



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

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*No. 18, Thursday, March 16, 1978/Phalguna 25, 1899 (Saka)*

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

### LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 16, 1978/Phalgun 25  
1899 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair.)

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Meeting to discuss Chasnala Mines  
Inquiry Report

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SHRI ISHWAR  
CHAUDHRY:

\*327. SHRIMATI PARVATHI  
KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of PARLIAM-  
ENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had called  
a meeting of the representatives of  
various political parties to discuss the  
inquiry report of the Chasnala mines  
disaster; and

(b) if so, the details and outcome  
thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAM-  
ENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR  
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and  
(b). A meeting of the representa-  
tives of various Opposition Parties  
in Parliament was held on 17th Feb-  
ruary 1978 for consulting them on  
the action to be taken on the reports  
of the Courts of Inquiry into the  
accidents in Chasnala Colliery on  
27th December, 1975 and 5th April,  
1976. Hon'ble Members participat-  
ing in the meeting felt that imme-  
4074 L.S.—1

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diatc action should be taken against  
all the persons held responsible.  
The services of four officers of the  
Indian Iron and Steel Company,  
who were held responsible for the  
accidents, have been terminated. The  
Director-General of Mines Safety has  
been asked to take action under the  
Mines Act and the Regulations there-  
under to institute prosecution of the  
owner, agent or manager concerned  
for offences committed under the Act.  
Officers of the Directorate General of  
Mines Safety about whom observa-  
tions have been made by the Courts  
of Inquiry have been asked to ex-  
plain.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : चसनाला खान  
दुर्घटना एक बहुत ही हृदयविदारक दुर्घटना  
थी, जिससे हजारों कर्मचारी प्रभावित  
हुए थे।

एक बैठक में दोनों पक्षों के संसद-सदस्यों  
से इस दुर्घटना की रिपोर्ट के बारे में परामर्श  
किया गया है। मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है  
कि चार व्यक्तियों को दोषी पाया गया है  
और खान सुरक्षा के महा प्रबन्धक को कुछ  
लोगों के विरुद्ध मुकदमे दायर करने के लिए  
कहा गया है। इस बैठक में सभी मामलों  
का स्पष्टीकरण नहीं हुआ है। कुछ और  
मामलों पर भी विचार करना आवश्यक है।  
क्या मंत्री महोदय इस सदन में उस रिपोर्ट  
पर चर्चा की व्यवस्था कर के सभी मामलों  
की जानकारी देंगे?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The  
Report of the Court of Inquiry was  
laid on the Table of the House quite  
a few months ago and the hon. Mem-  
bers of this House are in possession  
of that document. It was open to  
any hon. Member to raise a discus-

sion in this House in the manner prescribed by the Rules of Procedure. As far as the Government is concerned, the Government did not think it necessary that it should move a motion in the House for a discussion on the Report. In the Report, observations have been made about the culpability of various persons. In regard to all of them, action has been taken, by the Labour Ministry where the Labour Ministry is the Ministry that should take action, by the State Government where the State Government has the responsibility to take action, and by the Steel Ministry and Energy Ministry where they have the responsibility to take action.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : रिपोर्ट में भविष्य निधि धीरे धीरे सहायता देने की बात कही गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन कर्मचारियों की मृत्यु हुई है, क्या उन के परिवारों की जिन्दगी भर पेंशन भी दी जायेगी ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: This is a suggestion which does not arise from the responsibility of the respective officers concerned for the accident, and the question relates to that.

श्री एम. लेखक हजारी : पहले भी इस दुर्घटना के बारे में चर्चा हुई थी। उस समय हम हजारीबाग कारखाने में गये थे। उस क्षेत्र के बहुत से लोग धीरे-धीरे मजदूर की बिल्ले जाये थे। खान में जिस क्षेत्र की खेदाई कर के कोयला निकाला जाता है, वहाँ पानी घा जाता है। सरकार का नियम है कि उस क्षेत्र को मिट्टी से पाट दिया जाये, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। वहीँका यह हुआ कि खान के जिस क्षेत्र में मजदूर काम कर रहे थे, वहीँ वहाँ मूब कर गया और कई मजदूरों की जानें बली गई। जब इस प्रकार की दुर्घटना में किसी की

जान बली जाती है, तो दोषी व्यक्तियों को कड़ी सजा मिलती है। सरकार इस क्षेत्र की संवेदनशील है। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि यह दुर्घटना अधिकारियों की गलती से हुई है। जब वे अधिकारी दोषी पाये गये हैं, तो उन्हें सजा क्यों नहीं दी गई है ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I am sorry, perhaps, the hon. Member did not hear what I said in the beginning. I had said that the services of the four officers who were found negligent by the Court of Inquiry, had been terminated.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: May I know from the Minister whether he would agree with me that there has been inordinate delay in the matter of completing the work of the Court of Inquiry and inordinate delay in taking action against the persons who were found guilty? What is the basic reason for this inordinate delay? If there is any inbuilt reason for this, would the hon. Minister be kind enough to see that hence forth these inbuilt difficulties should be removed by suitable amendment of the legislation concerned?

MR. SPEAKER: Suggestion for action.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, as far as the delay in the submission of the report is concerned.... (Interruption): The adjective is the hon. Member's. I can only answer his question. I need not borrow his adjectives in every case. The delay in the submission of the report, if there was one, happened between 1975 and 1977 when the report was submitted, it is obvious that when a commission of enquiry is appointed with a person of the judicial eminence of a retired High Court Judge, the commission would want to go into all aspects of the question before coming

to a conclusion. The Government on its part is anxious that all such courts or commissions of enquiry should complete their work as soon as possible. Now, in any quasi-judicial or judicial body there are certain methods by which the commission proceeds, and if time is taken in spite of the anxiety both of the commission and the Government, to conclude the work of the commission and to present a report it must be because of the difficulties involved. As far as the Government taking action on the report is concerned, I would not agree with the hon. Member that there has been inordinate delay. Soon after the report was presented the report was examined and my distinguished colleague the Minister of Steel and Mines said in the House in the course of the debate when it took place last, that he would like to have the benefit of the views of the Leaders of the opposition parties on certain aspects of the report, to facilitate full action on behalf of the Government. This meeting could be convened only after consultations with the Leaders of the Opposition Party and groups and as soon as the meeting was convened, and consultations were completed the Government took action.

### Difficulties for Obtaining Passports

\*328 SHRI RASHEED MASOOD  
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether he is aware of the difficulties of the citizens of India which they have to face in obtaining a passport within three months or even more, and

(b) if so the action taken in the matter?

ज़िम्मेदार नहीं (श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी):

((क) जी हाँ।

(ख) 375 पद क्लर्कों के और 8 पद अप्रेंटिस के स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। बढते हुए काम को देख कर और पद कायम करने

का प्रबन्ध सरकार के विचारधीन है। दो सप्ते खेतीबाड़े पासपोर्ट आफिस और छ उप-रीजनल आफिस 78-79 में खोलने का निर्णय कर लिया गया है। कार्य-विधि को सरल बनाने के लिए जो व्यक्ति पासपोर्ट चाहता है उस से प्रश्न प्रश्न-प्रश्न लेने की विधि को लोकप्रिय बनाया जा रहा है। यह भी फैसला किया गया है कि पासपोर्ट दफ्तरो में काम करने वाले जो पृष्ठ-ताछ के दफ्तर हैं वे हफ्ता में सभी दिन काम करेंगे और जो भी जांच पड़ताल आती है उस का तुरन्त जवाब देंगे। पासपोर्ट के लिए जो प्रार्थनापत्र है उस को भी सरल बनाया जा रहा है और उन में सुधार किया जा रहा है।

श्री रसीद मसूद 23 फरवरी को मैंने एक खत रीजनल पासपोर्ट आफिसर दिल्ली के नाम लिखा था कि शहजाद अहमद जिन का पासपोर्ट न० के 433009 है उनके पासपोर्ट में कतर का इन्दराज कर दिया जाय। पासपोर्ट आफिसर ने कहा कि हम इस में इन्दराज नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि लखनऊ से यह पासपोर्ट इश्यू किया गया है। लेकिन जब वह नीचे उतर कर आए तो उन को बहुत सारे लोग मिले जो एजेंट के तौर पर काम करते हैं पासपोर्ट आफिस में। उन्होंने कहा कि सौ रुपये से आइये और इन्दराज करा लीजिए। वह मेरे पास आए। मैंने उन को सौ रुपये दिए और उन्होंने उस में कतर का इन्दराज करा दिया इसी आफिस से। इस से अन्दाज होता है कि हमारे एम पीछ की बैल्यू सौ रुपये से भी कम है। 100 रुपये की बैल्यू एम पी से ज्यादा है। जब उन्होंने इन्दराज करा लिया तो पासपोर्ट आफिसर से भिकावत की कि यह कैसे हो गया तो उन्होंने एक झामा बनाया कि इस को बुलाओ, उस को बुलाओ। मेरा यह कहने का मतलब है, क्या बकीर साहब इस बात पर और फर्मबिंये कि एक्सी-

मे ट किसी भी जगह का हर रीजनल पासपोर्ट आफिस से हो जाया करे बजाय इसके कि उसी पासपोर्ट आफिस से हो जहाँ से वह इश्यु किया गया है ?

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** माननीय सदस्य जो उदाहरण सामने लाये हैं वह बड़ा गम्भीर है लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि वे सदन में यह मामला उठाये, इसके लिए इंतजार करने रहे, उसी दिन यह मामला मेरी नोटिस में लाया जाना चाहिए था।

**श्री रशीद मल्लू :** मैंने खत लिखा है, कापी मेरे पास है।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** खैर, मैं इस मामले की पूरी जांच करवाऊंगा। मुझे मालूम है कि पामपोर्ट जारी करने में देर हो रही है और जहाँ देर होती है वहाँ गड़बड़ी के लिए गुंजायश होती है। इसलिए मैं सारी प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ। इसीलिए नये दफ्तर खोले जा रहे हैं और नये कर्मचारी रखे जा रहे हैं। फिर भी पुराना बकाया काम इतना है कि उसको पूरा करके नये पामपोर्ट्स की माँग हम एक निश्चित अवधि के भीतर पूरा कर सकें इसमें थोड़ा सा समय लगेगा।

**श्री रशीद मल्लू :** मैंने इसके बारे में बबीर साहब को एजेंट्स के पत्रों के साथ खत लिखा था। मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि लखनऊ का पामपोर्ट आफिस मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए एक ही जगह पर रखा गया है जिसकी वजह से एक एक साल तक पासपोर्ट नहीं आता है। वहाँ स्टाफ भी नहीं बढ़ा है और लोड भी बढ़ गया है जिसका नतीजा यह है कि जो ग्राहमी चला जाता है और पाँच सौ, एक हजार रुपया दे देता है उसको पासपोर्ट फौरन मिल जाता है। प्राइवेट एजेंसीज की इन्वायरी करना, मैं समझता हूँ गवर्नमेंट के लिए कोई

मुश्किल बात नहीं है, आप उनको पकड़ सकते हैं। तो क्या आप वहाँ पर ज्यादा स्टाफ बढ़ाये और दोनों स्टेट्स के लिए अलग अलग आफिस खोलेंगे ?

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** भोपाल में अलग आफिस खोलने का फैसला हो गया है। लखनऊ आफिस में कर्मचारी बढ़ाये जा रहे हैं। अष्टाचार के मामलों में कड़ाई बनाने का हमारा निर्णय है। इस तरह का उदाहरण सामने आयेगा तो आप विश्वास रखिए, किसी अफसर को बर्खा नहीं आयेगा।

**SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA:** So far as my information goes, the pressure of passport applications on the Regional Passport Office in Chandigarh is heavy. About thousands of people daily apply from Punjab. The statistics are with me: in the Regional Passport Office, Chandigarh, the percentage of applications received from Punjab is 93.3, from Chandigarh 2.1, from Haryana 3.4 and from Himachal Pradesh 2.2. Considering this pressure from Punjab on the Chandigarh Regional Passport Office, will the hon. Minister kindly assure us that he will open a passport office at Jullundur or Ludhiana to ease the problem of the people of Punjab?

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** We have already decided to open a sub-regional passport office in Punjab, either in Jullundur or in Ludhiana.

**DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD:** In order to lessen the burden and hardship of the people, will the hon. Minister consider (a) increasing the number of staff in the passport offices; and (b) giving the same powers to MLAs as are given to the MPs at present?

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** We have decided to increase the staff, and the effort of my Ministry is to get more finances, so that the strength

of the staff could be further increased. Even now, the staff is not adequate to cope with the increasing demand

So far as the question of giving powers to MLAs is concerned, that proposal is under consideration, but I have been receiving letters from some Members of Parliament that they would like to give up this

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA This is the unanimous demand (Interruptions)

SHRI A E T BARROW You have given powers to Members of Parliament to sign these passport forms. But the procedures instead of being simplified have now become more complicated. You sign a form. It goes to the Passport Office. Then you get another form to verify that you signed that form. I want to know whether you have studied the procedures in detail to see how they may be simplified instead of increasing the procedure and appointing more staff?

AN HON MEMBER A very pertinent question

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE In certain cases the passport offices come across signatures which are fictitious

SHRI A E T BARROW There is the stamp

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE Everybody can make a stamp. Even in the past the system of verification was there. But if members could verify within a week matters will be expedited

RE QUESTION NO 329

MR SPEAKER Question No 329—Shri Hitendra Desai

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI Question No 329

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): rose. (Interruptions)

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI We would like to know whether he has resigned from the Cabinet or not.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA He has been reprimanded by the Prime Minister and the report in the Press is that he has resigned (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER I have no information (Interruptions)

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI Even if he has signed, if he wants to answer my question, I do not mind

MR SPEAKER Even then he will answer the question

SHRI RAJ NARAIN Siriman

MR SPEAKER Please do not answer that question

SHRI RAJ NARAIN If you have allowed then?

MR SPEAKER No, no. I did not allow

SHRI RAJ NARAIN Then please expunge it

MR SPEAKER Please go on

SHRI RAJ NARAIN Please do not keep it like this. It is my humble submission that you please expunge it or I may have to reply to it (Interruptions)

SHRI K GOPAL This is very unparliamentary

MR SPEAKER He has not resigned because I have no information

श्री राज नारायण : एक नहीं, हजार इन्दिरा गांधी का कर खड़ी हो जाय हम का टस-से-मस नहीं कर सकती . .

**SHRI K. GOPAL:** I did not follow what you said.

**श्री राज नारायण :** क्या आप इन्दिरा गांधी की बतानी कर रहे हैं।

Every agent of Indira Gandhi will say like this.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA\*\***

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please do not record that.

#### Medium of Instructions in Medical Colleges

\*329. **SHRI HITENDRA DESAI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the medium of instructions in the various Medical Colleges in the States and Union Territories, and

(b) what is Government's policy regarding medium of instructions in Medical Colleges?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) :** (क) और (ख). देश के सभी मेडिकल कालेजों में शिक्षा का माध्यम अंग्रेजी है क्योंकि भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् ने भारत में सभी मेडिकल कालेजों के लिए शिक्षा का माध्यम अंग्रेजी ही रखा है। उक्त नीति में परिवर्तन लाने के सम्बन्ध में हम यह विचार कर रहे हैं कि मेडिकल कालेजों में पठन-पाठन का माध्यम भारतीय भाषाएँ बनें।

महात्मा गांधी मैडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट जो वर्धा में है.....

**श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न का जो उत्तर हमें दिया गया है, उस में

यह जो अब पढ़ रहे हैं, नहीं है। इसलिये उत्तर उतना ही दिया जाना चाहिये, जितना उस में दिया गया है।

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is true. In the written reply it is not mentioned. Mr Raj Narain, you can give it in the supplementary.

**श्री राज नारायण :** मैं जो विशेष जानकारी सम्मानित सदस्य को दे रहा हूँ, मुझे आवश्यक है कि सम्मानित सदस्य उस से परेशान क्यों है ?

**श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय :** प्रश्न का जो उत्तर आया है, उतना ही आप को पढ़ना चाहिए, जब अधिक पूछा जाय, तब अधिक बताइये।

**श्री राज नारायण :** यह ठीक है कि हम जो अब बतला रहे हैं, वह लिखित उत्तर में नहीं है, लेकिन मैं कुछ अतिरिक्त जानकारी दे रहा हूँ। हम ने केवल इतना ही नहीं किया है, बल्कि महात्मा गांधी मैडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट, वर्धा, जिस की डायरेक्टर डा० मुशीला नयनर है, उन को पत्र लिखा है। क्योंकि हमारे पास कुछ लोगों की चिट्ठियाँ आई हैं, कि गांधी जी के नाम से इंस्टीट्यूट चले, तो कम से कम उस में तो मातृभाषा चले। तो हम ने डा० मुशीला नयनर को लिखा है कि आप कम-से-कम इस मैडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट से तो अपनी भाषा कराइये। हम प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि मैडिकल कालिजों में भारतीय भाषाओं में पढ़ाई हो, लेकिन इस में कितनी कठिनाई है, यह देसाई जी जानते हैं।

**SHRI HITENDRA DESAI:** The students are taught in the mother tongue in primary schools, secondary schools and even in most of the colleges. How will they be able to learn English in the medical colleges if throughout the medium of instruction is only the mother tongue? I

would like to know whether Government is only considering in this regard or has Government already taken a decision that the medium of instruction in the medical colleges will be the regional languages?

श्री राज नारायण : प्रश्नोत्तरमें मैंने कोई हिस्तीजन नहीं लिया है।

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Before the Government considers all this does the Government realise what difficulties will be experienced if the medium of instruction is changed from English to that of the mother tongue for migration of students from one College to another, for preparation of the next books and even for professors to teach in regional languages?

श्री राज नारायण : सरकार ने बहुत अच्छे तरीके से इस की अनुभूती की है। उसी अनुभूति के कारण बोझ बिलम्ब हो रहा है। माननीय हितेन्द्र देसाई जी को इस बात की जानकारी है कि हम लोग कितने प्रयत्नशील हैं। जो 30 साल का बोझ इस सरकार के ऊपर पड़ा है, उस बोझ को उतार कर धागे बढना है। मैं यह भी बता दूं कि तमाम राजनस भाषाओं में पुस्तकें लिखने के लिए हम ने राजनस सैल्यूज को पुरस्कार देने की भी घोषणा की है। तमिलनाडु में तमिल में, कर्नाटक में कन्नड में, तेलंगू में, उडिया में, बंगला में और सभी मातृ-भाषाओं में जो भी अनुवाद करेगा, उस को हम पुरस्कार देंगे। यह भी एक तरीका है अंग्रेजी को रिप्लेस करने का और इस तरह से हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: You have not taken a decision even

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am a firm believer in the principle of mother tongue becoming the medium of instruction at all levels including higher education. May I ask the Minister however, that in view of the fact that he has said that the Government policy decision is to progressively introduce mother tongue

in medical colleges also and that the All India Medical Council is against the proposal, whether Government have formulated some concrete proposals for a proper, healthy and practicable change over from English into mother tongues so that the medical education does not suffer, migrations of doctors from one States to another State does not suffer, and advances of research and medical science in this country in tune with the world in general do not suffer. What is the Government policy? We do not merely want policy decisions. We would like to know whether Government formulation of the necessary steps is taking place in view of these factors?

श्री राज नारायण : इस का उत्तर मैंने पहले ही दे दिया है। सभी बातों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए सरकार कोई फैसला लेगी और फैसला लेने से पहले माननीय सम्मानित सदस्य की राय भी ले लेगी। सदस्य चाहें तो पब्लिक ओपीनियन के लिए सक्लेट कर दिया जाएगा कि क्या हो, कैसे हो क्योंकि यह प्रश्न बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।

श्री० पी० बी० मवलंकर : मैंने यह पूछा था कि इस बारे में सरकार के क्या ख्यालात हैं और क्या उन की योजना है।

MR. SPEAKER: He says that your suggestion will also be taken into consideration.

श्री० पी० बी० मवलंकर : मेरी राय आप लेंगे, वह तो ठीक है।

MR. SPEAKER: All things are under consideration.

श्री पी० बी० मवलंकर : लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस बारे में आप के क्या सुझाव हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mavalankar, he said that everything was under consideration.



श्री बी० वी० मन्मथन : अध्यक्ष महोदय एक तरफ माननीय मंत्री जी ने इतनी उत्प्रेरणा दिखायी है कि भंगेजी को हटा कर बे रीजनल सेंगुएज को लाने का विचार कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ वे कहते हैं कि अभी मामला विचाराधीन है, कोई इसके बारे में डिस्मिशन नहीं लिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में डिस्मिशन लेने में कितनी देर लगेगी ?

श्री राज नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे माननीय मित्र बहुत ठीक कह रहे हैं। हमने भी यही कहा है कि हम विचार कर रहे हैं और उसी विचार करने के अन्तर्गत यह भी बात भा जाती है कि हमने तमाम राष्ट्रों को लिखा है कि वे हमें यह बताये कि उनके यहाँ कोई डाक्टर, प्रोफेसर या विद्यार्थी हैं जो इस विषय की पुस्तकों का अपनी मातृभाषा में अनुवाद कर सकें जिससे कि विद्यार्थी और प्रोफेसरगण उनसे जानकारी प्राप्त कर सकें और मैडिकल कालेज में पढ़ाई का इंतजाम हो सके। इसमें कितना समय लगेगा, इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता।

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: It is a very important question. Naturally all of us want that all our national languages should come into their own. It can be seen also that some of those who want to develop a particular language also pay lip-sympathy to other mother tongues saying that this language or that language should be brought as medium of instruction and so on. They say, all these mother tongues should be brought as medium of instruction. It is a sort of lip-sympathy which they pay to other languages. It is in our experience that in several colleges and universities mother tongue was used as a sort of experiment but because there are no adequate preparations with reference to textbooks, reference books etc., because these facilities are lacking, they have to go back upon this experiment and re-introduce English. Now, this is experimenting with the lives of the people. There

is the question of mobility to be considered. There is the question of adequate preparation. If all the colleges begin to teach in various languages how will they come together on a common platform? How will they be able to exchange knowledge and exchange their own experience with other countries in the world? When Government says that they are considering the matter, I say, Government has not considered it? They have not made any adequate preparation. I am asking them: Is not the Government making confusion worst confounded by saying that they are considering the question before doing anything about it?

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमन्, मैंने सम्मानित सदस्य को पहले ही बता दिया है कि मद्रास गांधी मैडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट को डा० सुगीता नायर ने और वहाँ के डाक्टरों और दूसरे लोगों ने जिनमें विद्यार्थी भी हैं, कहा कि हम अपनी मातृभाषा में पढ़ाई करना चाहते हैं। हमने उनसे कहा, ठीक है, आप अपनी मातृभाषा में पढ़ाई कर सकते हैं। मगर हमारे सम्मानित सदस्य ने जो बात कही है, वह डिफिकल्टी है,

these are the difficulties. We want to remove all these difficulties.

जो हमारी सरकार कार्य शुरू करेगी, श्रीमन् वह पूर्ण इच्छा और शक्ति के साथ शुरू करेगी। पूरी विल-पावर के साथ शुरू करेगी और फैसला करने के बाद फिर उससे पीछे नहीं हटेगी जैसा कि पिछली सरकार करती रही है।

श्री विजयकुमार मलहोत्रा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय से मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या वे झाल इंडिया मैडिकल कालेज में भी जिनमें कि झाल इंडिया कम्युटीशन के आधार पर लड़कों के एडमिशन होते हैं, हिन्दी

घोर अंग्रेजी भाषा को सैवार है ? आजकल उन इंस्टीट्यूट में अंग्रेजी के बलाबा घोर कोई भाषा नहीं है और जो लड़के अपने अपने राष्ट्रीय में अपनी अपनी मातृभाषा के माध्यम से पढ़ाई करते हैं और पास होते हैं वे इन कालेज के कम्प्यूटीटिव एग्जामिनेशन्स में फेल हो जाते हैं क्योंकि यहाँ केवल अंग्रेजी में ही परीक्षाएं होती हैं। दिल्ली का आल इंडिया मीडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट भी उन्हीं में से एक है। इसमें भी हिन्दी का कोई स्थान नहीं है।

दूसरे जब आप मीडिकल पुस्तकों के ट्रांस्लेशन के लिए कह रहे हैं तो इसमें करोड़ों रुपये का खर्चा आया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस साल के बजट में इसके लिए क्या आपने कोई पैसा रखा है जिसमें बिनाबो का ट्रांस्लेशन हो सके ? अगर नहीं रखा है तो क्या अब रखेंगे ?

श्री राज नारायण : मैं मलहोत्रा जी का बहुत ही अनुगृहीत हूँ कि उन्होंने प्रश्न के द्वारा बहुत सी समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डाला है। करीब 700 मभी सम्मानित सदस्यों ने यहाँ कहा है। यह भाषा 11 प्रश्न बड़ा जटिल है। अगर हम केन्द्र द्वारा संचालित मीडिकल कालेजों में अंग्रेजी को हटा दें तो दूसरी जगह जहाँ हम एड दे रहे हैं वहाँ क्या न हटाए। वहाँ भी हटाना होगा। ये सब चीजें इतनी दुष्कृत हैं, इतनी जटिल हैं कि हम समस्या का समाधान हमारे फोर फादर्स फाउंडर्स कास्टी-ट्यूशन गैरजर्ज, सविधान निर्माता भी नहीं कर पाए और उन्होंने पंद्रह साल के लिए अंग्रेजी रखी। लेकिन यह अंग्रेजी की पूछ सुरता राजस की तरह बढ़ती जा रही है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो यह कहा है कि किताबों के लिए बजट में कुछ रखा है क्या तो हमका उत्तर यह है कि अभी बजट पास कहा हो गया है, किताबों के अनुबाव के लिए क्या करना होगा, कैसे करना होगा, यह तो बाद की बात है।

विभागेतर कर्मचारियों की खपना

331. श्री राज केदार सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या डाक तथा तार विभाग में विभागेतर कर्मचारियों को स्थायी रूप से विभाग में खपा लिया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो विभाग में ऐसे कर्मचारियों को कितने वर्ष की सेवा के बाद विभाग में स्थायी रूप से खपा लिया जाता है ;

(ग) जिला शिमला में ऐसे विभागेतर कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है जो विभाग में स्थायी रूप से खपा लिए गए हैं ,

(घ) ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है जो अपेक्षित सेवावधि के बाद भी स्थायी रूप में नहीं खपाए गए हैं , और

(ङ) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) यह समझने हुए कि प्रश्नकर्ता का तात्पर्य विभागेतर कर्मचारियों से है, ऐसे कर्मचारियों को विभाग में यथामय नियमित वाडरो में स्थायी रूप में खपा जान के लिए कुछ सुविधाएँ दी जाती हैं।

(ख) ऐसा कुछ निर्धारित नहीं है कि कितने वर्ष की सेवा के बाद विभागेतर कर्मचारियों को स्थायी रूप से खपा लिया जाएगा। नवार्पि, 3 वर्ष की सेवा के बाद और 40 वर्ष की आयु तक वे विभाग में खपा जाने के लिए परीक्षा में बैठने के पात्र हो जाते हैं।

(ग) पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान शिमला जिले के 19 विभागेतर कर्मचारियों को विभाग में स्थायी रूप से खपा लिया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ) शिमला जिले में इन समय 751 विभागेतर कर्मचारी काम कर

रहे हैं। निर्धारित परीक्षा पास कर देने के बाद और खाली स्थान उपलब्ध होने पर इन कर्मचारियों को उनकी संख्या के हिसाब से अनुसार विभाग में बर्पाए जाने के बारे में विचार किया जाता है।

**श्री राज केशव सिंह :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हाल ही में मेरठ में इन विभागीय कर्मचारियों का कोई सम्मेलन हुआ था जिस में सरकार के राज्य मंत्री महोदय भी गए थे यदि हाँ तो क्या उस में की गई मांगों पर सरकार विचार करेगी ?

**श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साह :** उन पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

**श्री राज केशव सिंह :** क्या सरकार इन विभाग कर कर्मचारियों को विभागीय कर्मचारी बनाने के लिए कोई क्रमबद्ध योजना लागू करेगी, यदि हाँ तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं ?

**श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साह :** अभी इस समस्या पर विचार किया जा रहा है। निकट भविष्य में उस पर फैसला हो जाएगा।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या यह सही नहीं है कि टैलीफोन विभाग में साढ़े तीन लाख कज्युल कर्मचारियों के रूप में लोग काम कर रहे हैं और इन में से अधिकतर को तीन साल में ले कर साढ़े तीन साल तक एक ही स्थान पर लगातार काम करते हुए हो गए हैं, इनका काम लगातार चलता आ रहा है लेकिन फिर भी इनको स्थायी नहीं किया गया है ? आपने बताया है कि कोई अनियमितता नहीं है। जबकि प्राइवेट उद्योग में किसी को तीन महीने तक एक ही स्थान पर काम करते हुए हो जाने हैं तो उसे उनको स्थायी करना होता है और इसके लिए आपने कानून बना रखा है तो क्यों नहीं इस कानून को आप अपने यहां लागू करते हैं ?

**श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साह :** यह कज्युल कर्मचारियों के बारे में नहीं है यह विभागीय कर्मचारियों के बारे में है।

**MR. SPEAKER:** How can he answer that? You have not given notice. This question does not arise from this question. Therefore, you have to give a separate notice for that

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** इनके उत्तर से यह सन्तान्नीय होता है।

**SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB:** In Kerala thousands of people have been working as extra departmental employees. Will the hon. Minister come forward to make them permanent so that they can have all the facilities that permanent employees have?

**SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEO SAI:** I could not catch his question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He says that there thousands of people working in Kerala who have not been made permanent. Will you take steps to make them permanent?

**श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साह :** हम उस पर विचार कर रहे हैं।

**SHRI G. S. REDDI:** May I know why this division of departmental and non-departmental services is going on for years together?

**श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साह :** ग्राम्य जी, यह जो सवाल है सिर्फ शिमला जिले से संबंधित है। इसलिए जो माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा उसके लिये नोटिस चाहिये।

**श्री मनोहर लाल :** मंत्री जी के उत्तर से संबंधित। जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने कहा कि 3 साल तक काम करने के बाद या 40 साल की उम्र तक पी० एन० टी में उनको मौका

दिया जाता है। लेकिन इसके बिलकुल उल्टा है। क्या मंत्री जी बतावेंगे कि कानपुर में 450 मजदूर कैदवाले हैं जो 5 साल से काम कर रहे हैं और डी० एम० टी० उनको निकाल रहे हैं। तो क्या मंत्री जी इस पर कार्य-वाही करेंगे ताकि इन 450 मजदूरों की स्थायी किया जाय और उनको निकाला न जाये ?

श्री मरहरि प्रसाद कुमरेश साहू : अध्यक्ष जी जैसा मैंने कहा यह ऐक्स्ट्रा डिपार्टमेंटल ऐजेंट्स के प्रश्न से सम्बंधित है। यह प्रश्न कैदवाले लेबर से सम्बंधित नहीं है। इसलिये इस के लिये प्रश्न से नोटिस चाहिये।

स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया, नई दिल्ली से रेडक्रास सोसाइटी का पैसा गायब हो जाना

श्री बसन्त साठे :

\* 332 श्री उपसेन :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री भारतीय रेडक्रास सोसाइटी का पैसा स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया नई दिल्ली से गायब हो जाने के बारे में 22 दिसम्बर, 1977 के अनुराकित प्रश्न संख्या 4880 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या इस मामले की जांच पूरी हो गई है,

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) उक्त जांच कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

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

(ख) और (ग) ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

श्री बसन्त साठे : इसी छानबीन जांच जिनगी में आज पहली बार इन से सुना है, इसके लिए मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मामला न्यायाधीन है इस बात की ग्राह लेने से काम नहीं चलेगा। अक्सर तो न्यायाधीन चीजों की बहुत सी जानकारी बँधे ही आप बाहर दे देते हैं, तो इस मामले में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो सी० बी० आई० ने जांच की उसमें कितना फंड मिसिंग था और कितना पैसा इनवाल्ड है, इसको कम से कम आप जानकारी देंगे। इस से तो न्यायाधीन का कोई मतलब नहीं है।

श्री राज नारायण : भारतीय रेडक्रास सोसाइटी ने बताया है कि मार्च, 1975 में 8 बैंक चुराये गये। इन 8 बैंकों में से 6 बैंक, जिनका मूल्य 50,100 रु० था जाली हस्ताक्षर से फरवरी, मार्च 1975 में भुनाये गये। भारतीय रेडक्रास सोसाइटी ने इन बैंकों को खोने और अनधिकृत भुगतान किये जाने की रिपोर्ट पुलिस तथा बैंक को दे दी। फरवरी, 1975 में जाली हस्ताक्षर से सोसाइटी के प्रकाउण्ट से जो 50,100 रु० निकाले गये थे स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया ने भारतीय रेडक्रास सोसाइटी को उसका प्रोविजनल भुगतान कर दिया है।

श्री बसन्त साठे : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो जाली बैंक बनाये गये थे तो वह किस ने बनाये, कौन व्यक्ति उसके लिए जिम्मेदार थे और किस के नाम से यह जाली बैंक बनाए गये थे ?

श्री राज नारायण : सम्मानित सदस्य अगर हमारा उत्तर सुने होते तो सम्मला स्पष्ट हो गया होता। वह तो उत्तर नहीं चुन रहे हैं। मैं सोचता हूँ कुछ, वह बैठें हैं वहाँ और उनका दिमाग कहीं बाहर है।

भी बसन्त साठे : आपका दिमाग तो यहाँ भी नहीं है।

श्री राज नारायण : आपने सुना नहीं, 8 बैंक है, 6 का भुगतान हुआ, 2 बैंको का क्यो नहीं भुगतान हुआ, कहे नहीं हुआ, किस ने लिया, किस के नाम था, इसका पता ही नहीं है। जब बैंक बैंक में गया ही नहीं तो उसका कैसे पता चलेगा ?

श्री बसन्त साठे : तो कंस विम पर किया है ?

श्री राज नारायण : इमीलिए कहा कि इसकी पूरी जांच हो रही है। सी० बी० आई० ने मामला पुलिस को दे दिया और अब यह मामला न्यायाधीन क्यो है, उम क्यो को मैं खोल रहा हूँ, यद्यपि .

'Why' has never been explained.  
'How' we can explain, not 'why'  
(Interruptions)

सवाल यह है कि हमने हमें बताया गया कि जो 50,100 रुपये बैंक ने रेडक्रॉस सोसाइटी को वापिस कर दिया था, अब बैंक ने उस रुपये को रेडक्रॉस सोसाइटी से वापिस मागा है और इसके लिए उन्होंने कार्यवाही की है। तो उनके बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I need your protection.

आप देखिए, हमने यह पूछा कि बैंक की कार्यवाही वापिस करने की और देने की, एस० बी० आई० की इन्क्वायरी कंप्लीट हो गई, कोर्ट में केस गया, यह सब हवा में होता है क्या ?

I am asking who are the persons against whom you want to file a case.

कौन आवेदी है किस के खिलाफ केस फाइल किया, यह मैं जानकारी पूछ रहा

हूँ, इसमें क्या न्यायाधीन की व्यवस्था है ?

MR. SPEAKER: Who are the accused persons?

श्री राज नारायण : भारतीय रेडक्रॉस सोसाइटी एक स्वशासी निकाय है, जिसे विभिन्न स्रोतों से अनुदान मिलता है। भारत सरकार का स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय भी निम्नलिखित प्रयोजनों के लिए रेडक्रॉस सोसाइटी को सहायता देता है। तो यह केवल हमारे अधीन नहीं है।

श्री बसन्त साठे : जो बात मैंने नहीं पूछी है, वह बता रहे हैं।

He is telling all irrelevant things.

मैंने पूछा कि नाम बताओ। उनका दिमाग यहाँ भी नहीं है, बाहर तो है ही नहीं, यहाँ भी नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know the names of the accused. Nothing more than that. Kindly give the names of the accused and nothing more.

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमन्, मैंने पहले ही बताया (व्यवधान)

श्री बसन्त साठे : मैंने तो टनना ही कहा कि यहाँ भी नहीं है, बाहर भी नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

श्री राज नारायण : साठे साहब, मुझको कोई एतराज नहीं है, आप जो चाहें हमको कह दें।

श्री बसन्त साठे : मैंने तो कहा है कि दिमाग है, पर यहाँ नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

श्री राज नारायण : दिमाग है, तो कहीं न कहीं है। यहाँ नहीं हो तो आपके पास हो। (व्यवधान)

भारतीय रेडक्रॉस सोसाइटी द्वारा बी नई सूचना के अनुसार पुलिस ने इस मामले की छानबीन की है और मामला न्यायाधीन है। जो रेडक्रॉस सोसाइटी ने मामला दिया, उसको हमने बता दिया।

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking the names of the accused.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: That Department is not directly under my control.

रेडक्रॉस सोसाइटी ने जो इन्फार्मेशन दी है, उसको हमने यहाँ पर पठ दिया है।

श्री बलराम साठे : उन्होंने नाम नहीं दिया ?

MR. SPEAKER: Have you the names of the accused persons?

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: No I do not have.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. He does not have the names of accused.

SHRI VASANT SATHE Sir, how can it be? I need your protection Sir, he has said that the Police have enquired CBI have enquired. The case is filed Sir, you have been a judge. Can any case ever be filed without the name of the accused?

MR. SPEAKER: Quite right. But he says that he has no names of the accused. (Interruptions).

श्री राज नारायण : नाम भारतीय रेडक्रॉस सोसाइटी ने अभी तक हमको नहीं दिया है। हम साठे साहब के प्रश्न को नोटिस मानकर रेडक्रॉस सोसाइटी ने नाम मंगवा लेंगे। (अवधान)

I have listened his question.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: When there is no name, how can I give it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Names must be there.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: You should have the names; the question covers the names.

श्री राज नारायण : मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि हम ने नाम जानने की कोशिश की, लेकिन हमें नाम नहीं दिये गये (अवधान) हम उन को फिर कहेंगे। (अवधान) हम नाम मंगवा कर देंगे (अवधान)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: It is very serious. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am holding over the question. you ought to have the names

श्री राज नारायण: हम नाम दे देंगे। (अवधान)

#### Ferro Plant at Balaghat

\*333 SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state-

(a) whether the licence to set up a ferro plant at District Balaghat has since been given to Manganese Ore India Ltd;

(b) if so, when and if not, the reasons for such an inordinate delay in this;

(c) the total number of ferro plants in the country and their location;

(d) the total production of Manganese Ore India Ltd. annually; and

(e) the total quantity of manganese ore which is supplied to these ferro plants?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) to (e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) and (b): The application of M/s. Manganese Ore India Ltd. for issue of an industrial licence for manufacture of ferro manganese and other alloys of ferro manganese was considered and rejected by the Government in December, 1977. The Firm's representation against the prima facie rejection of their application is under consideration.

(c) The total number of Ferro Manganese Plants in the country and their respective location are as under:—

Sl. Name of the Unit No.	Location
1. Ferro Alloys Corporation Ltd.	Gurividi (Andhra Pradesh)
2. Khandelwal Ferro Ltd.,	Kanhan (Maharashtra)
3. Universal Ferro and Allied Chemicals Ltd.	Tumsar (Maharashtra)
4. Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd.	Joda (Orissa)
5. Visweswarya Iron and Steel Ltd.	Bhadravati (Karnataka)
6. Jeypore Sugar Co. Ltd.	Rayagada (Orissa)
*7. Maharashtra Electrosmelt Ltd.	Chandrapur (Maharashtra)
8. Universal Ferro Philipp Reo. (India) Ltd.	Thana (Maharashtra)
9. Dandeli Ferro Alloys (P) Ltd.	Dandeli (Karnataka)

(d) The total production of Manganese Ore India Ltd. is around 4 lakhs tonnes per annum of all grades of Manganese Ore.

(e) The total supply of manganese ore to the ferro manganese plants mentioned at Sl. Nos. 1 to 4, 6, and 7 above by M/s. Manganese Ore (India) Ltd. is around 2,80,000 tonnes.

\*Temporary permission for 3 years. Have applied for permanent licence.

