजगार, काम देना चाहिये और हस तरह से इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए हमें आगे बढ़ना चाहिये ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि "राइट टू वकं अभी संविधान में जारी कर दिया जाए । मैंने विचेयक भी उपस्थित किया है इसके सम्बन्ध में अगर आप संविधान में मंशोधन कर देते हैं कि हर आदमी को रोजगार दिया जाए और यह उसका अधिकार है तो भारत का योजना आयोग जो है उससे अगर आप जा कर पूछें कि वह क्या एक एसा कर मकेंगा तो इसी नतीजे पर पहुंचेंगे कि आज वह विकल और असफल होगा । इसलिए "राइट टू वकं" सिद्धान्त ठीक है लेकिन उसको दस वर्ष में बांध देना चाहिये ।

लक्ष्य साहब ने कहा है कि जितने बेरोजगार हैं उनको एलाउंस दिया जाए । कितनों को देंगे? हिन्दुस्तान में बेकारों की संख्या चार, पांच हजार या लाख में तो है नहीं, 30 लाखों के बासन के कारण आज 13 करोड़ लोग बेकार हैं । वह कहते हैं कि 15 करोड़ 30 लाख हैं । तो माननीय लक्ष्य के गणित और अंकगणित की परिभाषा दूसरी होगी, मेरे विचार से इसके लिये 40 अरब रुपये लगेंगे, जो हिन्दुस्तान की आर्थिक योजना की शक्ति के बाहर की बात है । इसलिये ऐसी बात करनी चाहिये जो अच्छी हो और व्यावहारिक हो । और जैसे तैसे देने से क्या होगा कि भिलमंडी की प्रवृत्ति बड़ेगी । इसलिये मैं माननीय लक्ष्य की भावना का आदर करता हूं और अपनी सरकार से, बुशनसीबी है कि अब मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, मैं उनसे कहता हूं कि यह सचमुच में ऐसा रोजगार दें जिसके अब की प्रतिष्ठा बढ़े । भीड़ में रुपया लेने वाले का तो अपमान है ही, देने वाले का भी अपमान है ।

इसीलिये आप लोगों को भी उच्च स्वरूप न ही दीजिये, बल्कि काम दीजिये और ऐसे जाहे प्रति वर्ष तभी कमता पार्टी और राष्ट्र का सम्मान बढ़ेगा ।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं मानवीय सकृप्ता की भावना का आदर करते हुए उनसे अनुरोध करता हूं कि मेरा जो निर्दोष संशोधन है उसको स्वीकार कर लें । और जैसा मैंने कहा है :

"The Government, keeping in view the financial resources, will execute the Unemployment Allowance Scheme in phase starting with the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes."

जो समाज का सबसे अनितम व्यक्ति है वहीं से करना चाहिये । इसीलिये जो भी हम काम करें, वहाँ काम देने का हो, तो समाज का जो अनितम व्यक्ति है वहीं से हम अपना कार्य करना चाहिये ।

जी समाज सात कपूर (पूर्णिमा) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे एक विवेयक पेश करना चाहे ।

सभापति महोदय : अच्छी बात है, इनको इंट्रोडक्यूशन कर लेने दीजिये चिल ।

जी नामू लिह (दीता) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रबन्ध है । प्राइवेट मैट्सर्स चिल पर साड़े तीन बजे बहुत होते थे, पहले मेरा नाम वा और मैं बैठा रहा, और आपने हमारा नाम समझ से पहले बूला दिया ।

सभापति महोदय : आपको व्यवस्था का प्रबन्ध मैंने सुन लिया । सदन से हमते पूछा था, आपकिलियल चिलनेत समाप्त हो गया था । तो या तो सदन 24 मिनट के लिये ऐडवर्न कर के फिर दुबारा चिलते, या सदन का काम चालू रखते समय ऐडवास कर के प्राइवेट मैट्सर्स चिलनेस का । हाउस ने एक

बत से निर्णय दिया कि प्राइवेट चेम्बर्स चिलनेस को ऐडवास कर दिया जाय । हमने कर दिया । आप बाद में आये । आपको भी बुला लिया जायगा, उसमें कोई दिक्कत भी बात नहीं है । आपको तकलीफ न हो उसके लिये व्यवस्था की है । जो अपने चिल इंट्रोडक्यूशन नहीं कर सके उनको बीच में इंरेट कर इजाजत दी जा रही है । कोई परेशानी की के बात नहीं है ।

15.22 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of Articles 330 and 332)

जी हुक्म चल चलवाय (उज्जैन) : सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विवेयक को पुरस्तापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

सभापति महोदय : प्रश्न है :

कि "कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विवेयक को पुरस्तापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।"

The motion was adopted.

जी हुक्म चल चलवाय : सभापति महोदय, मैं विवेयक पुरस्तापित भी करता हूं ।

15.23 hrs. CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of Seventh Schedule)

जी हुक्म चल चलवाय (उज्जैन) : सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विवेयक को पुरस्तापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

सभापति महोदय प्रसन है

“कि सविधान का और सशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुर स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

The motion was adopted

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्पाय सभापति महोदय, मैं विधेयक पुर स्थापित भी करता हूँ।

15.24 hrs

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Article 348)

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्पाय (उच्चार) : सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के सविधान का आर सशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुर स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

सभापति महोदय प्रसन है

“कि भारत के सविधान का और सशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुर स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

The motion was adopted.

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्पाय सभापति महोदय, मैं विधेयक पुर स्थापित भी करता हूँ।

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Ugra Sen—He is absent Mr Daya Ram Shakya—He is also absent Mr Madan Tiwary—He is also absent Mr L L Kapoor

15.25 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment article 19, etc)

श्री लक्ष्मन लाल कपूर (पूर्णिया) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के सविधान का

और सशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुर स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

MR CHAIRMAN The question

15

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India”

The motion was adopted

श्री लक्ष्मन लाल कपूर मैं विधेयक को पुर स्थापित करता हूँ।

15.26 hrs

UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCE BILL

By Shri K Lakkappa—Contd

MR CHAIRMAN Now, we continue the discussion on Unemployment Allowance Bill

Mr Rajagopal Naidu

SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor) We are discussing about the problem of unemployment. There is unemployment in the educated classes and also in the uneducated classes—in the rural masses

First, let us take the problem of unemployment in educated classes. The Janata Government have committed themselves that they are going to remove unemployment within ten years' time. It is only on paper, they have not done anything till now. They know that our population increases equal to the population of Australia annually. The figures show that unemployment is increasing. But they are not having any programme at all. Can the Janata Government say that they have done anything with regard to giving employment to the educated people? They have not done anything. There are restrictions even now in the Government Departments that they should not employ extra people. Therefore, after the Janata Government came into existence, they

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II Section 2, dated 23-3-78

have only restricted the availability of employment for the educated people. It is restriction, not expansion. They have not thought of reforming education—reforming education in such a way that it is correlated to production. Even now, the Janata Party Government is thinking in terms of employing people in unproductive activities. They should not do it. They have said that they are going to start rural industries in order to see that unemployment is removed in rural areas. But I question the Janata Party Government as to what they have done in this sphere. Starting rural industries is not an easy thing; unless the infrastructure is developed in the villages, unless the villagers are trained, unless the skills are provided, unless schemes are formulated, it is not possible to start rural industries. I am asking them as to what they have done in this regard. They are saying that they are going to bring the Sixth Five-Year Plan after closing the Fifth Five-Year Plan one year before. Even in the Sixth Five-Year Plan which has been placed before us, nothing has been indicated or said about training the rural masses, so as to take up rural industries and run them. Therefore, when we consider all these things, we find that the Janata Government is only doing propaganda that they are going to abolish unemployment, but they are not doing anything with regard to that. They have said that they are going to have rural roads. For the information of the House I can tell you that in my district they come to over 15 kilometres. Therefore, if we take 500 districts, what will be the mileage? Is it possible for them to construct all the rural roads even within 100 years? It is not possible—unless they take it up sincerely and have a phased programme to construct rural roads.

It is not possible to provide employment in rural areas as they have not taken up any rural housing at all. They say they are going to have some housing here and there in towns and in cities: even that is not enough. If

we take the history of the developed nations we can find that whenever there is unemployment among the educated and uneducated classes, they have taken up housing in cities and housing in rural areas, and they have taken up rural roads also, and also roads like the national highways, State highways etc. But our Government is lagging behind and therefore it is not possible for them to create employment in rural areas among the educated classes. Unless they have money it is not possible to do it. They say they are against deficit financing, but they are going to have deficit financing. They have no other way except to resort to deficit financing because, unless they resort to deficit financing temporarily at least, it is not possible to provide employment to the people.

One of my friends on the other side has said that giving unemployment allowance is an insult. I am sorry to hear that. If we take the instance of western countries or other countries, they have thought it to be a social security measure, to give security to the unemployed, though the unemployment Insurance and other things are there. Therefore, we should not be ashamed of taking the allowance because we have to thrive. You know that lakhs and lakhs of educated people are unemployed and there is much agitation. Even during Elections they asked us "We are unemployed: what are you going to do? Do you have any solution?" It is quite possible for us to give the allowance also. The Maharashtra Government has taken it up and the new Government in Andhra Pradesh—that is, the Congress (I) Government—has taken it up and has declared that it is going to give unemployment allowance not only to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes but also to the economically backward classes—even if they are Matriculates, Graduates, etc. Therefore, this is quite necessary. Unless we take up this question, it is not

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]
possible for us to see that employment is provided.

The other thing is with regard to rural areas and uneducated people. There are no Employment Exchanges to enlist the unemployed people in rural areas. It is quite necessary that in off-seasons the agricultural labour should go to other areas. Therefore wherever there is employment available in other areas, it should be notified as to how many people are necessary and conveyance should be provided or concessions should be given to the agricultural labour to enable them to go to other areas and find employment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the time allotted for this Bill was two hours, out of which one hour and twenty-five minutes were already over. Now, another twenty or eighteen minutes have gone. So, what is the wish of the House?

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Extend the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much time?

श्री नाथू तिह (दीसा) : मैं समय को एक चंडा बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव रखता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्यों को यह भी सोच लेना चाहिए कि इस के बाद दूसरे आमरेबल भेदभाज के भी बिल्ड हैं।

श्री कल्याण बाबू (प्रतापगढ़) : मध्यापति महोदय, जो समय पहले से निश्चित किया गया है, वही रका जाय, क्योंकि इस तरह समय को बढ़ाने से भव्य प्रस्ताव रखने वाले सदस्यों का हक चला जायेगा।

श्री नाथू तिह : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि इस के लिए एक चंडा समय बढ़ाया जाय।

श्री कल्याण तिह बाबू : सक्षमा माहूब का चिन्तना समय पहले से निश्चित है वही रका जाय। दूसरे सदस्य का हक मारा नहीं जाना चाहिए।

सभापति बहुमत : मारा चंडा बढ़ाया जाय ?

श्री बर्तन साठे : नहीं, एक चंडा बढ़ाया जाय। दूसरे का हक मारा नहीं जायगा, उस का भी इंट्रोडर्टमेंट हो जायगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sathe, if the next Bill were to be yours, you would have shouted to the sky that you wanted a chance for your Bill to be taken up after this. If this Bill is over, then my bill is there. After that is finished, then Shri Kamath gets a chance. We have to see that also.

Now, is it the sense of the House that the time allotted for this Bill be extended by one hour?

SOME HON MEMBERS: Yes

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted for this Bill is now extended by one hour. We have at our disposal now one hour five minutes? How much time will the Minister and Shri Lakkappa take?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): About fifteen minutes.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): About twenty minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That leaves us about 25 minutes. I will call as many Member as possible during this time.

Shri Nathu Singh

श्री नाथू तिह : सभापति महोदय, मैं सक्षमा जी डारा प्रस्तुत बिल पर बोलने के लिए बढ़ा हुआ हूँ। आप ने जो मुझे समय दिया उस के लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

बेरोजगारी की जो समस्या है उस में उन को भासा दिया जाय या न दिया जाय इस पर आपस में भत्तेव ही सकते हैं लेकिन इस काट में किसी को भी भत्तेव नहीं है कि बेरोजगारी की समस्या को तूट किया जाय

और किसी जल्दी हो सके युआ भ्रस्तोष को दूर किया जाए क्योंकि जब युआ भ्रस्तोष बढ़ता है सरकारे बदल जाती है—देश में क्रान्ति के ऊपर कान्ति हुआ करती है। लेकिन यदि किसी दूसरी पार्टी की सरकार बनती है तो उसे यह तोचना चाहिये कि युआ जो कल तक उनके साथ थे यदि उनकी समस्याओं हल नहीं की गईं तो वे उस पार्टी और उस सरकार से दूर भी जा सकते हैं। आज तक यह हुआ है कि बेरोजगारी की समस्या को सब ने जनता के सामने रखा है संसद् में रखा है लेकिन हुआ यह है कि आज तक राजनीतिक नेता और धार्थिक नीति निर्माता बेरोजगारी को और बेरोजगारी की समस्या को ज्ञाना देते रहे हैं न कि उसकी बढ़ में जा कर उसको हटाने का प्रयत्न करे। तीन बार देश में जनगणना हुई है। अभी डा० रामजी सिंह 10 करोड़ बेरोजगारों के आकड़े दे रहे थे। एक दिन श्री फरनेडीस ने आकड़े दिए थे कि पांच करोड़ बेरोजगार हैं। कोई कहता है कि चार करोड़ हैं। आज तक तीस साल में जितन भी शिक्षित और अभिभूत बेरोजगार है उनके आकड़े उपलब्ध क्यों नहीं किए गए, इसके लिए कौन दोषी है, यह मैं जाना चाहता हूँ। तीन बार जनगणना हो चुकी है लेकिन बेरोजगारी की जनगणना आज तक किसी ने नहीं की। 1970 में बेरोजगारी प्राक्कलन सम्बन्धी दातेवाला समिति ने योजना ग्राम्योग को बेरोजगारी के प्राक्कलनों से सम्बद्ध रीति विज्ञानी मुद्रों के बारे में यह सुझाव दिया था कि क्लेट, लिंग, आय, शहरी या ग्राम्योग हैसियत या कर्मचारी वर्ग और जिक्का जसी बातों को व्यान में रख कर बेरोजगारी के प्राक्कलन किए जाए लेकिन इन सिफारिशों पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया।

तो सब से पहले तो मेरा यह अनुरोध है सरकार से कि जिस तरह से जनसक्या के आकड़े इकट्ठे किए जाते हैं, जनगणना होशी है देश में, उसी तरह से बेरोजगारों की

जनगणना भी होनी चाहिए और यह पता होना चाहिए कि देश में कितने बेरोजगार हैं।

दूसरी ओर मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि बेरोजगारी की समस्या हमारे देश में कही कैसे? बेरोजगार दूसरे देशों में भी है। अमेरिका के अन्दर 80 लाख बेरोजगार आज हैं, इंग्लैण्ड के अन्दर 10 लाख बेरोजगार हैं। लेकिन उस को बेरोजगारी भला दिया जाता है, परन्तु हमारे यहा बेरोजगारी भले को बोधायाम तो हुई है, कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने बेरोजगारी भला देना शुरू किया है, लेकिन भला कितना है, 50 रुपये महीना या 40 रुपये महीना, जैसे कोई भीब वे रहे हैं। हमें इसका नहीं चाहिये, आज के युवक को भिक्षा नहीं चाहिये, उस को काम चाहिये, ताकि वह अपने वरिचार का तालन-पोषण कर सके। अब 50 रुपये में वह कैसे गुजारा कर सकता है—इस महाराई के जमाने में

एक आनन्दीय सबस्थ 50 रुपये में तो सिगरेट का खर्च भी नहीं चल सकता।

बी नाथू सिंह सिगरेट का खर्च भी नहीं इस स ज्यादा आता होगा। इस लिये 40 या 50 रुपये देकर आप उस को शान्त नहीं कर सकते हैं।

हमारे देश के अन्दर बेरोजगारी क्यों बढ़ी है? इस लिये बढ़ी है कि आज तक हमारी शिक्षा नीति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया। चारों तरफ यूनीवर्सिटीज में असन्तोष बढ़ रहा है, हड्डाले हो रही है। हमारे यहा स्स्कूल के एक महान कवि ने कहा है—

बुभुलित कि न करोति पाप

कीणा नरा निष्करणा भवति ।

भूया पेट क्या नहीं करेगा, जब तक हमारे पेट को रोटी नहीं मिलेगी, यह असन्तोष इसी तरह से बढ़ता जायगा।

[श्री नाथू सिंह]

इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि रोजगार के साधन बढ़ाइये । अभी तक शिक्षा में परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है, औद्योगिक नीति में बुनियादी परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है, जेती का विस्तार नहीं किया गया है । मैं आकड़े दे कर बताना चाहता हूँ—हमारे देश के अन्दर 140 करोड़ हैंटर जमीन के अन्दर जेती होती है, लेकिन उस में से निचित भूमि केवल 34 करोड़ हैंटर है । हमारे देश के अन्दर कई उष्ण पठितों ने कहा है—यदि 40 करोड़ हैंटर भूमि में सिवाई की व्यवस्था हो जाय, तो हमारे देश में इतना अनाज मिलेगा कि हम विदेशों को भी नियंत्रित कर सकें—निकिन गेसा हो नहीं रहा है ।

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में लेजिये—शिक्षा के क्षेत्र महरी क्षेत्र में हम 1 रुपया 30 पैसे प्रति किलो मध्यमी खर्च करते हैं, लेकिन गांवों में केवल 26 पैसे खर्च करते हैं—इतना बड़ा अन्तर है, इतना असमूलन है, इस से बेरोजगारी नहीं बढ़ेगी, तो क्या बढ़ेगा, प्रसन्नतया नहीं बढ़ेगा तो क्या बढ़ेगा?

हमारे यहा प्रारम्भ में ही गलती हो गई थी—हम ने सविधान के अन्दर बेरोजगारी की समस्या को, राइट-टु-वर्क को फ़न्डमेन्टल राइट्स में न रखकर डायरेक्टिव-प्रिसिपल्ज में रख दिया—आर्टिकल 41 में रखा । हमारी जनता पार्टी ने जोषणा की है—हमारे जनता पार्टी के कास्टीचूमान में लिखा है—

"The Janta Party believes that it is possible to eliminate destitution within a decade by raising every family above the poverty line. To this end, it will base its planning and policies on the Directive Principles of the Constitution and particularly, Art 41 which lays down that "That State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public

assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want."

इस लिये मेरा कहना है कि हमें जल्द में जल्द अपने कार्टीचूमान में परिवर्तन करना चाहिये । यदि हम राइट-टु-वर्क को फ़न्डमेन्टल राइट्स में रख दे, तो अपने आप बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देना पड़ेगा या उन को बेरोजगारी भला देना पड़ेगा । इस लिये मैं मान करता हूँ कि डायरेक्टिव प्रिसिपल्ज में राइट-टु-वर्क को हटा कर फ़न्डमेन्टल राइट्स में रखना चाहिये ।

इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ । पिछले दिनों हमारे प्रधान बड़ी जी ने सूरत में भाषण देते हुए कहा था कि मुझे पूरा विषय है कि 10 सालों के अन्दर इस देश में बेरोजगारी मापदंड कर देंगे । उम तरह की योजना हम भी से प्रारम्भ करें, ताकि इस देश से बेरोजगारी की समस्या हट सके । पिछले दिनों जेनेवा में विश्व रोजगार सम्मेलन हुआ था, क्योंकि आज पूरा विश्व बेरोजगारी की समस्या से प्रभावित है, डग हुआ है, भयभीत है । हम लिये हमारा यह प्रयत्न होना चाहिये इस समस्या को हल बरने के लिये हम जन्द में जन्द कदम उठायें ।

हूँसरी माग, मैं यह करता हूँ कि बेरोजगारी की समस्या को जल्दी से जल्दी कैसे हूँर किया जाय, इस पर विचार होना चाहिए । यह किसी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, कांग्रेस पार्टी, जनता पार्टी या कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है । कोई भी पार्टी सरकार में आ भक्ती है, और कोई भी पार्टी सरकार से बाहर हो भक्ती है । यह सवाल इस देश की बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने का है । यह सवाल आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने का है । इस देश के युवा असंतोष को रोकना भी एक बड़ी