श्री कृष्णराज हेमराज जैन : महोदय, मङ्गण ऑर इंडिया लिमिटेड की जो आवेदन हैं, भारतीय इस्पात और खाद्य मंत्री जी जानते हैं, और अगर बैठे हुए कांग्रेस की पुरानी सरकार के लोग भी जानते हैं कि जब देश आजाद हुआ, तो हमारे पास एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए खाली मैंगनीज और चाय थी। मैंगनीज और की जो खान एक संयोज कम्पनी बलानी थी, गवर्नमेंट ने उसे नेशनलाइज किया है। उस में 51 परसेंट सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के शेयर हैं, 24½ परसेंट राज्य देश सरकार के और 24½ परसेंट महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट के शेयर हैं। जो नौ प्राइवेट फर्म फ़ैरो-मैंगनीज बनाने का काम कर रही हैं, उन की एक एसोसियेशन है, जिस का दिल्ली में प्राकिस है।

MR. SPEAKER: What is the question?

श्री कृष्णराज हेमराज जैन : मैं प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ।

मैंगनीज और इंडिया लिमिटेड का चार लाख टन प्रति-वर्ष का उत्पादन है, और वह फ़ैरो मैंगनीज का प्लांट लगाने के लिए लाइसेंस मांग रहा है। लेकिन प्राइवेट फ़र्म वालों ने दरकिनारा दी है, जिसके कारण उन्हें लाइसेंस नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मेरा जिला संसार भर के मैंगनीज का प्रमुख भण्डार कहा जाता है। वहाँ हर मैटीरियल उपलब्ध है।

MR. SPEAKER: Please put the question.

श्री कृष्णराज हेमराज जैन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मैंगनीज और इंडिया लिमिटेड को फ़ैरो-मैंगनीज का कारखाना लगाने की अनुमति क्यों नहीं दी जा रही है।

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** The hon. Member need have no misapprehension about the facts of the situation. The present demand for ferro manganese for steel plants is 1.44 lakh tonnes; the capacity already existing, that is, licensed capacity of ferro manganese is about 2.47 lakh tonnes. Therefore there is no case just now for increasing the capacity of ferro manganese. I can assure the hon. Member and the House if ever any licence is to be given for a new plant it will be given to MOIL which is a public sector undertaking.

श्री कचहलाल हेमराज जैन : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैगनीज और इंडिया लिमिटेड गवर्नमेंट की कम्पनी है और यह प्राइवेट फेरो कारखाना जो है इस को मैग नीज और इंडिया लिमिटेड ने 260 रुपये टन में कच्चा याच दिलाया जा रहा है जिसको वे फेरो कारखाने वाले 1800 रुपये टन में बेच रहे हैं। इस कारखाने में 11 हजार मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं। पूरे भारत के खान मजदूरों की तुलना में इस के प्रन्दर काम करने वाले कामगारों को 5 रुपये 60 पैसे कुल दिए जा रहे हैं जब कि ये कामगार 1300 फुट नीचे अण्डरग्राउण्ड जा कर काम करते हैं। बाकी खदानों में बारह बारह और चौदह चौदह रुपये कामगारों को बिचा रहे हैं। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि शाइवेट कारखाने वालों की एक सल्फ, एसोसिएशन बनी है और मुझे बातकानी यह है कि इस मसालय में पूरी तरह से वे छाने हुए हैं बिन की वजह से इस गवर्नमेंट कंसर्न को रोका जा रहा है।... (अव्यवधान) ...मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि अगर कारखाना नहीं खुलता है तो मैग नीज और इंडिया लिमिटेड में 11 हजार जो मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं उनके लिए कोई बेज बोर्ड है या प्रायरल बेज बोर्ड से उन को जोख जायगा ?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** That is not the question. This capacity already existed. As the hon. Member knows

very well, this capacity was not given to the private sector by this Government; this was already given by the previous Government to the private sector. But whatever it is, private sector or public sector, it becomes a national sector. Ferro manganese plant is a power intensive industry and there is shortage of power just now. There is no demand for ferro manganese in our steel plants today. In another three or four years time, i.e., by 1982-83, the demand will increase to about three lakh tonnes and the existing capacity can meet that. It is a question of investment of funds whether it is in public sector or private sector, it becomes a national investment. But what the hon. Member is trying to make out is a case for the nationalisation of the industry and thus, I am not prepared to consider at the moment because that is not the policy of this Government. But as I said earlier, as the demand increases, it is on the cards that we shall give a licence only to MOIL. This I have already stated and I have nothing more to add.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण वाडेय : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि भविष्य में चल कर फेरो मैगनीज की अधिक आवश्यकता होगी और उस दृष्टि से भी इस प्लांट का बहा लनाया जाना अत्यावश्यक है क्योंकि आज की क्षमता जिसकी है उसकी क्षमता में भी वह फेरो मैगनीज बन नहीं रही है। मैं उन से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार ने भी उन से आग्रह किया है कि इस मामले में वे फिर से विचार करें क्योंकि आज एक कारखाना लकना तब करते हैं तो वह तीन चार वर्ष के बाद जा कर तैयार होना और सभी उस का प्रोडक्शन शुरू होना। इस दिशा में भी जो वह कीर्तिपदी बढाने की बात है और जो उस का एक्सटेंशन होगा क्या उस बारे में मंत्री महोदय फिर से विचार करने की तैयार हैं और क्या राज्य सरकार ने उन से निवेदन किया है कि इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाय ?



**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** As I said, the hon. Member has not seen what I have laid on the Table of the House. I said, the firm's representation against *prima facie* rejection of their application is under the consideration of the Government.

श्री किशोर लाल : सदस्य महोदय ने पूछा था कि क्या कच्चे माल और पक्के माल की कीमत में इतना अन्तर है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर अण्डरटेकिंग से 260 रुपये में लेकर प्राइवेट वाले उस को 1800 रुपये में बेच रहे हैं, उस का उत्तर नहीं मिला। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह फैक्ट है कि पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग से 260 रुपये टन में खरीद कर प्राइवेट वाले उस को 1800 रुपये टन में बेच रहे हैं और जो बीच का मार्जिन है वह प्राइवेट वालों को मिल रहा है ?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** I do not know whether the hon. Member has done the costing of the raw material and the finished products.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Have you done?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** It has been done and all the purchases are done after due costings of the investment and the profitability, just like sugarcane and sugar.

श्रीबीर बलबोहर सिंह : सवाल अब फिर दोबारा भी यही पूछा गया कि 260 रुपये वाला माल 1800 रुपये में जो बेचा जा रहा है, इतना जो फर्क है क्या वह फर्क इन के हिमाज के मुताबिक ठीक है या अगर यह लूट है तो उस को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** The cost conversion is justified.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Delay in Completion of Kudremukh Iron Ore Project

\*325. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:**  
**SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the prestigious Kudremukh Iron Ore Project which is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1979 may take another two years for completion; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

गांवों में डाक्टरों व्यवसाय कर रहे डाक्टरों की जांच

\*326. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार गांवों में डाक्टरों व्यवसाय करने वाले डाक्टरों की जांच कराने का है ताकि यह पता लग सके कि वे वास्तव में डाक्टर हैं ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री  
(श्री राम नारायण) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) गांधी में चिकित्सा कार्य कर रहे डॉक्टर अर्थात् में डॉक्टर हैं या नहीं, इसकी जांच के कार्य की विचालता को देखते हुए यह प्रस्ताव व्यावहारिक नहीं समझा जाता ।

**Bipartite Committee suggested by  
Chairman SAIL to check Labour  
unrest**

\*380 SHRI M N GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether the Chairman of Steel Authority of India Limited has suggested the setting up of a top level bipartite Committee as an interim measure to find solutions to the present labour situation in the country, pending the legislation of the Industrial Relations Bill

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR  
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA)**

(a) It is understood that Shri R P Billimoria Chairman of the Delhi Branch of the Indian Institute of personnel Management referred while addressing the delegates of the 28th National Annual Conference of that Institute, to "Top-level bipartite" for ensuring early settlement of disputes between employers and workers

(b) and (c) Government have no further information on Shri Billimoria's suggestion Government's views on the utility of a continuous dialogue are well known  
4047 LS-2.

**अम कल्याण समिति**

\*334. श्री यश वस वर्मा :

श्री नरेश सिंह चौहान :

क्या ससदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अम कल्याण समिति गठित करने की योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है, और

(ग) इस योजना को क्रियान्वित करने में बिलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

ससदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) विभिन्न खान श्रमिक कल्याण योजनाओं व अन्तर्गत स्थापित अनेक कल्याण सलाहकार समितियाँ पहले से ही कार्य कर रही हैं । हम समय कोई अन्य श्रमिक कल्याण समिति स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**अविष्य निधि आयुक्त, इन्दौर (मध्य प्रदेश)**  
के कार्यालय का विस्तार

\*335. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या ससदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अविष्य निधि आयुक्त, इन्दौर (मध्य प्रदेश) का कार्यालय बहुत छोटा है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन्होंने उक्त कार्यालय का निरीक्षण किया था और उसका शीघ्र विस्तार करने का आश्वासन दिया था, और

(ख) क्या काम निपटाने में बिलम्ब होने का मुख्य कारण इस कार्यालय का छोटा होना बताया गया है ?

अन्य और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री. राम कृष्ण सिंह) :  
(क) जगह की कमी लगभग 2500 वर्ग फुट की है। भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारी और जगह किराये पर लेने के लिए कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं।

(ख) इस क्षेत्र में कार्यालय की जगह के कारण बिलम्ब होने की कोई भी शिकायत सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आई है।

#### Reopening of Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd.

\*336. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:  
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

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

(a) whether Government are considering the question of re-opening of the Aluminium Corporation of India Limited Asansol;

(b) if so, when;

(c) the reasons for inordinate delay in taking decision in this matter; and

(d) whether Government are considering to take over the concern in public interest?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):  
(a) to (d). The Government have decided in principle to take over the management of Aluminium Corporation of India, Asansol but to confine its activities to the fabrication facilities only. Necessary further steps directed towards this and are being taken.

#### Kashmir

\*338. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sheikh Abdullah has demanded a say in the

talks, whenever held, with Pakistan on the settlement of Kashmir Issue; and

(b) if so, his reactions to such a demand?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) and (b). The Government have taken note of a statement made by the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, at a press conference in New Delhi in which he had said that the people of Kashmir "will sink or swim with India; they have thrown their lot with India," and that their point of view must be represented whenever Kashmir is discussed. The above statement was made in the context of my visit to Pakistan which took place later. Subsequently, Sheikh Abdullah reportedly clarified that he never meant that the people of Jammu and Kashmir should be "the third party" in talks on this subject.

#### Relations with China

\*339. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:  
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he said at a public meeting or at a press conference recently that if invited officially he would gladly visit the People's Republic of China;

(b) if so, when and where; and whether there have been any significant moves in that direction from the Government in Peking;

(c) whether Government propose to send a semi-official and/or a parliamentary delegation to China during the year, 1978;

(d) if so, the broad indication thereto; and

(e) if not, why not?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE):** (a) and (b). On the occasion of the courtesy call by Mr. Wang Pin-nan, leader of the delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries now visiting India at the invitation of the All-India Dr. Kotnis Memorial Committee, he conveyed that Chinese Foreign Minister, H.E. Mr. Huang Hua, had requested him and the Chinese Ambassador to formally invite our Foreign Minister to visit China at a mutually convenient time to be fixed through diplomatic channels. In reply, Foreign Minister, while accepting the invitation, in principle, wanted his thanks conveyed to the Chinese Foreign Minister. The visit will take place at an appropriate time to be fixed through diplomatic channels after due and careful preparations have been made.

(c) to (e). While there is no proposal for a Parliamentary delegation from India to visit China during the year 1978, quite a few delegations at a functional level consisting of officials and non-officials from diverse fields have visited China. Government's policy is to facilitate such exchanges on the principles of mutual benefit and reciprocity.

#### **Bauxite Deposits in Orissa**

**\*340 SHRI K PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's biggest bauxite deposits have lately been located in Orissa;

(b) if so, what is the location of the deposits and the estimated extent of the reserves; and

(c) what steps are being taken for exploitation of these reserves on a commercial scale?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):** (a) One of India's largest bauxite deposits has been located in Orissa.

(b) Bauxite deposits in the East Coast region of Orissa are found in the district of Koraput, Orissa. Estimated reserves of bauxite inferred in this area so far are of the order of about one thousand million tonnes.

(c) Government has decided that Bharat Aluminium Company (BALCO) Ltd., a Government of India undertaking shall be the agency for the development and exploitation of East Coast Bauxite deposits. BALCO has decided to entrust the work of preparation of a feasibility study for an alumina plant of approximately 6,00,000 to 8,00,000 tpa capacity and a smelter to produce 1,60,000 to 180,000 tonnes of aluminium metal per annum in the first instance to M/s. Aluminium Pechiney of France. It is anticipated that this study would be completed by April, 1979, when further action will be taken.

#### **Move for Liberation of Namibia and Zimbabwe**

**\*341. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is participating in the talks and other moves, inside as well as outside the United Nations, for expediting the liberation of Namibia (South West Africa) and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) from imperialist-racists rule;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made so far?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE):** (a) to (c). In keeping with our consistent and principled support for the liberation struggle in Southern Africa, India has been active in the discussions at the United Nations, as a member of the Security Council, Chairman of the Security Council Committee on sanctions against South Africa, member for Security Council Committee on sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, Vice-Chairman for the Council on

Namibia, Rapporteur of the Committee against Apartheid and member of the Decolonisation Committee.

India welcomed the Anglo-US proposals for the time-bound transfer of power to African majority rule in Zimbabwe because they contained the following positive elements:

(i) one-man-one-vote in free and fair elections;

(ii) time-bound independence;

(iii) majority rule;

(iv) resumption of the responsibility by the U.K. on their role in decolonisation;

(v) acceptance by the U.K. of the need to remove Ian Smith; and

(vi) the involvement of the United Nations in the Anglo-American Proposals.

We believe that these principles constitute a reasonable basis for negotiations for settlement in Zimbabwe.

The Anglo-US Proposals were considered to have positive elements by many African States, including some Frontline States. In the meantime, an agreement on an "Internal Settlement" was apparently reached between Ian Smith and Bishop Muzorewa, Rev. Sithole and Chief Chirau who are based within Zimbabwe. The Patriotic Front was not involved with this and has in fact denounced it. In our view, without the involvement of the U.K. and the U.N. and the acceptance of the frontline States and the Patriotic Front, such an Internal Settlement is unlikely to receive international recognition.

While continuing its moral and material support to the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe against the illegal minority regime, India believes that steps should be taken for an effective, time-bound and constitutional transfer of power to genuine African majority rule.

A group of five Western nations, U.K., USA, France, Canada and West Germany, have been holding talks both with the South West African People's Organisation and South African Government to arrive at an amicable solution of the Namibian question.

India has consistently supported the SWAPO in its struggle for the independence of Namibia.

### Regional Colloquium on Disarmament

\*342. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER  
GUPTA:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Colloquium on Disarmament and Arms Control has recently viewed the security of the Indian Ocean area as a matter of collective responsibility and recommended ten per cent cut in the military budgets to be used for socio-economic development;

(b) the names of the countries whose delegates participated; and

(c) reaction of the Government of India to their views?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) The International Peace Academy of New York had organized a regional colloquium on disarmament in New Delhi from 12 to 17 February 1978, which, in its report, makes *inter alia* the following statements on the subjects of (i) Indian Ocean and (ii) military budgets:

(i) "In sum, the security of the Indian Ocean is primarily the collective responsibility of the States of the region."

(ii) "It was widely agreed that military budgets should be reduced, particularly those of the major military powers. Attention was

focused by some participants on the feasibility of an across-the-board reduction of all military budgets and in this connection a 10 per cent figure was mentioned... checks would ensure that savings resulting from the 10 per cent reduction in military budgets were being diverted to developmental efforts, both at the national and international levels."

(b) Participants from the following 18 countries had attended the colloquium in their individual capacity and not as representatives of their Governments:

Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand, and United States.

(c) The Government of India Welcomes any serious international discussions on the various issues in the field of arms limitation and disarmament, such as the discussions which had taken place at the International Peace Academy Colloquium, India's positions on the Indian Ocean, military budgets and other issues in the field of arms limitation and disarmament are well known and have been stated from time to time in various forums.

#### Exploration of Bauxite Deposits in East Coast

\*343. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether Government has signed an agreement with the USSR regarding exploration of bauxite deposits in the east coast;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Canada and some West European countries also want to ex-

plore bauxite deposits in the same area;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). The Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, a Government of India Undertaking, has recently signed a contract with M/s. Tsvetmetprom-export, a Soviet Government Undertaking, for evaluation of bauxite deposits in Andhra Pradesh on the basis of exploration data already gathered by the Geological Survey of India and the Mineral Exploration Corporation. Broadly the contract envisages deputation of Soviet experts to look into the available data, regarding the grades and characteristics of bauxite in the region, for the purpose of determining the feasibility and process flow sheets of an alumina plant to be constructed on the basis of these bauxite deposits. A separate agreement has also been signed by Bharat Aluminium Company Limited with the Soviet agency for preparation of feasibility study for an alumina plant of 600,000 tonnes per annum capacity. The bauxite evaluation study is expected to be completed in four to five months. A protocol covering the above two agreements has also been signed between the Indian and Soviet Governments on 6-3-78 on the conclusion of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission meeting.

(c) No, Sir.

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

#### Workers' Parliament

\*344. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for convening a Workers Parliament to discuss the problems confronting the country and seeking their advice to solve them; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA):** (a): No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Returning of Non-Matriculations sent for Teachers' Training in Workers' Training Scheme, Bhuli, Dhanbad**

**3087. SHRI A. K. ROY:** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received the representation dt. 7-1-78 from Branch Secretary, Bihar Colliery Kamgarh Union, Bhaddih Colliery regarding returning of the candidates who were sent for teachers' training in Workers' Training Scheme, Bhuli, Dhanbad on the plea that they are not matriculates; and

(b) if so, the policy of Government regarding the scheme of teachers' training and the minimum academic qualification of the candidates, required for this training?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KRIPAL SINHA):** (a) and (b), The representation dated 7-1-1978 from the Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union, Bhaddih Colliery has not been received.

The Central Board for Workers' Education which is a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, is concerned with imparting training to Workers-Teachers at different regional centres opened by it. The Minimum academic qualification for admission to Worker Teachers Training Course is decided by the Regional Advisory Committees which are constituted for administering the Workers Education Scheme and varies from centre to centre. In the Dhanbad Centre, the Regional Advisory Committee fixed Matriculation

as the minimum qualification, though non-matriculates if otherwise qualified, are also admitted by the Selection Committee.

**Memorandum by Jt. Secretary H.S.C.L. Workmen's Union**

**3088. SHRI ROBIN SEN:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a memorandum of demands dated 30th January, 1978 from Joint Secretary H.S.C.L. Workmen's Union, Bhilai; and

(b) if so, what step the Ministry or the management of H.S.C.L. has taken so far to settle the problems and demands raised in the above mentioned memorandum, particularly in respect of the mala fide transfer of Employees and also regarding anomalies in fixing wages of N.M.R. workers?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). The demands made in the memorandum have been looked into by HSCL management and some of them have been accepted. The rest are under discussion and conciliation. In regard to the demand for withdrawal of transfer orders of the employees in question, these orders were not mala fide as these employees had been transferred prior to the formation of HSCL Workmen's Union, Bhilai and their names were included by the Union as office bearers after their transfer orders had been issued. On the Union representing against the transfers, GM, HSCL, Bhilai, discussed this issue with the Union on a number of occasions. An agreement was signed between HSCL management and the Union to refer the cases of transfer for arbitration to the Chairman, Industrial Court, Madhya Pradesh. This has been done and the issue is pending before the arbitrator.

Regarding the demand for settlement of wages of N.M.R. workers, an agreement was signed by HSCL Workmen's Union, Bhilai on 18-10-1977 on revision of pay scales of monthly and daily rated workers. An office order implementing the revision of pay according to this agreement was issued by HSCL. However, HSCL's Workmen's Union along with two other Unions at Bhilai raised certain points regarding fixation of pay of daily rated workers. These points were also accepted and orders issued by HSCL on 3-2-1978

विदेशी महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तियों के लिए परोसी जाने वाली खाद्य सामग्री के संबंध में  
सिद्धान्त

3089. श्रीमती पार्वती देवी . क्या विदेशी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विदेशों से आने वाले राज्याध्यक्षों, नेताओं तथा अन्य महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तियों के भारत भ्रमण के दौरान उनके सम्मान में सरकार द्वारा आयोजित की जाने वाली पार्टियों में उन्हें परोसी जाने वाली खाद्य वस्तुओं भोजन पेय आदि के बारे में कोई नियम बनाये गये हैं अथवा कोई सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किये गये हैं और

(ख) क्या सरकार इन विदेशी महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तियों को केवल भारतीय फलों का रस तथा शुद्ध शाकाहारी भोजन परोसने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगी ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एल० कुम्हू) : (क) ऐसे सभारोहों में मादक पेय नहीं दिये जाएंगे। खाद्य-पदार्थों और मृदु-पेय के सम्बन्ध में कोई निश्चित सूची नहीं है लेकिन समुचित सरकार का सुनिश्चय किया जाता है।

(ख) इस बात का निर्णय प्रतिष्ठि पर छोड़ दिया गया है।

दिल्ली और सूरत के बीच घुरे समय के लिए  
सीबी टेलीफोन सेवा

3090. श्री सीतू भाई नाविक : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली और सूरत के बीच घुरे समय के लिए सीबी टेलीफोन सेवा शुरू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यापार क्या है; और

(ख) यह सेवा कहा कब से शुरू किए जाने की सभावना है और इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) (क) और (ख) जी हा। सूरत और दिल्ली के बीच घुरे समय की उपभोक्ता ट्रक डायलिंग सेवा 1979-80 में चालू हो जाने की सभावना है। इसके लिए दिल्ली और बम्बई के ट्रक प्राटोमेटिक एक्सचेंजों को जोड़ने वाले सर्किट बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं।

भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति तथा होम्योपैथी अनुसंधान केन्द्रीय परिषद् में रिक्त पद

3091. श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति तथा होम्योपैथी अनुसंधान केन्द्रीय परिषद् में एक पूर्णकालिक निदेशक और एक तकनीकी समिति के अभाव में परिषद् का कार्य उचित ढंग से नहीं हो रहा है और परिषद् द्वारा अनु-सन्धान के क्षेत्र में अपेक्षित प्रगति नहीं हो रही है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो कब तक एक पूर्णकालिक निदेशक तथा एक तकनीकी समिति की नियुक्ति न करने के क्या कारण हैं, और



(ग) सरकार का विचार कब तक एक पूर्णकालिक निदेशक तथा उक्त समिति नियुक्त करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव): (क) से (ग). एक ही परिषद् के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न परम्परागत चिकित्सा पद्धतियों में अनुसन्धान के वांछित परिणाम न मिलने को ध्यान में रखते हुए भारतीय चिकित्सा और होम्योपैथी की केन्द्रीय अनुसन्धान परिषद् को निम्नलिखित चार परिषदों में पुनर्गठित करने का निर्णय लिया गया है :—

1. आयुर्वेद और सिद्ध की केन्द्रीय अनुसन्धान परिषद् ।
2. यूनानी की केन्द्रीय अनुसन्धान परिषद् ।
3. होम्योपैथी की केन्द्रीय अनुसन्धान परिषद् ।
4. योग और प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा की केन्द्रीय अनुसन्धान परिषद् ।

इन प्रस्तावित नई परिषदों का एक-एक पूर्णकालिक निदेशक नियुक्त करने का भी इरादा है ।

(b) The details are given as under:—

(Rs in lakhs.)

State Schemes.		Centrally sponsored schemes.	
MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME	64.70	NMEP .	50.10
		NSEP	8.25
		NLCP . .	7.55
		TOTAL .	65.90
Med. Relief . . . . .	13.94		
Other schemes. . . . .	0.15		
I.S.M. . . . .	2.88		
Homoeo. . . . .	2.85		
TOTAL . . . . .	84.52 lakhs.		

#### Development of Medical Facilities in Tribal Areas of Orissa

3092. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-GO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry received a proposal from the Government of Orissa for the development of medical facilities in the Tribal areas of that State;

(b) if so, what are those proposals and programmes;

(c) the money earmarked by the Government of Orissa for the year 1978-79 for Tribal areas under the Tribal Sub-plan; and

(d) the steps taken by his Ministry to expedite the proposals by that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Orissa have submitted the annual Plan proposal for 1978-79 for Rs. 455.00 lakhs for health programmes out of which an outlay of Rs. 84.52 lakhs is meant for State schemes and Rs. 65.90 lakhs for Centrally Sponsored schemes in tribal areas for the State.

(c) and (d) The Planning Commission have fixed the ceiling of Rs 103.32 lakhs for 1978-79 for the tribal sub-plan of the State. This consists of Rs 73.32 lakhs from the State Plan and Rs. 30.00 lakhs from the Special Central Assistance.

**Non-Deposit of P.F. by Hindustan Lever Ltd.**

3093 SHRI M A HANNAN AL-HAJ Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state,

(a) whether there are irregularities regarding deposits of provident fund with Government by Hindustan Lever Ltd.

(b) whether the above organisation not only default in depositing employer's share but he is also defaulter in depositing the share of employees, and

(c) if so the reasons for not taking any action against this firm?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR RAM KIRPAL SINHA)** (a) and (b) It has been reported by Employee's Provident Fund authorities that the establishment is regular in depositing both the employer's and the employees' shares

(c) Does not arise

**Regional Commonwealth Conference**

3094 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the outcome of the Conference of Regional Group of Commonwealth Countries held recently in Australia,

(b) whether the proposal for setting up a Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific countries was discussed in the Conference, and

(c) if so, the consensus on the issue?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S KUNDU):** (a) The statement made by the Prime Minister in the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha dated 24-2-78 gives details of the Meeting and the outcome.

(b) and (c) There was no proposal for setting up a new organisation for Asian and Pacific countries since it was felt that existing institutions could be utilised. However, the Meeting decided to institute two consultative groups on trade and energy respectively, and two working groups on terrorism and illicit drugs respectively.

**भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण द्वारा भागलपुर जिले और सचाल परगना के मेहरामा महागामा प्रखण्डों की सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टें**

3095 डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या इस्पात और लान मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मेहरामा महागामा की भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टें वित्तन वर्ष पूर्व तैयार हुई थी और पुरानी रिपोर्टों की तुलना में इन दिनों किया जा रहे सर्वेक्षण की रिपोर्टों की मुख्य बातें क्या है,

(ख) ललमटया कोयला क्षेत्र में अनुमानतया कोयले क निक्षेपों की मात्रा क्या है,

(ग) सरकार की दक्षिण भागलपुर और मेहरामा महागामा क्षेत्र में कोयले के अनिश्चित कौन-कौन से अन्य खनिज मिले हैं और उनके उपयोग के लिए सरकार की क्या योजना है, और

(घ) क्या सरकार के समक्ष खनिज इन्फो की दुलाई के लिए आवागमन व साधनों का विकास करने के लिए कोई योजना है और यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और यह कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

इसका और ज्ञान संज्ञास्थ में राज्य मंत्री (जी करिया मुन्डा) : (क) भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण संस्था ने मेहरामा और महागामा गांवों के निकट डूडा (ललमटिया) खंड में कोयले के लिए क्षेत्रीय समन्वय के बारे में अपनी प्रथम अंतरिम रिपोर्ट दो साल पहले तैयार की थी।

(ख) 30-9-77 तक किए गए ड्रिलिंग कार्य के आधार पर ललमटिया खंड में 11200 लाख टन कोयला भंडारों का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

(ग) वहां पर अन्नक और चीनी मिट्टी के कुछ महत्वपूर्ण निक्षेप तथा गारनेट, क्वार्ट्ज, काच-रेत, सीसा-जस्ता और तांबा अयस्क के कुछ छिट-पुट भंडार होने की सूचना मिली है। राज्य सरकार के अनुसार कुछ अन्नक निक्षेपों में पहले से ही खनन किया जा रहा है।

(घ) बिहार सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि वित्तीय कठिनाइयों तथा खनिज सेंक्टर में गड़कों के विकास हेतु सीमित प्रावधान होने के कारण अगले वर्ष के दौरान इस क्षेत्र में गड़कों का विकास करना संभव नहीं है।

#### Number of Indian Missions Abroad

3096. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased state:

(a) the number of Indian Ambassadors and Counsellors in Indian Missions abroad; and

(b) whether they are (i) Indian Foreign Service Officers; (ii) non-career diplomats; or (iii) from other Central services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) At present there are 90 Heads of Missions designated as Ambassador,

High Commissioner, Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Representative and Commissioner, and 36 Counsellors in Indian Missions abroad.

(b) The Heads of Missions are from all these three categories whereas the Counsellors belong to the Indian Foreign Service.

#### Demand for better Communication Facilities in Upleta City of Rajkot District

3097. SHRI DHARMASINHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Traders Associations and Oil Millers of Upleta City of Rajkot District, Gujarat have made a demand for smooth and regular telegraph, telephone and telecommunication services by the Rajkot D.E.T., so as to remove the difficulties being faced by them and to augment the revenue of these services;

(b) if so, when the representation in this regard was submitted by them and the demands contained therein;

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government thereon; and

(d) since when the traders and millers of Upleta City have been making complaints in this regard and the action taken by Government so far thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, the Traders Association and Oil Millers of Upleta City have submitted a representation on 23-1-78. The main demands are:—

(i) direct dialling circuit between Bombay and Upleta;

(ii) direct outlet from Upleta to Calcutta, Delhi, Sambalpur, Jaipur, Indore, Sumerput.

- (iii) Regular meeting with P&T authorities.
- (iv) Overtime to the operators due to shortage operators.
- (c) The action taken/proposed to be taken is as given below:—
  - (i) Provision of a direct dialling circuit between Upleta and Bombay is under consideration.
  - (ii) The traffic to Calcutta, Delhi, Sambalpur, Jaipur, Indore, Sumerpur does not justify provision of direct manual trunk circuits.
  - (iii) SDOT Dhorji who is incharge of Upleta exchange has been instructed suitably. The last meeting was held on 25-2-78.
  - (iv) Overtime is being paid to the operators as and when justified.
  - (d) The first representation regarding provision of circuits was received in May, 1975 and additional circuits to Junagarh, Jamnagar, Mananadar and Ahmedabad have since been provided.

#### UN General Assembly Session on Disarmament

3098. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of a letter written by India to all non-aligned nations regarding the forthcoming special session of U.N. General Assembly on disarmament;
- (b) have Government received any reply from any of these countries; and
- (c) what is Government doing to promote India's views on nuclear disarmament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) The Minister of External Affairs ad-

ressed a letter on 24th December, 1977 to the Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka in his capacity as the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the non-aligned countries suggesting that it was necessary for the non-aligned countries, which had taken the original initiative in urging for the convening of a special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, to act in concert in regard to both a common strategy and the concrete steps for promoting the cause of general and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament. It was also suggested that the ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau, which is scheduled to be held at Kabul in early May, 1978, should give priority of place to the preparations for the special session on disarmament.

(b) Responses received so far are favourable.

(c) The Non-aligned Group at the U.N. has put forward a draft declaration and draft programme of action for consideration by the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly. These drafts *inter alia* call for according the highest priority to the objective of nuclear disarmament. In this context, India has played an active role both in the Non-aligned Group as well as in the deliberations of the Preparatory Committee.

#### Room Accommodation in the Nursing Home, Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi Delhi

3099 SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the room accommodation in the Nursing Home, Willingdon Hospital in New Delhi is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the patients who are

eligible for Nursing Home accommodation;

(b) if so, how much time is taken in giving accommodation in Nursing Home to an applicant after putting in application by him for such accommodation;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the accommodation in the Nursing Home during the Sixth Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any assessment has been made regarding the present requirement of accommodation in the Nursing Home, if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Patients are admitted in the Willingdon Hospital Nursing Home according to priority on medical grounds. Roughly, half the cases, which are referred for admission, can be accommodated within a reasonable time. Average waiting time for medical cases is about one week, minimum time being admission on the same day, depending upon the seriousness of the case and the availability of a room in the Nursing Home. Planned Surgical cases are admitted in about one to three weeks' time. Acute surgical cases are treated on the same priority basis as acute medical cases. Members of Parliament, entitled cases and members of their own families get top priority over other cases.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). A proposal for providing 76 additional rooms in the Nursing Home attached to the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi, is under consideration.

देश में अस्पताल तार सुविधाएँ

3100. श्री सुबोध सिंह : क्या संसार में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में जनसंख्या की वृद्धि के साथ तार विभाग, जैसे यह धाज कल है, इस को समय पर उपलब्ध कराने में कठिनाई महसूस कर रही है,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि तारों को अपने गतस्थ स्थान पर पहुँचने में भी काफी समय लगता है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

संसार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुबोध साय) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) आमतौर पर तार करने के कुछ ही घंटों के अन्तरगत तार अपने गतस्थ पर पहुँच जाते हैं । कुछ ही खास मामलों में तारों के पहुँचने में विलम्ब होने की संभावना होती है ।

(ग) (i) द्राजिट आपरेशन को कम करने के लिए अधिक मार्गों पर सीधे आउटलेट दिए जा रहे हैं ।

(ii) ज्यादा में ज्यादा मागों पर वैकल्पिक चैनल लगाए जा रहे हैं ताकि तार सर्किटों के उपलब्ध होने की स्थिति में सुधार हो जाए ।

(iii) स्थायी तार चैनलों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा मागों पर कोएक्सियल/साइकोबैब लिंक चालू किए जा रहे हैं ।

### होम्योपैथी की पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन

3101. श्री दया राज सावंत : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या देश में उपलब्ध और छप रही होम्योपैथी की अधिकांश पुस्तकें ऐसे विनियमों को प्रोत्साहित करती हैं जो 'भागनन आफ मेडिसिन' के विपरीत हैं और जो होम्योपैथी चिकित्सा पद्धति और जनता दोनों के लिए हानिकारक है और क्या नया पाठ्यक्रम भी ऐसी प्रवृत्ति को प्रोत्साहित करता है जो होम्योपैथी के लिए घातक है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो सरकार होम्योपैथी के लिए ऐसा पाठ्यक्रम तथा पुस्तकें, जो वैज्ञानिक तरीके में चिकित्सा को गंभीर, लागू, करने और गलत प्रकाशनों को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :  
(क) और (ख) भारत में होम्योपैथी की पुस्तकों की एवं उनके प्रकाशकों की संख्या काफी अधिक है और यह निश्चित रूप से कहना कठिन है कि वे प्रकाशन 'भागनन आफ मेडिसिन' के अनुकूल है या नहीं। फिर भी एक "सैम्पल मर्ब" करने यह पता लगाने का प्रयास किया जाएगा कि वस्तुस्थिति क्या है।

जहाँ तक नए बनने वाले पाठ्यचर्या की बात है, यह ध्यान रखा जायगा कि पाठ्यक्रम में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं हो जो 'भागनन आफ मेडिसिन' के विपरीत हो या होम्योपैथी चिकित्सा पद्धति के लिए हानिकारक हो।

### स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के बारे में भारत सोवियत संबंध समझौता

3102. श्री हुरगोबिन्द बर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के बारे में भारत-सोवियत संबंध समझौता होने की संभावना है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो कब और तत्सम्बन्धी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :  
(क) और (ख) निम्नलिखित दो समझौते पहले से ही चल रहे हैं, जिनमें भारत और सोवियत रूस के बीच आयुर्विज्ञान और जनस्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्रों में पारस्परिक सहयोग की व्यवस्था है --

(1) 1975-80 में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्रों में भारत और सोवियत रूस के बीच सहयोग कार्यक्रम। इस समझौते के अधीन भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद् और सोवियत रूस के अनुसंधान संस्थान स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय समन्वयकारी संगठन है।

(2) भारत-रूस सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रम 1976-78। इस समझौते के अन्तर्गत स्वास्थ्य सेवा और अनुसंधान कार्य के आयोजन, श्रम अध्ययन, विधियों के पुनर्वास की पद्धति, प्रशिक्षण और बूझों की समस्याओं तथा नेत्र-हीनों के लिए काम जुटाने की समस्याओं के बारे में भारत और सोवियत रूस के बीच शिष्टमंडलों के आदान-प्रदान की व्यवस्था है।

इसके अतिरिक्त भारत-रूस के बीच स्वास्थ्य विषयों पर एक अलग द्विपक्षीय समझौता करने के एक प्रस्ताव की प्रारम्भिक जांच की जा रही है।

**Grant of Telephone Connections in  
Purnea District, Bihar**

3103. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places and number of proposals to provide telephone connections to block headquarters and Sub-Post Offices in the District of Purnea in Bihar pending at present;

(b) how many of them are pending in Sub-divisional offices; and

(c) how many of them will be executed in the current financial year by the Director, Telephones, Bihar District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) It is proposed to provide telephone facility at three block headquarters and one Sub-Post Office in Purnea District. The names are given below:—

(i) Block headquarters

Baisa

Baisi Bhargama

Kochadhaman

(ii) Sub Post Offices

Sarsi

(b) All the above proposals are pending execution by the sub-Division.

(c) The above places are not in the programme for the current financial year. They are programmed for execution in the next financial year.

**Financial Assistance to Co-operative  
Hospitals in Maharashtra**

3104. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Co-operative Hospitals in Maharashtra State to whom the Financial Assistance made

was available during the last three years;

(b) whether there are any applications pending with Government requesting for financial assistance to Co-operative Hospitals in Maharashtra State;

(c) if so, how many and from whom and since when; and

(d) the reasons for their non-disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Nil.

(b) No. However, one application from Shushrusha Citizens' Co-operative Hospital Ltd., Bombay was received. The institution was advised to apply through the State Government after satisfying the conditions governing the grant.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) Not applicable.

उत्तर बिहार के सर्वाधिक पिछड़े जिले जिन्हें डाक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के लिये प्राथमिकता दी गई है

3105. श्री सुरेश सा सुमन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उत्तर बिहार के ऐसे सर्वाधिक पिछड़े जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा डाक तथा दूर संचार संबंधी सुविधायें देने के कार्य को प्राथमिकता दी गई है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उनके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : डाक (क) डाक सुविधायें देने के लिए उत्तर बिहार के किसी भी जिले को पिछड़ा इलाका घोषित नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) बीजूबा डाक सुविधाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, उत्तर बिहार के किसी जिले को पिछड़ा इलाका घोषित करने का प्रीचिन्त्य सिद्ध नहीं होता है।

**दूरसंचार**

(क) और (ख) दूरसंचार सुविधाएँ देने के लिए उत्तर बिहार के नीचे लिखे 5 जिले पिछड़े इलाके घोषित किए गए हैं —

- 1 चम्पारण
- 2 दरभंगा
- 3 मुजफ्फरपुर
- 4 पुर्णिया और
- 5 सहरसा

दूरसंचार सुविधाएँ देने के लिए सबसे ज्यादा पिछड़े जिले जैसी कोई भ्रमल श्रेणी नहीं है। देश के सभी पिछड़े जिलों को एक जैसी प्राथमिकता मिलती है।

**Cost of Printing of Telephone Directory etc.**

3106 SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN—Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount being spent by Telephone Districts/Circles every

year in printing (i) Telephone Directory (including Telephone Directory of Officers of P & T Department), (ii) Telex Directory (including paper, cartage and extra emoluments to the staff for camping at the printing station),

(b) will his Ministry consider to run its own Press to provide timely printing of Directories, P & T stationery forms and thereby creating employment opportunities,

(c) the details of such proposals under the consideration of his Ministry, and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) The particulars are given in the attached statement. The information regarding other Service Directories of Telecom Circles/Telephone Districts is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

(b) and (c) A proposal to set up Departmental Presses to cater to its printing requirements is under examination. The details have not yet been finalised

(d) Does not arise

#### Statement

	Printing	Paper	Cartage	Extra emoluments to the staff for camping at the printing station
1 All India P & T Officers Directory	Rs 27,570/-	Rs 13,230/-	Nil	Nil (Since printing was done locally at Madras)
				TOTAL Rs 40,800/-
2 All India Telex Directory	Rs 40,813/-	Rs 36,693/-	Rs 2,358	Rs 3011/-
				TOTAL Rs 82,873/-



**Silver Ore Found in Attipaddy in Kerala**

**3107. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent discovery of silver ores (gallena) in Attipaddy hills in Kerala by the State Geological Department;

(b) if so, whether Government have got any proposal for the setting up of mines for industrial extraction; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):** (a) The State Department of Mining and Geology during the course of their investigations recently in Attipaddy valley, Palghat District located an occurrence of Gallena with which some silver is also reported to be associated. Investigations are still continuing.