समस्या है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि संसद सदस्यों की एक कमेटी बनाई जाये, जिसमें सभी पार्टियों के सदस्य रहें, साथ ही उसमें बड़े-बड़े प्रध्यायी सांसदी, बड़े-बड़े एकडसीक्षियन्ज और फाइनेंसियल एक्सपर्ट्स, आदि को भी शामिल किया जाय। यह कमेटी इस समस्या का स्वायी हल निकालने के लिए सरकार से सिफारिश करे। वह इन बात का सुझाव दे कि बेरोजगारी की समस्या को किस प्रकार से पूर्ण किया जा सकता है। मेरा निवेदन है—इस सम्बन्ध में जल्द से जल्द कार्यवाही की जाय। साथ ही मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूँगा कि जो समिति आप बनायें, वह ऐसा न हो कि दो साल में या तीन साल में अपनी रिपोर्ट दे, बल्कि उस के ऊपर समय बांधा जाय कि 6 महीने के अन्दर अन्दर समिति अपना प्रतिवेदन दे दे और उसके बाद प्रगति 6 महीने के भीतर सरकार उन सिफारियों को लागू करे।

मदन में जो बजट प्राया है—उससे बेरोजगारी की समस्या हटेगी, यह बात अभी मेरी ममझ में नहीं आ रही है। इसलिए इस पर पूनः विचार किया जाना चाहिए। हमारे यहाँ आज तक जो हुआ है, वह यह कि उद्योग नगाने की दर तो बढ़ी है, लेकिन जो रोजगार की सम्भावनाएँ हैं, वे बहुत कम हैं। यह बात आंकड़ों से पिछ होती है। 1975 की पहली छांसी बैंक में 98937 कार्यरत फैक्टरीज में प्राप्त दिन भीसतन 56.6 लाख लोगों को रोजगार मिला जबकि 1974 की इसी प्रवधि में 93795 कार्यरत फैक्टरीज में 55.7 लाख लोगों को रोजगार मिला। इसका प्रध्य यह है कि जहाँ एक और फैक्टरी की संख्या में 5.5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई वहाँ दुमरी और रोजगार में केवल 1.7 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। इसका अर्थ यह है कि हम छोटे छोटे रोजगार नहीं बढ़ा पाये। हमसे बड़ी फैक्टरियों लगाई, पूजी-गत उद्योगों में बन लगाए। होना यह चाहिए कि रोजगार प्रधान उद्योग हमारे देश में लगाये जाए। मेरी मांग है

कि देश में जो बेरोजगार लोग हैं उनको छोटे छोटे उद्योग-धंधे लगाने के लिए बिना आज के ज्ञान प्रिया जाये। कोई न। रोजगार लगाये तो जब ज्ञान वापिस लिया जाये तब उसको 20-30 प्रतिशत की कृष्ट दी जाये ताकि उसको प्रोत्साहन मिल सके।

इसके अलावा गांवों में कृषि विद्यालय खोले जायें ताकि गांव के लड़कों को वहाँ पर रोजगार मिल सके। इसके साथ साथ जो हमारे ट्रेईंगनल बर्स है उनको डेवलप करने के लिए गांवों में स्कूल खोले जायें।

अन्त में मैं एक बार फिर से लक्पापा जी को इस बिल को लाने के लिए ध्यानवाद देता हूँ और सिद्धान्त रूप में इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ तथा जनता पार्टी सरकार से निवेदन करता हूँ कि सिद्धान्त रूप में इसको स्वीकार करे और प्रैक्टिकल रूप में उसका हल ढूँढे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri A. C. George. This is the last speaker After that I am going to call the Minister.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukundapuram): Madam Chairman, at the outset I would like to say this..(Interruption).

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not possible to call everybody. If people take more time what can I do?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If Mr Lakkappa, instead of taking 30 minutes..

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. You are wasting other people's time.

SHRI Vasant Sathe: I am suggesting something very good.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Other people have their rights.

श्री वसंत साठे: लक्पापा जी यदि अपन समय में से हम को पांच, पांच मिनट दे दें, तो इस में आप को क्या स्वीकार है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let everybody take only one minute. I don't mind. What can I do? You are wasting time. Mr. George, you please take two or three minutes only.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: At the outset I would like to express my full support to Mr. Lakshappa for bringing in this very very appropriate and timely piece of legislation.

I am gratified to know that this Bill will be handled by the Labour Minister, Mr. Ravindra Varma, who originally came from my State, Kerala, which is the worst sufferer regarding this menace of unemployment. There is a saying in our State which, expressed in English, means, 'Keralites are outside Kerala.'—'Marunadan Ma'layalees.' We may express them as Overseas Keralites, but in the case of Mr. Ravindra Varma, I will not use that word. I will use the words 'Over-the-mountain Keralite' to him! I am sure that this Bill will be taken in the proper spirit by him. I think I need not repeat all the arguments which have already been made.

From the figures supplied to us it is seen that the number of educated unemployed registered in Employment Exchanges throughout India is 48 lakhs, whereas in Kerala alone it is 4 lakhs. It shows that more than 1/12th of educated unemployed are in Kerala alone, whereas, according to the population figure, they are 1/30th. If you look at the growth of unemployment, the all-India figure is 14 per cent whereas in Kerala it is more than 18 per cent. Ravindra Varma might have read from the newspapers that Kerala is the one State which is the worst sufferer of this unemployment menace. The United Front Government in Kerala has come forward with a proposal which is in tune with the spirit of Mr. Lakshappa's Bill where they are giving unemployment benefits to the people. The United Front Government in Kerala therefore deserve all our sympathy and appreciation; and I think it would not be long before the Central Government also comes forward with a similar proposal. Certain very good points have been made by Mr. Nathu Singh and I will not repeat them here. He

said, whether it is Congress or Janata the problem is the same. So, this unemployment problem is to be faced and tackled by all of us. I will now come forward with a few concrete suggestions. This problem is solved to some extent by the exodus of Indians to other countries.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Brain drain.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: We have got enough brains and they will not be drained; it is only the so-called fear of brain-drain which will lead to unemployment. Madam, what is the use of spending Rs. 60,000 per student for getting a medical degree and allowing him to stagnate without any employment? More than one lakh of them are like that.

What I want to suggest is that there is nothing called brain-drain. This country, with 60 crores of people, can afford any type of exodus. At least let them not suffer. I would like to point out one or two concrete suggestions which, I am sure, my hon. friend, Shri Varma will take them seriously. According to the latest figures, the number of overseas Indians is more than 20 lags. In spite of the innumerable bungling on the export front immence capacity of the Janata Government shows that our foreign trade or the foreign exchange position is comfortable. That is because our overseas Indians are contributing to that. May I point out that the contribution of the overseas Indians by way of remittances from abroad is more than Rs. 180 crores per month. Of late because of laxity on the part of the Government, there is downward trend and that is going down. But, still we have to take into consideration the contribution of the overseas Indian. Apart from solving their unemployment, their contribution by way of foreign exchange is Rs. 180 crores per month. It is high-time that we think of the overseas Indians and Government of India try to form a Ministry for the overseas Indians. We are thankful to them for solving not only unemployment to a

great extent but also our foreign exchange situation. It is not an one-way traffic. We must have a department, we must have a high-powered approach to see that these overseas Indians are taken care of. Let me also point out one thing. A most serious situation is developing in the Gulf countries. More than 5 lakhs of overseas Indians are working there. I am rather not proud but I am satisfied to see that 60 per cent of our Keralites are trying to solve the unemployment problem by going over there. There are innumerable restrictions put forward by the foreign countries against them, besides the Government of India. (Interruptions). May I appeal to the hon. Minister for Labour and Employment, coming from Kerala, to see that the Department of Overseas Indians is formed and, more so, to see that a high-powered delegation goes to the Gulf countries consisting of Members of Parliament to study on the spot about the various problems. I do not want the Indians to go there as indentured labour or slaves on the plea of solving unemployment problem. At the same time, there should be a proper blending of approach which must not be too restrictive or too liberalised.

So, I suggest that a Department of Overseas Indians is formed as early as possible. You will see that immediately a delegation of Members of Parliament goes to the Gulf countries which has got immense potentiality for employment. We have got immense skilled and semi-skilled labour. Let them therefore study what are their problems there. It must be a goodwill mission.

"

Madam, you are also aware of the problem in Mascot, Amman and other gulf countries. Their social outlook, their concept of labour and trade unions are different. We cannot improve them overnight. But, at the same time, we have to safeguard the interests of our workers. That is why I said that there must be a proper blending about the restrictiveness and,

9 L.S.—10

at the same time, there must be liberalisation in regard to labour. May I suggest that when we are discussing unemployment problems, we must immediately have a delegation sent to the Gulf countries to particularly study about the employment potential in Saudi Arabia? Madam, recently, I was reading that one of the responsible, topmost persons was saying that we were the suppliers of labour. And during the next five year plan, they would be spending about 40 billion dollars. Their problem is manpower. We are just across the ocean and so we are facing them and we are the suppliers of labourers. When they are thinking of spending 40 billion dollars for the developmental activities, how will they spend that for the purpose when they do not have the manpower to execute the scheme? So, we are there; we have unemployment, we have technocrats, technicians and everything.

Recently, I was reading only day before yesterday about a topmost officer of the Iran Government saying that they are in dire need of the Indian skilled labour. Money is there; employment potential is there but manpower is not there. We have to change the concept of population growth. The modern propaganda, the modern thinking is that population is a liability in India. Family Planning idea is a liability but manpower is an asset. So, let us differentiate between the asset and liability.

We in India have got 80 crores of people, educated and skilled people with excellent receptivity to absorb modern technology; the foreign countries have no manpower but they have got the money. So when we are discussing the scheme of unemployment, may I request the hon'ble Minister to think of the perspective and future with the imagination that in the oil-rich Gulf countries there is lot of scope for employment. There is dearth of manpower.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI A C GEORGE To sum up—since he is a Keralite it will go straight in his heart—I hope his Government, the Janata Government, which is giving us hope of solving the unemployment problem within ten years will in the mean time emulate the example of Kerala Government and give at least equal unemployment benefit to the people so that they may live for the next ten years to enjoy the employment benefit.

MR CHAIRMAN There are only twenty-two minutes left out of the time allotted to this Bill. The Minister has to reply and then Mr Lakkappa has the right of reply. Already time has been extended by one hour and I am very sorry I cannot extend the time any more.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) Madam Chairman I want to make small submission.

SOME HON MEMBERS We want also to participate in the debate.

MR CHAIRMAN I am very sorry. Already time has been extended by one hour. Mr Chitta Basu may speak and complete his speech within two minutes.

SHRI CHITTA BASU Madam Chairman my purpose of intervening in the debate is that I feel a particular aspect is likely to be wished away namely the problem of educated unemployed. I would only mention certain projections made by an Economic Paper called *Business Standard*. The rate of graduate unemployment will increase from 10 per cent at present to 15 per cent in 1982-83. The rate of post graduate unemployment will increase from 3 per cent to 11 per cent. In the coming five years 5.83 lakh graduates and post-graduates will be joining the unemployed force. Out of them only 3.9 lakh will get jobs. Thus every year the army of the unemployed graduate and post-graduate youth will swell up by 1.5 lakhs. The total stock of graduates and post-graduates in the country will increase from 68 lakh to 95 lakh in the next

five years and that is why I support the Bill of Mr Lakkappa. I want to draw the attention of the House and particularly the Minister in charge of Labour that if this is the projection for coming five years how are you going to solve the problem and meet the situation? The West Bengal Government had taken a very particular view of it. Punjab has also taken a particular view of it. Kerala Government has also taken a particular view of it. The particular view is this that there should be some kind of sympathy for these young educated unemployed in our country. Some hon Member on the other side was saying that to allow any kind of financial assistance to the unemployed at the rate of Rs 50 or Rs 60 is nearly an encouragement of beggary and I am ashamed to listen to this kind of remark coming from a youth. Therefore the question is that the whole tenor of the speeches appears to me as if the Parliament wants to wish away the problem. The question is not to be wished away but it is to be put forward it is to be confronted and in that respect he has the most practical and pragmatic suggestions and in this respect I would urge upon the Central Government that the States who have gone on the programme of providing some kind of unemployment relief to the unemployed people should be given some financial assistance. And that is my point. I do not like to take more time of the House.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) Madam I join the hon Members who have taken part in this debate in congratulating my good friend Mr Lakkappa for drawing attention to a very grave problem. Madam Mr Lakkappa cannot be accused of bankruptcy of exuberance. Even so the other day when he spoke on his Bill I felt that though his heart was full he was not quite sure whether the proposal that he was placing before the House was justified or practicable. I am in full agreement with him as far as the feelings that he expressed

are concerned. There can be absolutely no doubt that the problem of unemployment, and of the educated unemployed, is a very grave problem in this country. My good friend, Mr. Lakkappa, made a confession. He said that for many years now—he has always been honest, and his confessions are also honest, his intentions may also be honest. The other day he made a confession and he said, in fact, he had been attempting to get this idea accepted in the previous Lok Sabha as well. He is a man of experience. In spite of his great desire, in spite of his genuine conviction that this is a measure that he should put forward, that this is a measure for which he should bring pressure on the Government, he found it impossible to get the previous Government to accept this measure. I am not saying that because the previous Government failed, this Government too should fail. Certainly, Mr. Lakkappa has a right to expect better from our Government than his own Government. I shall not grudge him that right.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Our Government.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I am very glad you acknowledge that. The best thing to do under the circumstances is to appropriate the ownership. (Interruptions) There is a time limit. I would rather like that I may be permitted to continue. Otherwise I can enjoy these repartees, and perhaps the hon. Members will be able to enjoy my repartees as well. I should therefore say that when hon. Members laid emphasis on the intensity of the problem, the intensity of the suffering of those who are unemployed, and the imperative necessity to ensure that this problem is tackled on a national basis which transcends all, considerations of party politics and polemics it is something which should be welcomed. I therefore congratulate all the hon. Members who made it possible for the House to concentrate its attention on this question.

However, as my distinguished friend Chitta Basu said, one should not wish away problems; but one should not be swept off one's feet by wishes either. It is one thing to think that if it is within our means, such a measure is a justifiable measure, it is entirely another thing to say that wishes should be given reins, and we should be taken for a ride by our wishes.... (Interruptions) Unfortunately it is not only necessary in this House to say that something is desirable but it also has to be proved that it is practicable and it is justifiable... (Interruptions). Let me say what I have to say; I am not yielding. Hon. Members have had their time to speak; I have my own.

The first question to consider is the magnitude of the problem; the second question, the magnitude of the financial resources necessary to deal with the problem as my friend Lakkappa said; and the third question is the justifiability of employing means and scarce resources on such a massive scale at this stage for something which is doubtful as far as productivity is concerned. These are the questions which I should like to pose before the House, and on those questions I should like to state our position.

On the question of the magnitude of the problem, my hon. friend Lakkappa has given some figures, 20,000 doctors, 20,000 engineers and so on. I have no quarrel on that, not because I accept them as perfectly correct from the point of view of statistics but because they have to be approximate; at any given point of time it is not possible to be totally exact.... (Interruptions) I said I had no quarrels over those figures. There are many ways in which we can try to make an informed guess of the number of unemployed and underemployed. My good friend Nathu Singh who spoke emotionally on this question pointed out that we did not have adequate statistics. With the available statistics if we want to look at the situation, I should like to say that the live registers of the employment exchanges as they stood at the

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

end of June 1977 showed that there were 1,04,00,000 people who were registered and of these 54 lakhs were educated. I do not want to go into details of the graduates post graduates engineers etc for lack of time. These figures obviously have their limitations as hon. Members know. Everybody who is unemployed is not registered on the register of the employment exchanges. It is also a fact that there are some who are registered even though they have some job or the other a small percentage may be there 5 or 10 per cent. There is a certain element of inaccuracy incompleteness in the figures of the live registers in the exchanges which the hon. Members opposite cannot question.

Another source of information is the 27th random sample survey of 1972-73. It shows that of the people above the age of 15 years that is 85 per cent of the population chronically unemployed people are about 0.4 crores and those who do not have any stable or adequate employment are about 6.2 crores according to the 27th random sample survey.

Then on the basis of the current Status of unemployment the survey revealed one crore of people with not even one hours work a week in that year.

Now I would turn to the Census which is also an index of the magnitude of this problem. According to the 1971 Census—if the rate of increase is to be the same as is assumed to be the same and if the age structure revealed in the 1971 Census is to be taken as the base—you will see that the population is approximately sixty crores today. Of those sixty crores those aged about fifteen and above will be nearly 35 crores or 58 per cent of the population. If the labour participation rate is taken as about sixty per cent then the number of persons above fifteen years will be 21 crores. From the National Sample Survey's figure of one-fifth of the labour force being unemployed or under-employed

this would mean a figure of approximately 4.2 crores of people who are chronically unemployed and inadequately employed to the extent that it cannot be said that they have any means of income which is reckonable. This gives us a figure of approximately 4.2 crores.

As far as the educated unemployed is concerned if the ratio is again assumed to be constant—that is about twenty per cent of the total number of unemployed—even that yields a figure of 8.4 lakhs of unemployed. This is the magnitude of the problem the approximate magnitude of the problem which we can understand on the basis of the sources that we have.

Then comes the question of the magnitude of the financial resources required to do what the hon. Member has suggested that we should do. I wish to point out here that what we are discussing what I am referring to is not the question of what we can do to eliminate unemployment or control unemployment. The limited question posed by the hon. Member's Bill is the granting of an unemployment allowance of Rs. 50 per adult to those who are educated and Rs. 100 per person to those who are uneducated. Therefore addressing myself to the limited aspect of the Bill which is the main purpose of the Bill I have to say that the magnitude of the resources necessary are unfortunately, most unfortunately far beyond what the hon. Member has referred to the other day. He said that it would be Rs. 15 crores per annum. I am on record as having got up and asked thrice for the figure and not once did he deny thrice did he accept the figure before the cock crew. He said fifteen crores I got up and asked again—fifteen? He said fifteen. Then I said the difference is only of a few zeros. The approximate figure at the rate that he has posed will be Rs. 462 crores.

AN HON. MEMBER Per Annum?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: No, per month—Rs. 338 crores for the uneducated and Rs. 124 crores for the educated, a total of Rs. 462 crores per month, which means..(Interruptions), which means Rs. 5544 crores per annum, a very small figure indeed.

Now, Madam, this does not take into account the expenses on administration. This is purely the quantum required to pay this allowance. So apart from this, in a big country like ours with six hundred thousand villages and what not, on the account of administration—administration has its own logic of growth about which I do not have to hold forth today.

PROF. P. G. MAVALAKAR: (Gandhinagar): Parkinson's Law.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Perhaps, about this the hon. Member knows better, and also about Parkinson's Law and the time of the House.

It comes to Rs. 5544 crores. Now Madam, the total Plan outlay—here I am almost going into the next part of my subject that is the question of justifiability of this expenditure—here, I would like the House to view and assess what my hon. friend has suggested in the light of the figures—for the sixth Five Year Plan Draft, as they are known now. This Rs. 5544 crores per annum would mean about Rs. 27 000 crores for five years, approximately, for the plan period.

For the Sixth Five Year Plan, the figures now provided—they may be revised—are for Agriculture and allied activities Rs. 5,800 crores, for rural development Rs. 2,800 crores, for Industry and Minerals including small scale industry Rs. 10,000 crores, for energy, power, science and technology Rs. 20,800 crores. Compare these figures with Rs. 27,000 crores, my hon. friend wants the Government to commit itself.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: May I say just say one sentence?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: He has got a right of reply. Now, therefore, the question is, given our resources, as my hon. friend from Ahmedabad pointed out, given our resources, given the fact that the total amount of money that we are going to spend on the public sector to generate employment is about 69000 crores on small industries to generate employment, on the whole is about 10,000 crores.. (Interruptions). If you want the Government to commit itself to spending Rs. 27000 crores not on something productive, not on something which would generate employment, but just to pay an allowance to those who are not employed, will that be a judicious, a justifiable, economically viable policy or investment of our scarce resources? The Government cannot hold that it will be so, it does not hold that it will be so. Therefore, Madam, I do not want to go further into the many other administrative difficulties, like difficulties in identification of those who are entitled to this allowance, or the relation between the quantum of the allowance and the duration for which this allowance would be claimed, or the relation between what today is the actual minimum—not the national minimum wage—that is available, and Rs. 150/- or Rs. 100/- which is recommended,—it is quite clear to anybody that if there is a difference between the actual minimum and the figure that is proposed now, there will be an incentive in favour of accepting what is higher than what is lower. These may be unpleasant, but these are facts of life.