(b) and (c). The question of mining for industrial extraction is yet premature.

**Method for Writing Confidential Reports on Top Management Personnel**

**3108. SHRI S R. DAMANI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the recent decision of the Steel Executives' Federation to implement a method evolved by them for writing and submitting confidential reports on top management personnel;

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

(c) whether Ministry's permission was sought and given for implementing the scheme?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):** (a) to (c). Presumably the reference

is to a press report of 9th February, 1978 in the *Economic Times*, Government have, however, not received any formal reference in this regard.

**Use of Dialysis Machine Purchased by M.C.D.**

**3109. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE:** SHRI O. P. TYAGI:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to press reports that a kidney machine, dialyser, is gathering dust in one of the hospitals of Delhi Municipal Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed for this criminal waste of a costly useful device without which many might have suffered fatally?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):** (a) Yes, Sir, in the Hindu Rao Hospital.

(b) and (c). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has been asked to hold a complete enquiry into the matter and submit a report.

**Strikes and Lock-outs in Banks**

**3110. SHRI B. D. CHANDRA GOWDA:** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the strikes and lock-outs, State-wise in the banks during 1978 so far; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA):** (a) and (b). Bank employees in Maha-

ashtra went on a token strike for one day on 34th January, 1978 in sympathy with the striking Maharashtra State employees and teachers in response to a call given by some Central Trade Union Organisations and others for a "Bandh". There has been no report of any strike or lock-out in any other state.

**Proposed Telegraph Office in Tamil Nadu**

3111. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number and names of new telegraph offices proposed to be opened in Tamil Nadu in 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): It is proposed to open new telegraph offices at 210 places in Tamil Nadu during the year 1978. The names of such places are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1825/78].

**Cheating of Job Seekers by Travel Agents**

3112. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large scale cheating is going on in the country by unscrupulous Travel Agents in the matter of job-seekers in foreign countries;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints in this matter; and

(c) whether Government have taken any action to prevent these cheating activities?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). Complaints have been received

by Government from time to time regarding recruiting agents charging money from job-seekers, exploitation/mal-treatment of Indian workers, appointments on lower posts than those selected for, unsatisfactory working/living conditions, low salaries etc. in the country of employment. There have also been complaints about unauthorised recruitment being done by unregistered recruiting agents, travel agents etc. and deployment of workers on forged "No Objection Certificates". The complaints received are got investigated through appropriate authorities, and suitable action is taken on the result of investigation.

To regulate recruitment of Indians for employment overseas, Government decided in June, 1976 that the recruitment of persons for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled work by private recruiting agencies for employment abroad will be regulated and that these agencies will be registered and approved by the Ministry of Labour. Indian firms/organisations engaged in consultancy and/or execution of projects in foreign countries as prime or sub-contractors are, however, allowed to recruit their genuine requirements of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers subject to the terms and conditions of employment offered to such workers being approved by the Ministry of Labour before they are actually deployed.

To ensure that the terms and conditions of employment of Indian workers going abroad are satisfactory, the recruiting agencies are required to enter, on behalf of their foreign employers, into an employment agreement covering various aspects of employment.

Provisional registration of one recruiting agency was rescinded and permission for deployment of workers was withheld in some cases. Grant of provisional registration has also been withheld in cases where complaints are under investigation.

### Problems of Indian Journalists Posted in U.S.A.

3113. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report published in the *Times of India* on the January 14, 1978 by its Washington correspondent captioned "No ill will towards Desai" and the problems of Indian Journalists posted in U.S.A.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):

(a) and (b). The Government had seen the aforesaid report in the *Times of India* of 14-1-78. It has been clarified by the US authorities that there is no rule restricting foreign journalists from putting questions at White House press conferences. In actual practice, however, the experience of foreign journalists is that they are not able to put any question directly at these press conferences. It is gathered that this applies to all foreign correspondents and there is no discrimination, conscious or sub-conscious, against Indian journalists in the United States.

### Supply of Power & Coal to Steel Plants

3114. SHRI SHYAMAPRASANNA BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the entire steel industry is facing critical situation due to inadequate supply of power and coal; and

(b) what is the stock position of coal in each steel plant?

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

difficulties have been experienced in the supply of adequate quantities and requisite quality of coking coal to the steel plants and also in respect of supplies of electric power from the DVC.

(b) the stocks of coking coal, plant-wise, as on 1-3-78 are given below:—

Plant	(in thousand tonnes)
Bhilai . . . . .	98
Durgapur . . . . .	48
Rourkela . . . . .	52
Bokaro . . . . .	36
TISCO . . . . .	59
IISCO . . . . .	43
Total . . . . .	336

### हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड के विस्तार के लिए खरीदी गई मशीन का अनुपयोग

3115. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देवारी, उदयपुर, राजस्थान, स्थित हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड के जिंक स्मेल्टर के विस्तार के लिए खरीदी गई मशीनें गत दो वर्षों में खले में अग्रयुक्त पड़ी है और उन्हें जंग लग रहा है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने मूल्य की किननी मशीनें अग्रयुक्त पड़ी है. और

(ग) क्या उसका विस्तार-कार्य पूरा हो गया है या पूरा होना है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुन्डा) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सबाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) देवारी जस्ता प्रदायक के जिक सफिट के बिस्तार का काम पूरा कर लिया गया है। फास्फोरिक ग्रन्थ कारखाने की स्थापना का काम मई, 1978 के अन्त तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।

**Sanction of pre-mature Repayment to Employees by CPF**

3116 SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Pusa Road, New Delhi have received the cases for pre-mature re-payment of A E C D of the I C A R, I A R S & I A R I employees on the grounds of extreme hardship,

(b) whether some of the cases were forwarded duly recommended by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, New Delhi to the Central Provident Fund Commissioner, Mayur Bhawan New Delhi for sanction thereof and the same are still pending in the office of Central Provident Fund Commissioner since long, and

(c) if so, why the Commissioner Central Provident Fund has not cleared such cases so far when the needy employees are facing extreme hardship in getting the proper treatment of their dependents such as wife, mother etc?

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

(b) and (c). All the cases referred to by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Delhi have been disposed of by the Central Provident Fund Commissioner.

श्री० एम० आई० कम्पनी लिमिटेड में कुलकथ

3117. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सी० एम० आई० कम्पनी लिमिटेड डोमचाच (बिहार) में पूर्णतः अव्यवस्था होने तथा 4000 मजदूरों का बकाया 45 लाख रुपए का कम्पनी द्वारा भुगतान न किए जाने से श्रमिक भूखों मर रहे हैं, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है और कम्पनी का अतिग्रहण करने के मामले में निर्णय कब किया जाएगा?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) सी० एम० आई० कम्पनी लिमिटेड में कथित कुप्रबंध के कारण, खाना में लगभग 1800 श्रमिकों और कारखानों तथा वर्कशापों में 1200 श्रमिकों को नियमित रूप में मजदूरी नहीं दी जा रही थी।

(ख) श्रमिकों को मजदूरी की अदायगी का प्रबंध करने के लिए अनेक प्रयास किए गए लेकिन अनुकूल परिणाम नहीं निकला। सहायक श्रमायुक्त (केन्द्रीय) ने प्रबंध बोर्ड के सदस्यों के विरुद्ध मजदूरी सदाय अधिनियम, 1936 के अधीन दावे दायर करने के लिए कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय की अनुमति मांगी है। सूचित किया गया है कि बिहार राज्य सरकार ने अन्नक बाख्खानों में नियोजित श्रमिकों की मजदूरी की वसूली के लिए इसी प्रकार की कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी है। कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 237 (ख) के अधीन कम्पनी कार्य विभाग ने इस कम्पनी के कार्यों की जांच पड़ताल के आदेश दिए हैं।

### Consideration of Petitions of Newspaper Employers by Supreme Court

3118 SHRI G. S. REDDI. Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have moved the Supreme Court to get the various petitions filed by newspaper employers in various High Courts in regard to grant of statutory interim relief to working journalists and other newspaper employees considered by the Supreme Court alone in order to settle the matter expeditiously in view of the importance involved therein, and

(b) at what stage the case stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Supreme Court is yet to pass orders on the petition

### सांस्कृतिक संस्थान

3119. श्री सुभाष झा :

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा :

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में विदेशों द्वारा संचालित सांस्कृतिक संस्थान कहा-कहा और कौन-कौन से हैं,

(ख) प्रत्येक देश द्वारा इन संस्थानों को कितना किनासा वार्षिक अनुदान या अन्य प्रकार की आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है, और

(ग) भारतीय सांस्कृतिक संस्थान किन-किन देशों में चल रहे हैं ?

विदेश राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कुम्हू) :

(क) भारत-स्थित विदेशी मिशनो के सूचना एवं सांस्कृतिक खण्ड अंतर्राष्ट्रीय राज-नयिक प्रथा के अनुसार हमारे देश में सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम और कार्यक्रमलाप करने हैं।

इसमें अतिरिक्त यूनाइटेड किंगडम, जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य तथा सोवियत समाजवादी गणतंत्र संघ के मिशनो की या उनसे सहायता प्राप्त निम्नलिखित सांस्कृतिक संस्थाएँ भारत में हैं। वे संस्थाएँ या तो भारतीय सांस्कृतिक मंत्रालय द्वारा चलायी जाती हैं या वह इनके साथ सम्पर्क रखती हैं,

(1) बंगलौर भोपाल लखनऊ पुणे, पटना, रांची तथा त्रिवेन्द्रम स्थित मात ब्रिटिश पुस्तकालय (अहमदाबाद तथा हैदराबाद में दो और पुस्तकालय खोले जा रहे हैं)।

(2) बंगलौर बम्बई कलकत्ता, दिल्ली हैदराबाद, मद्रास पुणे तथा राउरकेला-स्थित आठ मैक्समलन भवन।

(3) त्रिवेन्द्रम-स्थित सोवियत सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र।

इसके अतिरिक्त बम्बई, दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, मद्रास, पाडिचेरी कारीकल, पुणे तथा बंगलौर में एलायन्स फॉर की 8 शाखाएँ हैं जो इंडियन सोसायटी के रूप में पंजीकृत हैं तथा जिन्हें नई दिल्ली-स्थित फॉस दूतावास से सहायता मिलती है।

(ख) ऐसे सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र जिनकी व्यवस्था भारतीय सांस्कृतिक मंत्रालय द्वारा विदेशी सरकारों की ओर से स्वयं चलायी है उनके लिए 1976-77 में निम्नलिखित अनुदान परिसर को प्राप्त हुए —

(1) 8 ब्रिटिश पुस्तकालयों के लिए 700,000 रुपये।

(2) निवेदन-स्थित सोवियत सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र के लिए 3,40,000 रुपए ।

(ग) (1) फौजी,

(2) गुयाना ।

**लीबिया में भारतीय डाक्टर और इंजीनियर**

3120. श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा : क्या बिदेश मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लीबिया में कार्य कर रहे भारतीय डाक्टरों, इंजीनियरों तथा अन्य व्यवसायों में दश व्यक्तियों ने भारत सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकषित किया है कि उन्हें वहां उचित दर्जा नहीं दिया जा रहा है ; और

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

बिदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कुण्डू) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। सरकार को कुछ व्यक्तियों द्वारा की गयी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं, जिनकी जांच की गयी और इस सम्बन्ध में उन्हें हर संभव सहायता दी गयी। यह उल्लेखनीय है कि भारतीय विगेषज्ञों, डाक्टरों, इंजीनियरों आदि की नियुक्ति की अनुमति आम तौर पर उसी स्थिति में दी जाती है जबकि नियुक्ति प्रस्ताव की शर्तें सन्तोषजनक और उपयुक्त हों और वे सम्बद्ध व्यक्तियों के लिए स्वीकार्य हों।

**India's support for disarmament**

3121. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister in a communication to the Chairman Special Non-Government Organisations Committee on Disarmament

stated that India will support steps for disarmament;

(b) if so, the contents of the letter;

(c) the reaction of the Chairman thereto; and

(d) what kind of help and assistance India has offered to give to achieve this purpose?

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

(b) In his letter, the Prime Minister has expressed concern at the continuing nuclear weapon testing, huge stockpiles of nuclear weapons and the increasing global military expenditure which is out of proportion to what is being spent globally on education or health. He has reiterated India's support for general and complete disarmament including nuclear disarmament and expressed hope that constructive and energetic action would be taken at the forthcoming UN Special Session on Disarmament.

(c) The Prime Minister's message was welcomed and circulated among the participants of the Conference.

(d) As the Prime Minister has affirmed, the Government of India is committed to support all meaningful measures aimed at bringing about general and complete disarmament.

**बिहार में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की स्थापना**

3122. श्री युवराज : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय को बिहार जैसे पिछड़े राज्य के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में चिकित्सा सुविधाएं देने के लिये स्थापित प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं कराई गई है ;

(ख) क्या ऐसे हजारों केन्द्र कई वर्षों से अधूरे पड़े हुए हैं ;

(ग) क्या बिहार के लिए केन्द्रीय फ्रान्चटाउन राज्यों में चिकित्सा सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए प्रयुक्त नहीं किया जाता है अपितु इसका उपयोग विशेष रूप से "स्थापना व्यय" शीर्षक के अंतर्गत किया जाता है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन केन्द्रों को पूरा करने और नियमों के अनुसार राज्य के स्वास्थ्य विभाग के कार्यकरण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कब तक व्यवस्था कर ली जायेगी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगबन्दी प्रसाद यादव) :  
(क) बिहार में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की स्थिति में स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय अवगत है। इस राज्य में कुल 587 प्रखण्ड हैं तथा 537 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र हैं।

(ख) इन 537 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में से 185 स्थानों में भवन उपलब्ध हैं। 238 में भवन निर्माणाधीन है तथा 114 में भवन नहीं है।

(ग) बिहार के लिए प्राप्त केन्द्रीय फ्रान्चटाउन को जन साधारण की चिकित्सा सुविधा हेतु व्यय किया जाता है न कि सिर्फ स्थापना कार्य के लिए।

(घ) आशा की जाती है कि अगले 5 वर्षों में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में भवन इत्यादि की कमी दूर कर दी जायेगी।

"Kashmir"

3123. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has seen the statement of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah,

Chief Minister of Jammu & Kashmir that the Kashmir question was not settled but only frozen; and

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

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

(b) Government of India's position on Kashmir is well-known. The whole of Jammu & Kashmir is Constitutionally and legally is an integral part of India.

Complaints from Janpath Telephone Exchange

3124. SHRI D. G. GAWAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the complaints received in the Janpath Telephone Exchange are from DIZ area multi-storey flats;

(b) if so, the percentage of complaints received from this area to other complaints;

(c) the main reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to solve the problems of the people of this area regarding poor functioning of telephone on a permanent basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEO SAI): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The percentage of complaints received daily from DIZ areas subscribers to the total complaints works out to approximately 4 to 5 per cent. However, due to large scale construction work going on around D Block there were two cases of cable faults which affected some telephones, once in January 1978 and second time in February 1978

(b) Patrolling has been set up to watch that the construction parties working in that area do not cause any damage to telephone cables.

बुक कराई जाने वाली कालों को रिकार्ड करना परम्पु उनकी बारी न जाना

3125. श्रीमती कमलाक्षी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार के पास इस प्रकार का कोई रिकार्ड रहता है कि एक काल सबेरे बुक कराई गई थी और शाम तक उसका बारी नहीं आई थी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साह) : जो नहीं। सभी टिकट, चाहे कालें समाप्त हों या प्रभावी न हों, अगले दिन बिना ईशार करने के लिए लेखा कार्यालय भेज दिए जाते हैं। अलग से ऐसा कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता जिससे बाद में यह पता चल सके कि कौन सी ऐसी कालें थीं जो रात-काल बुक कराई गई हों किन्तु वे सायंकाल तक भी न लवाई जा सकी हों।

#### Shortfall in steel production in Durgapur Steel Plant

3126. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a short fall in the production of steel in the Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the production?

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

(b) The shortfall in production was mainly due to shortage of power and good coal, and, to a limited extent, due to strained industrial relations in some departments of the plant.

(c) The problems of shortage of coal and power are being taken up and pursued with the appropriate agencies. Every effort is also made to maintain harmonious industrial relations.

#### Job to persons in unemployed families

3127. SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state whether Government will consider the desirability of giving priority to person in unemployed families in the matter of public Appointments, other things not standing in the way?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): The general principle governing recruitment to public services is that the public services should be manned by the best talent available in the country. Already, in fulfilment of certain provisions of the Constitution and for achieving certain social objectives, 25 to 50 per cent of posts in different services have been reserved for certain categories of citizens. The Supreme Court has also held recently that it will be unconstitutional to reserve more than 50 per cent of posts in any service. In view of these considerations, the proposal contained in the question is not considered practicable.

#### Banning entry of Anand Margis by Foreign Countries

3128. CHAUDHURY BRAHM PERKASH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the foreign countries have banned entries of Anand Margis in their country; and

(b) if so, the names of those countries and other particulars in respect thereof?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S KUNDU). (a) and (b) Yes, Sir According to our information the Government of Australia have decided to suspend entry into Australia of Anand Marg members and others actively involved with this organisation unless they are citizens of Australia or long established residents of Australia who have not been involved in acts or planned acts of violence.

पहाड़ी, पिछड़े, रेगिस्तानी, ग्रामीण तथा जंगली क्षेत्रों में विशेष डाक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था

3125. श्री मोठानाल पटेल : क्या संसार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार नै हाल ही में देश के पहाड़ी, पिछड़े, रेगिस्तान, ग्रामीण तथा जंगली क्षेत्रों में डाक, तार व टेलीफोन की विशेष सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने और उनका विस्तार करने के लिये एक नई नीति तैयार की है

(ख) यदि हा, तो राजस्थान के उक्त क्षेत्रों में ये सुविधायें किस सीमा तक उपलब्ध करायी गई हैं यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और

(ग) क्या विभाग के उक्त अधिकारी इस प्रश्न में कोई रुचि नहीं दिखा रहे हैं और यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रताप मुखर्जी साय) : (क) में (ग) डाक—परकार देहली इलाको में डाकघर खोलने के निरु पहले में ही नीति बनाना रही है। उस नीति के अन्तर्गत पिछड़े/पहाड़ी इलाकों में खाले जाने वाले डाकघरों के सबब में मानदंडों में डील दी गई है। इस नीति को एक प्रतिलिपि सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है। जगलों के जो इलाके

ऐसे इलाको के अन्तर्गत आते हैं, जिन्हें डाक सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने की दृष्टि से पिछड़ा इलाका घोषित किया गया है उनके मामले में भी मानदंडों में डील दी गई है।

जिन गावों में मानदंडों के अनुसार अलग से डाकघर खोलने का अर्थव्यय सिद्ध नहीं होता है, उन गावों में डाक वाउटर सुविधाएँ देने की दृष्टि से नये चलने वाले डाकघर खोलने और मौजूदा अचल विभागों पर शाखा डाकघरों को चलने वाले डाकघरों में बदलने की नीति अभी हाल ही में अपनाई गई है। ऐसे चलने वाले डाकघर पिछड़े इलाकों के गावों में डाक सुविधाएँ प्रदान करेंगे। 1978-83 की योजना अवधि में पहाड़ी/आदिवासी पिछड़े इलाकों में डाक सुविधाएँ देने के प्रश्न पर अधिक बल दिया जाएगा।

(11) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में राजस्थान मन्त्रालय के पिछड़े इलाकों में 54 डाकघर खोले गए हैं। इस मन्त्रालय के पिछड़े इलाकों में इस समय 686 डाकघर काम कर रहे हैं।

सूचना

(क) अगस्त 1977 में एक नीति विषयक निर्णय लिया गया था जिसके अन्तर्गत सामान्य क्षेत्रों में उन सभी स्थानों पर जहाँ का आबादा 5000 या इससे अधिक हो और पिछड़े तथा पहाड़ी इलाकों के उन सभी स्थानों पर जहाँ की आबादी 2500 या इससे अधिक हो, घाटा उठा कर भी टेलीफोन और तार की सुविधाएँ देने का फैसला किया गया था और इन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने में न्यूनतम आय की कोई शर्त नहीं रखी गई थी। हालाँकि जंगल और रेगिस्तान के इलाकों के बारे में विशेष रूप से कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया था, फिर भी ऐसी भाषा की जाती है कि ये क्षेत्र ऊपर बनाई गई श्रेणियों के अन्तर्गत आ जाएंगे।

(ब) अगस्त 1977 से अब तक राजस्थान के पिछड़े इलाकों में 53 स्थानों पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर (पी सी ध्रो) और 12 स्थानों पर तारबंद खोलने के प्रस्तावों को मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है। इस वर्ष के दौरान अभी तक इन इलाकों में 11 सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघर और 2 तारबंद खोले जा चुके हैं।

(ग) ऊपर बताए गए तथ्यों से यह प्रकट हो जाता है कि इस संघ में उच्च अधिकारी काफी रुचि ले रहे हैं।

### विवरण

देहाती इलाकों में डाकघर खोलने के लिये शर्तें :

देहाती इलाकों के लिये :—

देहाती इलाकों में खोले जाने वाले डाकघरों का वर्गीकरण नीचे लिखी छाठ श्रेणियों में किया गया है :—

- (1) आर्थिक दृष्टि से लाभकर या आत्मनिर्भर।
- (2) चंदे के भुगतान पर खोला जाने वाला।
- (3) दो हजार या इससे अधिक की जनसंख्या वाले गांवों में खोला जाने वाला।
- (4) दो हजार या इससे अधिक की जनसंख्या वाले गांवों के मिले-जुले समूह के लिये खोला जाने वाला।
- (5) दो हजार से कम की जनसंख्या वाले गांवों मिले-जुले गांवों के समूह के लिए खोला जाने वाला।
- (6) उन गांवों में खोला जाने वाला डाकघर जो तहसील, ताल्लुका, बाना आदि जैसे प्रशासनिक यूनिटों के मुख्यालय हों।
- (7) उन गांवों में खोला जाने वाला डाकघर जो सामुदायिक परि-

योजना के मुख्यालय हों या जहां जिला बोर्डों, स्थानीय बोर्डों द्वारा संचालित स्कूल हों या प्राइवेट पार्टियों द्वारा संचालित ऐसे स्कूल हों जिन्हें राज्य सरकार से सहायता मिलती हो या जहां खंड मुख्यालय हों।

- (8) उन इलाकों में खोला जाने वाला डाकघर जो डाक सुविधाओं के विकास की दृष्टि से अत्यन्त पिछड़े इलाकों निर्धारित किये गये हों।

उपर्युक्त श्रेणियां तत्कालीन परिवहन और संचार मंत्रालय के पत्र संख्या 1/16/56-प्लानिंग तारीख 18-2-59 में निर्धारित की गई है। सभी श्रेणियों में डाकघर खोलने के सभी प्रस्तावों में कुछ शर्तें पुरी करना आवश्यक है। इसके बाद ही वहां डाकघर खोला जा सकता है। सामान्य शर्तों के अलावा कुछ श्रेणियों के लिए कुछ अतिरिक्त शर्तें भी हैं जिनको पूरा करना आवश्यक है। शर्तों को दो श्रेणियों के अन्तर्गत नीचे दिये जा रहे हैं :

(क) सभी प्रस्तावों पर लागू शर्तें :

(1) यदि कोई प्रस्ताव श्रेणी (1), (2), (6), (7) या (8) में से किसी भी श्रेणी के अंतर्गत आता हो तो 3.2 किलोमीटर (2 मील) की दूरी के अन्दर कोई डाकघर नहीं खोला जा सकता।

(2) यदि कोई प्रस्ताव श्रेणी (3) या (4) या (5) में से किसी श्रेणी के अंतर्गत आता हो तो मौजूदा डाकघर से 4.8 किलोमीटर या तीन मील के भीतर कोई डाकघर नहीं खोला जा सकता।

टिप्पणी :—सहानिदेशक, विशेष मामलों में, उदाहरण के लिये यदि सबसे पास के मौजूदा डाकघर और प्रस्तावित डाकघर के बीच कोई प्राकृतिक बाधा जैसे कि नदी हो

जिस पर पुल न हो या पहाड़ या बीच में जंगल हो तो दूरी की शर्त में डील दे सकते हैं।

(3) श्रेणी-2 के अन्तर्गत आने वाले प्रस्तावों के अलावा डाकघर खोलने के किसी प्रस्ताव को तब तक मंजूरी नहीं दी जा सकती जब तक कि प्रस्तावित डाकघर से उसके अनुमानित खर्च के कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत के बराबर अनुमानित राजस्व या न्यूनतम आमदनी होने की गारन्टी न हो।

टिप्पणी (1) सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में रक्षा की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये खोले जाने वाले डाकघरों के लिये न्यूनतम आमदनी की गारन्टी लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

टिप्पणी (2) अत्यन्त पिछड़े इलाके में न्यूनतम आमदनी की गारन्टी प्रस्तावित डाकघर के अनुमानित खर्च की 15 प्रतिशत है।

टिप्पणी (3) पहाड़ी इलाकों में (श्रेणी कोई भी हो) न्यूनतम आमदनी की गारन्टी अनुमानित खर्च की 10 प्रतिशत है।

(4) चंदे के आधार पर खोले जाने वाले प्रस्तावों के मामलों को छोड़कर अन्य सभी प्रस्तावों में नया डाकघर खोलने से उसके मूल डाकघर को 500 रुपये की स्वीकार्य सीमा में अधिक घाटा नहीं होना चाहिए।

(ख) विभिन्न श्रेणियों के लिये लागू होने वाली विशेष शर्तें :

(क) श्रेणी (1) : आदिश्रद्धा से लाभकर या आत्मनिर्भर

(1) अनुमानित आमदनी अनुमानित खर्च के बराबर या उससे अधिक होनी चाहिए।

(2) मूल डाकघर भी आत्मनिर्भर होना चाहिये।

(ख) श्रेणी (2) चंदे के आधार पर खोले जाने वाले डाकघरों को "सामान्य हित" या "सीमित हित" के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है जिसकी व्याख्या नीचे दी गई है -

(1) वह डाकघर "सामान्य हित" में है जब दूरी और जनसंख्या के निर्धारित मानदंडों के अन्तर्गत उसका औचित्य सिद्ध होता है। चाहे वित्तीय मानदंडों के अन्तर्गत उसका औचित्य सिद्ध न होना हो।

(2) वह डाकघर "सीमित हित" में होगा जब वह सरकारों की निर्वाचित आवश्यकताओं व्यक्तियों वाणिज्यिक ट्रिप्स की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए खोला गया हो या उन स्थानों पर खोला गया हो जहाँ निर्धारित मानदंडों के आधार पर उसे खोलने का औचित्य सिद्ध न होना हो।

"सामान्य हित" में खोले गये डाकघर के मामले में वसूल की जाने वाली चंदे की रकम वह होगी जो जिस श्रेणी में वह डाकघर अन्यथा खोला गया होता, उस श्रेणी के लिये निर्धारित घाटे की स्वीकार्य सीमा में अनिवार्य होगी।

जहाँ तक "सीमित हित" में खोले गये डाकघर का संबंध है चंदे की रकम वह रकम होगी जो प्रस्तावित डाकघर के सम्पूर्ण अनुमानित घाटे की रकम के बराबर होगी। इसके लिए शर्त यह भी है कि यह रकम प्रस्तावित डाकघर की सम्पूर्ण लागत में अधिक नहीं होगी।

टिप्पणी यदि प्रस्तावित डाकघर का मूल डाकघर चंदे के आधार पर खोला गया हो तो प्रस्तावित डाकघर या ऐसे मूल डाकघर के अलावा क्षेत्र में आने वाला कोई अन्य डाकघर चंदे के आधार पर नहीं खोला जा सकता।

(ग) श्रेणी (3): 2,000 या इससे अधिक की जनसंख्या वाले गांव में खोला जाने वाला डाकघर :

वार्षिक घाटा 750 रुपये में अधिक नहीं होना चाहिये ।

(घ) श्रेणी (4): दो हजार या इससे अधिक की जनसंख्या वाले मिले-जुले गांवों के समूह के लिये खोला जाने वाला डाकघर

(1) इस श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत डाकघर खोलने के प्रस्तावों के प्रयोजन के लिए एक समूह में रखे जाने वाले गांव प्रस्तावित डाकघर से दो मील (3 ½ कि० मी०) की भौतिक दूरी के भीतर होनी चाहिए ।

(2) वार्षिक घाटा 750 रुपये से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिये ।

(ङ) श्रेणी (5) : दो हजार से कम की जनसंख्या वाले मिले-जुले गांवों के समूह या गांव के लिये खोला जाने वाला डाकघर:

(1) यदि विरत जनसंख्या और दूर-दूर बसे गांवों के कारण दो मील (3 2 कि० मी०) के घेरे के भीतर दो हजार की जनसंख्या के गांवों का समूह बनाना संभव न हो तो मरिच अध्यक्ष अपने विवेक में इस श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत डाकघर खोल सकते हैं ।

वार्षिक घाटे की रकम 500 रुपये से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

(च) श्रेणी (6): उन गांवों में खोला जाने वाला डाकघर जो सहस्रीय ताल्लुका, थाना आदि जैसी प्रशासनिक इकाइयों के मुख्यालय हों

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(1) यदि दो मील के घेरे के भीतर डाकघर से सेवा पाने वाली जनसंख्या दो हजार या इससे अधिक हो तो वार्षिक घाटे की रकम 750 रुपये से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

(2) यदि दो मील के घेरे के भीतर सेवा पाने वाली जनसंख्या दो हजार से कम हो तो वार्षिक घाटे की रकम 500 रुपये से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

(ग) श्रेणी (8): उन इलाकों में खोला जाने वाला डाकघर जो डाक बुविचार्यों के विकास की दृष्टि से अत्यन्त पिछड़े इलाके घोषित किये गये हों :

(1) यदि सबसे पास के डाकघर से प्रस्तावित डाकघर की दूरी कम से कम 3 2 किलोमीटर (2 मील) हो तो सकल अध्यक्ष और महानिदेशक की शक्तियों के अन्तर्गत घाटे की स्वीकार्य सीमा क्रमशः एक हजार रुपये और दो हजार पांच सौ रुपये है ।

टिप्पणी - चूंकि मूल डाकघर के अधिकतम घाटे की रकम 500 रुपये और प्रस्तावित डाकघर की अधिकतम वार्षिक घाटे की रकम 2,500 रुपये निश्चित की गई है, इसलिए इस श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत डाकघर खोला इस शर्त पर जा सकता है, कि प्रस्तावित डाकघर और मूल डाकघर का मिला-जुला कुल घाटा 3,000 रुपये से अधिक न होता हो चाहे मूल डाकघर के वार्षिक घाटे का घटक 500 रुपये से कम हो या अधिक हो ।

शहरी इलाकों के लिये :

इस शर्त को छोड़ कर अन्य कोई शर्त नहीं है कि प्रस्तावित डाकघर को आत्मनिर्भर होना चाहिये और वहां रोजाना कम से कम 5 घंटे का काम होना चाहिए ।

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\*\*वार्षिक घाटा 750 रुपये से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिये ।

(छ) श्रेणी (7) उन गांवों में खोला जाने वाला डाकघर जो सामुदायिक परिवोजनाओं के मुख्यालय हो या जहां जिला

बोर्डों, स्थानीय बोर्डों द्वारा संचालित स्कूल हों या ब्राइडेट पाठियों द्वारा संचालित ऐसे स्कूल हों जिन्हें राज्य सरकारों से आर्थिक सहायता मिलती हो या जहाँ ब्लाक मुख्यालय हो।

#### Indo-Vietnamese Agreements

3130. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:  
SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD  
VERMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the outcome of the visit of Vietnamese Prime Minister to India;

(b) whether the discussions between the visiting leaders and the Government of India have centred only on bilateral cooperations or on international issues;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether areas of cooperation between the two countries have been finally identified; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof and reaction of some neighbouring countries in the estimation of the Government of India?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU):** (a) The State Visit of the Prime Minister of Vietnam to India between February 24 and March 2, 1978 has resulted in the establishment of personal contacts between the leadership of the two countries and in several agreements which would strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between them.

(b) and (c). Both bilateral and international matters were discussed during the visit. The recent developments in South Asia and South-East Asia, the question of zone of peace in the Indian Ocean and the situation in West Asia and Southern

Africa, the role of the Non-aligned movement, particularly in promoting disarmament and in establishing a new international economic order, were the principal international questions touched during the talks. The details of the talks have been summarised in the Joint Communiqué issued at the conclusion of the visit.

(d) Apart from cooperation in international forums on questions of common interest, the two countries have identified science and technology, agricultural research, trade and economic cooperation as main areas of cooperation between the two countries. India has also agreed to provide facilities for higher education and technical training to Vietnamese nationals in various fields.

(e) The Government of India have the impression that the visit by the Prime Minister of Vietnam to India and the results thereof have been welcomed by all countries in the region.

#### World wide agitation by Anand Marg

3131. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY:  
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Anand Marg has threatened to launch a world-wide agitation if their Chief Shri P. R. Sarkar is not released from Jail by the end of March; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps being taken by Government to counter the false propaganda being carried on by Anand Marg in foreign countries in this regard?

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

(b) Our Missions where necessary have kept the Governments of their accreditation briefed suitably about the Anand Marg. Where required the media of that region have also been

briefed. The background material about this organisation which may be used to project the true picture is also given to newspapers, agencies and journalists.

#### Mobile Post Office Service in Bangalore

3132 SHRI C K JAFFER SHA RIEF Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Bangalore is served by the Mobile Post Office but the postal authorities have not added any more areas to it to serve the fast growing city and

(b) if so will Government make arrangement for more mobile units in the city so that this facility can be made use of by more people covering more areas of Bangalore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEO SAI) (a) Yes, Sir Bangalore has a mobile post office which functions in the afternoon and halts at six important places/business localities. The question of extending the area of operation of this post office was examined but additional halts were not found justified.

(b) Introduction of another Mobile Post Office is not feasible at present.

#### De Addiction facilities

3134 DR SUSHILA NAYAR Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) what are the de-addiction facilities available for alcoholics in the Union Territory of Delhi and in other States,

(b) whether there is any proposal to provide psychiatric assistance to addicts besides medical help, and

(c) whether any research has been undertaken to assess the harmful

effects of drinking on liver, kidneys, cardio-vascular system and health in general?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) According to the information available de-addiction clinics are functioning in J P Hospital and Hindu Rao Hospital in the Union Territory of Delhi. Information in respect of other States is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Sabha.

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

(c) Not yet. But a Group of Experts went into the question of 'Effect of human consumption of Alcohol in different forms on health and Nutrition' and submitted its report to the Government during March, 1974 according to which heavy drinking may affect both physical and mental health significantly. This effect may be more marked in the poorer sections of the society who are exposed to nutritional deficiencies.

#### Documentary Films of Azad Hind Government

3135 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether documentary films on INA that were brought from Singapore and other areas of SE Asia were shown to the Indian people in 1946 by the Congress Committee,

(b) whether those documentary films of the Azad Hind Government are missing

(c) if so will Government make necessary effort to salvage them,

(d) if so the steps proposed,

(e) whether Government will make an effort to collect documentary films and other publicity and propaganda materials and other documentary on INA and Netaji from the war ar-

chives of the Government of Japan, East and West Germany, Italy, U.K. and U.S.A.; and

(f) if so, the steps proposed?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU):** (a) to (d). The Ministry of External Affairs has no information on the subject.

(e) and (f). Our Missions in these countries have already been instructed to make efforts with the concerned Governments for collecting information, documents and other material on INA and Netaji.

**Providing legal aid and subsistence Allowance to workers**

**3136. SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government consider it desirable and necessary to provide for legal aid to workers and also subsistence allowances till their cases are decided by the Labour Tribunals;

(b) whether it is considered further necessary and desirable to specify time limit within which every dispute shall be disposed of; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA):** (a) to (c). The question of legal aid to workers forms part of the general issue of legal aid to the poor and is covered by the recommendations of the Bhagwati Committee on Legal Aid, on which Government has yet to take a view. Issues relating to (i) continued payment of subsistence allowance to workers till their cases are decided by Labour Tribunals and (ii) specifying a time limit within which every dispute shall be disposed of, are under examination in the overall context of the Industrial Relations Bill.

**French-U.K. Talks on Disarmament**

**3137. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that France and U.K. Plan for biggest disarmament meet;

(b) if so, whether India has approved the proposal; and

(c) whether India has also been invited to the conference?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU):** (a) to (c). The facts are that at the initiative of the non-aligned countries a Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament will be held in New York from 23 May to 28 June, 1978. Various suggestions in regard to the preparations of this Special Session of the General Assembly have been put forward, including those by the United Kingdom along with some Western countries, by France independently, and by the group of non-aligned countries. India will attend the Special Session.

As far as India is aware France and U.K. have not proposed any other Conference on disarmament.

**Memorandum by Tibetans**

**3138. SHRI EHSAN JAFRI:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tibetans residing in India submitted any memorandum to the Government of India against Chinese violations of 1954 Agreement on Tibet concluded between India and China for guaranteeing Human Rights and National Autonomy of Tibet; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government of India?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU):** (a) The 1954 Agreement between the Government of India and the Govern-

ment of the People's Republic of China dealt only with border trade, pilgrimage and transfrontier movement of people between India and the Tibet region of China and facilities connected therewith to be accorded both sides. The Agreement lapsed in 1962

(b) In view of what is stated above the question does not arise

#### **Nirodh and Rubber Medical Equipment Factory at Betul**

3139 SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) Is it true that Marketing Executive of Family Welfare Department has visited Betul (MP) to see whether it was a fit place for the establishment of a factory for the manufacture of 'Nirodh' and rubber medical equipments,

(b) If so whether any report has been submitted to Government, and

(c) have Government taken any decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) Yes, Sir

Other places were also visited, Betul was one of them

(b) Yes Sir

(c) Tentative decision has been taken for setting up plant at Dehra Dun (UP)

मंत्रालय के सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में राजभाषा अधिनियम की क्रियान्विति

3140 श्री महाब सिंह चौहान : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग ने अपने सभी सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों

का ध्यान राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1968 तथा उसके अधीन जून 1976 में बने नियमों की ओर आकर्षित किया है तथा उनके पालन के लिये अनुदेश जारी किये हैं,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उनका मंत्रालय/विभाग इस बात से सन्तुष्ट है कि उपरत अधिनियम तथा उसके अधीन बने नियमों का पालन पूरी तरह किया जा रहा है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उनके पूरी तरह पालन के लिये क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) (क) से (ग) इस मंत्रालय के दो विभाग हैं—इस्पात विभाग और खान विभाग। दोनों विभागों की प्रत्यक्ष स्थिति अनुक्रमणिका-1 और 2 में दी गई है।

विवरण—1

इस्पात विभाग

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) इस्पात विभाग का मात्र एक सम्बद्ध कार्यालय लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रण सगठन, कलकत्ता है। इसके छ प्रादेशिक कार्यालय हैं जो नई दिल्ली, कानपुर, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, हैदराबाद और मद्रास में स्थित हैं। जहाँ तक इस सगठन के मुख्यालय का सम्बन्ध है इसके अधिकतर अधिकारी और कर्मचारी द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के दौरान भर्ती किए गए थे और उनमें से अधिकतर कर्मचारी पहले एक-दो वर्षों में सेवा-निवृत्त हो जायेंगे। शेष कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी हिन्दी टंकण/हिन्दी ब्राह्मलिपि के प्रशिक्षण के लिए भेजा जा रहा है और जैसे ही वे कर्मचारी प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर लेंगे सभी प्रशासनिक आदेश, परिपत्र आदि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में जारी किए जा सकेंगे ऐसी भाषा है, जहाँ



तक प्रादेशिक कार्यालयों का सम्बन्ध है, ये बहुत छोटे-छोटे कार्यालय हैं जिनमें अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों की संख्या मात्र 10-12 है। फिर भी, हिन्दी-भाषी-क्षेत्रों में स्थित प्रादेशिक कार्यालयों में हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों का उत्तर सामान्यतः हिन्दी में ही दिया जा रहा है और टिप्पण और ध्यालेखन में भी हिन्दी का कुछ-कुछ प्रयोग किया जा रहा है।

### बिबरन—II

#### खान विभाग

(क) ज, हा।

(ख) और (ग). खान विभाग के केवल दो अधीनस्थ कार्यालय हैं—भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण, कलकत्ता और भारतीय खान ब्यूरो, नागपुर। इन दोनों ही अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों का काम वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी प्रकार का है। अधिकतर कर्मचारी भू-वैज्ञानिक और इंजीनियर हैं जो तकनीकी रिपोर्ट आदि हिन्दी में लिखने में अभ्यस्त और दक्ष नहीं हैं। फिर भी, राजभाषा अधिनियम और उसके अन्तर्गत बने नियमों के प्रावधानों का नेमी प्रशासनिक कार्यों में यथा-सम्भव पालन किया जाता है। इन संगठनों के जो कार्यालय हिन्दी-भाषी-क्षेत्रों में स्थित हैं वे हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर सामान्यतः हिन्दी में देते हैं और विभिन्न आदेशों और परिपत्रों आदि को हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में जारी करते हैं। प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धी साहित्य, फार्म और पत्रशीर्ष आदि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में तैयार किये जाते हैं तथा प्रयोग में लाये जाते हैं।

#### Working of Indian Council for Cultural Relations

3141. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Evaluation Committee appointed by

him to evaluate the working of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi, has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee to improve the working of the Council; and

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry to implement the recommendations of the Committee?