Madam, I do not want to take more of the time of the House in view of your bell. I have always obeyed the Chair, and I will not disobey you. But I do not want to give the House the impression that I am not dealing with all the arguments that my hon. friends opposite raised. About Maharashtra, West Bengal and one or two other States, a reference was made.

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

I do not want to say anything against the experiments that are being carried out. But I would like to point out that in the case of Maharashtra too, it is confined to the rural population and the figure there is one rupee per day if employment cannot be provided in the village or in the district. These are all very different from what the hon Member has proposed in the Bill and giving one rupee a day if you cannot give unskilled work is not on all fours with what he has suggested. But it can always be made to look as though it is on all fours by those who are swept away by emotion. Therefore these experiments may be useful but at this moment is the Government in a position to accept this commitment? It is not. Now, I would like to tell my hon friend, therefore to look at this question not from the point of view of scoring a point in the debate or making a suggestion—he is a person capable of rising above polemics and party considerations. I have the greatest respect for my hon friend Mr Lakkappa. Is he surprised at hearing such praise? I hope he does not blush but I can assure him that I am sincere in giving him these compliments. He should, therefore view his suggestion more as a guideline as a suggestion as the posting of something which is desirable and not as something which has to be accepted even if there are no resources. If that is not the outlook then it is not so much of a constructive outlook as it would be if it is made as a suggestion for consideration.

My hon friend Mr George for whom I have great respect and regard aimed an arrow at my heart. I protected it in good time, I mean my heart not his arrow. He referred mostly to the question of employment opportunities in the Gulf areas and the fact that many from Kerala have sought employment there. He wanted a survey to be made of the opportunities of employment there. The Government is dealing with these problems and there can be no two opinions

on the question of the necessity to make full utilisation of the opportunities for employment in those areas consistent with the necessity to protect the interests of our workers who are deployed in these areas. This balance has to be struck. We cannot just be swept off by the fact that there are opportunities. We have also to protect our citizens who seek employment elsewhere. Subject to this, the Government is keen, and is anxious to do everything possible to avail of these opportunities. I don't think, Madam I should take more time of the House. Thank you.

SHRI A C GEORGE What about the Department for Overseas Indians?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA He wants a Ministry to be created. Perhaps his idea is that special attention should be paid to their problems. He is not so particular about the creation of a new department. Perhaps he would be satisfied if I am given that portfolio as well. (Interruptions) The spirit behind this suggestion is quite acceptable, understandable and justifiable and we will give all attention to the problems he has posed. With these words, I would request my honourable, distinguished friend Mr Lakkappa to withdraw the bill, since the purpose of his bill has been achieved.

16.26 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair]

SHRI K LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) I am not like the Minister who was very eloquent in his reply, and who requested me to withdraw my bill. This shows the policy of the Government in fighting this important problem in India.

Madam, I must congratulate all the Members and colleagues who cut across party lines and supported not only the sentiments and the spirit behind the bill, but also highlighted the problem.

There is a letter written recently by the father of one unemployed person, whose name is Dr. S. K. Bhasin. The latter is the only son of his father. The young man is frustrated. His father has written recently to Mr. Morarji Desai; and he has expressed in it his feelings about this unemployment problem. The unemployed young man is a first-class M.Sc. and a Ph.D. in Chemistry. He is jobless since 1970. I don't want to read out the full letter, but only relevant portions. The letter says:

"We are having, off and on, announcements from high rostrums by the Ministers and other high-ups; but do you believe that these verbal hopes will solve their distress?

I ask for apology; and you will not mind that several members of Janata Parliamentary Party to-day sharply criticize the Government for not fulfilling the expectations and aspirations of the people."

To-day is the first anniversary of the Janata Government. I thought you would give a gift to the unemployed people on this day, and accept my bill. But it is most unfortunate that the Minister of Labour who is very eloquent and who has sympathy for the unemployed persons, could not accept my small suggestion for giving only Rs 150/- to the unemployed graduate engineers. He has even seen street fights in this regard; and there is politics in jobs. It is conducted in different styles; and recently there were ugly scenes in Bihar. In Maharashtra it will be done from the regional point of view, through Shiv Sena. Elsewhere, the sons-of-the-soil theory, that was adumbrated by the hon. Health Minister, in Rae Bareli recently, will be there. There will be an explosive situation, as a result of which you will see that everybody, irrespective of party affiliations, will be blown off. Therefore, I would request the Minister not to shed crocodile tears on this subject—when a small, tiny State like Kerala is able to do something. For the benefit of the hon. Minister, I would

like to quote something on the subject. Under this Unemployment Relief Scheme, the unemployed both men and women, whose names are on the live register of the employment exchanges and who have not secured any employment, for five years whose family's annual income does not exceed Rs. 4,000 will be paid Rs. 400 per annum. A small State like Kerala has organised a scheme to meet the situation. In Punjab also they are giving an allowance to the jobless; so also West Bengal. In Karnataka they have started by saying that jobs will be provided to those people whose annual income is less than Rs. 3,000. Maharashtra also have got a similar scheme.

When the various States are focussing their attention on this problem what is it that the Janata Government is doing. Today they are celebrating their anniversary. I think it will be the last anniversary, if you do not change your attitude towards this problem.

The difficulty is that we are calculating the money in geometrical ratio while the unemployment is calculated in arithmetical ratio. Further, the population is increasing at a fast rate. These are the problems which we have to face.

These problems cannot be looked into easily. They cannot be solved in an easy and lazy manner because it is gigantic in nature. When you cannot accept a small suggestion made by me, how can you solve the problem. Your argument could not convince, not only the sponsor of the Bill but even the Janata Party Members. There are youngsters, progressive members, on that side and one day they will revolt against your authority, because you have not met even the minimum necessities of the unemployed people. You have not met any of my points, nor come out with any proposal.

My hon. friend was referring to resources. You have got Rs. 20,000 crores of black money and more than

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

Rs. 5,000 crores of arrears of income-tax from the monopoly houses. Why do you not collect it? What is the Government doing? For whom are you thinking of providing relief measures? Is it to the monopoly houses and blackmarketeers? You say that you cannot augment resources to provide relief to the unemployed graduates, engineers and agriculturists. You have not come forward with even one programme that is envisaged in the budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. Now you have to conclude.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This is not the problem of a political party. I am not forcing you to commit yourself to one particular line. It is a real problem which is facing the country, which cuts across all political parties. If you do not agree to this proposal, people will wonder whether there is any government at all which is functioning in the country. So, I say that you must concede this Bill. Show a good gesture and concede this Bill.

It is not a complicated Bill. You need not give doles to everybody. It is only for a short term till they get a job. If you have programmes and schemes for building agricultural and industrial infra-structure in all the villages where the unemployed people are living, they will at least have confidence in the future of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lakkappa, earlier you have agreed that a portion of your time may be given to Shri Basu. So, you should conclude now. It is not fair to prolong it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I want another three minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only one minute

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He has even gone to the extent of suggesting an amendment of the Constitution guaranteeing the right to work. So, this is not new thinking, this is progressive thinking developing in the

minds of the younger generation. I do not know how they are thinking in the Janata Party.

My hon. friend's arguments will not be conceded by any right-thinking person. If you do not accept my Bill, I think the Janata Party is not only not serving the nation, but you will also pay for it. There will be an upsurge against the Janata Party by the younger generation of this country, and there will be a total revolution to remove the Janata Party.

With these words, I request the hon. Minister to change his mind, to take a realistic and human approach to the problem. I hope he will accept my Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister had made a request that you withdraw the Bill. So, I would like to know whether you wish to withdraw the Bill.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I hope he has changed his mind.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: We will give full consideration to all the arguments he has advanced. I once again request him to withdraw the Bill.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: No, I will not withdraw the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I put the Bill moved by Shri Lakkappa to vote. The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for compulsory payment of allowance to all unemployed persons in the country be taken into consideration."

The motion was negatived.

16.40 hrs.

MENTAL HEALTH BILL

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi): I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the treatment and care of mentally ill persons, to make better provision with respect to their property and affairs and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Madam, Chairman, I am very happy today that at last after more than 12 years this House has found time to discuss the Mental Health Bill—a Bill to take care of those people who are mentally ill, disturbed and to make arrangements for their treatment and proper care as well as for taking care of their properties, etc.

The mentally ill in our country, I regret to say, have not received proper attention. The law that governs their treatment and care has been allowed to become completely outmoded. The Indian Lunacy Act was passed in 1912 when very little was known with regard to the treatment of mentally ill people. They were just detained in socalled mental asylums which provided a custodial care. The idea was to protect them from society and to protect society from the mentally ill. Little was done beyond providing them with custodial care in these asylums. The atmosphere in these asylums was full of despondency and despair for the patients as well as for the staff. Hardly any patient who came into these institutions, left with the result that there was overcrowding and poor facilities. Madam, you must have read in the papers two year ago or perhaps last year that a large number of mentally sick people in the Mental Hospital in Srinagar died of cold. It was after that they started some sort of heating arrangement. The blankets provided for them were often stolen by the staff. Some steps have been taken to guard against that type of thing. I am just mentioning this incident to show how badly those in the mental asylums and mental hospitals have been neglected in the past. No doctor really wanted to go to work in these hospitals. Those who are posted there, took it as a punishment. There was hardly any training given to the doctors in the past for giving proper treatment and proper care to the mentally sick. If in spite of all these handicaps, a patient did occasionally recover due to the sturdiness within

his own mind, there were endless difficulties in the discharge of the patient from the hospital, because the visitors who had to approve of his discharge often wanted to be perfectly sure that there was not the least bit of insanity left in the patient.

Not only was the discharge difficult, the admission to the hospitals was also equally difficult. There was a cumbersome procedure under which the magistrates had to make an order of detention and, sometimes, it so happened that there was an emergency, and the patient was very violent or very ill and needed immediate admission and treatment but it was not possible to get him admitted, so that it was an ordeal for the family of the mentally sick person. Because of the demoralisation that had set in the staff and because of the over-crowding, the conditions in these asylums went on deteriorating instead of improving. Nobody went to inspect them; nobody laid any standards as to the minimum requirements that must be met. If we really want to go into all these things and decide and determine how much harm and damage has been done, how much suffering has been caused, it may be necessary set up an inquiry commission to know fully the conditions of our existing mental hospitals and to become fully aware of the adverse results of the anachronistic Indian Lunacy Act of 1912 as it has been mirrored in these existing institutions.

I know, the hon Minister is a very kind-hearted person. If he pays one visit to some of these hospitals, his heart will cry out for them....

AN HON. MEMBER: He will go mad!

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: I do not think that he will go mad, but, I think he will surely do something for the mad people.

During the last four decades, a revolutionary change has come about

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

in the treatment of the mentally sick. A great deal of progress has been made the world over and effective treatment methods, such as, an effective array of drugs and effective methodology of psycho-therapy and electric treatment are now available. Certain psycho-social therapeutic procedures both with the patients and with families and groups, what is known as group psycho-therapy and manipulations of social environment have also become available in the service of the mentally sick. The outcome of mental disorder is no longer as despondent as it used to be. In fact, a majority of the mentally sick, if they are taken care of at an early stage, complete recover. I know of several instances of brilliant young people who are very sensitive and highly intellectual who break down under the stress and strain of modern life but, with proper care and treatment, they fully recover and become valuable members of society.

It is necessary in the light of this our mentally ill people be enabled to receive treatment as expeditiously as possible and as competently as possible. Yet the old Lunacy Act stands in the way by making hospital admission a cumbersome procedure and out-patient treatment is not just available in the majority of cases.

"A large section of the mentally ill can now be treated at the out-patient department if proper facilities are provided. The old Act did not envisage that; similarly, the old Act did not envisage the possibility of providing nursing homes for the care of mentally sick.

The Bill that I am presenting before this hon. House for their consideration intends to remove some of these impediments and shortcomings. It lays emphasis on the provision of treatment and restoration of health to the mentally sick people. That is why, I have called this Bill 'Mental

Health Bill and not Lunacy Act as it was done in the past. It seeks not only to consolidate and amend the law relating to the treatment and care of the mentally ill, but also lays down certain provisions with respect to their property and affairs, so that, property and affairs of the mentally sick can be taken proper care of. I came to know of a pathetic case three-four years ago. A woman wrote to me a letter saying that her father was mentally sick. He was a retired army officer. His pension was due to him. But in order to get his pension he had to go to sign the papers, which he was not capable of. So, he was not able to get his pension. The poor woman had been knocking from pillar to post for getting any relief. By the time I got a reply from the power that be, I did not know what had happened to her and her father. I lost all contacts from them and my letter came back undelivered.

Some of the outstanding points of this Bill are:

While it prescribes procedures for licensing of mental hospitals and nursing homes, it also provides for periodic inspections and certain minimum standards to be prescribed by the Government or by any agency that may be given this responsibility by the Government under the law. The periodic inspections are there to make sure that these provisions are met in actual practice, and the mentally sick are not being neglected. There is also penalty prescribed for establishing and maintaining such a hospital or nursing home in contravention of the requirements laid down in the law.

The Bill also seeks to provide for treatment facilities being made more easily available to the mentally sick, especially for emergency admission on the initiative of a doctor or a family member or friend for a period of 72 hours which may be extended upto 10 days at the discretion of the

Medical Officer Incharge of the Mental Hospital or the nursing home.

It also provides for voluntary admission of the mentally sick. A person, who, in the early stage, knows or is aware that he is getting sick and he may seek assistance. Admission can be given at his request and he can also be discharged at his request, whereas the present procedure is that since there has to be detention order, it is necessary to get the release order. It is extremely difficult and it is a cumbersome procedure.

The Bill seeks to amend the procedure for obtaining a 'Reception Order', and also provides for an appeal against the order of a Magistrate. There are cases where vindictive relatives, who may have their eye on the property of a mentally sick person or of a person whom they would like to have declared as mentally sick, got fraudulent orders for the admission of a such person and in the past there was no way in which such a person or his friends could appeal against such a detention order. But under this new law, it can be done.

The Bill also makes it obligatory for the licensed mental hospitals and mental nursing homes to provide out-patient treatment facilities for those of the mentally ill whose condition does not warrant admission in the hospital and who can be taken care of as out-patients. Even for more sick people, who are not violent, there is a provision in several countries for day care centres, and that also can be arranged under this Bill.

The Bill also provides for powers for the police to initiate action—which they could not do in the past—for the care of the mentally sick people who may be cruelly treated by their families or relatives with whom they might be staying, and to ensure that they are taken proper care of and proper control is exercised.

This Bill attempts to rationalise and suitably amend the provisions in respect of the management of property and affairs of the mentally ill and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. It is extremely important that this be done.

As such, it is a progressive legislation and a necessary measure which merits full consideration and early adoption.

In fact, I may say that this Bill is long overdue. The national and professional body of experts concerned with the care of the mentally ill, that is, the Indian Psychiatric Society, had prepared a Draft Bill and sent it to the Government of India as early as 1950. Almost every year since then, this Society has been urging on the Government, through various Resolutions passed in their meetings, to pass the Bill, but it is unfortunate that Parliament, over all these years, has not found the time to even introduce the Bill. This delay is unconscionable. I know, the Minister might say, 'Now, we propose to bring such Bill.' I may tell the Minister that, when I was sitting in that chair, I also said the same thing—'We are going to bring it'. In fact, we had every intention to do so, but Parliament never found the time for it. It is for this reason that I have taken it upon myself to introduce it as a Private Member's Bill. May be, there are certain shortcomings; some improvements may be possible. But let us proceed, let us go at least a few steps forward from the present situation by adopting this Bill. It will give considerable relief to the mentally sick if the Bill, as I have introduced it, is passed. Amendments can be brought up later on. If the Minister is very keen that certain further improvements be made right now, the Minister can agree that we send it to a Select Committee but let him not tell me to withdraw it on the plea that

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

they will bring an official Bill, because that will again be delaying tactics. It will not be fair to the mentally sick—the large number of mentally sick in this country.

17 hrs

Madam, I have had some close friends—brilliant young people—who have suffered. I have seen their suffering with my own eyes and I have seen what good and timely treatment can do for such sick people. It is for this reason and because I want all the people in the country, who can be benefited by adequate and timely treatment for mental diseases to get this facility and treatment benefit, that I am so eager and so anxious that this Bill be passed as expeditiously as is humanly possible. I am sure it will get sympathetic consideration from the Hon. Members of this House who, I am sure, are motivated by the highest humane considerations and compassion for those unfortunate among us who happen to be afflicted with mental illness.

Madam, there is a terrible stigma attached to mental illness. Mental illness is like any other physical illness: there is no reason why we should attach this stigma to mental illness. Any of us in this House may face the situation of a near and dear one getting mentally ill. Therefore, it is very necessary that this Hon. House adopts this Bill to ensure that there is proper care, early care and adequate care for the mentally ill and that they are given a chance to once again integrate themselves into normal healthy society. Many of them are, as I have said already, brilliant people and they can make considerable contribution for the good of the country, provided they are given a chance. We should make that possible to whatever extent it may be feasible with our limited resources. I know that our resources are limited but, if we use them wisely in the way proposed in this Bill, much more can be

done than we would be able to do otherwise.

With these words, I request the Hon. House to take the Bill into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the treatment and care of mentally ill persons to make better provision with respect to their property and affairs and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

There is one amendment to the consideration motion by Mr. Yuvraj. But he is not here and so it lapses. Now, Dr. Saradish Roy.

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur): At the outset I must congratulate madam Dr. Sushila Nayar for bringing forth such a Bill. In the last several years, during the term of the last Lok Sabha I personally tried to put certain questions in the House regarding the repealing of the Lunacy Act and bringing forth Bill for Mental Treatment. On several occasions this matter was discussed in the Consultative Committee meetings and the Minister assured us that this was under active consideration. Sometimes it was said that the draft of the Bill has been prepared; sometimes it was said that it has been sent to the Legislative Department for the approval, and so on. During this regime of the present Health Minister also, I raised this point in the Consultative Committee meetings about the repeal of the Lunacy Act so that, for the treatment of the mentally ill, a proper Bill can be introduced in this House. But nothing happened. As Dr. Sushila Nayar has said, this has been the crying demand, not only from members of the Medical profession but also from members of the Bar. Only last year the Chief Justice of Calcutta High Court while opening a mental hospital strongly recommended the repeal of the Lunacy Act. It is derogatory and inhuman in

the sense that we should treat the mental patients in a humanly manner, but the Act does not envisage treating these persons in a human manner. This Lunacy Act is on the model of the British Act which was enacted some time in 1905-6 and in our country it was enacted in 1912. Since then during the last sixty-six years, only on three or four occasions, certain amendments were made to the Act here, whereas the Britishers have repealed their Lunacy Act and have brought another one taking into consideration the modern thinking about the treatment of the mental patients. In our country, however, we have not been able to get any time to think over this matter, though the specialists in the field and the judiciary have been repeatedly asking for repealing the old Lunacy Act. There has been a demand to have a model Act for treatment of these mental patients, but nothing has yet been done.

Now, that Dr. Sushila Nayar has introduced this Bill, I would suggest that this should be taken as a model Bill; Minister may accept that and a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses may be asked to consider it. We were told in the Consultative Committee that the Ministry has also prepared a draft Bill and we were also told about certain salient features of that Bill. I must confess that those features are very good. All those features may not be here in this Bill; I am not a legal person, but I think, this Bill should be given a proper consideration before we adopt it. I would request the Minister not to take it as a prestige issue because this is a non-official Bill, but accept it to refer this Bill to a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses along with the Government draft so that we have before us a well-considered Bill.

During the past many years since this Act is there, we have been treating the mental patients as lunatics, not as human beings. In West Bengal there are several thousands of such people; they are in the jails as lunatic convicts; they are not treated as

human beings. A large number of them are also loitering outside. When they become violent, they are put in the jails; the jails are overcrowded with them.