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

(b) The main recommendations of the Committee in regard to the working of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations are:

(i) The Council should be the main implementing agency of Government's cultural promotion activities abroad.

(ii) Some of the well known private cultural organisations should also be associated with this work by ICCR.

(iii) Greater emphasis should be placed on area specialisation and closer liaison maintained with Universities and other bodies engaged in this work.

(iv) The Council should have advisory or consultative groups of experts to advise it both in regard to the content of cultural programmes as well as their implementation.

(v) The position regarding housing, pension, promotion prospects and other such benefits to the Council's staff should be reviewed and rationalised.

(c) The recommendations of the Committee are being studied by the Government.

#### Racket of STD Calls

3142 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a racket regarding making S.T.D.

calls without anything registering on the callers meters;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon;

(c) how many complaints have been received by Government in Delhi in the last 3 months,

(d) is it a fact that some of the cases have been referred to CBI for inquiry;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon, and

(f) what specific steps have been taken by Government to improve the telephone service in Delhi in the last 3 months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) Yes

(b) One case of unauthorised build-up of one STD circuit to a private subscriber was detected by the Delhi Telephones in Kamla Nagar in Tis Hazari Exchange area. The case has been entrusted to Delhi Police vide FIR No 94 dated 6th February 1978

(c) Two cases regarding STD have so far come to our notice

(d) No

(e) In view of reply to (d) the question does not arise

(f) The following remedial measures have been taken

(i) Continuous checking of Exchange equipment and removal of defects,

(ii) Regular testing of the performance of each Exchange by a service-quality observation team,

(iii) The present overloading of Exchange is being gradually eased by adding new equipment, and by transferring some areas to new exchanges, which are being installed gradually;

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(iv) All maintenance officers have been brought under the control of one Additional Manager for effective control of maintenance.

#### **Labour Legislations Governing Trade Union Rights of Workers in Hospitals**

3143 SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the significance being attached to various labour legislations governing trade union rights to various class of workers employed in hospital etc. on account of recent judgement of Supreme Court nullifying the LIC (Modification of Settlement) Act of 1976,

(b) whether there would be any change in the definition of 'industry' and 'bonus' in view of the same judgement for one and all, and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) to (c) These aspects are under examination in the overall context of the proposed comprehensive industrial relations law and the policy relating to wages, incomes and prices

#### **Compensation to the Nasbandi affected Persons**

3144 SHRI AHMED M PATEL Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) whether all the persons who were affected due to Nasbandi (Sterilization) have been compensated;

(b) if so, the amount of compensation paid State-wise; and

(c) the number of such persons benefited State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). Central Government provides for expenditure of Rs. 120/- per case of female and Rs. 100/- per case of male sterilisation to the State Governments/Union Territories. Out of this amount Rs. 70/- is paid as compensation to each acceptor of voluntary sterilisation. This amount is paid to individual just after the operation. On the basis of information received from the State Governments/Union Territories so far a total number of 569,031 voluntary sterilisation have been done from 1st April to 31st De-

cember, 1977. The State-wise list of number of operations done and likely amount paid on this basis as compensation is enclosed.

In addition to the cash compensation, payable to every person undergoing voluntary sterilisation, there is also a scheme for *ex-gratia* relief of Rs. 5,000/- to the dependents of persons who, unfortunately, died as a consequence of the sterilisation operation. According to the reports received from the State Governments/Union Territories, so far, an amount of Rs. 115,000 has been paid under this scheme during the period April 1977 to September, 1977.

#### Statement

Sl. No	States/Union Territories/Agencies	Voluntary sterilisations 1977-78 (April 77 to Dec 77)	Estimated amount of compensation paid
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	84,237	5,896,590
2.	Assam . . . . .	9,396	657,720
3.	Bihar . . . . .	11,500	805,000
4.	Gujarat . . . . .	62,232	4,356,240
5.	Haryana . . . . .	3,139	219,790
6.	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	732	51,240
7.	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	2,364	165,480
8.	Karnataka . . . . .	73,255	5,127,850
9.	Kerala . . . . .	53,870	3,770,900
10.	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	20,827	1,457,890
11.	Maharashtra . . . . .	83,989	5,879,230
12.	Manipur . . . . .	356	24,920
13.	Meghalaya . . . . .	186	13,020
14.	Nagaland . . . . .	28**	1,960
15.	Orissa . . . . .	40,028	2,801,560
16.	Punjab . . . . .	7,348	514, 96

1	2	3	4
17. Rajasthan . . . . .		8,814	616,980
18. Sikkim . . . . .		956†	66,920
19. Tamil Nadu . . . . .		56,091	8,926,370
20. Tripura . . . . .		150	10,500
21. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .		8,414	588,980
22. West Bengal . . . . .		20,353	1,424,710
23. A. & N Islands . . . . .		186	13,020
24. Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .		27†	1,890
25. Chandigarh . . . . .		49†	34,370
26. D. & N. Havels . . . . .		79	5,530
27. Delhi . . . . .		4,111	287,770
28. Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .		1,438	100,660
29. Lakshadweep . . . . .		4	280
30. Mizoram . . . . .		488	34,160
31. Pondicherry . . . . .		1,944	136,080
32. M/O Defence . . . . .		8,320*	582,400
33. M/O Railways : . . . . .		3,676*	257,460
All India . . . . .		569,031	39,832,170

\*Figures upto November 1977

\*\*Figures upto July, 1977

†Figures upto October, 1977

#### Passport Applications from Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3145. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the total number of applications, for issue of passports received by the competent authorities in the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands since the passport liberalised policy came into force recently;

(b) how many of them have been disposed off and the number of pending applications; and

(c) what are the reasons for delay in disposal of applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Utilisation of installed capacity of Steel Plants

3146. SHRI SARAT KAR:  
SHRI YAGYA DATT  
SHARMA  
SHRI SUBHASH AHUJA:  
DR LAXMINARAYAN  
PANDEYA:

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

(a) whether the installed capacity of steel plants is not being fully uti-

lised and if so, what is the loss in production as a result thereof; and

(b) what is the percentage of unutilised production capacity of Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela and Bokaro plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). The utilisation of production capacity in terms of saleable steel at the integrated steel plants during the period, April, 1977—February, 1978, was as under:—

Plant	Capacity utilised (%)	Capacity unutilised (%)
Bhilai Steel Plant .	98.1	1.9
Durgapur Steel Plant	69.4	30.6
Rourkela Steel Plant .	94.4	5.6
IISCO . . . .	61.6	38.4
TISCO . . . .	105.2	..

Capacity utilisation at Bokaro Steel Plant has not been indicated as some of the units were under erection/gestation during this period.

Capacity utilisation in a steel plant depends on a number of factors like equipment availability, availability of inputs in terms of quantity and quality, market demands of products etc. However, if Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants and IISCO had worked to full capacity during the period, April 1977—February, 1978, it would have resulted in additional production of 7,28,000 tonnes of saleable steel.

#### Establishment of Homoeopathic Hospitals

3147. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) is it not a fact that rural people are getting almost no medical facility of any form or any nature;

(b) if so, is it due to shortage of funds for this item of our expenditure or is due to mis-management or due to both;

(c) whether our Government admit that Homoeopathic is a successful scientific treatment accepted throughout the length and breadth of the globe; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to establish Homoeopathic Hospitals (either with indoor beds or with Out Patients Department only) in every village which can be possible at a very lower cost, as every item of expenditure for this treatment is much cheaper than any other system of treatment available in our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, though the medical facilities so far available in rural areas are admittedly far from adequate.

(b) Medical Care and Health is a State subject but it can be said that the reasons for this state of affairs are many, including paucity of funds.

(c) Homoeopathic system of medicine has been recognised by the Government as one of the scientific systems of medicine in this country.

(d) The Central Council of Health at its meeting held in January, 1978 have *inter alia*, resolved that progressively hospitals in Indian Systems of Medicine (including Homoeopathy) should be established at Taluka and district levels. It is for the State Governments concerned to implement this Resolution

# Deadly Virus

3148. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:  
DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:  
SHRI O. P. TYAGI:  
SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in Patriot of 21st February, 1978 import of deadly virus feared; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes.

(b) Lassa fever is prevalent mainly in West Africa. A study was undertaken by the Virus Research Centre, Poona of the ICMR in 1976 which showed that Lassa Virus is probably not present in India. Even so, instructions have been issued to the Port/Airport Health Officers in India to screen passengers coming from West Africa for any disease resembling Lassa fever.

# Number of Employees in Indian Embassies

3149. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees working in each Embassy and High Commission of India in foreign countries; and

(b) the total number of persons among them belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Adivasis and other weaker and minority sections of society separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) and (b) A Statement giving the total number of India-based employees and the number among them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working in each Indian Mission or post in foreign countries is placed on the Table of the House.

No separate information is maintained in respect of employees who are Adivasis and those who belong to other weaker and minority sections of Society. However, Adivasis and some persons belonging to weaker section and minority community are also included in Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.

# Statement

S No	Mission/Post	Number of Employees			Remarks
		Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Abu Dhabi . . . . .	13	3	..	
2.	Accra . . . . .	12	1	..	
3.	Addis Ababa . . . . .	9	2	..	
4.	Aden . . . . .	9	..	..	
5.	Algiers . . . . .	11	..	..	
6.	Amman . . . . .	4	..	..	

1	2	3	4	5	6
7. Ankara . . . . .		14	1	..	
8. Baghdad . . . . .		28	1	..	
9. Bahrain . . . . .		7	..	1	
10. Bangkok . . . . .		30	2	..	
11. Basrah . . . . .		4	..	..	
12. Beirut . . . . .		12	..	..	
13. Belgrade . . . . .		14	1	..	
14. Berlin (FRG) . . . . .		5	..	..	
15. Berlin (GDR) . . . . .		9	..	..	
16. Berne . . . . .		9	1	..	
17. Birmingham . . . . .		4	1	..	
18. Bogota . . . . .		3	..	1	
19. Bonn . . . . .		21	..	..	
20. Brasilia . . . . .		10	3	..	
21. Brussels . . . . .		26	1	1	
22. Bucharest . . . . .		8	2	..	
23. Budapest . . . . .		7	1	..	
24. Buenos Aires . . . . .		9	..	..	
25. Cairo . . . . .		29	4	..	
26. Canberra . . . . .		12	1	..	
27. Caracas . . . . .		5	..	..	
28. Chiangmai . . . . .		3	..	..	
29. Chittagong . . . . .		8	..	..	
30. Chicago . . . . .		6	..	..	
31. Colombo . . . . .		36	4	..	
32. Conakry . . . . .		4	..	..	
33. Copenhagen . . . . .		6	..	1	
34. Dacca . . . . .		77	5	3	
35. Dakar . . . . .		6	..	..	
36. Damascus . . . . .		12	..	..	
37. Dar-es-Salaam . . . . .		16	..	..	
38. Doha . . . . .		6	..	..	
39. Dubai . . . . .		7	..	..	
40. Dublin . . . . .		6	..	..	

1	2	3	4	5	6
41.	Frankfurt . . . . .	4	..	..	
42.	Geneva (PMI) . . . . .	17	..	..	
43.	Geneva (CGI) . . . . .	4	..	..	
44.	Georgetown . . . . .	7	..	..	
45.	The Hague . . . . .	10	1	1	
46.	Hamburg . . . . .	4	..	..	
47.	Hanoi . . . . .	11	..	1	
48.	Havana . . . . .	3	..	..	
49.	Helsinki . . . . .	4	..	..	
50.	Hong Kong . . . . .	18	..	..	
51.	Islamabad . . . . .	58	6	..	
52.	Jakarta . . . . .	25	..	..	
53.	Jalalabad . . . . .	17	1	..	
54.	Jeddah . . . . .	23	1	..	
55.	Kabul . . . . .	43	3	2	
56.	Kampala . . . . .	8	1	..	
57.	Kandhar . . . . .	16	1	..	
58.	Kandy . . . . .	12	1	..	
59.	Kathmandu . . . . .	103	3	1	
60.	Khartoum . . . . .	11	3	1	
61.	Khorramahahr . . . . .	5	..	..	
62.	Kingston . . . . .	5	..	..	
63.	Kinshasa . . . . .	7	..	..	
64.	Kobe . . . . .	2	..	..	
65.	Kuala Lumpur . . . . .	20	1	1	
66.	Kuwait . . . . .	23	1	..	
67.	Lagos . . . . .	15	1	..	
68.	Lillongwe . . . . .	4	..	..	
69.	Lima . . . . .	6	1	..	
70.	Lisbon . . . . .	10	1	..	
71.	Liverpool . . . . .	1	..	..	
72.	London . . . . .	266	9	..	
73.	Lusaka . . . . .	13	..	..	



1	2	3	4	5	6
74. Madrid . . . . .		7	1	..	
75. Male . . . . .		2	1	..	
76. Mandalay . . . . .		5	..	..	
77. Manila . . . . .		9	1	..	
78. Maputo . . . . .		9	1	..	
79. Medan . . . . .		3	2	..	
80. Mexico City . . . . .		8	..	..	
81. Mogadishu . . . . .		5	..	..	
82. Mombassa . . . . .		5	1	..	
83. Moscow . . . . .		53	..	1	
84. Muscat . . . . .		9	1	..	
85. Nairobi . . . . .		19	2	1	
86. New York (PMI) . . . . .		30	2	..	
87. New York (CGI) . . . . .		13	1	.	
88. Odessa . . . . .		4	1	.	
89. Oslo . . . . .		7	..	1	
90. Ottawa . . . . .		14	1	..	
91. Panama . . . . .		3	..	..	
92. Paramaribo . . . . .		3	..	..	
93. Paris . . . . .		27	..	..	
94. Peking . . . . .		29	4	..	
95. Phuntsholing . . . . .		3	..	..	
96. Port Louis . . . . .		15	1	..	
97. Port of Spain . . . . .		13	..	..	
98. Port Said . . . . .		4	..	..	
99. Prague . . . . .		13	1	1	
100. Pyong Yang . . . . .		7	1	..	
101. Rabat . . . . .		13	1	..	
102. Rajshahi . . . . .		7	1	1	
103. Rangoon . . . . .		25	..	..	
104. Rome . . . . .		16	..	..	
105. Sanaa . . . . .		6	1	..	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
106. San Francisco . . . . .		7	..	..	
107. Santiago . . . . .		7	2	..	
108. Seoul . . . . .		6	..	..	
109. Singapore . . . . .		17	1	..	
110. Sofia . . . . .		12	3	..	
111. Stockholm . . . . .		12	..	..	
112. Suva . . . . .		8	..	..	
113. Sydney . . . . .		6	..	..	
114. Tananarive . . . . .		7	..	..	
115. Tehran . . . . .		35	2	..	
116. Thimpu . . . . .		17	—	..	
117. Tokyo . . . . .		28	1	—	
118. Toronto . . . . .		6	—	—	
119. Tripoli . . . . .		13	..	..	
120. Tunis . . . . .		8	—	—	
121. Ulan Bator . . . . .		5	..	.	
122. Vancouver . . . . .		7	1	..	
123. Vienna . . . . .		13	..	..	
124. Vientiane . . . . .		7	..	..	
125. Warsaw . . . . .		14	..	..	
126. Washington . . . . .		90	6	..	
127. Wellington . . . . .		7		..	
128. Zahidan . . . . .		4	..	..	
129. Zanzibar . . . . .		4	..	1	
130. Athens . . . . .		1	..	..	

जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज तथा डाकघर

3150. श्री एस० एस० सोलामी :  
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने चालू वर्ष के दौरान जनजातीय क्षेत्रों, विशेष रूप से जनजातीय विकास खंडों में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज तथा डाकघर खोलने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुकुंदेय साह) : (क) और (ख) :

(i) टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में प्राइवेट पार्टियों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के निमित्त टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने के लिए कोई खास योजना नहीं बताई गई है। तथापि ऐसा प्रस्ताव है कि सभी खंड मुख्यालयों में जिनमें आदिवासी विकास खंड भी शामिल हैं, और पहाड़ी और पिछड़े इलाकों में 2500 या इससे अधिक आबादी वाले सभी स्थानों पर, जिन में आदिवासी क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं, ग्राम जनता

के प्रयोग के लिए सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघर (पी० सी० धो०) खोल दिए जाएं चाहे उनसे कितना ही राजस्व क्यों न प्राप्त हो। ऐसा प्रस्ताव है कि अगले पांच वर्षों के दौरान इन सभी जगहों पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघर खोल दिए जाएं। जहां तक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने का प्रश्न है, ये तभी खोले जाते हैं जब टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के लाभकर हो जाने के लिए टेलीफोनो की पर्याप्त मांग दर्ज करा दी जाती है।

(ii) डाकघर

जहां तक डाकघर खोलने का प्रश्न है, देहाती इलाकों में (जिनमें पिछड़े, पहाड़ी और आदिवासी इलाके भी शामिल हैं) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान 3100 नए डाकघर खोले जाने थे। इनमें से, 1-4-77 से 31-12-77 के दौरान 2030 डाकघर खोले गए थे। इनमें से 430 डाकघर आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में खोले गए हैं।

आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में जो डाकघर खोले गए हैं, उनका राज्यवार ब्यौरा प्रस्तुत करने वाला एक विवरण पत्र अनुबन्ध 1 में दिया गया है।

#### विवरण

आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में 1-4-77 से 31-12-77 के दौरान खोले गए डाकघरों को प्रदर्शित करने वाला विवरण पत्र

आदिवासी क्षेत्रों/		31-12-77
आदिवासी विकास		को आदिवासी
खंडों में 1-4-77		इलाकों में
से 31-12-77		मीजुड डाकघर
		के दौरान खोले
		गए डाकघर
1	2	3
1. आन्ध्र . . . . .	18	470
2. बिहार . . . . .	12	1056

1	2	3
3. दिल्ली . . . . .	—	—
4. गुजरात . . . . .	12	918
5. बिष . . . . .	—	—
6. बमन . . . . .	—	7
7. डी०एन० हवेली . . . . .	—	7
8. जम्मू व कश्मीर . . . . .	—	—
9. केरल . . . . .	1	12
10. लकाद्वीप . . . . .	—	—
11. कर्नाटक . . . . .	—	309
12. महाराष्ट्र . . . . .	7	190
13. गोवा . . . . .	—	—
14. मध्य प्रदेश . . . . .	193	1355
15. एन०एफ० एस . . . . .	37	377
16. अरुणाचल . . . . .	6+2	16
17. मेघालय . . . . .	7	15
18. मिजोरम . . . . .	3	6
19. मणिपुर . . . . .	8	12
20. नागालैंड . . . . .	5	10
21. त्रिपुरा . . . . .	11	27
22. पंजाब . . . . .	—	—
23. हरियाणा . . . . .	—	—
24. हिमाचल प्रदेश . . . . .	2	11+25
25. चंडीगढ़ . . . . .	—	—
26. उड़ीसा . . . . .	44	1732
27. राजस्थान . . . . .	27	756
28. पांडिचेरी . . . . .	1	24
29. उत्तर प्रदेश . . . . .	—	93
30. पश्चिम बंगाल . . . . .	34	—
31. सिक्किम . . . . .	—	—
32. अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह . . . . .	—	—
	430	—

### बेरोजगार हरिजन

3151. श्री राम सागर : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में विभिन्न रोजगार कार्यालयों में वर्ज बेरोजगार हरिजनों की प्रथमता सक्षम क्या है, और

(ख) क्या सरकार उनके लिए कोई राहत शिविर स्थापित करेगी क्योंकि ऐसी कोई सम्भावना नहीं है कि उन्हें कभी रोजगार मिलेगा ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) (क) उपलब्ध सूचना रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर में रोजगार चाहने वाले अनुसूचित जाति के व्यक्तियों की सूची से सम्बन्धित है। (यह जम्बो नहीं है कि वे सभी बेरोजगार हों), जो कि 30 जून, 1977 को 12 08 लाख थे।

(ख) राहत शिविर स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों को प्रारक्षित तथा गैर प्रारक्षित दोनों प्रकार की रिक्तियों के लिए भेजा जाता है। अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों को रोजगार के लिए और अच्छी तरह तैयार करने के लिए अध्ययन व मार्गदर्शन की योजना भी है।

### Entrusting Administration and Enforcement of the Bidi Workers Cess Act and Bidi Workers Welfare Fund Act

3152 DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether the Administration of the Bidi Workers Cess Act and the Bidi Workers Welfare Fund Act has been entrusted to the Central Government;

(b) the basis for this arrangement since the responsibility for maintenance of industrial relations in the bidi industry is entrusted to the State Governments;

(c) whether the industries for which labour welfare funds have so far been constituted, fall within the Central sphere, while the bidi industry falls in the State sphere; and

(d) whether the Central Government are considering the question of entrusting the administration and enforcement of the above two legislations to the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The Acts as passed by the Parliament require the Central Government to administer them. As such the Bidi Workers Welfare Fund is also being administered by the Central Government.

(c) Coal Iron Ore Limestone and Dolomite and Mica Mines for which welfare funds have been created come under the jurisdiction of the Central Government for the purpose of the Industrial Disputes Act. The Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act 1966 is administered by the State Governments.

(d) One of the State Governments has suggested that the cess collected by the Central Government for the welfare of Bidi Workers should be transferred to the State Governments for administering welfare activities. This suggestion is being examined.

डाक-तार विभाग में बीपी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों (पोस्टमैन आदि) के बेलन में बुद्धि

3153. श्री राजजी लाल गुजन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डाक-तार विभाग में बीपी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों (पोस्टमैन आदि) के बेलन में बुद्धि करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

संचार संबंधों में राज्य मंत्री (जी  
महद्वीर प्रसाद सुखदेव साहू) : (क)  
जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

### Indo-Bangladesh Relations

3155 SHRI PURNA SINHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether relations of India with Bangladesh have improved and become normal after this country has conceded their demand for Farakka waters and assurance of such further concessions as would relieve the difficulties of the people of that country;

(b) whether Government propose to abolish the restriction of movements of Indian and Bangladesh peoples across the borders as it is between India and Nepal and India and Bhutan with a view to ensure furtherance of Indo-Bangladesh relations by improvement of communications between the two people;

(c) if not, what are the constraints against abolition of passport system by either Government; and

(d) does he propose to visit Bangladesh in the way he visited Pakistan in order to discuss matters of common interest keeping in view the fact that exodus of Bangladesh minorities (into India) has continued unabated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S KUNDU) (a) In pursuance of the policy of the Government of India to attach the highest priority in its foreign policy objectives, to improving relations with neighbours, the Government of India has taken some initiatives for improving relations with Bangladesh. As a result, it has

been possible, among others, to sign an Agreement with Bangladesh on the sharing of the Ganga waters at Farakka and on augmenting its flows. The Agreement is based on the principle of shared sacrifices and mutual accommodation and not on unilateral concession made by one party to the other.

This Agreement along with other measures has brought about an improvement in the climate or relations between the two countries.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A special passport and visa system is in operation between India and Bangladesh. The present climate of relations and the conditions that prevail do not warrant abolition of this system

(d) At present there is no proposal for the Minister of External Affairs to visit Bangladesh.

### Accommodation facility to Employees of Postal Superintendent in Bolangir District Headquarters

3156 SHRI AINTHU SAHOO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no accommodation facility has been provided to the employees of the district headquarters of Postal Superintendent in Bolangir (Orissa); and

(b) if so, whether Government are proposing to construct some quarters for the postal employees in the District of Bolangir and when the construction would be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir. The construction of quarters is expected to be taken up by middle of next plan (1978-83).

### **Export of hot rolled & cold rolled steel sheets during 1976-77**

3157. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 85000 tonnes of hot rolled/cold rolled sheets have been exported till January, 1978 compared to about 3000 tonnes during 1976-77;

(b) whether the price of this steel was lower by about Rs. 350/- per ton in international market compared to domestic market;

(c) if so, what are the name/names of the importing exporting firm/firms and the quantity so exported;

(d) whether the decision to export this item of steel was taken by the Ministry of Steel against the advice of SAIL international; if so, reasons therefor; and

(e) the proposed target of the Steel Ministry to export this item during 1978-79 and what is the justification for laying down such a target?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Quantity of hot rolled coils exported during April 1977 to January 1978 was 78,238 tonnes; quantity of cold rolled sheets exported during the same period was 9,864 tonnes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir, this Ministry does not interfere with the commercial functioning of SAIL International Ltd.

(e) Targets for the export for 1978-79 for this item have not yet been fixed.

### **Office building of P. and T. Department in Jahanabad in Gaya District (Bihar)**

3158. SHRI H. L. P. SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether P. & T. Department has its own office building at Jahana-bad in Gaya District (Bihar);

(b) whether the same is proposed to be repaired;

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Post Office is functioning in a rented building even though it owns a building there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The building has been condemned and it is proposed to construct a new building in its place. This is why the present building has been vacated and is not proposed to be repaired. The post office is, therefore, functioning in a rented building.

### **Journalists victimised**

3159. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many journalists have been victimised or lost their jobs during last nine months;

(b) their names and designations; and

(c) what are the reasons for such action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). The matter falls essentially in the State Sphere and has been brought to the notice of the State Governments/

Union Territories for appropriate action. So far as the question of relief under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is concerned the aggrieved journalists covered by the Industrial Disputes Act can approach the concerned State Governments and seek remedies through the respective State Industrial relations Machinery.

**Dharna by brick kiln workers and their arrest**

3160. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD:

DR. VASANT KUMAR  
PANDIT:

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

(a) whether according to press reports, brick kiln workers staged a dharna in support of their demands before the Shram Shakti Bhavan, New Delhi and 2000 brick kiln workers were arrested on the 20th February, 1978;

(b) if so, their demands and whether Government propose to consider their demands and if so, by what time, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere. According to the information made available by the Delhi Administration which is the appropriate Government in this case, brick kiln workers were agitating in support of their main demand relating to an increase in their rates of wages. The Delhi Administration have appointed a Minimum Wages Advisory Committee on 21st February 1978 to advise the Administration on the question of revision of minimum rates of wages in the employment in "brick kiln industry" in the Union Territory of Delhi. Some employers of South Delhi are reported to have arrived at a settlement on 7th March 1978 agreeing to an increase in

the wages of certain categories of workers in brick kilns in South Delhi, in anticipation of the recommendations of the Minimum Wages Advisory Committee.

**Proposal to purchase scrap IBM Machines by Government**

3161. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) Government have received any memorandum from Employees' Provident Fund Staff Union, Bombay, dated 18th February, 1978 opposing purchase of scrap IBM Machines which were installed in the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner's Office at Bombay by the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund Organization of the Government of India;

(b) whether Government are aware that the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners Office has already paid a sum of Rs. 74,46,861/- by way of rentals and maintenance from the year 1964 onwards; i.e. more than the actual price;

(c) whether Government are aware that it has been found not feasible and useful to the establishment; and

(d) if so, whether Government will drop the proposal of purchasing the IBM Machines?

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

(b) The amount to be paid by way of rentals and maintenance of I.B.M. machines is being worked out.

(c) The Machines have proved useful in the maintenance of accounts in the Regional Office, Maharashtra, Bombay.

(d) Does not arise.



कैंसर, दिल और गुर्दे के रोगों के लिए राष्ट्रीय ट्रस्ट

3162. श्री अश्वजित सिंह डाहुर : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कैंसर, दिल तथा गुर्दे के रोगों के उपचार के लिए कोई राष्ट्रीय ट्रस्ट बनाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी विवरण क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदीश प्रताप शाह) :

(क) जी नहीं। परन्तु हाल ही में एक प्राइवेट लोक चिकित्सा ट्रस्ट की स्थापना की गयी है।

(ख) प्रधान मंत्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई इस लोक चिकित्सा ट्रस्ट के अध्यक्ष हैं और इसके अन्य सदस्यों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं —

- (1) श्री चरण हंस, गृह मंत्री
- (2) श्री राजनारायण, स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री
- (3) श्री रवि रे, सख्त सदस्य, और
- (4) श्री जगदीश गुप्त ।

यह ट्रस्ट प्रारम्भ में दिल, गुर्दे और कैंसर जैसे रोगों का इलाज करने में गरीब लोगों की मदद करेगा ।

Providing suitable accommodation for office at rent to E.P.F. Organisation

3163 SHRI MANOHAR LAL Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state,

(a) whether the E.P.F. Organisation which is a social security organisa-

tion is paying a very high rent of over Rs 10 lakhs per year for its two offices having 400 employees only in the Capital, and

(b) if so, why not Government provide suitable accommodation to the Organisation at reasonable rent to save the workers' money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR RAM KIRPAL SINHA) (a) No Sir An amount of Rs 980,647/- per annum is being paid for the buildings which have been hired by the Employees Provident Fund Organisation for its Central and Regional Offices in Delhi.

(b) The Organisation proposes to have its own accommodation and efforts are continuing with the Ministry of Works and Housing for the allotment of a suitable plot of land for this purpose

विदेश मंत्री की पाकिस्तान यात्रा

3164 श्री भारत भूषण : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच आपसी सहयोग और मैत्री बढ़ाने के लिए उनकी हाल की पाकिस्तान यात्रा के दौरान जिन विषयों पर बातचीत हुई थी, उन पर निकट भविष्य में आगे बातचीत होने की सम्भावना है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह बैठक कब और कहा होने की सम्भावना है और इसमें किन-किन मुख्य विषयों पर विचार-विमर्श किया जायेगा ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कुम्हार) : (क) और (ख) विदेश मंत्री की

6 से 8 फरवरी तक की पाकिस्तान यात्रा मूल रूप से एक सद्भावना यात्रा थी, जिसमें विचार-विमर्श के लिए विशेष मुद्दे तय नहीं किये गए थे। लेकिन इस यात्रा के बाद अब पाकिस्तान सरकार के वैदेशिक मामलों के सलाहकार अम्रैल में नई दिल्ली आने वाले हैं जब कि सलाल बांध परियोजना पर विचार-विमर्श पुन प्रारम्भ किया जाएगा और धारा है कि उस समय आपसी हित के अन्य मामलों पर भी विचार विनिमय किया जाएगा।

विदेश मंत्री की पाकिस्तान यात्रा के दौरान इस वान पर भी महमति हुई कि 1975 के व्यापार समझौते की समीक्षा करने के लिए कदम उठाए जाए। बैठक के स्थान और तारीख का ग्योरा तैयार किया जा रहा है।

**कमजोर वर्ग के व्यक्तियों को बेकारी भत्ता**

3165 श्री राम किशन : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रोजगार दफ्तरो में पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों में से आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्ग के व्यक्तियों को बेकारी भत्ता देने का कोई प्रस्ताव है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस प्रस्ताव पर कब से अमल किया जाएगा ?

**संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रबीन्द्र वर्मा) :** (क) रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों में से आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्ग के व्यक्तियों को बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**बेरोजगार मेट्रोपुलिट, स्नातक, इंजीनियर तथा डाक्टर आदि**

3166 डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस समय रोजगार कार्यालयों में दर्ज बेरोजगार मेट्रोपुलिट, इंटरमीडिएट, स्नातक, एम० ए०, एम० एम० सी०, एम० काम, इंजीनियर, डाक्टर तथा कृषि स्नातको की अलग अलग कुल संख्या कितनी है और उनकी संख्या में कितनी वार्षिक वृद्धि होती है,

(ख) उन व्यक्तियों की वार्षिक औसत संख्या क्या है जिन्हें सरकार द्वारा रोजगार प्रदान किया जाता है, और

(ग) उन शिक्षित तथा अशिक्षित व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या क्या है जिन्हें चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान रोजगार दिए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

**संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रबीन्द्र वर्मा) :** (क) और (ख) : उपलब्ध सूचना मलगन विवरण में दी गई है।

(ग) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान, कितने शिक्षित तथा अशिक्षित व्यक्तियों को रोजगार प्रदान किए जाने की संभावना है यह बात इस अवधि के दौरान सजित किए गए रोजगार अवसरों तथा रोजगार कार्यालयों को सूचित की गई रक्तियों पर निर्भर करेगी। अगली योजना में, जिस में उच्च रोजगार तत्व शामिल होगा, शिक्षित तथा अशिक्षित व्यक्तियों के लिए पर्याप्त रोजगार अवसर सजित किए जाने की संभावना है।

## विवरण

क्रमांक	शैक्षिक स्तर	30-6-1977 को चालू रजिस्टर में संख्या	गत एक वर्ष के दौरान वृद्धि की प्रतिशतता	जुलाई, 1976 से जून, 1977 के दौरान रोजगार पर लगाए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या (हजारों में)
1.	मैट्रीकुलेट	2971.9	9 0	92.4
2.	हायर सैकेण्डरी (इंटरमीडिएट/अण्डर ग्रेजुएटों सहित)	1325.9	6.1	39.7
3.	स्नातक-योग	993.8	12 6	45.3
4.	स्नातकोत्तर-कला	57.0	35.3	2.1
5.	स्नातकोत्तर-विज्ञान	24.1	17.0	1.1
6.	स्नातकोत्तर-वाणिज्य	10.4	39.9	0.4
7.	इंजीनियर (स्नातक और स्नातकोत्तर)	19.6	16.2	2.4
8.	आयुर्विज्ञान (स्नातक और स्नातकोत्तर)	9.1	14.6	1.1
9.	कृषि स्नातक	9.3	20.8	1.3

नोट इंजीनियरी, आयुर्विज्ञान और कृषि स्नातकों को "स्नातक-योग" में भी शामिल किया गया है।

**Production of National Iron and Steel Company**

3167 SHRI K MALLANNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) what is the production in terms of tonnage and value in the National Iron and Steel Company during the

period from January to September 1977;

(b) what are the names of the Directors of this company and what are the names of the organisations they represent;

(c) whether the scrap from this company is sold by public auction or by any other method; and

(d) whether any enquiry has been made about the pricing system of its products and if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Nil, as the factory has been under closure since 15.5.1976.

(b) The Board of Directors of the Company at present is as below:—

1. Shri A. C. Bose . Nominee of Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India (a Government of India Undertaking)
2. Shri S. K. Lahiri . Do.
3. Shri R. P. Agarwala Nominee of Entrepreneur Group.
4. Shri G. D. Agarwala. Do.

(c) Normally scrap from this company is being used internally as primary raw material for production.

(d) It is understood that the company had commissioned a firm of cost-accountants in 1974 to study the pricing system and that the report of the firm had indicated that the basic drawbacks from which the company was suffering was low production level, low capacity utilisation of the melting shop, shortage of funds for purchasing billets, high fixed cost etc.

#### Industrial Disputes pending in 3 Industrial Tribunals of Dhanbad

3168. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial disputes pending in the Industrial Tri-

bunals of Dhanbad, for how many years and the number of days the Tribunals functioned with Presiding Judges in the year 1977;

(b) whether most of the time the Tribunals were without Judge and the number of cases got piled up, increasing the misery of the workmen due to delay; and

(c) if so, steps Government propose to take for speedy disposal of industrial disputes in Dhanbad Coal-field?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The number of industrial disputes pending in the Industrial Tribunals of Dhanbad yearwise is given in a statement attached. During the year 1977, the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 1 at Dhanbad functioned upto 21st November, 1977, but remained vacant thereafter due to the demise of the Presiding Officer. The Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 2 remained vacant throughout 1977. Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 3 functioned throughout the year.

(b) and (c). Since the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 2 remained without a Presiding Officer throughout the year 1977, the pending cases were transferred to the Central Government Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts Nos. 1 and 3 to mitigate the hardship to the workmen due to the delay in the disposal of cases. The Presiding Officer of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur has also been instructed to attend to the pending cases of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 1 by holding Court at Dhanbad.

## STATEMENT

Year	Central Government Industrial Tribunal- cum-Labour Court No. 1		Central Government Industrial Tribunal- cum-Labour Court No. 2		Central Government Industrial Tribunal- cum-Labour Court No. 3	
	Cases under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	Applica- tions	Cases under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	Applica- tions	Cases under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	Applica- tions
1974		1		8		6
1975	6			32	1	7
1976	1	4		31	7	15
1977	67	1	-			52
1978	3		1	1	-1	9
TOTAL	77	6	3	72	16	89

**Demand for Manganese Ore abroad**

3169 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether there is an increased demand abroad for further processed manganese ore,

(b) if so, whether Government have a proposal under consideration to develop the processing facilities in the country to utilize the increased demand for the processed manganese ore, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) Presumably reference is to beneficiated manganese ore. There is no special spurt in demand in export market for beneficiated manganese ore.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Investment by Kuwait in Steel Industry**

3170 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Kuwait has offered to invest in the Steel industry in India,

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise

**Connecting Gunpur with Bisam-Cuttack by Telephone**

3171 SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether there was a proposal by the Director General, Telephone, Orissa Circle to connect Gunpur sub-divisional headquarter with Bisam-Cuttack Tehsil headquarter of District Koraput, Orissa;

(b) if so, when it was decided and the reasons for the delay;

(c) whether this spillover proposal will be included for execution in current financial year; and

(d) the criteria adopted by the Department to fix the priority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) to (d). Yes Sir, there was a proposal in 1971-72 to connect Bisam-Cuttack with Gunpur. The survey of the route revealed that the linking is not possible due to power parallelism in the route. The proposal was, therefore dropped.