The present day advance in medical science has enabled us to acquire more knowledge to treat this disease scientifically. The number of mental patients now-a-days has also gone up due to the advance of technology and modern day strain and stresses as compared to the old days. We must treat these patients in a human manner so that they can recover to their normal life. The old Act does not treat such persons in a humane manner. There is a new provision in this Bill about the property rights etc, there are also certain restrictions as well. I do not know, how far these would be helpful. As I said, we must treat such persons as if suffering from a disease and treat them humanely. This stigma of lunatics must go.

I would request the hon. Minister to accept this Bill as a basis and refer it to a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses along with the Government draft so that the Committee considers it in all its aspects and comes out with a well-considered Bill.

With these words, I once again congratulate Dr. Sushila Nayar for bringing such a Bill in the House.

ओ० एच० एस० पटवारी: (मंगलदाई): समाप्ति महोदय, मैं डा० मुशीला नैयर जी के बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हू० उनका यह बिल बहुत ही समयोपयोगी है। हमारे देश मे जब इस सम्बन्ध मे पहला कानून पास किया गया था, उसका आधार मानवीय नहीं था। अंग्रेजों ने इसको बहुत महत्व नहीं दिया था, उनकी मानना ऐसी नहीं थी कि इस बात को देखा जाये कि मनव्य किस कारण से इस भीमारी से प्रस्त होता है।

[भी एच० एल० पटवारी]

सोभाग्य में हमारे पूर्वीबल में, मेरे जिले में एक ऐसा अस्पताल है, जिसे मेन्टल हास्पिटल कहते हैं और जिसने अभी हाल में अपना 100 साल का जन्मोन्सव मनाया। उम्में मैं भी शामिल हुआ था और मैंने यह देखा कि देश के बहुत से बिहान लोग आये, जिन्होंने इस बात पर बल दिया कि अब हमारे देश में मेन्टल रोग के रोगी को रोगी समझा जाय। अगर आप इस बात का पता लगाने की चेष्टा करेंगे कि हमारे देश में यह रोग कैसे होता है—तो आपको मालूम हुआगा कि जो व्यक्ति समाज से ब्रेम करता है जिसको समाज के प्रति माया है, सिन्सोपरिटी के प्रति माया है, सामाजिक अखला को बनाये रखने के प्रति माया है, ऐसा व्यक्ति जब किसी जुल्म को हेतुवाना है, तो वह उसे बरदाशत नहीं कर पाता है और इसी बजह से उम्मको बीमारी हो जाती है।

अभी जैसे निम्नले दिनों एसजॉन्सी में हुआ—उम समय काफी लोग उन अत्याचारों को, उन ज्ञानों का देख कर बीमार होने लगे थे। आज जिम देश में समाज व्यवस्था टूट रही है, लोग न्याय में बचत हो रहे हैं—बहा लोगों पर इसका प्रभाव पड़ना स्वाक्षारिक है। आज शड्यूल कानून, शड्यूल ट्राइब्स और बकवर्ड बलासेज के लिये रिजर्वेशन करने की बात हो रही है, जैविन कुछ लोगों का कहना है कि रिजर्वेशन उन लोगों के लिये करना चाहिये जो इसका विरोध करते हैं। मेरे पास कुछ ट्राइब्स लोग आए—उनवा कहना था कि जैसे देश में ब्राह्मण लाग है—उनके लिये रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिये। देश में ब्राह्मणों की मस्त्या जितनी है, उस के हिसाब से रिजर्वेशन कर दीजिये, बाकी स्थान दूसरों को दिये जाने चाहिये। जो लोग रिजर्वेशन के लिये चिल्लाने हैं—होता क्या है? शड्यूल कानून को 10 परसेंट दे दिया, बाकी का 60 परसेंट खुद ले जाने हैं। मैं पूछता हूँ—वे इसका हक् खाने हैं। वैश

की यही बीमारी है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि डा० नैयर का बिल बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और मैं यही व्यवस्था से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे इसको जकर स्वीकार करें। आप आहे तो इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी को भेज दे, जिसको डा० नैयर भी स्वीकार करती है।

मेरा विचार है कि देश की समस्या के साथ मेन्टल की बीमारी जुड़ी रुई है। इसके लिये किसको दोष देंगे? आज सबेरे ही हमारे साठ साहब ने कहा था—प्रिनिकार्सटी मे क्या हो रहा है? मैं जिस बर मे रहता हूँ—उसके पीछे कल रात 11 महिलाओं को लाया गया और उनको ट्रेनिंग दी गई—“इन्डिरा जी जिन्हाबाद वही, मोगरजी देसाई मुद्राबाद कहो। जहा ऐसी ट्रेनिंग की जाती है और वे लोग जो देश को और समाज को प्यार करते हैं—जब ऐसा मुनेगे तो आप बतलाय, उन पर हमका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा, वे बीमार नहीं होंगे तो क्या होगा? ये क्या करते हैं? रात को महिलाओं को लाकर ट्रेनिंग देने हैं कि यह कहा “इन्डिरा गांधी की जय। जब वे यह बहती हैं कि हम यह कैसे कहे क्योंकि और लाग उनकी दुराई करते हैं और उनको अच्छा नहीं बहते हैं, तो यह होते हैं कि तुम ऐसा बहो और तुम्हारा कुछ बन्दोवस्त हो जाएगा। इस तरह की हवा ये देश में फैला रहे हैं।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण अभी (भी राज नारायण) जो लोग ऐसा मिलाते हैं उनको कहा रखा जाए।

भी एच० एल० पटवारी उस के लिये मेरा यह सुझाव है कि आप एक बिल लाए और उसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजे जिसमें एक मेन्टल होस्पिटल बनाने की व्यवस्था हो और उनमें इस तरह की ट्रेनिंग देने वालों को रखा जाए। इस तरह के जो लोग हैं, वे मेन्टली बीमार हैं, साठे साहब मेन्टली बीमार है और ये माननीय सदस्य भी बीमार हैं।

इस तरह को मेन्टल बीमारी को रोकने के लिए आपको कुछ करना होगा ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki):
Please note down how he is expressing

MR. CHAIRMAN: His point is, if you are put in the select Committee you can be cured.

भी एवं एवं पटवारी कुछ लोग कहते हैं हमारे यहा ला एवं आईंडर बिंगड गया है लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि उन लोगों को भी इस मेन्टल बीमारी से सरकं है। मैं आपको बताऊं कि हमारे यहा आमाम म अबी माननीय मिकलद्वारा बहन गये थे। हमारे माथ उनको जाना था, इनलिए वे बैचारे हमारे गाव चले गये क्राकिं बहा पर लोग उनका इनजार कर रहे थे और उन से कहा गया कि आपर वे नहीं गए, तो मर जायेंगे। इनलिए उनकी जान बचाने के लिए वे चले गये लेकिन जब वापस आ रहे थे तो वहा पर 20, 20 हाथ के कंदे के पेड़ों को रास्ते में रख दिया गया और उनका गस्ता बलाक कर दिया गया। आप श्री मिकलद्वारा जी से इसमें बारे में पूछ लीजिए, कि ऐसा हृषा है या नहीं। माज देश में ऐसी हालत ये पैदा करते हैं। इस नाह के लोग मेन्टली बामर हैं। It is also a crime मैं कोई नमस्ता नहीं कर रहा हूँ, सही बात बाज रहा हूँ। प्रचले भावित के दिमाग में ऐसी बीज पदा नहीं हो सकती है। इनलिए मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि जो लोग देश से गहारी कर रहे हैं, उनको मेन्टल बीमारी को सज्जा देनी चाहिए। मैं यह भी कहता चाहता हूँ कि मेन्टल डिजीज का स्टटीकरण करना चाहिए कि मेन्टल डिजोज क्या है।

Mental disease means the behaviour as was shown by Shri Sathe.

जो लाग देग के माथ गहारी करने हैं, उनको मेन्टल ग्रस्ततातों में रखना चाहिए और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह का जो बिल है, उसमें देश को लाभ होगा और बीमारी के ट्रोटमेट के लिए, उनको इस तरह की बीमारी

से कायदा पहुँचाने के लिए जो प्राविजन इस बिल में रखा गया है, वह समयोपयोगी है।

मैं साथ माथ में मिनिस्टर साहब से अनुरोध करूँगा कि तेजपुर में जो मेन्टल होस्पिटल है, उसके इम्प्रेंट की कोई व्यवस्था बे करे।

इन सब्दों के माथ में समाप्त करता हूँ।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I rise to support the Bill which our esteemed colleague Dr. Sushila Nayak has brought before this House to-day. I do wish to support it by congratulating her warmly for her initiative—what she could not do while she was Health Minister from 1962 to 1967 she has at least been able to do now as a former Health Minister and a present private Member of this honourable House.

I am glad and I also congratulate once again for her bringing this from the archives of her own Ministry, from her own desk. She might be remembering where the Bill was lying. She brought it from the archives now in the form of a Private Members Bill. As a matter of fact, I feel that a Bill of this nature should have really come from the Government themselves. The intentions of the Janata Government are very good and very honest and we got the latest proof of this, this very day, about repealing MISA completely. So, we got this proof of their intentions. They are well-intentioned people. They sometimes do not administer efficiently, but they are well-intentioned people.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): Our two Bills are ready.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: This Bill should have come from the Government. But perhaps it is a good destiny that instead of Shri Raj Narain becoming the pilot of his Bill of mental Health, perhaps the former Health

[Prof P G Maivalankar]

Minister (Dr Sushila Nayar) should become the initiator of this very important Bill

श्री राज नारायण मै आपका जानकारी दे दू कि सरकार यह विल ला रही है। कविनेट ने उसे पास कर दिया है।

MR CHAIRMAN The Minister can give the information at the time of the reply

प्रो० पी० जी० मावलकर ममापति महोदया, अगर यह चाहत है कि एसा विल पास किया जाए तो राज नारायण जी कह दे कि हम सुगाला जी का विल स्वीकार करते हैं।

श्री राज नारायण जो विल हम ला रहे हैं उम्मीद आयी हमार पास है।

MR CHAIRMAN May I request the Minister to enlighten the House at the time of his reply?