लालपुर ग्रैन मरचेण्ड्स एसोसिएशन, गुजरात से टेलीफोन सेवा में सुधार करने के लिये शिकायत

3172. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गुजरात के जामनगर जिले में लालपुर ग्रैन मरचेण्ड्स एसोसिएशन ने एक धम्यावेदन भेजा है जिसमें टेलीफोन सेवा के बारे में शिकायत की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो कब और उसमें उल्लिखित शिकायतों का ज्वीरा क्या है ;

(ख) इन शिकायतों के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है या अब क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और बाकी शिकायतें कब और कैसे दूर की जायेंगी ;

(ग) क्या जामनगर डिबीजन के टेलीफोन विभाग का एक अधिकारी इन शिकायतों के सम्बन्ध में लालपुर नगर गया था और यदि हाँ, तो कब और उस अधिकारी का नाम क्या है, उसने क्या प्रस्ताव दिया था और उस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और क्या करने का बचन दिया गया है; और

(घ) क्या लालपुर ग्रैन मरचेण्ड्स एसोसिएशन, लालपुर में जनवरी, 1978 में टेलीफोन विभाग को कोई नोटिस दिया था कि यदि टेलीफोन सेवा में सुधार नहीं किया गया तो सभी टेलीफोन लौटा दिए जायेंगे और यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है या करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी हाँ। लालपुर ग्रैन मरचेण्ड्स एसोसिएशन की तारीख 28-12-77 की एक शिकायत मिली थी। उसमें निम्नलिखित मुद्दे निहित थे —

(i) लालपुर में टेलीफोनों की खराब सेवा। वहाँ एक शक्तिशाली बैटरी लगाने की माग।

(ii) लालपुर और जामनगर के बीच ट्रंक लाइन की असन्तोषजनक सेवा।

(iii) स्थानीय कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ शिकायत कि वे शिकायतों पर उचित रूप में ध्यान नहीं देते हैं।

(iv) लालपुर में जामनगर तक सीधे डायलिंग सर्विड देने की माग।

(ख) इन बारे में नीचे लिखी कार्रवाई की गई है —

(i) लालपुर में स्टैंडबाई इजिन आलटरनेटर सहित एक बैटरी सेट लगा दिया गया है। इससे एक्सचेंज की सेवा में सुधार आया है।

(ii) मौजूदा जक्शन के तांबे के तारों के कारण तांबे के तारों की अक्सर चौरिया होती है। इन्हें ए० सी० एस० आर० तारों से बदलने का प्रस्ताव है। लालपुर से जामनगर तक एक अतिरिक्त जक्शन लाइन लगाने का भी प्रस्ताव साज-सामान मिल जाने पर ये काम पूरे किए जाएंगे।

(iii) सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों को समुचित रूप से हिदायत दे दी गई है कि वे अपनी ड्यूटी निभाने में अधिक तत्परता दिखाएं।

(iv) लालपुर और जामनगर के बीच इस समय ट्राफिक कम है। इसलिए उनके बीच सीधे डायलिंग की व्यवस्था करने का प्रयत्न नहीं बनता है।

(ग) इस शिकायत के सिलसिले में जामनगर के मंडल इंजीनियर, तार श्री ए० एम० कुलश्रेष्ठ तारीख 5-1-78 को लालपुर सिटी गए थे। इस सम्बन्ध में जो कार्रवाई की गई और जो वचन दिए गए, उनके बारे में जानकारी उपर्युक्त पैरा (ख) के अन्तर्गत दी गई है।

(घ) जी हां। ग्रेन मर्चेंट्स एसोसिएशन ने तारीख 28-12-77 को एक नोटिस दिया था। उसमें कहा गया था कि यदि दूर संचार सेवा में सुधार नहीं किया गया तो सभी टेलीफोन लौटा दिए जाएंगे। जामनगर के मंडल इंजीनियर, तार द्वारा दौरा करने और प्राप्तासन देने पर यह नोटिस तारीख 14-1-78 को वापिस ले लिया गया था।

#### Memorandum by Shramik Sangharsh Samity, Bhilainagar

3173. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) whether he received a memorandum from Shramik Sangharsh Samity, Bhilainagar dated 30-1-78 regarding corruption, nepotism etc. in B.S.P. Bhilai;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Ministry thereon; and

(c) whether Ministry proposes to make an enquiry into the allegations raised in the above mentioned memorandum?

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

(b) and (c). The issues contained in the memorandum are being looked into.

#### Setting up of a Working Group of Representatives of Alloy Steel and Special Steel Industry

3174. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to set up a working group of representatives of alloy steel and special steel industry and users to take stock of the demand and availability and recommend concrete proposals for filling up gaps; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) and (b). In the Seminar held by the Alloy Steel Producers Association of India at Madras on the 17th February, 1978, the Chairman of the Association made a suggestion for setting up a Working Group to study and report demand and availability of tool, alloy and special steels. This suggestion has been accepted and the constitution of the group is under consideration.

#### स्वमूत्र चिकित्सा के बारे में पुस्तिका]

3175. श्री हरमोहिद वर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और पारिवारिक कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 'स्वमूत्र चिकित्सा के बारे में सरकार ने एक पुस्तिका प्रकाशित करने का निर्णय किया है'; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त पुस्तिका कब तक और किस प्रकार उपलब्ध की जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद कुशदेव यादव) : (क) स्वयंसेवक विस्तार पर फिलहाल कोई पुस्तिका निकालने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Discrimination against Bihar Collieries Kamgar Union in implementation of Tribunal Award**

3176. SHRI A. K. ROY. Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union (CITU) has been discriminated as compared to other Unions in the coalfield in the matter of implementation of Tribunal Award and most of its awards were taken in for appeal to the higher courts with the permission from the Labour Department without getting them implemented straightway during the last Emergency and if so, the details thereof,

(b) whether the policy of the Janata Government is to settle the industrial disputes early without encouraging lengthy litigation; and

(c) if so, whether the Ministry would review earlier decisions of Emergency and advise implementation of the Award to the Nationalised colliery management?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The policy of the Government in regard to labour disputes is to avoid litigation as far as possible and for this purpose, a Screening Procedure has been prescribed for filing appeals by public sector undertakings against the Awards of Tribunal, etc. Permission to file Writ Petition against the Awards of the Tribunal, etc. is therefore given to managements concerned only after looking carefully into the issues involved and in accordance with the said procedure. Each case is considered on its merits and there is no

discrimination made between different unions which might have sponsored the disputes.

(c) As and when any specific case is brought to the notice of the Government for review, it can be considered on merit

**Number of Passport applications received in R.P.O. Bombay**

3177. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications for passports have been received during the last three months in the office of Regional Passport Office, Bombay;

(b) how many of them are pending as yet; and

(c) the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) and (b). During the period 1st December 1977 to 28th February 1978, the Regional Passport Office, Bombay, received 54,101 applications for passports. During the same period, 48,000 passports were issued and the balance of 6000 applications are being processed.

(c) As the average time for processing a passport is about 4 weeks, these 6000 passports will be cleared by the end of this month.

**Constitution of Telephone Advisory Committee in Thana District, Maharashtra**

3178 SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted a Telephone Advisory Committee for Thana District in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, when and what is the composition of the Committee along with names and addresses of the persons;



(c) if the said Committee have not still been constituted, the reasons for delay; and

(d) when it shall be constituted now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI): (a) No, Sir. Telephone Advisory Committees are constituted one for each Telephone District and one for each State and Union Territory only.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Complaint from Kalyan, Shahpur Ulhasnagar in Thana District (Maharashtra)**

3179 SHRI R K MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many complaints have been received by the Officer-in-charge of Telephone Exchanges of Kalyan, Shahpur, Ulhasnagar in Thana District of Maharashtra during a period of last one year in regard to wrong billing, arrogance of operators, the non-service of telephones, non-response of officers, etc;

(b) what action has been taken in respect of the said complaints; and

(c) whether the complaints have been informed in writing about the action taken and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI): (a) During the last one year the total number of complaints received in respect of Kalyan, Ulhasnagar, Shahpur are 217, 360 and 10 respectively.

(b) Complaints have been investigated and prompt remedial action has been taken wherever necessary.

(c) The complainants have been suitably replied.

**Telex Exchanges in the Country**

3180. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) number of Telex Exchanges working, connections and Telex P.C.Os. in the country and the number of applicants in the waiting list for telex connections and telex attachments;

(b) the action taken/proposed to be taken to wipe out the waiting lists;

(c) the reasons leading to the waiting list for attachments; and

(d) the number of telex connections proposed to be given during 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI):

(a) (i) No. of Telex Exchanges	98
(ii) No. of Working Connections	4184
(iii) No. of Telex P.C.Os.	92
(iv) Waiting List of applicants for Telex connections	1125
(v) Waiting List of applicants for Telex attachments	2604

(b) (i) Exchange Capacities are being increased wherever necessary.

(ii) Additional Teleprinter Machines and Attachments are being procured to reduce the Waiting List.

(c) Large increase in the demand due to introduction of subscribers dialling facility by Telex Subscribers to Foreign countries and the supplies not meeting the increased demands of attachments.

(d) Approximately 1200 Telex Connections are expected to be given during 1978.

**Rent being paid by Indian Embassies**

**3181. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) how much money (in foreign exchange) Government are paying as rent for the buildings for their embassies in different countries;

(b) whether Government have any plans to "own our own homes" abroad; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU):** (a) The annual rent paid for office and residential buildings hired for Indian Diplomatic Missions abroad was Rs. 577.08 lakhs as on 1st March, 1977.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Richness Richaries of Ladakh and Kargil Areas in Minerals**

**3182. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ladakh and Kargil areas are rich in mineral wealth like copper, chromite, sulphur, limestone, borax, soda and gold dust;

(b) whether any comprehensive survey has been carried out in regard to these minerals; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for commercial exploitation of these minerals?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):** (a) Investigations so far carried out by GSI have indicated about 210,700 tonnes of crude sulphur, about 5,400 tonnes of borax, about 6,60,000 tonnes of sodium salt and about 525,000 tonnes of limestone with some occurrences of copper, chromite and gold dust in Ladakh and Kargil areas.

(b) Geological Survey is a continuous process. G.S.I. proposes to carry out mineral investigations in Ladakh and Kargil during the field season 1977-78.

(c) It is yet premature to consider commercial exploitation of these minerals.

**Promotions of Momiai**

**3183. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in Ladakh 'Momiai' a natural medicine which oozes out of the stone due to extreme heat during day and much prized for energy, vitality and vigour is available;

(b) whether this substance is in great demand in India and outside;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the availability of Momiai for people in the country and promote its export; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):** (a) 'Momiai' is stated to be a natural product, resembling Silajit, obtained from the mountains in Arabia and Persia. However, there is no information regarding its availability in Ladakh. The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(b) There is demand for Momiai from manufacturers of Unani medicines, but it is not known whether there is any demand for 'Momiai' outside India.

(c) and (d). 'Momiai' is not available in India; it is imported. Hence the question of promoting its export does not arise.

### Percentage break-up of People seeking Telephone Connections

3184. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people seeking telephone connections and put on waiting list and its percentage break-up for over 10 years, 8 to 10 years, 6 to 8 years, 4 to 6 years, 2 to 4 years and below 2 years;

(b) out of the above the number of people who have deposited money under the OYT scheme and waitlisted;

(c) what are the reasons for which the Department has not been able to render quick service; and

(d) whether any target date and work schedule is fixed for clearing the waiting lists and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). Waiting list of applicants who have made advance deposits as on 31-1-1978 is as follows:

OYT	33,751
Non-OYT	1,66,099
Total	1,99,850

Information about percentage breakup for over 10 years, 8 to 10 years etc. is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The limited resources both money and materials available did not permit meeting demands promptly in all places. Within the resources available higher priority is given to meet demands at smaller stations. This has resulted in accumulation of demands in larger cities. Most of the pending demands are concentrated in large cities except a few cases of very long connections in some smaller stations.

(d) It is hoped to provide connections to majority of existing applicants by 1-4-80 except in a few pockets in large cities and very long distance connections at smaller places

### Agreement between India and Mongolia

3185. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement between India and Mongolia has been concluded recently in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) During the visit to India of the Mongolian Foreign Minister between 6th to 10th February 1978, two agreements were concluded. One related to trade between the two countries and replaced the earlier agreement which was signed in 1968 and extended periodically. Trade between India and the Mongolian Peoples Republic would in future be carried on in free foreign exchange.

The other agreement provides for exchanges between the two countries in the fields of cooperation in science, technology and culture. A concrete programme of such exchanges for the years 1978-80 under this agreement has also been signed in Ulan Bator by our Ambassador towards the end of February.

गत तीन वर्षों में भारत एल्यूमिनियम द्वारा एल्यूमिनियम का उत्पादन

3186. श्री घनशक्ति भाई पटेल : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान भारत एल्यूमिनियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड

द्वारा कितने बीटरी टन एल्यूमिनियम का उत्पादन किये जाने की संभावना है; और

(ख) क्या उत्पादन वृद्धि के विचार से कोई योजना बनाई गई है अथवा विचाराधीन है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुन्डा) : (क) 32,000 टन ।

(ख) 25,000 टन की वार्षिक क्षमता वाला दूसरा चरण 1977 के अन्त में चालू हो गया है जिससे भारत एल्यूमिनियम कंपनी की वर्तमान क्षमता अब 50,000 टन वार्षिक हो गई है । तीसरा चरण (25,000 टन वार्षिक) दिसम्बर, 1977 से तैयार है और मध्य प्रदेश बिद्युत् बोर्ड द्वारा बिजली उपलब्ध कराए जाने पर इसके जून, 1978 में चालू हो जाने की संभावना है । चौथा और अन्तिम चरण (25,000 टन वार्षिक) अगस्त, 1978 तक तैयार हो जाएगा और इसको 1978 की अन्तिम तिमाही में चालू किये जाने का कार्यक्रम है, जबसे कि मध्य प्रदेश बिद्युत् बोर्ड से बिजली उपलब्ध होने की आशा है ।

**Payment of Low Wages to Workers in Manganese Ore India Limited and Setting up of Wage Board**

3187. SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the workers employed in the Manganese Ore India Ltd. are being paid much less in comparison to their counterparts working on other minerals like iron, dolomite, limestone etc.;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to increase their wages; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration to set up a wage board to suggest uniform wages etc. for all workers working on minerals?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Wages paid to workers in the Manganese Ore India Ltd. are in accordance with the minimum wages notified by the Government under the Minimum Wages Act. These are, however, lower than the prevailing wages in the captive Iron ore and lime-stone mines of the steel and cement industries where the wages are regulated by bipartite settlements.

(b) and (c). The entire question will be reviewed by the Government as part of the exercise to evolve an integrated policy on wages, incomes and prices.

**Abolition of Contract Labour in Bidi Industry**

3188. SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that industrialists engaged in bidi industry are resorting to contract system in labour and are thus depriving the workers from their due wages, bonus, gratuity etc.;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to abolish the contract system of labour in bidi industry; and

(c) whether the Centre has received some representation from the workers and others in Madhya Pradesh to abolish this contract system and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere, and the "Appropriate Government" under the Con-

tract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act in the case of the bidi industry is the State Government concerned

(c) Presumably reference is to the representation dated November 12, 1977 from the General Secretary, M.P. State Trade Union Congress suggesting inter-alia abolition of contract labour system in the Bidi industry. The representation has been brought to the notice of the Government of Madhya Pradesh for necessary action under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act

चीन में भारतीयों की नजरबन्दी

3189. श्री यशवन्त शर्मा :

श्री सुभाष आहूजा :

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या बिदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन में अभी भी कुछ भारतीय नजरबन्द हैं, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितने और उनकी मुक्ति के लिए किये गये प्रयत्नों का व्यौरा क्या है?

बिदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कुन्डू) : (क) और (ख) चीन में जो भारतीय नजरबन्द हो सकते हैं उनकी ठीक-ठीक संख्या के बारे में तो सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है, लेकिन पीकिंग स्थित भारतीय दूतावास ने उन कुछ लोगों के मामलों में अपनी कोसली पटुब से काम लिया था जो नजरबन्द थे और जिन्हें चीनी प्राधिकारियों द्वारा बाव में रिहा कर दिया गया था ।

मध्य प्रदेश कपड़ा उद्योग निगम के नियंत्रणाधीन कपड़ा मिलों द्वारा जमा की जाने वाली भविष्य निधि की राशि

3190. श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय :  
क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश कपड़ा उद्योग निगम के नियंत्रणाधीन मात कपड़ा मिलों द्वारा इस समय भविष्य निधि की कितनी वार्षिक राशि अभी जमा की जानी है और यह बकाया राशि कितने वर्षों की है ,

(ख) इस निगम के नियंत्रण में भ्रान में पूर्व इन मिलों के प्रत्येक मालिक पर भविष्य निधि की कितनी राशि बकाया थी और अब इस राशि को कौन जमा करेगा , और

(ग) निगम तथा मिलों के मृतपूव मालिकों द्वारा भविष्य निधि की यह राशि कब तक जमा की जायगी और ऐसी राशि कितनी है ?

भ्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह)

(क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है । | प्रधानमन्त्री के द्वा-  
रा । देखिए सत्र १९८०-८१-  
१८२६/७८ ] ।

(ग) बकाया सम्पूर्ण राशि के लिए दावे रण कपड़ा उपक्रम (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अधिनियम, १९७४ के अधीन नियुक्त दावा आयुक्त के पास दायर कर दिए गए हैं ।

Central Assistance to Gujarat State for Setting up Primary Health Centres

3191. PROF. P G MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited Gandhinagar, Capital of Gujarat, recently

and held discussions with the State Minister of Health and other officials there about the various aspects of Rural Health Services,

(b) if so the broad details thereof,

(c) whether the Government of Gujarat have asked for increased Central assistance for setting up a larger number of Primary Health Centres particularly in the rural areas in the State of Gujarat and if so the main facts thereof and

(d) the Government of India's reaction and response to the said proposals of the concerned State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) The Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare visited Ahmedabad and not Gandhinagar on the 4th January 1978. There he had a meeting with the Health Minister of the State, representatives of the State Government, the Director of Health Services, the Director of Medical Education and the Director of Ayurveda about the various problems/proposals in respect of Health Service and Medical Education.

(b) and (c) The discussions related to replacement of UNICEF vehicles for diagnostic service and treatment of children below 14 years of age, upgrading the sub-centre at the rate of 2 sub-centres for one primary health centre, doubling the number of PHCs, participation of voluntary organisations, matching grants to them by the centre and the State and residence-cum-clinics in the remote and tribal areas where doctors are reluctant to go. The matters relating to restoration of seats in the B. J. Medical College at Ahmedabad and in the M. P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar and increase in the number of seats in the medical colleges were also discussed. The question of setting up a body similar to UGC for medical education was also raised.

(d) The proposals are being examined. The Government of India have, however, not committed any assistance in respect of these proposals. Incidentally it has been suggested by the State Government that Ayurveda should be developed and one doctor in ISM posted to each Primary Health Centre.

#### Issue of Commemorative Postage Stamps during 1978

3192 PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have drawn up a programme of issue of special commemorative postage stamps during the year 1978 and whether the said programme has been or is likely to be revised subsequently?

(b) if so the full details thereof,

(c) the total amount of money for which the said stamps are issued and

(d) the expected sale abroad and/or sales by philatelists at home and abroad of the said special stamps in the said year and its proportion to the total sales/proceeds of the said stamps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) Yes Sir. It has been revised twice so far by adding two stamps. The programme is revised only when it becomes absolutely essential.

(b) A copy of programme of issue of special/commemorative stamps during 1978 is placed on the table of the House.

(c) Rs 7875 crores in 1977.

(d) The sales in foreign countries in 1977 was Rs 4,86,158.83. The sale through Philatelic Bureaux/Counters to the Philatelic collectors was Rs 1,57,44,746.15. The proportion of

sales to philatelic collectors through total sale proceeds of the last year is  
Philatelic Bureaux/Counters to the 1:4.85.

#### Statement

#### Programme of Issue of Special Commemorative Postal Stamps During 1978

Sl. No.	Particulars of stamps	Date of issue	No. of stamps	Denomination (in paise)
1	Conquest of Kanchenjunga . . . . .	15-1-78	2	25, 100
2	27th Pacific Area Travel Association Conference . . . . .	23-1-78	1	100
3	Third World Book Fair . . . . .	11-2-78	1	100
4	The Mother—Pondicherry . . . . .	21-2-78	1	25
5	Wheat Research . . . . .	23-2-78	1	25
6	Nanalal Dalpatram Kavi . . . . .	16-3-78	1	25
7	Surjya Sen . . . . .	22-3-78	1	25
8	Rubens . . . . .	4-4-78	1	200
9	Charlie Chaplin . . . . .	16-4-78	1	25
10	Syama Prasad Mookerji . . . . .	23-6-78	1	25
11	Bethune College, Calcutta . . . . .	0-7-78	1	25 <i>added subsequently.</i>
12	E. V. Ramaswami . . . . .	17-9-78	1	25
13	Uday Shankar . . . . .	16-9-78	1	25
14	Vallathol Narayan Memon . . . . .	16-10-78	1	25
15	Children's Day . . . . .	14-11-78	1	25
16	Franz Schubert . . . . .	0-11-78	1	<i>Added subsequently. Denomination to be decided.</i>
17	<i>Ravenshaw College</i> SERIES . . . . .	1978	1	25
1	Modern Indian Paintings (to coincide with the Fourth Triennale of Contemporary Art) . . . . .	23-3-78	4	25, 50, 100, 200.
2	Museums of India . . . . .	-5-78	4	25, 50, 100, 200.
3	Tribals of India . . . . .	-8-78	4	25, 50, 100, 200.
4	Ajanta Frescoes . . . . .	-10-78	4	25 each.

#### Training of unqualified Pharmacists

3193. PROP P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any centrally sponsored schemes, for the benefit of the entire

country, for giving financial assistance to the State Governments for the training of unqualified pharmacists;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to consider such schemes on

an experimental and on limited basis; and

(d) if not, why not?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise

(c) No.

(d) The State Governments are primarily responsible for the training of pharmacists by conducting diploma courses in Pharmacy which is the minimum qualification for registration as registered Pharmacist. There are nearly 57 institutions (Medical Colleges and Polytechnics) imparting diploma courses in Pharmacy. Following the amendment to the Pharmacy Act, in 1976, the Government of India had advised all the State Governments that training facilities for Pharmacists should be expanded and for this purpose the number of a missions in the existing institutions could be increased and the facilities in Science Colleges and Polytechnics could be utilised for a diploma course in Pharmacy. It had also been clarified that while the Government of India have no scheme for extending financial assistance to the States for training of pharmacists the State Governments could include the additional expenditure involved in the expansion of the training facilities in their Annual Plan budgets. In addition, the Pharmacy Council of India are considering the proposal to amend the Education Regulations, 1972 to permit unqualified pharmacists who have been practising for not less than 2 years in hospitals dispensaries and other institutions and who possess Matriculation or other equivalent qualification to undergo a condensed course of one year for acquiring a diploma in Pharmacy. This concession would be granted irrespective of whether Education Regulations have come into force in any particular State or not.

**Study tour for M.P.s. to watch various projects and schemes**

**3194 PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start or resume the practice of organising select study tours for Members of Parliament going round the country to watch and learn about the various projects and schemes and to see the country at large and meet the people of various regions;

(b) if so, when and how; and

(c) if not, why not?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA):** (a) and (b) Visits of Members of Parliament to national Undertakings/Projects are arranged either on request of Members of Parliament or otherwise from time to time. During the year 1977, nine such visits were organised. Two visits were organised during January and February, 1978.

(c) Does not arise.

**Shares held by International Telephone and Telegraph Industries Ltd. U.S.A. in Indian Telephone Industries Ltd**

**3195 SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA  
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK  
SHRI G M BANATWALLA:**

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to relinquish the shares held by International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation of USA in the Indian Telephone Industries Limited Bangalore, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The terms for taking over of these shares by the Government of India are under negotiation at present.

#### Criteria for Posting Diplomatic Personnel

3196. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to rationalise the criteria for posting diplomatic personnel abroad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) and (b). The criteria for posting of diplomatic personnel abroad take into account the requirements of posts and the qualifications, linguistic ability and experience of the personnel recommended for the post; broadly speaking the balance of these considerations provide for a satisfactory rationale for the norm for postings abroad.

#### Import of Equipment for Hauz Khas Exchange from Japan

3197. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire equipment for Hauz Khas Exchange has been imported from Japan; and

(b) if so, the reason for the inordinate delay in commissioning the Exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI): (a) and (b). The Hauz Khas exchange consists of two units.

The Unit-I with a capacity of 4,000 lines I.T.I. manufactured equipment was commissioned in two stages; 2500 lines on 18-10-76 and 1500 lines on 17-12-77. The initial installation was delayed slightly.

The equipment for Unit-II with a capacity of 10,000 lines has been imported from Japan. It has been commissioned on 25th February, 1978 as per schedule.

टेलीफोनों की कमी पूरी करने के लिय तार की जरूरत

3198. श्रीमती चन्द्रावती : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में योजना के अनुसार राज्य-वार कितने-कितने टेलीफोन लगवाने के लिए आवेदन-पत्र प्रति वर्ष विचाराधीन रहते हैं और उनकी बारी कब तक आयेगी, एक टेलीफोन लगवाने के लिए आवेदन-पत्र देने व सब औपचारिकताएं पूरी करने के बाद आवेदक की बारी कितने दिन बाद आती है, वे औपचारिकताएं क्या हैं और क्या इन औपचारिकताओं का पालन सख्ती से किया जाता है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) देश में टेलीफोनों की कमी पूरा करने के लिए कितने तार की जरूरत है और क्या भारत में लम्बाई में उतना तार बनता है जितने की जरूरत है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) 1.

1. टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए अनिर्णीत पड़ी अर्जियों की संख्या :—

31-12-77 को राष्ट्रपचार प्रतीक्षा सूची इस प्रकार थी :—

राज्य	प्रतीक्षा-सूची
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	4231
बिहार	938
गुजरात, अहमदाबाद नगर सहित	21098
हरियाणा	2158
हिमाचल प्रदेश	493
जम्मू व कश्मीर	1181
कर्नाटक	4780
केरल	8132
मध्य प्रदेश	826
महाराष्ट्र (बम्बई नगर सहित) और गोवा	57197
उत्तर पूर्वी संकलित, जिसमें असम, मणिपुर, मेघालय, नागालैण्ड, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मिजोरम और त्रिपुरा के राज्य आते हैं।	605
उड़ीसा	160
पंजाब	9822
राजस्थान	3749
सिक्किम	21
तमिलनाडु	4992
उत्तर प्रदेश	4838
पश्चिमी बंगाल, कलकत्ता सिटी सहित	26802
अण्डमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह	16

बम्बई नगर	20889
दिल्ली	46317
लक्षद्वीप	6
पाटीचेरी	35
दमन, दिव, सिलवासा, माहे	49

योग 1,99,788

(क) 2. अग्रिम जमा की रकम के साथ अर्जी देने के बाद टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने में लगने वाले समय में एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान में काफी भिन्नता होती है। यह इस बात पर भी निर्भर करता है कि अर्जी किस श्रेणी में दर्ज की गई है। वास्तविक समय कुछ मामलों में थोड़े दिनों से लेकर अन्य मामलों में 10 वर्ष तक का होता है। आमतौर पर प्रपञ्चाकृत छोटे स्थानों में यह समय कम होता है और बड़े स्थानों में ज्यादा होता है।

इस बात के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं और आशा की जाती है कि देश के कुछ खास इलाकों और कुछ बड़े नगरों को छोड़ कर इस समय जो लोग टेलीफोन कनेक्शन की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं उन सभी लोगों को 1980 के अन्त तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिए जाएंगे। छोटे एक्सचेंजों से बहुत संघी दूरी के कुछ कनेक्शन देना भी संभव न हो सकेगा।

(क) 3. टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के लिए दूरी की जाने वाली मुख्य औपचारिकताएं :

नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए अर्जियां निर्धारित आवेदन-पत्र में देनी होती हैं। प्रत्येक आवेदन-पत्र का मूल्य 10 रुपये होता है। टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के प्रत्येक आवेदक को नीचे लिखे अनुसार

एक निर्धारित रकम का भुगतान जमा राशि के तौर पर करना पड़ता है ।

जबना टेलीफोन योजना के अंतर्गत अजिवा

एक्सचेंज प्रचाली की क्षमता

10,000 और इनसे अधिक लाइनें	1,000 से अधिक लाइनें किन्तु 10,000 लाइनों से कम	1,000 से कम लाइनें
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जमा की राशि 5000 रुपये	4000 रुपये	3000 रुपये
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(ii) सामान्य और विलेज श्रेणी के अंतर्गत अजिवा

एक्सचेंज प्रचाली का प्रकार और क्षमता

एक्सचेंज प्रचाली की क्षमता

मीटर वाले एक्सचेंज

सामान्य दर वाले एक्सचेंज

10,000 और इनसे अधिक लाइनें	10,000 से कम लाइनें	100 से अधिक लाइनें	100 से कम लाइनें	मैन्युअल 20 लाइनो से अधिक जो सीमित समय तक सेवा देते हैं	20 लाइनो या इससे कम के मैन्युअल जो सीमित समय तक सेवा देते हैं
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जमा की

राशि	1,000 रु०	800 रु०	1000 रु०	800 रु०	600 रु०	400 रु०
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आवेदकों को अग्रिम जमा के भुगतान की तारीख के अनुसार प्रतीक्षासूची में दर्ज किया जाता है। आवेदकों ने जिस श्रेणी में प्रवेश दी है उस श्रेणी की प्रतीक्षा सूची में उनकी बारी आने पर उन्हें कनेक्शन दे दिया जाता है।

(क) 4. उपर्युक्त शीप वारिकताओं का धामतौर पर सभी मामलों में कड़ाई से पालन किया जाता है।

(ख) तार की जरूरत सिर्फ स्थानीय

टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के लिए ही नहीं बल्कि संबंधी दूरी के मार्बजनिक टेलीफोन पर बोलने और छोटे एक्सचेंजों के लिए टुक लाइनें बिछाने के लिए भी होती हैं। इन सभी उद्देश्यों के लिए तार की वर्तमान कुल आवश्यकता प्रति वर्ष 7000 मीट्रिक टन है। इन आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए धामतौर पर पर्याप्त मात्रा में तार का उत्पादन देश से ही किया जाता है। फिर भी समय-समय पर उसके प्राप्त होने में विलम्ब हो जाता है।

### Admission to the Government Medical Colleges

3199. DR. BAPU KALDATE:  
SHRI Y. P. SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether Government have any norms and examination for the admission of students to the Government Medical Colleges;

(b) whether Government have rigid rules similar to those for the Medical Colleges to whom Government gives aid; and

(c) if so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes.

(b) The norms and procedure for selection for admission to the Medical Colleges both Government and private, are laid down by the Medical Council of India after obtaining the approval of the Government of India and are mandatory.

(c) The criteria adopted for admission of students is given in the attached statement.

#### Statement

##### Selection of Students

The selection of students to a medical college should be based solely on merit of the candidate and for determination of merit, the following criteria be adopted uniformly throughout the country:

(a) In State, having only one Medical College and one University/Board/Examining Body conducting the qualifying examination, the marks obtained at such qualifying examination be taken into consideration.

(b) In States, having more than one University/Board/Examining body conducting the qualifying examination (or where there are more than one medical college under the administrative control of one authority), a competitive entrance examination should be held so as to achieve a uniform evaluation due to the variation on the standard of qualifying examinations conducted by different agencies.

(c) Where there are more than one College in a State and only one university/board conducting the qualifying examination than a joint selection board be constituted for all the colleges,

(d) A competitive entrance examination is absolutely necessary in the case of institutions of all India character.

(e) To be eligible for competitive entrance examination candidate must have passed any of the qualifying examinations as enumerated under the head-note "Admission to Medical Course".

Provided that a candidate who has appeared in a qualifying examination, the result of which has not been declared, may be provisionally allowed to take up the competitive entrance examinations and in case of his selection for admission to medical course, he shall not be admitted there-to unless in the meanwhile he passed the qualifying examination.

Provided also that a candidate for admission to the Medical course must have obtained not less than 50 per cent of the total marks in English and Science subjects taken together (i) at the qualifying examination or at a higher examination in the case of medical colleges where the admissions are made on the basis of marks obtained at these examinations or (ii) 50 per cent of the total marks in English and Science subject taken together at the competitive entrance examination where such examinations are held for selection.

Provided further in respect of candidates belonging to the SC/ST the minimum marks required for admission shall be 35 per cent in lieu of 50 per cent for general candidates.

Provided further that the Government of India shall have the power to relax the minimum percentage of marks in deserving cases either on its own initiative or on the recommendation of the State Government.

The authorities (State Governments and Universities) should arrange special coaching classes for SC/ST candidates before the qualifying/competitive examination to enable them to come up to the appropriate standard for admission to the Medical Course.

(f) Weightage of 2 per cent may be given to candidates who are otherwise eligible for admission to the Medical Course on the basis of marks secured in the qualifying examination for N.C.C. Training and for participation in sports/athletics during the course of training for the qualifying examination.

**Post Offices opened during 1977 in villages with a population of 500 and over 1500**

**3200. DR. BAPU KALDATE:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices opened during 1977 in the village with a population of 500 and over 1500; and

(b) whether any provision has been made for regular delivery of letters in these areas?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI):** (a) and (b). The information

is being collected, and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Improving Service at 197, 198 & 199 Delhi Telephones**

**3201. CHAUDHURY BRAHM PERKASH:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the particular efforts made to improve the 197, 198, 199 services of Delhi telephones;

(b) whether an enquiry was ever conducted to know the reasons of poor response of these services; if so, the facts thereof and the particulars of enquiry done; and

(c) whether some officers and staff were found negligently operating these important services and if so, the particulars thereof and the action taken?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI):** (a) The following steps have been taken:

(i) Periodic routine testing on '197', '198' and '199' services.

(ii) The number of '197' positions increased from 50 to 70 recently.

(iii) 24 additional positions on '199' assistance service will be added.

(iv) Special Services working are tested on a rotational basis from different exchanges and remedial action taken.

(b) No, Sir, however, the periodic routing has been intensified to ensure better service.

(c) No Sir, there is no general negligence by any staff. Remedial measures are taken as and when found necessary.

**Poor functioning of Janpath Telephone Exchange**

**3202. CHAUDHURY BRAHM PERKASH:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to his notice or has it been brought to his notice that the functioning of telephones in the Janpath Telephone Exchange is very defective and the consumers served by this exchange have to face great inconvenience on account of their telephones generally remaining out of orders;

(b) the orders issued in respect of attending to complaints regarding faults because the complaints made in this Exchange are not attended carefully and for long hours; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI):** (a) No Sir; the functioning of Janpath Telephone Exchange is normal.

(b) No Sir, there is no abnormal delay in attending to complaints. The average delay for attending faults is about 2.1 hours.

(c) cost supervision is maintained over the working of the exchange.

**Production of Steel Ingots**

**3203. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared itself to make a major breakthrough by way of expansion of production in steel ingots etc., in a big way for exports;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some agreements have been signed with other countries for supply of iron ore on large scale by losing the advantage of producing steel in the country itself; and

(c) what steps are being taken to ensure that our steel plants work to full capacity for all qualities and only the surplus ores are exported?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):** (a) Expansion in indigenous steel making capacities is being undertaken essentially for meeting the internal demand and if any surpluses are available they are being exported. A proposal is also under consideration for establishing a port based export oriented blast furnace complex.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Preference is given to meeting the iron ore requirements of Indigenous steel plants and any export of iron ore is being undertaken only after fulfilling the internal requirements.

**राज्यों में डाक सुविधाओं की दृष्टि से घोषित पिछड़े जिले**

**3204. श्री मोठालाल पटेल :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में विभिन्न राज्यों में कुछ जिले डाक-तार तथा टेलीफोन सुविधाओं की दृष्टि से पिछड़े घोषित कर रखे हैं।

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त जिलों के राज्यवार नाम क्या है तथा इन जिलों को पिछड़ा घोषित करने की कमीटी क्या है ;

(ग) क्या राजस्थान के कुछ जिलों के कुछ क्षेत्र पिछड़े घोषित हैं हालांकि भौगोलिक दृष्टि से राज्य के बहुत से जिले इस श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत आते हैं और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या राजस्थान का सवाई माधोपुर जिला पिछड़ा घोषित नहीं किया गया है हालांकि वह क्षेत्र ऊबड़ खाबड़ भूमि, पहाड़ी मार्गों में बनों बिहड़ों आदि

से युक्त है और डाक-आकांत है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उसे कब तक पिछड़ा घोषित किया जाएगा।

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

(ख) डाक सुविधा की दृष्टि से किसी क्षेत्र को पिछड़ा इलाका तभी घोषित किया जाता है जब उसे राज्य सरकार ने पिछड़ा इलाका घोषित कर दिया हो और उसे पिछड़ा इलाका घोषित करने के लिए सम्बन्धित पोस्टमास्टर जनरल ने सिफारिश की हो। किन्तु कुछ मामलों में यद्यपि राज्य सरकार उस इलाके को पिछड़ा इलाका घोषित नहीं करती है किन्तु वह इलाका डाक सुविधाओं की दृष्टि से काफी पिछड़ा होता है तो उस इलाके में प्रति डाक घर से सेवा पाने वाली जनसंख्या और क्षेत्र के ग्रोसों का सम्पूर्ण सकल के ग्रोसों और उन ग्रन्थ स्थानों के ग्रोसों के साथ जिन्हें पिछड़ा इलाका घोषित किया जा चुका हो, तुलनात्मक विवेचन करने के बाद उस इलाके को पिछड़ा इलाका घोषित किया जा सकता है।

डाक सुविधाओं की दृष्टि से जिन इलाकों को पिछड़ा इलाका घोषित किया गया है, उनको राज्यवार सूची सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गयी है। [प्रश्नालय में रखी गयी। देखिये संख्या L.T-1527/78]

(ग) जी हा, जैसा कि सभा पटल पर रखी गयी सूची में उल्लेख है। [प्रश्नालय में रखी गयी। देखिये संख्या L.T-1527/78] राजस्थान के किसी ग्रन्थ इलाके को पिछड़ा इलाका घोषित करने की सिफारिश नहीं की गई है।

(घ) सवाई माधोपुर जिले को पिछड़ा इलाका घोषित नहीं किया गया है। यह जिला पिछड़ा इलाका तभी घोषित किया

जा सकता है जब राज्य सरकार इस जिले को पिछड़ा इलाका घोषित कर दे या पोस्ट-मास्टर जनरल इस जिले की पिछड़ा इलाका घोषित करने की सिफारिश करे।

दूर संचार

(क) और (ख). जी हां। तार और टेलीफोन की सुविधाएं देने के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों के कुछ जिलों को पिछड़ा इलाका घोषित किया गया है। ऐसे जिलों की एक सूची अनुबन्ध में दी गई है। यह सूची पिछड़े इलाकों की उन्हीं सूचियों पर आधारित है जो राज्य सरकार और योजना आयोग ने बनाई है।

(ग) राजस्थान में 26 जिले हैं। इनमें से 16 जिलों को दूरसंचार विकास की दृष्टि से पिछड़े इलाके के रूप में श्रेणी-बद्ध किया गया है। योजना आयोग के माध्यम से ऐसे इलाकों की जो सुविधाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं, उन्हीं के आधार पर इन जिलों को पिछड़े इलाके के रूप में श्रेणीबद्ध किया गया है।

(घ) जी हां। जैसा कि ऊपर (ग) में दिए गए उत्तर में बताया गया है, सवाई माधोपुर जिला पिछड़े इलाकों की सूची में शामिल नहीं है।

#### Training of herb specialists, traditional Midwives and Healers

3205. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of herb specialists, traditional midwives and healers are practising today in the country having undergone elaborate training in ancient systems of medicines or skills handed down to them through the generations;

(b) whether Government propose to train these traditional healers and local midwives to the adequate level so that acceptable health care may be provided at a very moderate expense; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The traditional healers viz. the Vaidyas, Hakims and Homoeopaths have an important place in providing medical aid to the people in the villages since a large number of them are settled in the rural areas. The treatment given by them is entirely based on the knowledge acquired by them from their forefathers. In order to make these practitioners more useful in providing health and medical care and to increase their efficiency it is proposed, during the Sixth Five-Year-Plan, to impart short-term training in community health, including preventive medicine, hygiene and methods of diagnosis in addition to intensive training in their own systems to such practitioners.

Under the Rural Health Scheme the traditional healers can also be selected for training as Community Health Workers by the *Gaon Sabhas* or other representative organisations from within the community itself

An extensive programme of training the local midwives or traditional birth attendants (dais) has also been undertaken. The village community would select and persuade dais to undergo the training. The training is for a period of one month during which a stipend of Rs. 300/- per month would be paid to them. After the training they would be provided with a kit containing simple requirements for ensuring safe delivery. Replacements of the kit would also be provided free as and when needed.

The training is organised at the Primary Health Centre. The dais, during the course of the training are taught elements of pre and anti-natal care for women. The trained dais are also utilised for propagating the small family norm to such of the women as they attend to.

मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा लोक सभा की कार्यवाही का अध्ययन

3206. श्री सुरेन्द्र बिष्म : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा जन मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लोक सभा की प्रतिदिन की कार्यवाही में लोक सभा में प्रश्न काल और अन्य विषयों पर बहुसंख्यक के दौरान विभिन्न सदस्यों द्वारा जो विचार व्यक्त किये जाते हैं, जो ध्यानीयताएँ की जाती हैं, जो सुझाव दिये जाते हैं, जो मुद्दे उठाये जाते हैं, उनका अध्ययन, विश्लेषण करने अथवा उन पर समुचित कार्यवाही करने के लिए विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों में क्या व्यवस्था विद्यमान है ताकि सदस्यों को भविष्य में इन्हीं विषयों पर चर्चा के समय बार-बार दोहराने की आवश्यकता न पड़े; और

(ख) विद्यमान व्यवस्था को सुधारने, उसे संतोषजनक और प्रभावी बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य और जन मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) संसदीय कार्य के विभिन्न मयों पर कार्यवाही करने के लिए सरकारी विभागों द्वारा जिन प्रक्रियाओं का अनुसरण किया जाता है वे "मंत्रालयों में संसदीय कार्य करने की नियम पुस्तिका" में दी गई है। इस पुस्तिका को प्रतिमा संसदीय सभालय में उपलब्ध है।

(ख) इस पुस्तिका के उपबन्धों को प्रभावकारी समझा जाता है।



### बर्म रोगों में वृद्धि

3207. श्री सुरेश बिजल : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में समूचे रूप में बर्म रोगों में वृद्धि हुई है तथा लगभग प्रत्येक परिवार में ये रोग व्यापक रूप से है और इन रोगों से पीड़ित रागियों की संख्या अस्पतालों में बढ़ रही है तथा समाचार पत्र खुजली की बवाइयो के विज्ञापनों से भरे रहते हैं और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इन रोगों व कारणों का पता लगाया है और उनके परिणामस्वरूप क्या-क्या तब्य सामने आये है और सरकार का इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगज्योती प्रसाद शर्मा) :

(क) यह जानने के लिए कि क्या सम्पूर्ण देश में बर्म रोग बढ़ रहे हैं या नहीं और क्या ये लगभग सभी परिवारों में व्यापक रूप से फैले हुए हैं, भारत सरकार ने कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया है। तथापि यह देखा गया है कि दिल्ली के प्रमुख अस्पतालों में बर्म रोगों से पीड़ित रागियों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है।

(ख) अन्य अनेक कारणों के साथ-साथ तेजी से बढ़ता कुष्मा नगरिकरण और औद्योगीकरण बर्म रोगों के दो प्रमुख कारण हैं। शहर के अस्पतालों और मौजूदा मेडिकल कालेजों में बर्म रोगों के निदान और उपचार की पर्याप्त विनिर्दिष्ट सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हैं।

### अन्नक का खान

3208. श्री चतुर्मुख : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान भीलवाड़ा, राजस्थान में अन्नक खान की समस्या की ओर गया है

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में अन्नक उत्पादन निरन्तर कम होता जा रहा है और बर्मरागियों की संख्या 2500 से घटकर 500 रह गई है और अन्नक की कटाई और चूरा बनाने की भी समस्या है और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री किरण मुन्डा) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) राजस्थान में अन्नक का उत्पादन 1972 में 2143 टन में घट कर 1976 में 845 टन हो गया। खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशालय और मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित आकड़ों व अनुसार राजस्थान में अन्नक खानों में मजदूरों की संख्या 1972 में 1635 में घट कर 1975 में 1196 हो गई। राजस्थान अन्नक का निर्यात हेतु अपेक्षित विनिष्पन्नाओं वाली हिस्म की पूर्ति न कर पान की समस्या का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इनके से एक समस्या कुशल मजदूरों की कमी की भी है।

(ग) अन्नक व्यापार नियम (मिडको) में भीलवाड़ा में एक अन्नक प्रसंजन - ब-ब रीच केन्द्र जोला है ताकि निर्यात के

लिए राजस्वान् प्रत्येक की प्राप्ति में सुधार हो सके। प्रत्येक व्यवस्थापक (मिडको) ने विदेशी विदेशों द्वारा राजस्वान् की प्राप्ति का भी प्रयत्न किया है ताकि वे अपने कारखानों में उपयोग के लिए राजस्वान् प्रत्येक की उपयोगिता का मूल्यांकन कर सकें। इसने बालू चित्त बर्ष के अन्त तक लगभग 20 लाख रुपये मूल्य का राजस्वान् प्रत्येक करीबने का भी कार्यक्रम बनाया है।

स्टेनलेस स्टील की मोटी चादरों का कोटा एक प्रोडक्ट कम्पनी को दिया जाता

3209. श्री कुर्जुम सिंह : क्या इस्पात और लौह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या हाल ही में स्टेनलेस स्टील की मोटी चादरों का कोटा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के खनिज तथा धातु स्थापना निगम की न देकर एक बड़ी निजी कम्पनी को दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इससे क्या कारण है और क्या इससे होने वाला लाभ गैर-सरकारी कम्पनी को होना और निगम को नहीं ;

(ग) इस गैर-सरकारी कम्पनी को इससे अनुमानित कितना लाभ होगा; और

(घ) वर्ष 1977-78 में गैर-सरकारी कम्पनियों को इस प्रकार के कितने कोटे दिये गये ?

इस्पात और लौह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी करिया मुन्डा) : (क) ने (ख). इस समय इस्पात की विभिन्न कंपनियों के हितों पर कोई विचार नहीं है इसलिए किसी प्रकार के "कोटे" का प्रश्न

ही नहीं उठता। खनिज तथा धातु स्थापना निगम बेदाग इस्पात की चादरों का प्राप्ति करने के लिए माध्यम अधिकरण है और यह प्राप्ति की गई इन चादरों को विभिन्न उद्योगों को बेचना है। यह दुर्भाग्य के मिश्र-इस्पात कारखाने से बेदाग इस्पात की चादरें नहीं खरीदी हैं। दुर्भाग्य का मिश्र इस्पात कारखाना बेदाग इस्पात की आ चादरें और औरों तैयार करता है यह उन्हें सरकारी तथा निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों के विभिन्न उद्योगों को बेच देता है।

Nationalisation of Private Sector Steel Companies

3210 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA. Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government is considering any proposal to nationalise Steel Companies in the private sector to bring all steel production in the public sector, and

(b) whether Government feel that nationalisation of steel companies like the Tata Iron and Steel Company will fulfil any socio-economic objective?

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

(b) Does not arise

Wireless Telephone

3211 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether a new telephone called the wireless telephone has been designed by the Indian Telephones Industry and what are the technical data thereof;

(b) whether it will be introduced in the free market for use in villages as well as cities and what will its retail cost be; and

(c) when will commercial production of this telephone begin and when will it reach the market?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI):** (a) A new telephone system designated as 'Ruraphone' which works on wireless principles is being developed by the Indian Telephone Industries Limited. The 'Ruraphone' is designed to be connected to any telephone exchange working within a distance of 30 Kms and works in the VHF range.

(b) and (c). The suitability of this equipment for the public telephone system is being examined. It is too early to indicate the cost of the equipment as also when commercial production will begin and when it will reach the market.

#### **"Keep White Canada" Campaign**

**3212. SHRI DURGA CHAND.** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of 'Keep White Canada' campaign in Canada under which Indians are discriminated;

(b) whether a detailed report from our High Commissioner in that country has been called in this regard;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(d) what steps Government are taking in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU):** (a) and (b). Government are aware of

"Keep Canada White" campaign in Canada. Government have received from time to time reports in this regard from our High Commission in Canada.

(c) and (d). Our High Commission has reported that there is a feeling within some sections of the white Canadian community that South Asians are allegedly depriving them of their jobs. Such problems of adjustment have been faced by other immigrant communities also in Canada. However, both the provincial and federal governments in Canada are aware of the situation and are taking steps to deal with it. As one such step, the Ontario Government requested Dr Ubale, an Indian immigrant, to present a report on this problem of racial discrimination. Dr Ubale's report received widespread commendation and as a result he was named as one of the three members of the Ontario Human Rights Commission.

#### **Installation of new Telephone and opening of new Exchanges in Delhi**

**3213. SHRI DURGA CHAND** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time-bound programme for installing of new telephones and opening of new exchanges in Delhi has been initiated;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof, and

(c) by when it is expected to have a telephone connection in Delhi within 24 hours of the application?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI):** (a) and (b). The following tentative installation programme

has been drawn to meet the existing as well as anticipated demand of tele-

phones in Delhi during the years 1978-79, 1979-80.

Year	Telephone Exchange	No of lines to be provided
1978-79	Shahdara East	1600 Extn
1978-79	Nehru Place	2000
1978-79	Tis Hazari (25)	10000
1978-79	Okhla	1700 Extn
1978-79	Janpath	2000
Total		27300
1979-80	Faridabad	900 Extn
1979-80	Janakpuri	1200
1979-80	Rajouri Garden	6000
1979-80	Ghaziabad-II	2000
1979-80	Tis Hazari (23)	10000
1979-80	Rajouri Garden (53)	10000
Total		30100

(c) According to the new strategy for socio-economic development in the country, steps are being taken to reduce migratory pressures on the 4 metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. As part of this strategy, it is proposed to restrict the growth of telephones in these cities. It will thus not be possible to plan for provision of telephones connections in Delhi within 24 hours of the application in the foreseeable future.

#### Representation of Bharat Kalyan Manch

3214 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Minister has received a representation dated the 16th February, 1978 from Bharat Kalyan Manch Bombay regarding disrobing of Nationalist priests by Cardinal and related matters

(b) if so, furnish details thereof,

(c) what is the reaction of Government to the various observations made therein, and

(d) the action taken/proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S KUNDU) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The letter concerns the Roman Catholic community and alleges that there has been a campaign of persecution and harassment against 25 Catholic priests, some of whom are said to have been deprived of their priestly functions by the church authorities.

(c) and (d) Government has a policy of not interfering in the internal affairs of religious organisations in India so long as they function within the framework of law and the constitution. The allegations contained in the letter from the private organisation mentioned above have not been followed up by complaints from the priests who are said to have been affected. It is hoped that the matter will be settled by the church authorities in a fair and judicious manner which will not give cause for concern or controversy.

### ईरान के साथ सम्बन्धिता

3215. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :  
क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या ईरान के साथ आर्थिक, वैज्ञानिक, सांस्कृतिक तथा तकनीकी क्षेत्रों में पारस्परिक सहयोग के लिए कोई समझौता हुआ है, और

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

विदेश मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कुण्डु) (क) और (ख) ईरान के सहस्राब्द की यात्रा के समय हुए विचार-विनिमय के दौरान इस बात पर सहमति हुई कि दोनों देशों की आर्थिक, वैज्ञानिक, तकनीकी और सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रों में अपने आपसी सहयोग को सुदृढ़, विविध और समृद्ध करना चाहिए। यात्रा के अन्त में जारी की गई संयुक्त विज्ञप्ति में सहयोग के उन क्षेत्रों के विषय में बताया गया जो विचार-विमर्श के लिए तय किए गए हैं। इनमें दूसरी बातों के साथ-साथ ऋण के रूप में ईरान द्वारा प्रतिरिक्त कच्चे तेल की आपूर्ति की पेशकश, पूर्वी तट के बाक्सइट भंडारों पर अल्युमिना प्रायोजना, लिपुरा की कानज और लुगवी फैक्टरी और राजस्वान नहर के द्वितीय चरण जैसी परस्पर सहमत प्रायोजनाओं में वित्त लगाने अथवा उनमें हिस्सा लेने की पेशकश भी शामिल है। पेट्रो-रसायन के क्षेत्र में द्विपक्षीय सहयोग की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए पेट्रो-रसायन पर एक उप-समिति का गठन करने का भी निर्णय लिया गया। सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र में भारत-ईरान सम्बन्धों के अनुसंधान और इतिहास के अध्ययन को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए दो पीठ स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया गया जिनमें एक दिल्ली में होगा और दूसरा तेहरान में। भारत ने 1980

में ईरान में भारतीय कला और संस्कृति पर एक प्रदर्शनी के आयोजन में सहयोग देना भी स्वीकार किया। उपरोक्त प्रायोजनाओं का आगे का ब्यौरा यथा समय तैयार किया जाएगा।

### उत्तर प्रदेश में चलते फिरते डाकघर

3217. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :  
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में चलते-फिरते डाकघर प्रारम्भ किए गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस समय कितने डाकघर काम कर रहे हैं, और

(ग) उनमें कितनी सफलता मिलने की सम्भावना है ?

संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुकुंदच साहू): (क) जी हा।

(ख) गहरी—13 (इन में मोटर पर काम करने वाले 2 डाकघर भी शामिल हैं)।

देहाती — 5578

योग — 5591

(ग) गहरी इलाकों में सी जा रूखी डाक सेवाओं के अलावा, 16726 गांवों में, जहाँ डाकघर नहीं हैं, देहाती चलते-फिरते डाकघरों के जरिए डाक काउंटर सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है।

दुर्गापुर इस्पात संयंत्र में उत्पादन में बिबिधता

3218. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :  
क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की  
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दुर्गापुर इस्पात संयंत्र में  
उत्पादन में बिबिधता लाई जा रही है;  
और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य  
बाते क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री  
(श्री करिया मुन्हा) : (क) और  
(ख) . दुर्गापुर इस्पात संयंत्र के उत्पादन  
में बिबिधता लाने के कई प्रस्ताव स्टील  
प्रकारिटी आफ इंडिया लि० के विचाराधीन  
रहे हैं ; ये हैं —

(1) विशेष इस्पात तथा एगल्स का  
उत्पादन करने के लिए स्केल्स मिल  
में फेर-बदल करना ,

(2) यूनीवर्सल सेक्शनो का उत्पादन  
करने के लिए मध्यम आकार की  
एक नई स्ट्रक्चरल मिल लगाना,  
और

(3) फिश-प्लेट मयल में फेर-  
बदल करना ।

विपरीत कठिनाटियों के कारण पच  
वर्षीय रोलिंग योजना में केवल प्रथम मद  
ही शामिल की गई है ।

बंगलादेश शरणार्थियों की सम्पत्तियों का  
अधिग्रहण

3219. श्री प्रमोद प्रकाश त्वाणी :  
क्या बिदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बंगलादेश  
सरकार ने ऐसे व्यक्तियों की सम्पत्ति के  
अधिग्रहण के लिए, जिन्होंने 1971 के  
भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान बंगला देश छोड़

दिया था और वापस नहीं गए, अपनी संपत्ति  
की बहुमति प्राप्त कर ली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भारत सरकार  
ने बंगलादेश से उन लोगों की अपनी सम्पत्ति  
का मुद्दाबजा दिलाने के लिए कोई कदम  
उठाए हैं ;

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसके क्या परिणाम  
निकले हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण  
हैं ?

बिदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री  
एस० कुण्डू) :

(क) बंगलादेश  
संसद् ने 29 जून, 1974 की "निहित और  
गैर-भावासी संपत्ति (प्रशासन) अधिनियम,  
1974" पारित किया । अधिनियम में इस  
बात की व्यवस्था है कि सब-डिवीजनल  
मजिस्ट्रेट की अध्यक्षता में "निहित और  
गैर-भावासी सम्पत्ति प्रबन्ध समिति" "निहित  
सम्पत्ति" तथा "गैर-भावासी सम्पत्ति"  
का प्रबन्ध और नियंत्रण अपने हाथ में ले  
लेगी । ये समितियाँ मई, 1977 में भग कर  
दी गई थी और उनके स्थान पर अपने-अपने  
अधिकार-क्षेत्र में सब-डिवीजनल अधिकारियों  
को सभी प्रकार की सम्पत्ति का प्रभारी  
बना दिया गया । उक्त अधिनियम के  
"गैर-भावासी" से सम्बन्ध भाग के अन्तर्गत  
बंगलादेश सरकार अन्य लोगों के साथ कुछ  
ऐसे लोगों की भी सम्पत्ति अपने अधिकार  
में ले लेगी जो 1977 के भारत-पाक संघर्ष  
के दौरान बंगलादेश छोड़ कर चले गये  
और लौट कर नहीं आये ।

(ख) से (घ) . बंगलादेश के साथ  
जनवरी, 1975 में अधिकारीस्तर पर  
भारत ने सामान्य शर्तों के अनुसार इस मामले  
को उठाया, तथा दिसम्बर, 1977 में बंगलादेश  
के राष्ट्रपति की भारत की राजकीय यात्रा  
के समय फिर इस मामले को उठाया गया  
बहुशः, उक्त सम्पत्तियों के मवाल के बारे  
में दोनों देशों के बीच अभी तक कोई अन्तः  
सरकारी समझौता नहीं हुआ है ।

**Commemorative Stamp in connection with Unveiling of Netaji Subhas Bose's Portrait in Parliament House**

3220. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a commemorative stamp will be issued related to the unveiling ceremony of the portrait of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in the Central Hall of the Parliament,

(b) whether other stamps issued in honour of Netaji will be re-printed; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir

(b) By convention commemorative stamps are not to be re-printed after their original issue.

(c) Does not arise

#### Birth Rate

3221. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether special studies have been made to identify areas and sections of increased birth rate;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) if not, whether such studies are necessary for effective measure for population control, and

(d) if so, steps proposed for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The estimated birth rates based on the Sample Registration System published by the Registrar General, India, indicate the trend of birth rates in various states and territories, and in

each case for rural and urban areas. The series are not compiled in respect of various sections of the population. Research Studies conducted in various places provide some estimates of the differential rates of fertility among different sections of the population. These do not indicate changes over a period of time.

(b) A statement showing the estimated birth rates for the last five years (1972-76) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1528/78.]

(c) It would be desirable to have such data

(d) The feasibility of compiling estimates of birth rates in respect of various sections of the population will be taken up with the Registrar General

#### बेरावल टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के बारे में शिकायत

3222. श्री जर्बैसिंह भाई पटेल: क्या  
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गुजरात के जूनागढ़ जिले में इंडियन रेयन कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड बेरावल ने बेरावल टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के बारे में कोई आपन दिया है और यदि हाँ, तो शिकायतों का ज्वीरा क्या है और उसमें क्या मांग की गयी है, और

(ख) सरकार ने उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की है भ्रष्टाचार करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद जुजरेव साह): (क) और (ख). जो हा, इंडियन रेयन कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, बेरावल से एक आपन प्राप्त हुआ है। आपन में की गई प्रमुख मांग और उसके संबंध में की गई कार्रवाई के ज्वीरे 'संगन विवरण में दे दिए गए हैं।

विवरण

संख्या

क्रम सं०	मांग	उत्तर
1	एक्सचेंज का कार्यकरण	एक्सचेंज के कार्यकरण पर निरंतर निगरानी रखी जाती है और उपचारजनक कदम उठाए जाते हैं। फिर भी, संरक्षण के कारण पैदा हुई बाई दोष करने के लिए खंभों पर दी गई भारी तार लाइनों को धीरे-धीरे भूमिगत केबलों में बदला जा रहा है।
2	पोरबंदर, जामनगर, भावनगर, तेजपुर, अमरेली और सौराष्ट्र के अन्य क्षेत्रों के लिए सीधे सॉफ्ट	पोरबंदर, माणवडार, धारजा, जामनगर, अमरला और जूनागढ़ के लिये सीधे ट्रंक सॉफ्ट उपलब्ध हैं। पोरबंदर के लिए एक अतिरिक्त सॉफ्ट की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। जैसे ही यातायात के आधार पर सॉफ्ट खोलने का औचित्य सिद्ध हो जाएगा, अन्य स्थानों के लिए सॉफ्टों की व्यवस्था कर दी जाएगी।
3	अहमदाबाद, बड़ीदा और सुरत आदि के लिए सीधे डायल करने की सुविधाएं।	अहमदाबाद के लिए आपरेटर द्वारा सीधे डायल करने की सुविधा पहले से ही उपलब्ध है। मौजूदा यातायात की मात्रा के आधार पर अन्य स्थानों के लिए यह सुविधा देने का औचित्य सिद्ध नहीं होता है।
4	बेरावल में आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज की स्थापना।	आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज उपस्कर की निहायत कमी के कारण अभी इस कार्य में समय लगने की संभावना है।
5	टेलिक्स एक्सचेंज चालू करना	20 लाइनों का एक टेलिक्स एक्सचेंज वर्ष 1978 से चालू करने की योजना बनाई गई है।

गुजरात को इस्पात उत्पादों की सप्लाई

3223. श्री बर्नसिंह भाई पटेल क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गुजरात में लघु उद्योगों के सामने आ रही पिग आयरन टिन प्लेट, काला और सफेद पतरा (प्लेट) एंगल चैनल गैंग आदि की कमी की समस्याओं के बारे में गुजरात सरकार ने 13 दिसम्बर, 1977

को इस्पात और खान मंत्री को एक पत्र लिखा था और यदि नहीं, तो उसमें किस प्रकार की मांग या शिकायत की गई है, और

(ख) नवम्बर, 1977 तक गुजरात को कितना मासिक कोटा दिया जाता था, दिसम्बर में कितनी मांग थी और कितना कोटा दिया गया और जनवरी 1978 से माहवार, कितना कोटा दिया जा रहा है ?



इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा): (क) गुजरात सरकार के उद्योग मंत्री तथा मुख्य मंत्री ने क्रमशः 19-12-77 और 31-12-1977 को इस्पात और खान मंत्री को पत्र लिखे थे जिनमें उन्होंने कच्चे लोहे की कमी तथा लघु इकाइयों द्वारा स्थानीय स्टाकयार्डों से गर्म बेलित तथा ठंडी बेलित चादरों जैसी दुर्लभ मर्दें प्राप्त करने में अनुभव की जा रही तथा कथित कठिनाइयों का उल्लेख किया था। उन्होंने इस बारे में भी अनुरोध किया था कि गुजरात लघु उद्योग निगम की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए आवश्यकता प्राथमिकता दी जाये।

(ख) लोहे और इस्पात की सामग्री के वितरण पर से नियंत्रण हटा लेने से "कोटे" देने की व्यवस्था समाप्त कर दी गई है इसलिए अब राज्यवार कोई "कोटा" नहीं है। सेल के अधीन इस्पात कारखानों द्वारा अप्रैल, 1977 से जनवरी, 1978 की अवधि में गुजरात राज्य को दी गई सप्लाई का मासिक विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:—

(रुपये)

मास	कच्चा लोहा	इस्पात
अप्रैल, 1977	8308	21723
मई, 1977	11192	23111
जून, 1977	75555	14479
जुलाई, 1977	4663	26678
अगस्त, 1977	13698	24335
सितम्बर, 1977	13712	26387
अक्तूबर, 1977	13914	19530
नवम्बर, 1977	12177	20100
दिसम्बर, 1977	6280	27858
जनवरी, 1978	12624	30062

### Demand of Pig Iron and Special Steel from India

3224. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a great demand of pig iron and special steel from other countries;

(b) if so, whether India is in a position to meet their demand;

(c) whether any agreement has been signed;

(d) whether the working of the steel plants have improved; and

(e) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) There is considerable demand for Indian pig iron from abroad; foreign enquiries for special steels are limited.

(b) These demands can be met to a limited extent depending upon the domestic requirements from time to time.

(c) Pending export contracts are to the extent of 100,000 tonnes; also negotiations for export sale of certain quantities under Trade Plan provisions are in progress.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) During April 1977—February, 1978, production of saleable steel from the integrated steel plants aggregated to 6.30 million tonnes as against 6.26 million tonnes for the corresponding period in 1976-77.

### Passport Applications

3225. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications for passport received by the Regional Passport Office Lucknow from the

area of Madhya Pradesh during the year 1977;

(b) how many applications are pending in the Lucknow office uptill 1-3-78 from the Madhya Pradesh region, and

(c) in view of the fact that their are large number of applications from Madhya Pradesh region, will it not be in the fitness of things to open a passport office in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S KUNDU) (a) During 1977, 11,600 applications for passports were received in the Regional Passport Office, Lucknow, from Madhya Pradesh

(b) As on 1st March, on 7,883 applications, passports have not yet been issued

(c) Government have already decided to open a Sub-Regional Passport Office in the State of Madhya Pradesh

#### Anti Leprosy Health Programme

3226 SHRI RUDOLF RODRIGUES Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether Anti Leprosy Health Programmes are being integrated with General Health Schemes, and

(b) if so, whether Government is aware of the detrimental effect this is likely to have on leprosy work which by its very size and nature needs specialised vertical combat programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) Yes

(b) It has been decided that leprosy work should be integrated in the multipurpose workers scheme but  
4074 LS-7

considering the importance of leprosy control programme, it has also been decided that in order to operate the leprosy control programme effectively it is necessary that the personnel of all categories including medical officers should be trained in leprosy work. The training of MPW is to be completed by April, 1981. In those States where leprosy is endemic, the training under the MPW Scheme should first be started in low endemic districts. The workers should be given adequate training in leprosy work so that they are able to diagnose leprosy patients follow-up their treatment schedule and impart necessary health education to the patients and the community.

The hyper-endemic areas where leprosy prevalence is more than 1 per cent should be taken up in the last stage of training under the multipurpose workers scheme. Even after the integration of MPW scheme in such areas and additional trained and experienced leprosy worker may be provided in such areas (sub-centres) to the extent necessary and the individual States will have sufficient latitude to decide as to when the additional leprosy workers should finally be withdrawn from such areas. It is considered that in the light of these decisions, there may not be any detrimental effect on the leprosy work.

#### Rates of Royalty on Minerals in M.P.

3227 SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state,

(a) the rates of Royalty charges on the major minerals in Madhya Pradesh,

(b) from which date they are in force, and

(c) whether Government are considering the revision of the rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). The rates of royalty on major minerals as specified in the Second Schedule to the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 are applicable throughout India including Madhya Pradesh. A statement giving the rates of royalty with their respective dates of coming into force is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1529/78].

(c) Under section 9(3) of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, the Central Government can enhance the rate of royalty in respect of any mineral only once during any period of four years. The question of revision of rates of royalty on iron ore, copper ore, manganese ore, magnesite and sand for stowing is under consideration.

#### राजभाषा क्रियान्वयन समिति

3228. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान: क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग में राजभाषा क्रियान्वयन समिति बनी हुई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त समिति की 1977 में कब-कब बैठकें हुईं और उनमें क्या क्या निर्णय लिये गये हैं;

(ग) उपरोक्त निर्णयों में से किन-किन निर्णयों को पूरी तरह क्रियान्वित कर दिया गया है; और

(घ) यदि निर्णयों को पूरी तरह क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुंडा): (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) से (घ). इस मंत्रालय के दो विभाग हैं—इस्पात विभाग और खान

विभाग। दोनों विभागों की अलग-अलग स्थिति संलग्न विवरण 1 और 2 में दी गई है।

#### विवरण I

##### इस्पात विभाग

(ख) वर्ष 1977 में इस्पात विभाग की राजभाषा क्रियान्वयन समिति की तीन बैठकें हुई थीं। ये बैठकें दिनांक 9 मई, 1977, 30 सितम्बर, 1977 तथा 30 दिसम्बर, 1977 को हुई थीं।

#### उपरोक्त बैठकों में लिए गए निर्णय

1. इस्पात विभाग के सभी अनुभागों को कहा जाए कि तिमाही प्रगति रिपोर्ट की जानकारी इस बारे में तैयार किए हुए रजिस्ट्रारों से भरे और तिमाही की समाप्ति पर इन रजिस्ट्रारों की सहायता से रिपोर्ट तैयार करे।
2. अधिसूचनाएँ हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में साथ-साथ जारी की जाएं।
3. हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों से विशेष रूप से मासूम किया जाए कि क्या इस विभाग से हिन्दी/हिन्दी टंकण/हिन्दी आशुलिपि के प्रशिक्षण के लिए नामित प्रशिक्षणार्थी नियमित रूप से कक्षाओं में जा रहे हैं ?
4. सामान्य आदेशों की परिभाषा के अन्तर्गत आने वाले सभी कागजात हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में साथ-साथ जारी किए जाएं।
5. इस्पात विभाग में हिन्दी के प्रयोग में पाई जाने वाली कमियों के बारे में सचिव इस्पात और खान की जानकारी के लिए एक विस्तृत नोट तैयार किया जाए।

6. ऐसे सभी अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों का, जिसके लिए हिन्दी/हिन्दी टंकण/हिन्दी श्रावणलिपि का सेवाकालीन प्रशिक्षण अनिवार्य है, एक रोल्लर बनाया जाए और उसके अनुसार उन्हें प्रशिक्षण के लिए नामित किया जाए।

7. हिन्दी कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन तथा राजभाषा अधिनियम के अधीन बनाए गए नियमों का पालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सतत् ध्यान दिया जाए।

8. इस्पात विभाग के अधीन उपक्रमों ने ससदीय राजभाषा समिति की उप-समिति द्वारा की गई कुछ सिफारिशों/सुझावों को कार्यान्वित करने में असमर्थता प्रकट की है, अतः उनसे पूछा जाए कि उनके लिए अनुकूल सिफारिश का पालन करना क्योंकर संभव नहीं है और यदि वास्तव में ऐसा करना संभव न हो तो इस बारे में समिति को सूचित कर दिया जाए। यह भी फैसला किया गया कि हिन्दी अधिकारी तथा सेल के सम्बन्धित अधिकारी सेल की सहायक कम्पनियों में हिन्दी सम्बन्धी आदेशों के अनुपालन की सही स्थिति देखने के लिए इन कम्पनियों का दौरा करे।

9. इस्पात विभाग के सभी अनुभागों को कह दिया जाए कि अपनी रबड़ की मोहरे दोनों भाषाओं में शीघ्र तैयार करा लें और "क" तथा "ख" क्षेत्रों के साथ पञ्च-व्यवहार में हिन्दी का अधिक प्रयोग करें।

10. इस्पात विभाग में जो कर्मचारी हिन्दी टंकण का प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर चुके हैं उन्हें ऐसे अनुभागों में लगाया जाए जहाँ हिन्दी टंकण का कार्य अधिक है।

11. उद्योग भवन के अन्य मजालों/विभागों से सम्पर्क करके संयुक्त कार्यालया चलाने की संभावना का पता लगाया जाए।

(ग) उपर्युक्त निर्णयों में से क्रम संख्या 1, 2 और 6 पर दिए गए निर्णयों का पूरी तरह से पालन हो रहा है।

(घ) शेष निर्णयों का पूरी तरह पालन करने के लिए सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों/अनुभागों का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है और उनसे उनका पूरी तरह पालन करने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

## बिबरण II

### खान विभाग

(ख) खान विभाग में इस वित्त वर्ष (1977-78) के दौरान समिति की बैठकें क्रमशः 31-5-1977, 30-9-1977 और 7-2-1978 को हुई थी।

### उपयुक्त बैठकों के किये गये निर्णय

1. विभाग के अधीन विभिन्न कार्यालयों का हिन्दी के प्रगामी प्रयोग के बारे में निरीक्षण।

2. विभाग के सरकारी प्रतिष्ठान भारत एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी लि० और हिन्दुस्तान जिक लि० में निहित परीक्षा द्वारा हिन्दी अधिकारी की भर्ती।

3. भारतीय खान ब्यूरो में हिन्दी अधिकारी तथा अतिरिक्त अनुवादकों के पद मजूर करना।

4. भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण संस्था में हिन्दी अनुवादकों के भर्ती नियमों में छूट दिलाना।

5. भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण संस्था के सकल कार्यालयों के हिन्दी टाइपराइटर के लिए प्रबन्ध कराना।

6. भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लि०, उरयांव और खेतड़ी कापर कम्प्लेक्स को अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण हेतु कक्षाएँ चलाने का प्रबन्ध करना ।
7. हिन्दी टाइपिंग और भाषुलिपि के प्रशिक्षण के लिए कर्मचारियों को स्थापना अनुभाग के सहयोग से नामित करना ।
8. हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों को नोट और प्रारूप अधिक से अधिक हिन्दी में लिखने का अनुरोध करना ।
9. खान विभाग से एक पत्रिका (हाउस जर्नल) हिन्दी में निकाले जाने के बारे में मजूरी आदि की प्रक्रिया का पना करना ।
10. अधिकारी-स्तर पर हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के अलग-अलग पूर्ण-कालिक स्टेनोग्राफर सुलभ कराने का निर्णय ।
11. स्टेनोग्राफरों को हिन्दी भाषुलिपि प्रशिक्षण में भेजने हेतु उनके स्थान पर कुछ ट्रेनिंग रिजर्व स्टेनोग्राफरों के पद मजूर करना ।
12. राजभाषा नियम 1976 के नियम 8(4) और 10(4) के अधीन कार्यालयों को गजट में अधिसूचित कराने के बारे में स्पष्टीकरण मागना ।
13. प्रशासन खर्च में 10 प्रतिशत की कटौती के निर्देश हिन्दी पदों के सृजन पर लागू है या नहीं, इस बारे में पना करना ।
14. हिन्दी-भाषी-राज्यों से अधिक पत्राचार वाले दो अनुभागों को पूरी तरह हिन्दी में काम के लिए नामित करने हेतु उनके काम का निरीक्षण करना ।

(ग) और (ब). क्रम संख्या 1 से 8 तक के निर्णयों का पूरी तरह कार्यान्वयन हो चुका है और उन पर समल हो रहा है । क्रम संख्या 9 से 14 तक के निर्णयों का कार्यान्वयन राजभाषा विभाग के सहयोग से किया जाना है और कार्यवाही जारी है ।

### विदेश मंत्रालय में हिन्दी

3229. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान: क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उनके मंत्रालय में प्रत्येक श्रेणी में कुल कितने कर्मचारी हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितनों को हिन्दी का कार्य साधक ज्ञान है अथवा हिन्दी में प्रवीणता प्राप्त है,

(ग) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारी हिन्दी में नोट और मसौदा लिखते हैं;

(घ) शेष कर्मचारियों द्वारा नोट व मसौदे हिन्दी में न लिखने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) क्या ऐसे कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में नोट और मसौदे लिखाने के लिये आदेश दिये गये हैं और यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कुण्डू) : (क) एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है जिसमें अपेक्षित सूचना दी गई है ।

(ख) इन दो वर्गों के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ग) से (ङ). मंत्रालय के सभी कर्मचारियों को राजभाषा के नियम जारी कर दिये गए हैं; इन नियमों के अनुसार कोई भी कर्मचारी हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी किसी काइल

पर हिन्दी बचवा अंग्रेजी में नोट बचवा  
मिनट लिख सकता है और उससे दूसरी  
भा में उसका अनुवाद प्रस्तुत करने की  
अपेक्षा नहीं की जायेगी ।

उपर्युक्त प्रश्न के अनुसार कई अधिकारी  
हिन्दी में नोट और मिनट लिख रहे हैं ।

### विचरण

विदेश मंत्रालय में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की संख्या

क्रम	कर्मचारियों की श्रेणी	कुल संख्या
संख्या		
1.	समूह 'क'	245
2.	समूह 'ख'	770
3.	समूह 'ग'	597
4.	समूह 'घ'	486

### Hindi Teleprinters with the P & T Deptt.

3230. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the  
Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be  
pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Hindi tele-  
printers with the Posts and Tele-  
graphs Department in the country at  
present;

(b) the number out of them being  
used regularly for sending Hindi  
telegrams; and

(c) the reasons for keeping such  
teleprinters which are at present not  
being used regularly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS  
(SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO  
SAI): (a) 405

(b) 284

(c) 65 Hindi teleprinters are used  
for imparting training in the opera-  
tion of Hindi teleprinters and for use

in Camp telegraph offices. 56 mech-  
ines are held in stock in various  
Store Depots for supply against in-  
dents.

### Facilities to Employees of I.C.C.R.

3231. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the  
Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the  
employees of the Indian Council for  
Cultural Relations have not been  
provided the facilities of retirement  
pension and residential accommo-  
dation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Govern-  
ment to provide these facilities to the  
employees of the Council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AF-  
FAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a)  
Yes, Sir.

(b) ICCR is autonomous Register-  
ed Society and has its own regula-  
tion regarding terms of employment.  
Its employees, not being Government  
servants, are not entitled to pension  
from the Consolidated Fund of India  
nor to accommodation from the Cen-  
tral Government Pool etc. They are  
however paid gratuity on retirement  
and have the benefit of a Contributory  
Provident Fund Scheme.

(c) The matter is under considera-  
tion of competent authorities.

### Number of Countries where Indian Embassies are not working

3232. SHRI M. A. HANNAN AL-  
HAJ: Will the Minister of EXTER-  
NAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of countries where  
our embassies are not working; and

(b) the reasons for that and the  
efforts Government propose to make  
to establish diplomatic relations with  
such countries?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S KUNDU)** (a) There are 9 countries where India does not have resident missions/posts or to which there is no concurrent accreditation either

(b) Resident Missions are established in or concurrent accreditation maintained with various countries, taking into account financial resources, and the extent of political, economic and cultural relations with them. The Ministry of External Affairs reviews the situation from time to time and appropriate recommendations are submitted to the Foreign Minister for opening new missions

#### **Linking of Districts with Delhi**

**3233 SHRI M A HANNAN ALHAJ** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to link all District headquarters in the country with Delhi on STD, and

(b) if so the time by when it is likely to be implemented and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI)** (a) No, Sir

(b) Question does not arise. Introduction of STD calls for very heavy investments in switching and transmission media. The financial resources would not permit at present linking of all district headquarters of the country.

#### **S.T.D. among cities of West Bengal during 1978-79**

**3234 SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) the places Government propose to connect with STD in West Bengal during the year 1978-79, and

(b) the number of District headquarters likely to be connected with Calcutta?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI)** (a) Haldia and Burdwan are proposed to be given STD facility in 1978-79,

(b) Burdwan is likely to be connected with Calcutta on STD

#### **Invitation to USSR Leaders**

**3235 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUP-TA** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) is it a fact that Government have invited the USSR leaders to visit India again,

(b) if so the reaction of the USSR leaders thereon,

(c) is it a fact that the Prime Minister has received a letter from the USSR President, and

(d) if so what are its contents?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S KUNDU)**, (a) and (b) During his visit to the Soviet Union in October 1977, the Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai extended an invitation to the President of the USSR, Mr. L. I. Brezhnev and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Mr. A. Kosygin. This invitation was accepted with pleasure by Soviet leaders.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The President of USSR has written to the Prime Minister a letter covering a wide range of subjects of interest to both countries. The letter reviews with satisfaction the development of Indo-Soviet relations and reiterates the determination of the Soviet Union to further strengthen the friendship between the two countries. It also refers to topical international questions.

**Visit of Chinese goodwill Delegation**

3236. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chinese goodwill delegation sponsored by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries visited India recently or is likely to visit shortly;

(b) if so, whether the delegation has visited at the invitation of the Government of India;

(c) the outcome of the visiting delegation's talks with Government and areas covered in such discussions;

(d) whether similar delegation would be visiting China also; and

(e) if so, the significance of such visits in the formulation of Government's policy towards China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) A delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries is visiting India between 7th to 23rd March, 1978.

(b) the delegation is visiting India at the invitation of the All-India Dr. Dwarkanath Kotnis Memorial Committee. Government of India are rendering necessary facilities and courtesies.

(c) The delegation called on the Minister of External Affairs on 6th March 1978 and the Prime Minister on 11th March 1978. During these meetings, the progress of normalisation of relations since the exchange of Ambassadors between India and China nearly two years ago was reviewed with satisfaction. Both sides expressed the hope that further exchanges in diverse fields would take place to mutual benefit. Reference was also made to outstanding issues in India-China relations including the border question and both FM and PM expressed the hope that these can be resolved on the basis of Panchsheel. The leader of the Chinese dele-

gation and the Chinese Ambassador in New Delhi extended an invitation to Foreign Minister on behalf of the Chinese Foreign Minister to visit China at a mutually convenient time to be fixed through diplomatic channels. In reply, Foreign Minister, while accepting the invitation, in principle, wanted his thanks to be conveyed to the Chinese Foreign Minister. An appropriate time to be fixed through diplomatic channels after due and careful preparations have been made.

(d) and (e). Government's policy is to seek an improvement of contacts and relations with China through the promotion of exchanges in various fields on the basis of the principles of mutual respect and reciprocity. In line with this, various two-way exchanges have taken place and more are contemplated in the current year and it is the hope of the Government of India that such exchanges between the two countries would contribute to a deeper appreciation of each other's developmental experience.

**Discontent among Technical Staff of Bhilai Steel Plant**

3237. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any discontent in the technical staff of the Bhilai Steel Plant;

(b) whether this has resulted in the fall in the production;

(c) if so, what are the grievances; and

(d) what steps have been taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (d). There is no serious discontent in the technical staff of the Bhilai Steel Plant. Some minor problems have been there concerning issues on manning and upgradation of posts. These are being settled by the management and workers'



representatives through mutual discussions and negotiations in accordance with the local industrial relations practices. These disputes have had a slight adverse effect on the production but the plant is confident of fulfilling its targets.