PROF P G MAVALANKAR Madam Chairman as I was telling you I would have liked the Government to bring this Bill but since the Bill has already been now on the anvil, coming as it does from a Private Member. I would request our esteemed Health Minister in all seriousness and in all earnestness that he should not stand on any established practice or prestige that all Bills must necessarily come from the Government. After all the real purpose of a Private Member's Bill is also to let the Private Member occasionally get the credit or having scoed over the Government not in terms of intentions but in terms of bringing the Bill at a particular point of time. Government's intentions were good but they could not find time. Since the Private Member's Bill has found the time for it by getting priority in the Ballot why should our Raj Niravji not accept this Bill and then suitably modify it on the basis of the Bill that he says he has got in his possession? That is my request to him. I would go a step further. I am

not saying that a Bill of this nature can immediately be passed. Certainly if the House accepts the main proposals at the consideration stage we can certainly move the motion for reference to a Select Committee. I have in my humble judgement collected twenty names and I thought that it would be useful to have this kind of a Committee—20 from this House and 10 from the Rajya Sabha. If the Minister wants I can pass this list of twenty names for his consideration. These names could also be changed. I am not saying that that is the final thing. So Committee membership is not an important thing. But then this thing that the Bill goes to a Select Committee of both Houses, a Joint Select Committee will in it self be a kind of a small history in our Parliamentary Institutions and a good gesture a very generous gesture a very right gesture and perhaps Raj Narain Ji and the Janata Government will create a history in this Parliament that a Private Member's Bill has been endorsed by the Government and it has allowed the Private Member now to carry on with that Bill further.

I will give you an instance. I am sure you know it that it was Mr A P Herbert who later on became Sir Alan P Herbert who introduced in the British House of Commons in 1937 a Bill with regard to the Laws of Marriage and Divorce. He was so successful fortunately that the then Government in Britain did not stand on any prestige on that. That is why it was successful. The Government accepted the principle, the Government accepted the Bill, the Government accepted the arguments put forward by Sir Alan P Herbert with the result that it went into all these various stages—first reading, second reading, Committee stage, Reports Select Committee etc and third reading getting passed by the House of Commons, and then by the House of Lords, and it became an Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN: And he became a very famous humorous writer—what is called sentimental humour.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: May I say also incidentally that he was a very good Independent Member of the British Parliament?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I was just wondering that all those Private Members become humorous only after the acceptance of their Bills.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: As I was telling you, he was successful in that because Government generously and graciously agreed to the idea and principle that occasionally a Bill could also be initiated by a Private Member and Government accepted it.

To those who are interested, I may recommend a very fine book which he himself wrote, Sir Alan wrote, entitled 'The Ayes have it'. That is the title of the book and, in that book, Sir Alan detailed and described how the Bill is passed through various stages. With all the impediments and troubles he had, ultimately, he was able to get the Bill passed in both Houses of Parliament.

Perhaps, Shri Raj Narain Ji would remember that, and so let this private Member Bill be passed by us and this will be a history for us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You do not draw his attention to this Book. Otherwise he may try to evade it.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: It would have been an obstacle for him but for the cooperation which the then Government gave to the Member of Parliament, Sir Herbert in this case. Madam, Chairman, you will see the objects and reasons given by Dr. Nayar. Of course she has very ably explained in broad details the objectives of this Bill. Obviously, she was doing it with competence and knowledge. That statement is very

brief. What does it say? It says three things—1) the Indian Lunacy Act was as old as 1912. We are now in 1978. Much water has flown under the bridges of Jamuna and Ganga and all the rivers of this country. The whole focus has changed; science has progressed; technology has advanced; society has gone ahead. Our attitudes have changed. Some of these patients are no longer so bad that we won't be able to treat them successfully and in a sufficiently balanced way. After all, the mentally diseased people are not mad people or lunatic people. They are also to be treated with a scientific approach, with a sympathetic approach, with a human approach, with a humane consideration and with all the advances, experiments, scientific tools and equipments available at the disposal of the psychiatrist. The mental health science in our country—in fact there are any number of individuals in this country—can stand on par shoulder to shoulder with the experts in the mental science and mental hygiene, the psychiatrists, in any part of the world.

Therefore, one thing is that many things have happened from 1912 to 1978: you will see that this Act of 1912 has become obsolete and anachronistic as she has rightly said. I think she has used the word 'outmoded, out-of-date or obsolete'. It is very natural and, as my hon. friend Dr. Roy was saying, the whole attitude of the people and the administrators in charge of mental hospital from 1912 to 1932 was not changed. So, with the changing times, they consider the patients in the mental hospitals as lunatics or convicts or some people to be treated either crudely or crudely or, perhaps, both crudely and crudely. That is the attitude of these people. So, do we want to continue this? If you do not want to continue that attitude, the sooner this kind of Bill is brought to the statute Book the better it is. Therefore, I congratulate Dr. Nayar again for the nomenclature which she has given to this Bill, namely, 'Mental Health Bill, 1977'.

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

Now, madam, the two titles themselves suggest two extremes. In 1913 what was called Lunacy, in 1978, we call it 'mental health'. This is the change. That is how it has progressed. If that is so, then I suggest that, in view of fact that when science has advanced, the society has progressed, and the attitudes have been revolutionised and, in short, the whole focus has changed then why not have this Bill passed as early as possible so that thousands of people who are to-day languishing in a most unfortunate and in a most cruel manner in these hospitals can be treated with a much better understanding and better sympathy? After all, they are the citizens of this country. It may be possible that some of them may be our own brothers and sisters or friends or relations. We cannot, therefore, take them for granted as lunatics and, as if for all times to come, they were permanently mad people. In fact, Madam, Chairman why not, many of us are treated as occasionally mad? For example, some of us get very angry. Can we not say that when we are in extreme anger, we also tend to be lunatics and when the anger is restored to normalcy, in normal times, we again realise our mistakes and say 'yes' we have made a mistake and when we are normal people, our passions have subside. As the saying goes, "when in anger count ten" When you get back to normalcy, there is an equilibrium. A certain equilibrium makes a man from sane to insane when he is abnormal and becomes normal, he becomes a sane person. again.

If that is so, then I want to suggest that we must not go about saying that thousands of people are insane. As a matter of fact, I would go one step further and look at this problem from another angle. And that is this. How many are under the old Act? Apart from those who are in the mental hospital, there are many more thousands outside the mental hospitals

and many more would be suffering from this disease because of the defective attitudes of those in authority, I am not saying in political authority but in every field of life; because people who are in the hospital, it they are to be treated as mad people, I wonder whether people who are not in the hospital can automatically call themselves as sane people!

MR CHAIRMAN: The Private Members' Business was taken up at 3 03 hours and the total time that was allotted to the hon. Members is two hours and thirty minutes. Since we have already taken the allotted time, now you have to conclude

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: So I was saying that he should also look at the problem from this angle whether those who are not in the hospital are necessarily or automatically sane people. Here I will narrate a small story of good humour as it is, which I read some years ago. There was a certain mental hospital in England where one patient had hallucination that he was the King of England and that he was King George. When one day it so happened that the King of Britain, King George himself was on a visit to this hospital, he was in advance informed about the patient. And when the patient was presented to the King, the patient at once reported "oh, he thinks he is the King, when I am the King of England, King George, here." On hearing this, the King never felt offended or insulted. He took in good humor and treated the patient with sympathy and humanness. So, my point is that those of us who are in the world and outside the mental hospitals should look at this problem and at these sick people with great sympathy and humaneness. I am concluding by saying that let Government not stand on prestige and let them accept this Bill and let it go to the Select Committee. I can give even the names—20 Members from this House and 10 Members could be suggested from the Rayya Sabha—and the whole thing should go to the Select

Committee. Then the House will have the credit of having referred this to the Select Committee and got it ultimately passed.

SHRI PURNA SINHA (Tezpur): Madam Chairman, the Bill that has come up before this august House has been brought forward by Dr. Sushila Nayar, who has been in the medical field for the last so many years. But there are certain practical aspects of the question of mental patients. Perhaps I may inform the hon. Members that I come from a place where there is a mental hospital which has been there for more than 105 years, as Mr. Patwari referred to. It is within a half furlong from my place. I have also been the President of the Workers Association of the Mental Hospital for fifteen years and I have some insight of the working of the mental hospital. The point is that a mental patient, when he is not taken care of, while remaining at large he is not only dangerous for himself but also dangerous to the society. When he is arrested by the Police and kept in judicial custody for a period of six months or so, waiting for accommodation after the District Magistrate's order for reception in the mental hospital, the patient who became insane for any reason temporarily, because of his detention for a long period of six months, he becomes mad and incurable. These are some of the practical problems which they face all the time. Then there are certain other constraints also. The local district magistrate must pass an order to admit a person into the hospital, then only he gets a seat. The resident of another district would not be admitted. Ours is a mental hospital which is centrally contributed but it is a State Government run hospital under the Indian Lunacy Act of 1912. It was formerly an asylum for mental patients. It was subsequently converted into a mental hospital and it is still going on as a mental hospital.

GMGIPND—Job III—9 LS—6-5-78

But what is done in those hospitals? After a person is taken to the hospital he is kept either in a cell if he is violent, or in some sort of a barrack if he is not violent. Nowadays electric shock therapy is done; a shock is injected into him and he remains unconscious for some time and thereafter more shocks are given. After several such shocks either he comes round or he does not. If after the treatment there is a relapse he comes back and remains there for sometime and then sent back. After three times like this he is refused admission and he goes back to the society and remains a mental patient, may be he will be roaming all over the place doing mischief. What is the precaution for that? What should be done about that?

Then there are cases where people have entered mental hospital as patients and they have died there. There should be some official arrangement to keep them. They do not respond to any treatment; they remain there for 30, 40, 50 years; and they live a long life; they do not die quickly; they have to be confined to a hospital; they remain a burden on the State...

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I just interrupt you for a minute? Now that the time allotted for private Members' business, that is 2 and half hours, is over I should like to take the sense of the House whether they want to extend the time and sit or they want to adjourn now. You want to extend the time?

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Not today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In that case Mr. Sinha may continue his speech next time.

17.38 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 27, 1978/Chaitra 6, 1900 (Saka).