**Setting up of a cell to look into complaints against Mica Mines Labour Welfare Organisation**

3238 SHRI R L P VERMA Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether he is aware that a large number of complaints have been made against the malpractices in the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Organisation but there is no suitable machinery to look into these complaints either in his Ministry or in the regions

(b) if so the steps taken by him to remedy the situation and

(c) whether Government consider setting up a cell in the Ministry to look into the various complaints made against officers of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Organisation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) and (b) The Ministry is fully seized of certain cases of malpractices relating to Mica Mines Labour Welfare Organisation and is taking appropriate action in this regard

(c) The existing administrative set up in the Ministry is being strengthened appropriately

**Industrial disputes pending with Government for adjudication**

3239 SHRI SARAT KAR Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) how many industrial disputes are pending with Central Government for reference to adjudication,

(b) since how long such disputes have been lying pending, and

(c) how many of such disputes relate to public sector industries?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) and (b) The required information is as under —

Number of industrial disputes (Failure of Conciliation Reports) pending as on 28-2-78 —	
Less than 3 months	182
Between 3 to 6 months	184
Between 6 months to 1 year	158
Over 1 year	88
	<hr/> 570 <hr/>

(c) 432

**बीबी के कारखानों का बन्द होना**

3240 श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भव मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में राज्यवार कितने बीबी कारखाने बन्द पड़े हैं तथा किन तिथियों से बन्द पड़े हैं, और

(ख) क्या उनमें से कुछ कारखानों को सरकार द्वारा 1977-78 में पुन बालू किया गया था और यदि हा तो तत्संबन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा भव मंत्री (जी रवीन्द्र वर्मा) (क) और (ख) यह मामला राज्य सरकारों के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है ।

## हैजे का प्रकोप

3241. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उन राज्यों का ज्ञापन किया है जहाँ हैजे का प्रकोप अधिक होता है और अगर हाँ तो ऐसे राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) सरकार ने इस रोग पर काबू पाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए हैं ?

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

(क) भारत सरकार ने कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया है। तथापि, सरकार को हैजे के प्रकोप के बारे में तथा इससे होने वाली मौतों के बारे में राज्य सरकारों/महानगरों से नियमित रूप से मासिक रिपोर्टें प्राप्त हो रही हैं। इन मासिक रिपोर्टों से यह देखा गया कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु में 1977 में हैजे का प्रकोप कुछ अधिक था और तमिलनाडु में 1978 में भी (फरवरी 1978 तक) यह प्रकोप अधिक था।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सहायता से विभिन्न राज्यों के विभिन्न स्थानिककारी वाले जिलों में 39 हैजे नियंत्रण दल गठित किए गए हैं। इन 39 दलों में से 8 दल आन्ध्र प्रदेश में और 3 तमिलनाडु में हैं।

## चिकित्सा शिक्षा आयोग का गठन

3242. डॉ० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार विद्युत-चिकित्सालय अनुदान आयोग की तरह चिकित्सा शिक्षा आयोग गठित करने का है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण परिषद के संयुक्त सम्मेलन में किया गया था, और

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

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

(क) से (ग)। केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् और केन्द्रीय परिवार कल्याण परिषद् के द्वारा ही मध्य प्रदेश और चोरी संयुक्त सम्मेलन की स्वास्थ्य और परिवार शिक्षा आयोग स्थापित करने सम्बन्धी सिफारिश पर सरकार सब दृष्टिकोणों से विचार करेगी।

## Popularisation of abortion

3243 SHRI D B CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that abortion has become popular with both educated and uneducated married women all over the country,

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, during the last one year, and

(c) the details regarding the most common method used for inducing abortion in a majority of hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) It would be more correct to say that facilities for safe and hygienic operations, provided for legal abortions, are being availed of to a greater extent

(b) Statewise details of operations performed in the calendar year 1977 are given in the Statement attached.

(c) The most common method of inducing legal abortion in women with a pregnancy upto 12 weeks' duration is by the use of a suction apparatus, operated electrically or manually, by which the contents of the uterus are evacuated.

## Statement

*M.T. P's done during 1977 (January-December, 1977)*

Sl No	States/U. Ts.	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	9682
2	Assam . . . . .	6263**
3	Bihar . . . . .	4157*
4	Gujarat . . . . .	14078
5	Haryana . . . . .	3194*
6	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	1178
7	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	—
8	Karnataka . . . . .	11652
9	Kerala . . . . .	24313
10	Kerala Pradesh . . . . .	9015
11	Maharashtra . . . . .	21169
12	Manipur . . . . .	104
13	Meghalaya . . . . .	536***
14	Nagaland . . . . .	253†
15	Orissa . . . . .	6957
16	Punjab . . . . .	7136
17	Rajasthan . . . . .	6475
18	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	24560*
19	Tripura . . . . .	390*
20	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	41298
21	West Bengal . . . . .	13800*
22	A & N Islands . . . . .	230
23	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	27
24	Chandigarh . . . . .	1902
25	D & N Haveli . . . . .	39
26	Delhi . . . . .	11489
27	Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	690*
28	Lakshdweep . . . . .	—
29	Mizoram . . . . .	—
30	Pondicherry . . . . .	970
31	M/O Defence . . . . .	1074***
32	M/O Railways . . . . .	2038*
ALL INDIA . . . . .		2,24,669

\*Figures upto November, 1977.

\*\*Figures upto October, 1977.

\*\*\*Figures upto September 1977.

†Figures for April-Aug., 1977 not received.

**Compilation of new series of consumer price index numbers with 1971 as base year**

**3244 SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed the compilation of a new series of consumer price index numbers with 1971 as the base year;

(b) if so, the figures so obtained,

(c) the extent to which these new figures reflect the continuing rise in prices during the last year, and

(d) the items and the industrial centres used in the survey?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c) The Centrewise compilation of the new series of the working class consumer price index numbers on base 1971=100 is in progress

(d) The coverage of items in the "index basket" differs from centre to centre depending upon the consumption pattern provided by the 1971 survey. A statement of 60 centres covered in the new series is attached

**Statement**

*List of Centres covered under the 1971-based series of consumer price index*

State	Centres
(1)	(2)
Andhra Pradesh	Gudur(M)
	2 Guntur (F)
	3 Hyderabad (F)
Assam	4 Doom-Dooms (P)
	5 Gauhati (F)
	6 Labac (P)
	7. Mariani (P)
	8 Rangapara (P)

i	ii
Bihar	9. Jamshedpur (F)
	10. Jharia (M)
	11. Kodarma (M)
	12 Monghyr-Jamalpur(F)
	13 Noamundi (M)
Gujarat	14 Ahmedabad (F)
	15 Baroda (F)
	16 Bhavnagar (k)
	17 Surat (F)
Jammu & Kashmir	18. Srinagar (F)
Haryana	19. Yamunanagar (F)
Kerala	20 Alwaye (F)
	21 Mundakayam (P)
	22 Quilon (F)
Madhya Pradesh	23 Balaghat(M)
	24. Bhilai (F)
	25 Bhopal (F)
	26 Indore (F)
	27 Jabalpur (F)
Mahrashtra	28 Bombay (F)
	29 Nagpur (F)
	30 Nasik (F)
	31 Poona (F)
	32 Sholapur (F)
	33. Thana (F)
Karnataka	34. Bangalore (F)
	35 Chikmangalur (P)
	36. Hubli-Dharwar (F)
Orissa	37 Barbil (M)
	38. Rourkela (F)
Punjab	39 Amritsar (F)

1	2
Rajasthan	40 Ajmer (F)
	41 Jaipur (F)
Tamil Nadu	42 Coimbatore (F)
	43 Coonoor (P)
	44 Madras (F)
	45 Madurai (F)
	46 Tiruchirappalli (F)
Uttar Pradesh	47 Bareilly (F)
	48 Ghaziabad (F)
	49 Kanpur (F)
	50 Varanasi (F)
West Bengal	51 Asansol (F)
	52 Calcutta (F)
	53 Calcutta Industrial Region (Excluding Calcutta) (F)
	54 Darjeeling (P)
	55 Durgapur (F)
	56 Howrah Industrial Region (F)
	57 Jalpaiguri (F)
	58 Raniganj (M)
Delhi	59 Delhi (F)
Pondicherry	60 Pondicherry (F)

F—Factory Centre  
M—Mining Centre  
P—Plantation Centre

### बरोजगार महिलाओं को रोजगार

3245 श्री राम सागर : क्या ससचिव कार्य तथा धन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) रोजगार कार्यालयों में वृद्ध बेरोजगार महिलाओं की मख्या के बारे में उपलब्ध नवीनतम जानकारी का ब्योरा क्या है, और

(ख) क्या अगले दो वर्षों के दौरान उन्हें रोजगार उपलब्ध कर दिया जाएगा ?

ससचिव कार्य तथा धन मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) दिसम्बर, 1977 के अन्त में रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर में रोजगार चाहने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या 14 10 लाख थी (यह जरूरी नहीं है कि वे सभी बेरोजगार हों) ।

(ख) यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत सभी महिलाओं को अगले दो वर्षों के दौरान रोजगार प्रदान किया जाएगा, क्योंकि यह बात इस अवधि के दौरान सजित किए गए रोजगार अवसरों पर निर्भर करेगी ।

### Benefit to Employees of P. P. Admissible to Industrial Workers

3246 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether he is aware that the Supreme Court upheld the decisions of Karnataka High Court that the employees of the E P F Organisation are eligible for the benefit that are being enjoyed by the Industrial workers,

(b) if so, reactions thereto, and

(c) whether Government have considered the demand for Bonus and other benefits of the employees of Employees Provident Fund Organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR RAM KIRPAL SINHA) (a) and (b) While deciding the Civil Revision petition No 586/1973 (Shri M. Mariswamy Vs The Registrar of Trade Unions in Mysore), the High Court of Karnataka at Bangalore held that "As the activity of the Provident Fund Organisation is 'industry' the members of the Unions.

who are its employees have to be regarded as "workman". The Supreme Court of India dismissed a Special leave petition filed in the matter.

(c) The payment of Bonus Act is not applicable to the Employees of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation.

#### National Council for Safety in Mines, Dhanbad as Autonomous Body

3247. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council for safety in Mines was established at Dhanbad in 1963 as an autonomous body, and

(b) if so, whether it is existing and working full fledgedly or has it been scrapped by the Labour Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) National Council for Safety in Mines was established at Dhanbad in July 1963 as a Society under Societies Registration Act, 1860.

(b) It is functioning through its eight field units in different parts of the country.

#### Opening of the Telephone Exchanges in Madhya Pradesh

3248. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the subscribers have already deposited money for getting telephone connections and demanded for the opening of the Telephone Exchanges in the places of Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha Districts of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the locations of these exchanges and the causes of delay in completing the work and by what time these would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). Rajgarh District Applications have been registered with advance deposits at Zirapur, Machalpur and Suthalia. The position of opening of exchanges in these places is as follows. At Zirapur and Machalpur the number of applications with advance deposits received were adequate for sanction of telephone exchanges. The exchange at Zirapur is expected to be commissioned by the end of this month. For opening telephone exchange at Machalpur erection of long open wire line is required. It is hoped to commission this exchange in 1978-79.

At Suthalis payments have been made by 8 out of the 17 applicants. The opening of exchange at this place would be approved if 8 more applicants make the payment *Guna* and *Vidisha* Districts. There is no registered demand pending for opening of new telephone exchanges in these districts.

#### अंधता दूर करने के लिये विदेशी सहायता

3249. श्री हरमोविन्द वर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में अंधता दूर करने के लिए विदेशों से सहायता मांगी है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने इस कार्य के लिए सहायता देने की पेशकश की है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद दाबड़) :

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) डेनमार्क ।

### Telephone Operators in Delhi working on Daily wages

3250 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether a large number of Telephone Operators in Delhi Telephones recruited on the basis of examination held in June, 1976 are still working on daily wages,

(b) if so the number of such Telephone Operators in Delhi Telephones,

(c) whether the Delhi Telephone authorities held another examination in March 1977 and selected a large number of Telephone Operators,

(d) the reasons for not regularising the earlier selected Telephone Operators

(e) whether there is any other category of staff who have been selected earlier but not regularised and fresh recruitment made and

(f) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) Yes Sir

(b) 35 (Female candidates)

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) The short Duty Telephone Operators recruited from a particular year are eligible for absorption only against vacancies of the next year. But they cannot claim preference over the regular recruits of that year either of the first or second half yearly recruitment. Since these 35 Short Duty Operators were recruited from the 1st half yearly recruitment of 1976, they have no preference over the regular recruits of 2nd half year of 1976 completed in March, 1977 and are eligible for appointment against vacancies of 1977 or 1978, only after the regular recruits of March, 1977 are appointed. Since sufficient vacancies have not arisen in 1977 even for

complete absorption of the regular recruits of March, 1977 the question of absorption of the 35 Short Duty Telephone Operators does not arise

(e) No, Sir

(f) Does not arise

### Agreement with U.S.A. for Pollution Control

3251 SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that US Government has agreed to co-operate in pollution control, and

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S KUNDU) (a) and (b) At the 3rd meeting of the Indo-US Sub-Commission on Science and Technology held in Washington in June 1977 it was decided to develop joint research programmes in the general area of environment, including pollution control. As a follow-up to this decision an Indo-US binational work-shop was organised in India in February 1978. The work-shop resulted in identification of projects in the areas of air and water pollution health and ecological effects of pollution and instrumentation for pollution measurements. These projects would be further considered and a final selection of projects would be made after obtaining the necessary clearances.

### अन्य कल्याण अधिकारी रहित कारखाने

3253. श्री रामजीलाल लुनन : क्या तत्सवीय कार्य तथा अन्य मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फैक्ट्री अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत 500 अधिकारों पर एक अन्य

कल्याण अधिकारी की नियुक्ति का उपबन्ध है;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो सम्पूर्ण देश में कितनी फ़ैक्ट्रियों में श्रम कल्याण अधिकारी कार्यरत हैं; और

(ग) कितनी फ़ैक्ट्रियों में 500 से अधिक श्रमिक कार्यरत हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा): (क) कारखाना अधिनियम, 1948, जो राज्य सरकारों द्वारा लागू किया जाता है कि द्वारा 49 के अधीन सामान्यतः 500 या इससे अधिक श्रमिक नियोजित करने वाले सभी कारखानों को निर्धारित संख्या में कल्याण अधिकारी नियुक्त करना अपेक्षित है ।

(ख) श्रद्धांत सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है ।

(ग) श्रम व्यूरो के निर्देशक द्वारा संकलित किए गए 1975 के अनंतिम आकड़ों के अनुसार, उस वर्ष में 500 से अधिक श्रमिक नियोजित करने वाले 1624 कारखाने थे ।

#### Connecting Boudh with Sonepur

3254. SHRI AINTHU SAHOO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to connect with telephones Boudh in the District of Phulbani with Sonepur in the District of Bolangir (a distance of about 35 kilometres) to facilitate the people of those backwards areas, and

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted in this regard and when the work on the project is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

#### Separate Postal Division for Kalahandi

3255. SHRI AINTHU SAHOO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing to have a separate division of post offices for the District of Kalahandi; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to speed up the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Functioning of Telephone Lines Between Bolangir to Patnagarh, Orissa

3256. SHRI AINTHU SAHOO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether telephone lines from Bolangir to Patnagarh in the State of Orissa remains out of order very frequently; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and what steps Government are taking to ensure that telephones in that area work properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): ( ) No, Sir. The telephone line, however, becomes noisy sometimes due to fault on a neighbouring power line.

(b) Action is being taken for shifting and diverting 1.5 K.Ms. of line away from the grid station near Bolangir Town.

#### Plot of Land for Construction of Postal Quarters

3257. SHRI SURENDRA JHA SUMAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deputy Commissioner of Dhanbad (Bihar) has agreed



to make available a plot of land measuring about 8-1/2 acres to the Superintendent of Post Offices, Dhanbad for the construction of postal quarters thereon;

(b) whether the Superintendent of Post Offices, Dhanbad has taken up the issue with the P.M.G Bihar Circle Patna to acquire the land offered by the Deputy Commissioner; and

(c) what are the reasons for delay and who is responsible for the same and what action Government proposes to take to finalise the acquisition at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The offered site has been examined for suitability from the location and construction point of view. The case for acquisition is being expedited.

#### Agitation by Brick Kiln Workers

3258. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of workers in 'brick kiln' industry are in great difficulty and they are agitating; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to safeguard their interests?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b) Presumably reference is to the recent agitation by the workers in Brick Kiln Industry in Delhi. The matter falls essentially in the State sphere. According to the information made available by the Delhi Administration which is the appropriate Government in this case under the I. D. Act, the workers in the Brick Kiln Industry in Delhi have been agitating to press their demand for

upward revision of wages. The Delhi Administration have appointed a Minimum Wages Advisory Committee on 21st February, 1978 to advise the Administration on the question of revision of minimum rates of wages in the employment in "Brick Kiln Industry" in the union territory of Delhi. Some employers of South Delhi are reported to have arrived at a settlement on 7th March agreeing to an increase in the wages of certain categories of workers in Brick Kilns in South Delhi in anticipation of the recommendations of the Minimum Wages Advisory Committee.

#### Delay in Sending Telephone Bills

3259 SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ever looked into the inordinate delay in sending the telephone bills;

(b) whether it is not causing hardship for the subscribers when they are directed to make payment within six days even when the telephone bills are delayed by six months; and

(c) if so, how Government propose to remedy this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Normally there is no inordinate delay in issuing telephone bills by the Billing Units. Government is aware of the delay in issuing bills in Delhi and Calcutta Telephone Districts. The delay is due to the non-availability of required computer time and suitable computer facilities.

(b) Telephone bills are payable within 15 days (and not 6 days) from the date of issue of bills. In case of non-payment a telephonic reminder is given and a week's time is allowed.

(c) Necessary action has already been taken in Delhi and Calcutta for switching over to other suitable computer Agencies.

मंत्रालय में हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या

3260. श्री नबार्त्तिह चौहान : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग में इस समय कुल कितने अनुभाग हैं और उनमें से ऐसे कितने अनुभाग हैं जिनमें 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारी हैं,

(ख) किन अनुभागों में नोट और मसीदा हिन्दी में लिखे जाते हैं और गैर अनुभागों में ऐसा न करने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) क्या सभी अनुभागों को हिन्दी में नोट और मसीदा लिखने के लिए स्पष्ट आदेश दे दिख गये हैं और यदि नहीं, तो उनके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुन्डा) : (क)

	इस्पात विभाग	खान विभाग
1 अनुभागों की कुल संख्या	26	17
2 अनुभागों की संख्या जिनमें 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारी हैं	22	14

(ख) और (ग) राजभाषा नियम के अन्तर्गत सरकारी कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में काम करने की छुट है, अतः कर्मचारी अपनी-अपनी सुविधानुसार हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी में काम करते हैं। फिर 4074 LS-8.

भी, संयुक्त सचिव/सचिव/मंत्री महोदय की ओर से सभी अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों को सरकारी काम-काज में हिन्दी का अधिकारिक प्रयोग करने के लिए समय-समय पर अपील की गई है और अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों ने छोटी-छोटी तथा नेमी टिप्पणियों के लिए हिन्दी का प्रयोग आरम्भ कर दिया है।

#### Implementation of pay Scales of Employees Provident Fund Employees accepted by Central Board of Trustees

3261 SHRI MANOHAR LAL Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the successive Labour Ministers have declared in the Parliament on several occasions that the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is administered by an autonomous body called the Central Board of Trustees,

(b) if so, what were the reasons for Government's disapproval to the pay scales accepted by the Central Board of Trustees,

(c) whether the present Government will reconsider the decision of the former Government and allow the Central Board of Trustees to implement the pay scales accepted by the Board in respect of its employees, and

(d) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR RAM KIRPAL SINHA) (a) Section 5(1A) of the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952 provides that the Fund shall vest in and be administered by the Central Board constituted under Section 5A

(b) to (d) The scales of pay and other conditions of service of the employees of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation are on the lines of those applica-

ble to the Central Government employees. When the Central Government implemented the pay scales recommended by the Third Pay Commission in respect of their employees, similar pay scales were approved for the employees of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation although they differed from the recommendations of the Central Board. However, the fitment formula adopted for the employees of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation was more beneficial. There is no proposal for a review of the decisions taken earlier but proposals for revision of some grades are being examined.

#### Visit of Foreign Dignitaries to India

3262 SHRI L. L. KAPOOR Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the names and period the foreign dignitaries visited India since

1st January, 1978 till 2nd February, 1978 at the invitation of his Ministry; and

(b) the names of the Ministers or Officials who were Minister on waiting, or Lady in waiting in respect of each of the dignitaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU) (a) and (b) Ministers, Senior Officials and ladies designated on occasion of these visits are now referred to as Ministers Accompanying or Senior Ladies Accompanying the distinguished guests. The particulars for each visit of the level of Head of State or Government or Vice President for which arrangements were made by External Affairs Ministry are indicated below for the period 1st January, 1978 to 2nd February, 1978.

Foreign Dignitary	Minister/Lady Accompanying
(1) H. E. Mr Jimmy Carter, President of U.S.A. and Mrs Rosalyn Carter 1st to 3rd January, 1978	(i) Shri George Fernandes, Minister of Industry (ii) Smt Rama Mehta
(2) H. E. The Rt Hon James Callaghan, MP, Prime Minister of U.K. and Mrs Callaghan 6th to 11th January, 1978	Smt P. Dandavate
(3) Their Royal Highnesses the Agha Khan and Begum Khan—17th to 20th January, 1978	Official Visit
(4) H. E. Dr Patrick Hillery, President of Ireland and Mrs Maevie Hillery—24th January 1978 to 7th February, 1978	(i) Shri Purushottam Kaushik, Minister of Tourism & C. A. (ii) Smt Laila Fernandes
(5) Madame Barre, wife of the Prime Minister of France—25th January to 1st February, 1978.	Smt Katty Dastur
(6) H. F. Mr Sirri Atalay, President of the Senate, Turkey—29th January to 30/31st January, 1978	Official Visit
(7) H. E. Mr Steven Doronjski, Vice-President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Mrs Doronjski—31st January to 4th February, 1978	Smt A. R. Deo
(8) His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, Arvamehr, Shahanshah of Iran and His Imperial Majesty Fereh Pahlavi Shahbanou of Iran—2nd to 5th February, 1978	(i) Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee (ii) Smt Mohmdar Kaur

**Sale of Steel and Steel Products to West Germany**

3263. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether steel and steel products have been sold to West Germany concerns at a considerably unwarranted concession; and

(b) if so, details thereof and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Certain quantities of rolled steel products have been sold by the canalising agency, SAIL International Ltd. to West German concerns; no unwarranted concessions were given in the finalisation of these sales.

(b) It is not in the commercial interest of the canalising agency to disclose prices in individual contracts.

**Indian Council for Cultural relations**

3264. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the Governing Body of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi, was held on 17th October, 1977; and

(b) if so, what decision was taken against the former Secretary of the Council by the Governing Body?

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

(b) The Governing Body decided that nobody should occupy the post of Secretary, ICCR permanently.

**Cut down in Imports of Iron Ore by Japan from India**

3265. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

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

(a) whether Japan has decided to cut down its iron ore imports from India by 13 to 20 per cent;

(b) whether about 1 lakh iron ore workers are fearing lay off because of the said decision; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Due to acute recession in the steel industry Japanese steel mills have reduced their overall level of imports of iron ore from all sources, including India, by about 20 per cent.

(b) and (c). Due to high inventory of ore with MMTC, recent commissioning of additional mining projects, non-increase of exports to Japan and taking into account the fact that the World Steel Industry is, at present, passing through a period of extreme recession, lay off of iron ore workers is unavoidable.

**Arrangement of Staff bus by E.P.F. Organisation**

3266. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the residential staff quarters of the Delhi staff of the EPF Organisation is 12 to 17 K.M. from the office;

(b) whether in accordance with existing rules the employees are to be compensated if the distance between the staff quarters and office is more than 8 K.M. and a proposal in this regard from the Head Quarters is pending with Government;

(c) if so, why the employees are deprived of the same and will Government, considering the conveyance problem of, the capital and to provide better services to the subscribers ask the Organisation to arrange the staff bus of its own or will approve the proposal already pending in the Ministry to compensate the employees; and

(d) what action Government propose to take and how much time will it take to compensate the employees with retrospective effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR & PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A proposal is stated to have been made by the Central Provident Fund Commissioner. Government will examine it when it is received

#### Curbing Spread of Nuclear Weapons

3267. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 15 developed countries have formed a group and have come to an agreement stated to be to curb the spread of nuclear weapons by developing countries;

(b) if so, the names of the countries and the impact of the agreement on India's import of Atomic Energy Technology and Nuclear fuel; and

(c) whether developing countries also propose to come to an agreement to frustrate this move of developed countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) and (b). The following 15 countries have formed the nuclear suppliers' group (the so-called London Club) with a view to coordinating their policies in regard to the exports of nu-

clear materials, equipment and technology to non-nuclear-weapon States: USA, USSR, UK, France, Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Sweden, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Switzerland. These countries have reached agreement on a set of guidelines which they would follow in regard to their exports of nuclear materials, equipment and technology to non-nuclear-weapon States. Any such agreement would tend to come in the way of import of requirements in the field of peaceful utilization of nuclear energy by developing countries like India.

(c) Developing countries have not made any collective move in the matter so far.

#### Reduction in cost of Production of Steel

3268. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the public sector Steel Plants during the current financial year for reducing the cost of production;

(b) the quantum of reduction in the cost of production as a consequence of these steps; and

(c) the details of the proposed concerted drive for cost reduction through the incorporation of certain technological innovations in steel production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Reduction in the cost of production of steel is continuous process and is sought to be achieved by public sector steel plants through measures like increase in production and productivity better capacity utilisation research and development programmes, reduction in the use of costly input materials, better control over wastages and shortages of raw materials etc.

(b) It has been estimated that the benefit resulting from these measures in respect of Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants may be around Rs. 3.7 crores for 1977-78 but this has been more than neutralised by the escalations in the cost of input materials and other cost factors over which steel plants have little control.

(c) The following are some of the major technological innovations/improvements, which have been or are proposed to be introduced, which will have the effect of reducing the cost of production.

(i) Improvement in the lining life of LD converters.

(ii) Reduction in coke consumption in blast furnaces by injection of non-coking coal dust.

(iii) Use of higher blast temperature, high top pressure, increased sinter in the burden and use of sized raw material in blast furnaces.

(iv) Improvement in productivity of blast furnaces by optimising MgO content in slag.

In addition, some other research programmes have been undertaken by the Research and Development Organisation of Steel Authority of India Limited.

#### **Suggestions regarding duty exemption Scheme from All India Stainless Steel Industry Association**

3269. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received some suggestions regarding duty exemption scheme from All India Stainless Steel Industry Association?

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

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

(b) A statement indicating the suggestions received from the All India Stainless Steel Industries Association is enclosed.

(c) The items to be covered by the duty exemption scheme from a part of the registered exporters import policy This policy for the year 1978-79 is yet to be finalised and all relevant aspects, including the suggestions of All India Stainless Steel Industries Association, would be considered while formulating the policy.

#### **Statement**

(i) Manufacturer exporters of stainless steel products may be granted automatic import licences under the duty exemption Scheme without production of export orders;

(ii) In order to compensate the exporters for indirect levies and additions to the cost of production, import of stainless steel under the duty exemption Scheme may be allowed for a quantity some what higher than the quantity actually required for export production.

(iii) The quantity of raw material to be allowed under the duty exemption Scheme may be pre-determined so that the exporters are not required to approach the Department of Revenue for Duty exemption certificate in each case.

(iv) The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation should arrange to import and keep the material in bonded warehouse to be released free of duty for export production.

(v) Exporters may be given their balance import replenishment entitlement, if any, due to them in excess of the import already allowed under the duty exemption Scheme.

(vi) The work pertaining to consideration of applications under the duty exemption Scheme may be decentralised

(vii) The services of the Association can be availed of to arrange bulk imports and also to monitor exports and exports performance

#### **Indian Territory under Chinese Occupation**

3270 SHRI AHSAN JAFRI Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) how many kilometres of Indian territory is still under Chinese occupation,

(b) has there been any variation in figures regarding Chinese occupation of Indian territory if so what is the exact area of land which India rightfully claims from China, and

(c) is the Government of India aware that a part of Pak-occupied Kashmir has been given to China by the Pakistan Government to construct roads at our borders if so what is the reaction of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU) (a) to (c) China is under illegal occupation of approximately 14,500 sq miles of Indian territory in the Ladakh region. In addition as a result of an illegal border agreement between Pakistan and China, China is in occupation of 2,000 sq miles of Indian territory west of Karakoram. Government of India are seeking the return of the illegally-occupied territory through peaceful means by direct bilateral negotiations on the basis of Panchsheel.

#### **Mini Steel Plants closed for running into loss**

3271 DR V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the report that more than half the mini steel plants installed in recent years have either closed

down or suffering mounting losses is correct, and

(b) if so will Government explain the reasons for such a state of affairs and state what steps they propose to take to improve the situation

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

(b) Question does not arise

#### **Disparities among UDCs and Head Clerks of Regional Offices and H.Q. in I. P. F. Organisation**

3272 SHRI MANOHAR LAL Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether UDCs in Regional Offices of Employees Provident Fund Organisation do not get chance for further promotion even after completion of 15 years' service whereas UDCs in Central Office are getting the promotion even before completion of 5 years' service and peons of Central Office have got promotion of Assistant and Superintendent whereas there is no such case in Regional Offices and

(b) whether Head Clerks in Regional Offices are supervising 10 to 12 persons whereas Assistant of Central Office getting the same pay is doing the job much lower than a UDC of Regional Office and Superintendent in the scale of Rs 550/- are supervising work of lesser number of staff in Central Office as compared to Head Clerks in the Regional Offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR RAM KIRPAL SINHA) (a) Promotion to the cadres of Upper Division Clerk/Head Clerk in the Employees Provident Fund Organisation is made on Region wise basis. Promotion, however is dependent upon fulfilment of eligibility conditions and avail-

ability of vacancies in different Regional Offices and the Central Office.

(b) According to the prevailing yardsticks, one Head Clerk is to supervise ten Clerks on the accounts side and twelve clerks on Enforcement and Administration sides. The job of Assistants in the Headquarters Office is different from that of Upper Division Clerks in Regional Offices.

**Creation of Post of Assistant in Regional Offices of E.P.F. Organisation**

3273 SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Regional Office of E.P.F. Organisation the staff is provided according to the prescribed yardstick but there is no yardstick in Central Office nor there is any ratio between the lower cadre and higher and is having about 40 persons in the scale of Rs. 425/- which is higher number than of the Head Clerks of Grade I Region, and if so the reasons therefor;

(b) the reasons for not taking the staff from Regional Offices in Headquarters and why Head Clerks of Regional Offices are not treated at par with Superintendent of Central Office and post of assistant is not created in the Regional Offices;

(c) what action Government propose to take to remove this anomaly and how much time will it take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) Yardstick for different categories of staff has been prescribed for Regional offices but not for the Head Office. There are 41 posts in the cadre of Assistants in the scale of pay Rs. 425-640/- in the Head Office and 128 of Head Clerks in the scale of pay Rs. 425-700/- in Grade-I Regions.

**(Statement)**

The nature of work of the Assistants in the Head Office is different from those of Head Clerks in Grade-I Regions.

(b) Subject to the provisions of the Employees' Provident Fund (Staff and Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1962 some members of staff in the Regional Offices, who qualified in the Departmental Competitive Examination have been taken in the Headquarters Office. Transfer of Staff from Regional Offices to Headquarters have also been resorted to sparingly as dictated by administrative exigencies. The nature of work and scale of pay of Head Clerks in Regional Offices are different from the Superintendents of the Central Office.

(c) The Central Board of Trustees have made certain recommendations in this behalf which would be examined by Government when the proposals are received from the Central Provident Commissioner.

**STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO USQ NO. 4073 dt. 15-12-77  
RE. MEETING OF EMPLOYEES OF  
RED CROSS WITH PRIME  
MINISTER.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):

In Unstarred Question No. 4073 put in the Lok Sabha on 15-12-1977 it was asked by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu as follows:

(a) whether it is a fact that some employees of the Indian Red Cross in Delhi met the Prime Minister and brought certain matters concerning the Red Cross to his notice;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Prime Minister has requested some of the office bearers to resign;



(d) if so, whether his direction has been complied with, and

(e) if not the reasons therefor?

In reply to parts (a) and (b) of the Question it was mentioned as follows —

(a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

It is proposed to correct the reply already given. The reply to parts (a) and (b) only of the Question may be corrected to read as follows —

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) They presented a memorandum alleging some misdeeds on the part of the Indian Red Cross Society and requesting for taking necessary steps to restore the image of the Red Cross. This memorandum was acknowledged by the Prime Minister's Office.

The mistake had crapt in inadvertently as no entry of the engagement was made and therefore no breach of privilege is attached.

*Reasons for delay*

As the facts had to be reascertained from PM's Office it took us some time and hence the reply could not be corrected within the stipulated period of 7 days. Under the circumstances the delay may kindly be condoned.

12 00 hrs

RE APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF  
JUSTICE OF ALLAHABAD  
HIGH COURT

MR SPEAKER Papers laid on the Table

SHRI K LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) The Members were asking for a statement to be made by the Minister about the controversial appointment of the Chief Justice. I draw

your attention to that. My Call Attention is also pending.

MR SPEAKER The Leader of the Opposition

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara) The Member are asking for a statement about the Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court. I really do not know why you are not giving any direction to the Minister concerned when the Members of this House are interested in a particular development. What is the difficulty in supplying the facts? What is the difficulty in giving a justification? (Interruptions) Why is it that the statement is not allowed to be made? Scenes are created in the House and legitimate information is refused to be given. I do not understand it. How can we blame the Members if they create scenes here?

MR SPEAKER All questions so far as the Calling Attention is concerned depending on the urgency of the matter we are selecting them.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN Seeing the mood and the desire of the House the Minister can certainly make a statement *suo motu*.

MR SPEAKER I have not objected to that.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN You can also certainly direct the Minister to make a statement.

MR SPEAKER I do not object to that.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore) I want to know whether the Prime Minister is willing to make a statement on the floor of the House on the controversial appointment of the Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court. Sir, we request you today to protect the legitimate interests of the Members. (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** I do not come in the way of the Prime Minister making any statement.

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** Another thing is, I have given notice of a Privilege Motion against Shri Raj Narain, the Health Minister, for concealing information from the House.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Just now I have got it and you are asking for it now?  
(Interruptions)

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur):** This is not an ordinary weapon that you are using.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour):** Sir, what is your decision about my notice on Israeli aggression on Lebanon? What is your observation on it?

**MR. SPEAKER:** I make no observation about matters. I only hear observations.

12.03 hrs.

# RE. SITUATION IN BIHAR

**SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN (Alleppy):** Sir, the situation in Bihar is getting worsened. Bihar is now heading for communal riots. The State Government has totally failed to maintain law and order there.

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** What about my Calling Attention motion on Bihar situation? The other House has debated it, but we are not getting any chance to discuss the situation that is developing in the State. (Interruptions) We do not know what to do about it. Every day during zero hour we have to create a scene because you will not give any ruling. And after some time somebody comes and whispers in our ears saying,

"Your motion is not accepted." This is not the parliamentary procedure Sir, you say something about the appointment of Chief Justice, about our privilege motion, about the situation in Bihar...

(Interruptions)

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** I want to know whether the Government will say something on this issue. This is a vital issue...

(Interruptions)

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** ...Then it is not Parliament. Parliament is when the legitimate demands of the Members are met, when the legitimate interests of the Members are protected. But in this way the Parliament cannot function.

**SHRI HITENDRA DESAI (Godhra):** Sir, you have agreed to have a discussion on Bihar.

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, no. Mr. Hitendra Desai, Probably, you have not heard I said I am not allowing an adjournment motion because it is a State subject. But I am prepared to provide every opportunity to discuss it. That is what I said.

**DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam):** The situation in Bihar is very serious. Seven universities are closed down. It is a matter of great concern to the people of this country.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** I have given notice of a Calling Attention motion. You say you will give other opportunity. Where is the other opportunity? I told you repeatedly, but you say you will give other opportunity. It cannot go on forever.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have got to give opportunity for everything.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):** Yesterday, to my question you said

[Shri Vasant Sathé]

that you would allow discussion in some other form I would like to state that notice also has been given by me under Rule 193. If you allow a discussion, more Members than in Calling Attention will be able to participate. That will satisfy us. So, it is within your powers. So, why don't you allow? I think the Prime Minister will have no objection to a one hour discussion at the end of the day on Bihar situation and that can be allowed under Rule 193—not only the discussion on Bihar, but the general explosive situation in Banaras Hindu University and Aligarh University. Why don't we discuss it? Let members from the other side also participate in it. Because in a Calling Attention the names of only one or two Members will come in the ballot and they will get a chance, while the other Members will not get a chance. I would suggest that a better alternative is that you allow a motion under rule 193. You have got the discretion.

MR SPEAKER I will not decide on the subject now. I will consider the subject.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY Sir, we give notice of motions on various subjects and we appeal to you. What else can we do? You have to protect our interests.

12.06 hrs.

# RE COVERAGE OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE IN AIR BROADCASTS

श्री राम लाल पासवान (हाजीपुर)  
अध्यक्ष जी, जब हम लोग यहाँ पर किसी चीज पर बोलते हैं, जैसे आजकल जैन-बजट पर बहस चल रही है, जो कि एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, तो मुझे यह कहते हुए बहुत दुख होता है कि भाकशवाणी में प्रसारण के मामले में अभी भी पक्षपातपूर्ण

रवैया चल रहा है। मेम्बर का मुह देख कर, नाम को देख कर प्रसारण किया जाता है। वल हम काफी सदस्य इस विषय पर बोलेंगे, जिन में से एक मैं भी था। जब रात को हम ने भाकशवाणी को सुना, तो हिन्दी का प्रसारण में तो कुछ लोगों के नाम दिये गये थे, लेकिन अंग्रेजी में बिल्कुल नाम नहीं दिये गये।

इस से पहले भी विगत मन्त्र में हम तरह का मामला हुआ था। जब हम ने न्यूज ट्रांसमिटर को टेनीफोन दिया, तो उन व जवाब को सुन कर भाग को आश्चर्य होगा, कि जो हमारे लोग वहाँ जाने हैं, वे अंग्रेजी वाले लोग हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में जो हम यहाँ हिन्दी में बोलें हैं, उस का वे गलत अर्थ ले लेते हैं। मैं उस का एक उदाहरण आपके सामने रखता हूँ—वल हम ने कहा था कि नौकरी पान की उम्मीद को बढ़ाया जाय, लेकिन मनेरे रेडियो में जो प्रसारण किया गया, उस में कहा गया कि अवकाश के लिए उम्मीद की सीमा को घटाया जाय। हम कहते हैं—आम की बात, लेकिन प्रसारण किया जाता है—इमना। इमने से आप देखेंगे कि रेडियो में सही प्रसारण नहीं होता है, उस का गलत अर्थ लगा कर प्रसारण कर दिया जाता है।

मैं आज आप के माध्यम में कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई नोति निर्धारित की जानी चाहिए ताकि जो सदस्य यहाँ पर भाषण दें, उन की भावनाओं को सही रूप से जनता के सामने प्रदर्शित किया जाय या साफ कह दिया जाय कि ऐसा नहीं होगा, लेकिन तोड़-मरोड़ कर प्रसारित नहीं किया जाय। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस सम्बन्ध में स्पष्टीकरण दें।

MR SPEAKER I may tell you that I have already written to Samachar about the inadequacy of coverage. I shall also write to the Minister concerned.

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : प्राप  
उस को मुँगा कर देखिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have already mentioned it.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura): So far as the news media is concerned, it is functioning like in the emergency days. It mentions only the names of the Ministers and omits to mention the names of the Members who participated in the debate. This is very bad. This should be looked into.

12.08 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CERTIFIED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF  
AIIMS FOR 1976-77 AND PREVENTION  
OF FOOD ADULTERATION (SECOND  
AMENDMENT) RULES, 1978

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND  
FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAG-  
DAMBI PRASAD YADAV): I beg  
to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Certified Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77, under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1803/78].

(2) A copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Second Amendment) Rules, 1978, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 70(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1978, under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1804/78].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EX-  
CISE RULES, 1944 AND CUSTOMS  
ACT, 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
ZULFIQARULLAH): I beg to lay  
on the Table:—

(1) A copy of Notification No. 81/78-CE (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th March, 1978, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1818/78].

(2) A copy of Notification No. 65-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1978 under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1819/78].

12.09 hrs.

#### RE. CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES (PROCEDURE)

MR. SPEAKER: Now the Calling Attention, Mr. Kamath.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Sir, before you call Mr. Kamath, I want to raise a point about procedure relating to Calling Attention. Under rule 197(5), all the notices, Calling Attention Notices, which have not been taken up at the sitting for which they have been given shall lapse at the end of the sitting, unless the Speaker has admitted any of them for a subsequent sitting. I have already written to you, and spoken to you also, that this is a procedure which has proved not in the interests of the Members in the sense that when a Member has given notice of a Calling Attention, if it is rejected for that day, and if on the same subject you are accept-

[Shri Saugata Roy]

ing another notice on a subsequent day, you are not giving an opportunity to that member. I would suggest that this rule 197(5) should be strictly adhered to so that equal attention can be clearly distributed to all the members concerned. Since we are going into the revision of rules, this aspect may be considered.

MR SPEAKER Hon Members will remember that I was following that procedure. But what happened was, whenever a notice is listed for a later day, a large number of persons began to give notice and when a ballot was taken, the very members who earlier gave notice did not get their chance. So, Shri Saugata Roy and others objected to my doing it. Thereafter, I have strictly followed the rule. Now they turn round and say something else. When the rule is changed, we will consider it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) You know Members are hard up of resources. They cannot go on typing, go on repeating. If you allow this procedure to be followed, a day will come when I shall be sending 250 notices in one day.

MR SPEAKER Even otherwise, I am getting 25 per day.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I pray very humbly to you to realise what the difficulties are that confront a Member.

MR SPEAKER I was adopting the procedure suggested by Mr Saugata Roy. But when the Kashmir question came, there was a big agitation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU They are masters of contradictions.

MR SPEAKER I cannot adjust myself to every situation.

12.11 a.m.

# CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

TALKS BETWEEN THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE CHINESE GOODWILL MISSION

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad) I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon.

'The recent talks held between him and the Chinese Goodwill Mission during which the Chinese representatives are reported to have conveyed to the Prime Minister the desire of the Chinese Government for a settlement of the Sino-Indian border dispute through direct and peaceful negotiations.'

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) As the House is aware, various occasions have occurred since 1976 resulting in the improvement of contacts and relations between us and the People's Republic of China. The process commenced with the exchange of Ambassadors. Since then various steps based on the principles of reciprocity and mutual benefit have been taken, including the resumption of trade and shipping links, exchange of expert-level delegations and officials in diverse functional fields.

In September 1977, the All India Dr Kotnis Memorial Committee sought Government's permission to invite a delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries to visit India in the winter months of 1977-78. The Indian Committee had visited China on the Chinese side's invitation on two occasions in 1974 and 1976. The present visit of the Chinese delegation led by Mr Wang Pin-nan, who is the President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and a seasoned Diplomat

of long standing, is in response to this invitation by the Indian body. Government had facilitated the visit and extended due courtesies.

Having regard to the standing of the leader of the Chinese delegation, H.E. Mr. Wang Pin-nan and reflecting our willingness to improve relations with China on the basis of the Five Principles, I decided to receive him and the members of the delegation. The meeting took place on 11th March, 1978. Earlier, the Minister of External Affairs received Mr. Wang Pin-nan and the members of the Chinese delegation on 8th March, 1978.

During my meeting with Mr. Wang Pin-nan, I reiterated Government of India's consistent policy to develop friendly relations with all countries particularly our neighbours. In this context, we reviewed the development of relations in diverse fields between India and China. We agreed that exchanges between India and China in various fields should be expanded. I also took the opportunity to recapitulate the history of our relations since India achieved independence, the consistently friendly attitude of the Indian Government and people towards China and the strains that developed in India-China relations owing to past Chinese actions. In this context, the border question came up briefly for discussion and I stated, and Mr. Wang agreed, that all outstanding matters, including the border question, could be solved through negotiations and only through peaceful means on the basis of Panchsheel. I also made it clear that full normalisation of relations, of course, cannot be attained till the main outstanding issue—the border question, is resolved to our mutual satisfaction by negotiations and peaceful means.

During the meeting between the Minister of External Affairs and Chinese delegation led by Mr. Wang Pin-nan, the latter extended an invitation to the Minister of External Af-

fairs on behalf of the Chinese Foreign Minister, H.E. Mr. Huang Hua, to visit China at a time convenient to the Minister of External Affairs. The invitation was accepted in principle. The Chinese side has been informed that the visit could take place only after due preparations and at an appropriate time.

While agreeing to the desirability of a peaceful solution for the sake of friendly relations between the two countries, no further discussion on the border question has taken place.

Our policy is, of course, as has been stated frequently by the Minister of External Affairs and by myself, to seek an improvement of beneficial bilateral relations with China, as is appropriate between two big Asian neighbouring countries, on the basis of the Five Principles, which, it may be recalled were founded by India and China as early as in the fifties and the adherence to which was also emphasised by Mr. Wang

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Mr. Speaker, it is a matter for satisfaction that the Prime Minister has assured the House that a satisfactory solution of the border dispute is a sine qua non for the full normalisation of relations between China and India. He also stated, the Prime Minister stated, that the dispute should be solved through negotiations and only through peaceful means on the basis of Panchsheel. Panchsheel, I say with considerable trepidation and hesitation, evokes a sad memory. One of the tenets of Panchsheel is non-aggression. Does it not, therefore, imply that China will have to vacate aggression which they committed some years ago? You will recollect—not you, you were not here in this House at that time—that on 14th November, 1962, on the then Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's birthday anniversary, a resolution was adopted by the House with acclamation, all standing, for the first time and till now the last

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

time, which urged the House... It was moved by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and piloted by him and finally it was adopted by the House. The resolution concluded with the magnificent declaration that "with hope and faith"—these were the words—"this House affirms the firm resolve of the Indian people to drive out the aggressor from the sacred soil of India however long and hard the struggle may be."

Now, Panchsheel has been stated to be the basis for negotiations between India and China. As I said earlier, one of the main tenets of Panchsheel is non-aggression. May I know whether this resolution still holds good, holds the field—driving out, may be not by force but peacefully driving out the aggressor from the soil of India? Does it not imply that? Secondly, may I know whether as reported in some of the daily papers, in front page, first lead stories in the newspapers for the last two or three days the Colombo Conference proposals of six Afro-Asian Nations—in December 1962, they met in Colombo—the nations were: Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), Ghana, UAR (i.e., Egypt), Burma, Indonesia and Cambodia, in all these countries except Burma, there has been a complete change of Government, providentially, perhaps, just as in India and China also, since those days, there has been a complete change of Government—whether the Colombo proposals also may be a starting point, may be a basis, for talks, preliminary talks, if not negotiations which may follow later on? Does it mean that there is any truth in these press reports?

The Prime Minister may recollect this; he was the Finance Minister at that time, in 1962, and he well knows the gongs—on and the whole story inside out. Does that also mean that the MacMahon Line, which the Chinese at one time said that they would accept, in the east, may also be a point for discussion between the two countries, because, to my information, the

MacMahon Line existed then only cartographically? There was no demarcation on the ground. That is how the dispute arose, and is it the position today also that the MacMahon Line in the east exists cartographically, on the map only, and there is no demarcation on the ground?

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** In our talks we did not refer to Colombo proposals or such other things because, we did not discuss the question further.

The Resolution that was passed by the House is binding on all of us and we are all pledged to it. I would, however, make one modification—that the words 'drive out' must be replaced by the word 'vacated'. That is what we should say.

SHRI HARI VISHNU .KAMATH:  
Drive out peacefully.

**SHRI MORAJI DESAI:** Therefore, we are pledged to it. I have made it clear that, unless this is solved, our relations cannot become close. That is what I have said and is a sufficient indication of it. And they said, "We also want to resolve it." So, we have now to see how they want to resolve it. We are, therefore, responding to what they are offering. That is all-right. We go on doing that.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** (Diamond Harbour): You must respond adequately.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If the offer is adequate, the response will be adequate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The advance is very adequate.

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** The MacMahon Line was not discussed. But when the whole question comes up for discussion, it has to be solved, so that at no time, in future, such a question arises. I have said that it must be to the mutual satisfaction, that is, our satisfaction cannot be

complete until we get satisfaction about our borders. That is very clear. I cannot say anything more than that at this stage.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** Is the Prime Minister in a position to assure the House that this dispute will be resolved only through bilateral talks, direct bilateral talks, and that no other nation, no other country, no other Government, will be brought into the picture?

**MR. SPEAKER:** In Call-Attention, you are to put only one question.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** This follows from my first question; it is only a follow-up. I am the only one today in Call-Attention.

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** May I assure my hon. friend that, in no disagreement between us and any other country, we will allow any third country to interfere?

12.25 hrs.

#### PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have to inform the House that, under Rule 9 of the Rules of Procedure, I have nominated the following persons as Members of Panel of Chairmen—

- (1) Shri Dhirendranath Basu
- (2) Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan
- (3) Dr. Sushila Nayar
- (4) Shri Ram Murti
- (5) Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
- (6) Shri N. K. Shejwalkar.

12.26 hrs.

#### STATEMENT RE. EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER'S VISIT TO MAURITIUS

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I

visited Mauritius from 10th to 14th March in response to the invitation extended to me by Prime Minister of Mauritius, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, to participate in the celebrations of the 10th Anniversary of the Independence of Mauritius.

The House is aware of the close, friendly and historic relations that have existed between India and Mauritius. Ethnic ties between the majority of the inhabitants of Mauritius and of the people of India have established a relationship which has been sustained over all these years by intense cultural contacts and is acquiring contemporary relevance through increasing functional cooperation in economic, scientific and technical fields between our two countries.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour):** Did you find out the treasure taken out of the country?

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Mauritius is our neighbour linked to us by the Indian Ocean. It is an active member of the organisation of African Unity, and, like us, a member of the Non-aligned fraternity of nations and a developing country facing similar problems. It was, therefore, with a feeling of great happiness and a sense of duty that I accepted the invitation to visit Mauritius.

Before I reached Mauritius, I had a transit stop at Mahe, the Capital city of Seychelles. The Foreign Minister of Seychelles, Mr. Guy Simon, received me at the Airport and we were able to use the short time that was available to us for discussing possibilities of establishing and further strengthening of cooperation between India and Seychelles in the fields of agriculture, education, small-scale industries and health. Specific areas of cooperation had been identified during the recent visit of a delegation from Seychelles led by their Minister of Ports and Works, Mr. Loizeau.



[Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee]

When I landed in Mauritius on the afternoon of Friday, 10th March, I was deeply touched by the presence at the Airport of the Mauritius Prime Minister, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, and Lady Ramgoolam and several of his colleagues in the Cabinet and a large number of other persons representing different walks of life in Mauritius. During a brief statement that I made at the Airport, I observed that Mauritius would remain independent so long as the sun and the moon shine in the sky and also that the unbreakable bonds of friendship between India and Mauritius will continue to grow from strength to strength as long as the waters of the Indian Ocean continue to wash the shores of India and Mauritius.

During my stay in Mauritius, I had the opportunity to visit practically every part of Mauritius and to meet a very large cross-section of the people of Mauritius who, as the House is aware, have succeeded in forging a nation in spite of the diversity of the cultures, religions and languages of its people. As I mentioned at the Banquet hosted by the Prime Minister, Mauritius is the living proof of the basic unity of the family of Man.

I visited the Mahatma Gandhi Institute which was set up in 1975 with our assistance with the objective of developing as a Centre for Indian studies, cultures and traditions. The Institute is already equipped with a good library and a printing press, and is running a Higher Secondary School where the medium of instruction is Hindi. In the very near future, the Institute will have a full-fledged Centre for Indian studies and other oriental studies.

During the course of my visit, I had a tour d'horizon with the Mauritian leaders on international matters and bilateral relations. There was complete identity of views on the subject of the establishment of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and the related question of the convening of a

conference of littoral and hinterland States for furthering the objectives of the United Nations Resolutions on the subject. Our two countries will co-operate within the framework of the UN Ad hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean and endeavour to ensure that all Great Powers and major maritime users will participate in the proposed conference.

We exchanged views regarding the current deliberations in the Security Council on the subject of Zimbabwe and agreed that, steps should be taken for an effective, time bound and constitutional transfer of power to genuine African majority rule.

We agreed that all efforts should be made to prevent the development of an internal solution of the Namibian problem as a result of South African manoeuvrings and machinations.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: (Hoshangabad): By the end of the year.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We agreed that Non-aligned countries should concert their moves when the Namibian question comes up next month at a Special Session of the United Nations.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I hope you will attend.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I pointed out to the Mauritian leaders that the continuance of the conflict in the Horn of Africa would, apart from vitiating the generally improved climate of international cooperation and detente, also contribute to the escalation of military presence of the great Powers in the Indian Ocean. We agreed that a mutually acceptable political solution should be found and that all possible support should be given to the on-going OAU mediation efforts on this question.

While exchanging views on the West Asian situation, we were of the opinion that everything possible should be done so as to facilitate irreversible

progress towards a just settlement of this protracted problem.

I explained to the Mauritian leaders our stand on the Disarmament problem and the need for the Non-aligned countries to work out a strategy for the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to Disarmament and also to ensure that the necessary follow up action is not ignored. We agreed that the meeting of the Non-aligned Bureau, scheduled to be held in Kabul in May, should devote special attention to the Disarmament problems.

While reviewing the progress towards the establishment of the new international economic order, we agreed that the steps taken so far have been meagre and tardy and that all aspects of the inter-dependence of the world economy should be taken into account.

As the House is aware, Mauritius has been an important beneficiary under our Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme. There are 49 Indian experts working in different fields. Mauritius is the largest beneficiary of our Scheme for admission of self-financing foreign students in technical and medical colleges in the country. A grant of Rs. 13.1 million was made available to Mauritius in 1975 towards the capital assistance and this has been largely utilised by the Mahatma Gandhi Institute, the Industrial Trade Training Centre and the Mauritian Central Electricity Board. In addition to the earlier Government of India credit of Rs. 50 million extended to Mauritius, a new credit of Rs. 100 million was recently agreed to 84 per cent of the credit is proposed to be utilised for purchase of capital equipment and the remaining for the purchase of agricultural commodities. Besides, a commercial credit of Rs. 50 million was extended last year for facilitating Mauritian purchases from India of commercial vehicles, machinery, medicines, etc.

11 Indo-Mauritian Joint Ventures have been approved and 7 of them are already functioning. In my discussions with the Mauritian leaders, I informed them that we would be glad to provide further assistance in the fields of irrigation, ground water resources, power generation, transmission and distribution, urban and rural water supply as well as technical assistance in the agricultural and animal husbandry areas.

On the morning of the day of my departure from Mauritius, I, together with Prime Minister Ramgoolam, signed the Agreement establishing a Joint Commission on Economic, Technical, Education and Cultural Co-operation between our two countries. The establishment of the Joint Commission will contribute significantly to the further strengthening of the existing close and friendly ties between India and Mauritius.

I am convinced that continued friendship between India and Mauritius is in the best interests of the peoples of India and Mauritius and will contribute to the establishment of peace and stability in the region to which we both belong.

12.32 hrs.

# MOTION RE. FOURTEENTH REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR  
(SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fourteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 15th March, 1978."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Here in this House we are facing a lot of difficulties--difficulties are that we are not getting

[Shri Ravindra Verma]

adequate outlet to bring things on the floor of the House for which we have been sent here by the people.

In the Business Advisory Committee (not on the last occasion as I was busy elsewhere, since several meetings were there at the same time) I had suggested that at least three half-an-hour discussion be fixed every week and we are prepared to sit after six O'Clock. Why is that not being done? We are prepared to sit after six O'Clock. We do not want to cut the Government time.

We are finding it very difficult. I have been in this House since 1967. Things are happening which had never happened before. Questions are being censored, motions are being censored. After the censoring, it becomes something which cannot be recognised.

I do not find in the rules as it is seen in writing in the Rules of Procedure that the Chair has got the power to prevent putting a question like that.

MR. SPEAKER: Other questions are different.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would like to draw attention to what Mr Chandrasekhar has said that economic issues should get precedence over other issues. We have become a set of people who are now called as No-doers. Only shouting is not going to help anybody. You should start allowing Debate under rule 184, under rule 193 and Half an hour discussions. I have given sixteen notices for half-an-hour discussion and so on and from next week I request that there should be three half-an-hour discussion a week. We can very well sit after 6 O' clock. There are very energetic Chairman here who will be prepared to sit if you give a little extra allowance.

MR. SPEAKER: As you know the Business Advisory Committee had decided and this House had approved

it, that there will be no discussion on no-day-yet named motions. It has been decided that there might be Half-an-hour discussion after 6 O' clock and not more than one such discussion in a week. That is what has been decided and approved by the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Discussion under Rule 184 and 193 is not there. Let us take Half-an-hour discussions after 6 O' clock.

SHRI B P MANDAL (Madhepura): Sir, I beg to move

"That the Report be referred back to the Committee to consider the desirability of allotting more time to Budget of Mizoram."

I think I will have 5 minutes according to the rules. We have given only one hour for the whole thing, the supplementary budget and so on and this is utterly inadequate. India consists of all the States and all the Union Territories and had Mizoram got the opportunity to discuss this in their Assembly they would have taken one month or 15 days over it. Sir, we are spending lot of time here over the Railway Budget and other Budgets. This is one strategic area which is very important for the country. This area has always been very vulnerable in the past. In this House the hon. Member Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu raised the question of the damage caused in the standing crops in Mizoram by rats etc and be brought to the attention of the House the famine-like conditions prevailing in that State. And, Mr. Barnala's reply to that was not at all satisfactory. Many of the Members believe that a Members' Delegation should go to that State and study the situation. Taking all these factors into consideration, I feel that the time of one hour is not at all sufficient. This report may be referred back to the BAC, giving direction to them to give more time, so that we may discuss the budget and the general situation prevailing in that State. The hon.

Minister of Home Affairs had been to that State and he said that famine-conditions were not prevailing there. The bureaucrats did not allow him to see things for himself. He could not make a proper analysis of the situation that was prevailing there. So, I submit that the Report should be referred back to the Committee so that they may give more time

amendment. Now you are on some other subject.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** There are some things happening everyday.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Some point is raised first and then it is developed into other points.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** We have to find some way out in the form of half-an-hour discussion. Let there be two or three in a week either under 194 or 377.

**MR. SPEAKER:** So far as that is concerned the House has already approved that that will not be taken up till the financial business is over. I think your two minutes have developed into much more than that.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar):** Sir, I am making a submission. Last Friday I myself made this very point which my hon. friend, Shri Bosu made to-day. You were unfortunately not in the Chair. I said that because of the fact that the Finance Bill and Demands for Grants etc. have to be passed by a particular time, the Business Advisory Committee went to the extent of saying that there would be a complete blank/prohibition of all other discussions. This was precisely the point that was raised. By suggesting this kind of thing, I think the Government is progressively in the last so many years—I am watching that—taking away the very limited time before the House. valuable time of the private Members of this House; they are denying us our legitimate and basic and fundamental privilege, duties and obligations to our constituents and to our country to discuss these matters.

Now, I ask one simple question. You will remember that for the last so many years we are following the practice that for some matters, the Minister comes forward with a proposal that the House will have to agree

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दि. ल. म. द.)  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इतना है. कहना है कि सदन ने यह मान लिया था कि 184 और 193 के मोशन जब तक बजट पास नहीं होगा तब तक नहीं लिए जाएंगे। लेकिन अगर इस को देखा जाय तो इस के बाद मिनिस्ट्रीज को डिमांड्स प्रांगी और वह प्रसन्न के प्राखर तक चलेगी। परिणाम इस का यह है कि रोजाना प्रबन्धकारों में कोई न कोई नयी चीज आती है और उस पर हम यहां बातचीत या डिस्कशन भी नहीं कर सकें तो बड़ी मुश्किल हो जाती है। अभी बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी बन्द हो गई, अलीगढ़ में सगड़ा हो गया ....

**MR. SPEAKER:** Are you speaking on this amendment?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अब बैंक बंद की रिजर्वेशन के बारे में सारे देश में हल्ला हो रहा है, आयलेंस हो रहा है।

I may be given.....  
two more minutes and I won't speak for more than two minutes. If we are unable to discuss here all these important matters, you tell me as to whether there should be some way-out or not to discuss them in the form of a call attention or a short duration discussion or some other form? I think the private members' business is scuttled completely. This is for the first time that this has happened. So, may I request that more important issues like this reservation....

**MR. SPEAKER:** You told me that you were discussing Mr. Mandal's

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]  
with doing away with lunch hour because we have to have more time. So, we sit without lunch from 11 A.M. to 6 P.M. I go literally without lunch. This happens with some others as well. So, I am suggesting that since we go to the extent of doing away with the lunch etc., and we are agreeable to giving time to Government work should we not also request Government, through you, that between now and April 30 when there are a number of pressing unavoidable and important matters of public importance which can make things worse to find time for them? Otherwise how we can show our face to the country to our constituents—if we do not raise them here?

So, instead of this blanket power of not having any discussion till that time let the Business Advisory Committee go into it again if you permit that—of course your permission has always to be sought there—and if the matter is so important let it be noted that it cannot wait until the end of the Finance Bill, and so the Business Advisory Committee will see to it that the House will sit beyond six and have as many half an-hour discussions and short duration discussions as are essential and there are various other methods like that. No day yet motion is completely ruled out—I cannot understand this. There are some important issues. (Interruptions)

I am concluding by saying that you don't be as party to it by making the things more and more difficult by Government's not allowing the private members to raise their points on the floor of the House.

MR SPEAKER Now, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA. Sir, my hon friend Shri Bosu is himself a Member of the Business Advisory Committee and generally, the Committee has the benefit of his advice. Unfortunately, in the last one or two sittings, he was not present. Sir, as far as the question

MR SPEAKER When the earlier decision was taken he was there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I had repeatedly said that beyond 6 O'clock we will sit and we will do three half an-Hour discussions (Interruptions)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA Sir, the hon ble Member also raised some questions about questions being censored. I hope that I do not have to reply about this.

MR SPEAKER No No

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA Then my hon ble friend Mr Mandal raised a very important question about the time allotted for Mizoram and he said that the Report of the Business Advisory Committee should be referred back to the Committee with a request that more time may be allotted for the discussion of the Budget for Mizoram. The fact that a certain amount of time has been allocated by the Business Advisory Committee is no index of the importance that is given to the discussion of subjects relating to Mizoram. The hon ble Members referred to the conditions of famine prevalent in Mizoram. These are matters which can be brought up in the course of the discussion on the Mizoram Budget. The time that has been provided had to be governed by the total number of hours available to us for the transaction of the financial business which has to be completed before a certain date. The hon ble Members of the House will bear this fact in mind. Sir, there was no intention whatsoever on the part of the Government to restrict time for the discussion or shut out the discussion. (Interruptions)

Therefore, I would request my hon ble friend, Shri Mandal, not to insist on his amendment. Mr Kanwar Lal Gupta who also often gives us the benefit of his advice in the Business Advisory Committee raised the question of the number of Half-an-Hour discussions. I would like to point out in all humility that the Report under

consideration does not refer to the number of Half-an-Hour discussions. That was part of the Report which the House has already adopted. Of course, it is open to the House to suggest that the Business Advisory Committee when it meets next should consider the question of the number of Half-an-Hour discussions per week. As far as the passing of this Report is concerned, it does not come in the picture.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** Are you prepared to assure the House that it will be considered in the next meeting of the Business Advisory Committee?

**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:** Sir, Mr. Mavalankar who has a generous nature, and does not generally make ungenerous comments gave an impression as though Government was trying to take away the time of the private members. This is a very uncharitable remark. The government is not taking away the time of the private members. In fact it is the Government that is struggling to get the Government business through. Nothing has been said in the Business Advisory Committee Report which may mean that inroads should be made into private members' time. The question arose from the number of Half-an-Hour discussions. This can always be considered by the Business Advisory Committee. Sir, I do not think therefore I need say anything more.

**SHRI B. P. MANDAL:** Before I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment, I would like to request the hon. Minister, Shri Ravindra Varma, that in future he should be more liberal in granting time for the discussion of Budget of States which are under President's Rule. Otherwise, parliamentary democracy will be a mockery. I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Is it the pleasure of the House to allow the hon. Member to withdraw his amendment?

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Yes.

*The Amendment, was by leave withdrawn.*

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fourteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 15th March, 1978".

*The motion was adopted.*

12.52 hrs.

# **MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

## **(i) BHAGALPUR-BIHUPUR RAILWAY-STEAMER SERVICE**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Dr. Ramji Singh, you must give a copy of the statement in writing. We have repeatedly said that you must give it in writing.

**डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) :**

I am sorry, Sir. अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत एक विशेष परिस्थिति की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूँ। मैंने पिछली बार भी रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकषित किया था कि भागलपुर-महादेवपुर-बीहपुर रेलवे तथा स्टीमर की सेवा पिछले दो वर्षों से अस्त-व्यस्त हो जाने के कारण लाखों आदिमियों को महान कष्ट हुआ था। पिछली बार भी रेल मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ काम हो जायगा। लेकिन फिर भी वह सेवा वर्ष भर अस्त-व्यस्त रही।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, भागलपुर-बीहपुर की रेलवे-स्टीमर सेवा 100 वर्ष पुरानी है, 1885 से चल रही है, लेकिन पिछले दो वर्षों के न जाने किन कारणों से अस्त-व्यस्त हो जाती है, न स्टीमर चल पाता है और न रेलगाड़ी चलती है। यह सेवा दक्षिण

### [श्री रामजी सिंह]

घोर उत्तर बिहार की साइकिल-लिक है, इनसे लोग सहरसा, पूर्णिया तक जाते हैं और दूसरी तरफ छोटा नागपुर और बिहार के अन्य दक्षिणी इलाका में जाते हैं। कुछ की बात यह है कि वहाँ एक षडयन्त्र चल रहा है। जो प्राइवेट स्टीमर सर्विस है, वे चाहते हैं कि उन की सेवा चली रहे और सरकारी सेवा बन्द हो जाय। नतीजा यह होता है कि जो कानून है कि रात में प्राइवेट स्टीमर सेवा न चले, उस का भी पालन नहीं होता है और वे रात में भी अपनी सेवा चला रहे हैं।

प्राइवेट स्टीमर सेवा को सरकारी स्टीमर सेवा के नजदीक नहीं रखना चाहिए। लेकिन इन के नजदीक रहने से क्या नतीजा निकल रहा है कि जो अम्बुलेंस प्रतियोगिता होती है अन्-हैन्डी-फाम्पोटीशन होता है उस में बहुत नुकसान होता है। इस सम्बन्ध में वहाँ बहुत बड़ा जन-प्रदर्शन भी हुआ था, जिस में दस हजार लोग रेलवे-ट्रैक पर बैठ गये थे। यह प्रदर्शन उस समय हुआ था जब रेल विभाग के लोग उस रेलवे लाइन को उखाड़ने के लिए गए थे। अब मैं फिर सरकार को भ्रष्टाचार करना चाहता हूँ कि दो महीने के बाद जब बाढ़ आयेगी और वह सेवा फिर अस्त-व्यस्त हो जायेगी, तो जनता का आक्रोश बढ़ेगा। इस लिए मैं पहले ही कह देना चाहता हूँ कि बाढ़ आने के पहले ही रेलवे लाइन को ऊँचा कर दिया जाय ताकि यह सेवा फिर से अस्त-व्यस्त न हो जाय। मेरी सलाह में नहीं आ रहा है कि जो सेवा पिछले 80 वर्षों से चल रही थी, दो वर्षों से चालू क्या नहीं हो पाती है? इसलिए सरकार प्राइवेट स्टीमर सर्विस के षडयन्त्र में न पड़ कर, उन के षडयन्त्र को नाकाम कर दे हुए, वहाँ की जनता की मांग को पूरा करे और रेलवे ट्रैक को ऊँचा करे, ताकि भ्रष्टाचार बरसात में बाढ़ के समय यह अस्त-व्यस्त न हो।

### (ii) REPORTED STRIKE IN BOKARO STEEL PLANT

श्री रामबाबू सिंह (गिरिडीह) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात को और सरकार का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। 27-2-78 से बोकारो स्टील सिटी में हड़ताल चल रही है और उन मजदूरों की हड़ताल के चलने आज बोकारो स्टील सिटी में प्रति दिन 5 कराड़ रुपये का नुकसान हो रहा है लेकिन इस पर स्टील मंत्रालय और सेल कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं। वहाँ पर उत्पादन कितना एफेक्ट कर गया है इस के लिए मैं आप के सामने 8-9 दिन का जो प्रोडक्शन है वह टागेंट का कितने प्रतिशत रह गया है उसका ज्वारा रखता हूँ।

सी० भार० शीट्स का उत्पादन जो हड़ताल से पहले होता था उस का साठे छ प्रतिशत आज होता है। हड़ताल के दौरान सी० भार० कोआयल्स का उत्पादन 27 प्रतिशत रह गया है। इसी तरह से स्लेब्स का उत्पादन अब केवल 17 प्रतिशत, एच० भार० कोआयल्स का 16 प्रतिशत, इनगोट स्टील का 17 प्रतिशत, होट मेटल का 33 प्रतिशत और मिन्टर का 26 प्रतिशत रह गया है। राष्ट्र का इतना बड़ा नुकसान होने के बाद भी आज सेल का जो मेनेजमेंट है उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं देता है। वहाँ पर दा ब्लास्ट फरनेस बन्द हो गये हैं। जब मैं वहाँ पर 11-3-78 को गया था और मैंने जब यह टागेंट और प्रोडक्शन का डेटा लिया, तो उस समय दोनो ब्लास्ट फरनेस बन्द हो गये थे और तीसरा भी बन्द होने की स्थिति में था। यह हालत आज बोकारो स्टील सिटी में चल रही है जब कि हम देश में स्टील की इतनी ज्यादा जरूरत है।

हड़ताल का कारण क्या है? इस हड़ताल का कारण यह है कि ज्वाइंट वेज

निरीक्षित किया। कमेटी ने जो 27-10-70 को बेलन-मान निर्धारित किया था, बोकारो स्टील सिटी के मैनेजमेंट ने एम० ई० एण्ड ई० ओ० टी० प्रापर्टस को वह स्केल नहीं दिया। इस से पहले भी वहाँ पर मजदूरों ने इस के लिए 1973 में हड़ताल की थी और दोनों पक्षों ने बिहार की लेबर मिनिस्टर श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा को आर्बीट्रेटर माना था और श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा के आग्रहान पर वहाँ के मजदूरों ने 7-11-73 को हड़ताल वापस ले ली थी। उस के बाद लेबर मिनिस्टर ने आर्बीट्रेटर के रूप में वहाँ के मजदूरों के बेलन-मान के लिए जो एवार्ड दिया था, उस को भी बोकारो स्टील सिटी ने नहीं माना और जो मजदूर हड़ताल पर थे उन को विक्रि-माइज न करने की जो बात प्रन्तरिम एवार्ड में थी, उस को भी वायलेट किया गया। फाइनल एवार्ड में जो बेलन-मान मजदूरों को दिया गया था, उस के न देने पर मजदूरों ने स्ट्राइक का नोटिस दिया और अब मजदूर 27 फरवरी में स्ट्राइक पर है। मैंने पहले ही आप को फीगर्स दिये हैं कि देश का बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है क्योंकि उत्पादन बहुत कम हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं अपील करता हूँ कि सल या स्टील मिनिस्ट्री इस मामले में जल्दी से जल्दी इन्टरवीन करे ताकि जो बाकी ब्लास्ट फरनेस है और जो कि बन्द होने वाला है, वह बन्द न हो और इस का बुरा असर जो पड़ने वाला है, वह न पड़े।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): On a point of order. I have been drawing your attention repeatedly. It is such an important matter and are we going to make a mockery of 377?

MR. SPEAKER: Please resume your seat. There are few others.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I ask you: please at least ask the Ministers to be present.

Formerly, the practice was that the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs would convey....

13.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: We are conveying it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Is it a formality?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. It is not a formality.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The practice also was that the Minister concerned would take some action in some cases at least and inform the House. We invite the attention of the House. A matter raised under Rule 377 becomes the property of the House. The Ministers do not take any notes. Have they come back with any reply to any matter raised under Rule 377 since the beginning of the session?

SHRI PURNA SINHA (Tezpur): If the Ministers do not give a reply, what is the use of raising a matter under Rule 377?

MR. SPEAKER: They have been asked to reply to the Members concerned. They have not been asked to make a statement before the House, but to give a reply to the Member concerned.

(iii) REPORTED ARREST OF SUGARCANE GROWERS AT BOAT CLUB, NEW DELHI

श्री चन्द्रसेखर सिंह (वाराणसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत बोट क्लब पर 35 गन्ना किसानों की निरपराधी की और सरकार का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। सरकार की गलत गन्ना नीति थी और उसको समय पर गन्ने की पैदावार की सही जानकारी नहीं थी, जिसके फलस्वरूप किसानों को मजदूरन पांच रुपये क्विंटल गन्ना बेचना पड़ रहा है।



MR. SPEAKER: You cannot mix up one with the other. You are allowed to make only one statement. You cannot mix sugar cane and the kisans' arrest together.

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : केवल गन्ना बोल रहा हूँ, मूगरकैन नहीं बोल रहा हूँ। किसान को घाज गन्ना पांच रुपये बिबटल बेचना पड़ रहा है। गन्ने की फसल इस साल अच्छी हो रही है, इसकी जानकारी पहले ही हो जानी चाहिए थी ताकि उसकी खरीद का सही इतजाम हो सकता।

MR. SPEAKER: The difficulty is, according to your statement you wanted to raise the matter regarding the arrest of 35 kisans, who were protesting against the sugarcane policy of the Government ..

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : उसी के बारे में कह रहा हूँ। अगर इसका भ्रन्दाबा सरकार को पहले हो जाता तो किसान को कम दाम पर गन्ना नहीं बेचना पड़ता। बीनी मिल मालिक किसानों की अत्यधिक पैदावार होने और गर्मी सीजन पास होने का नाजायज फायदा उठा रहे हैं जब कि गन्ने का रस मोटा और वजन कम हो गया है। इसके फलस्वरूप मिल मालिक गन्ने की अत्यधिक पैदावार होने के कारण किसान को अनार्यिक दाम दे कर उनका गन्ना ले रहे हैं। गन्ना की बहुत सी फसल सूख गई है। इसके लिए जब आमपास के किसान विरोध कर रहे थे तब वोट क्लब पर 35 की संख्या में किसानों को गिरफ्तार किया गया। मेरी मांग है कि उनको छोड़ा जाए और गन्ने का दाम जितने भाने मन गन्ना, उतने रुपये मन बीनी के आधार पर किसानों को दिया जाए।

(i) REPORTED LANDING OF AN UNKNOWN HELICOPTER IN KUTCH DISTRICT OF GUJARAT.

श्री जगन्नाथ बबे (कच्छ) : स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपके माध्यम से, एक बहुत

महत्वपूर्ण सवाल पर बोल रहा हूँ। 24 फरवरी, 1978 की शाम को पांच बजे, गुजरात राज्य के कच्छ डिस्ट्रिक्ट में—जो कि एक बोर्डर डिस्ट्रिक्ट है,—एक अननोन हेलीकोप्टर घाया और वहाँ लेण्ड किया। उस हेलीकोप्टर ने वहाँ कई चित्र उतारे, जो की खीचे और वहाँ के मेजरमेंट लिये। आमपास में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं, वे वहाँ गये और उन सब बातों को उन्होंने देखा। उन्होंने पुलिस और कस्टम अधिकारियों को इसकी खबर दी लेकिन जब तक उसके लोग वहाँ प्राये, हेलीकोप्टर वहाँ से चला गया। हेलीकोप्टर पर ताइवान लिखा हुआ था। दम-पन्डह लोग उसके भन्दर बैठे थे और वे सब इमिलिश बोल रहे थे। जो लोग वहाँ थे, उन सब ने इसको देखा है और यह बात न्यूज पेपर्स में भी आयी है।

मैं यह बात कालिग प्रेटेशन द्वारा आपके सामने रखना चाहता था लेकिन आपकी ओर से इसकी इजाजत नहीं मिली। मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस पर ध्यान दिया जाए। कच्छ जिला बोर्डर टेरीटरी है। उस बोर्डर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में यह बहुत भयंकर प्रवृत्ति चल रही है। वहाँ एक पब्लिक स्थान नारायण सरोवर है। वहाँ बहुत से लोग म्रते हैं। वहाँ पर युद्ध हुआ था। नारायण सरोवर स्थान पर युद्ध हुआ था। इसलिए मैं इस बात पर सरकार का ध्यान खीचना चाहता हूँ और प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि कृपया इसका जबाब इस सदन में भाना चाहिए और सब को मालूम होना चाहिए।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: It is a very serious matter. You kindly ask the Minister to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra.

(v) CHANGES MADE IN WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, under Rule 377, I

want to draw the attention of the House and of the Government to certain changes in the Warrant of Precedence both after the last amendment in November 1977 and in the period preceding it. This affects the position of M.Ps. in the order, but as you will see, I am not concerned only with them.

According to the last amendment in November 1977, the Attorney General of India occupies a lower position than the Cabinet Secretary or even the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister. In England the Attorney-General is a member of the Government and occupies a much higher position. According to our Constitution he can attend Parliament and can also take part in any joint sitting of the Houses, a signal honour enjoyed by any official. In February, 1968, the Cabinet Secretary jumped to a place higher than that of Attorney-General and way ahead of M.Ps. Until then the Cabinet Secretary was clubbed with other Secretaries of the Government and took his position according to seniority. The Cabinet Secretary, as distinct from other Secretaries, appeared for the first time on the scene in February, 1968. Earlier he ranked higher neither than the Attorney-General nor the M.Ps. The newly acquired rank of the Cabinet Secretary continued till February, 1973. In March 1973 the Attorney-General again came to rank higher than the Cabinet Secretary. Strangely this position has been reversed, as I submitted earlier, by the last amendment in November, 1977.

There have been similar erratic changes in the relative positions of the Attorney General and Comptroller and Auditor General.

The position in respect of the Secretary to the Prime Minister, whether designated as Principal Secretary, or simply as Secretary, was lower than the M.Ps. and even other Secretaries. The change that was brought about in November

1977 for the first time shows neither much respect to the M.Ps. nor to other officers who ranked higher than him.

In the game of shuffling and reshuffling of the Warrant of Precedence which shows a leap-frog movement for some, there seems to be little principle involved and should be corrected without any delay.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have written to you and want to make a submission....

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Chandigarh): Sir, this is a matter with which the Speaker as the protector of the rights of Members of Parliament is very much concerned.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs. Once I allow a discussion under Rule 377, this will be a precedent for others. I understand the seriousness of the situation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have written to you.

MR. SPEAKER: Even if you write, I cannot allow. I shall take up the matter ...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What happens to the Committee where M.Ps. are Members and officials are Chairmen? *(Interruptions)*. It is a matter pending before the.... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to refer this matter to the Committee of M.Ps. and I am also going to take up this matter with the Prime Minister, but beyond that I am not going to allow any discussion.

The House now stands adjourned for lunch.

13.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Ten Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

GENERAL BUDGET, 1978-79  
GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now further discussion on the Budget (General) for 1978-79 Shri Dhiren-dranath Basu may continue his speech

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa) The increase in excise and taxation of goods like electricity and coal go against the very objectives of the Government to restrain prices and stimulate the economy This will defeat the very purpose of the Budget

As I have already said these Budget proposals will cause inordinate delay in the revival of industries They will lead to inflation and affect the export trade

I believe that almost all the hon Members of this House are aware that as a result of the increase in excise duty from 2 to 5 per cent and the levy of a basic excise duty of 5 per cent the prices of many consumer articles have been considerably increased I would like to mention on y a few kerosene oil petrol diesel coal electricity, tea coffee tooth paste cigarette bidi cotton fabrics and rubber goods There are about 140 items—the list is here I can give all the names—the prices of which have been increased as a result of the increase in excise duty

Our Finance Minister in his Budget speech gave a categorical assurance that small scale and rural industries as well as agricultural equipment oriented industries in the rural sector must be given the top most priority, but where are the plans where is the infrastructure where are the objectives? How is the money allotted for this purpose to be spent? I do not believe any rolling plan can serve the

purpose Unless there are positive objectives unless there is the infrastructure for the implementation of the objectives, how can small-scale or rural industries be set up?

The Finance Minister in his speech has asserted that agriculture equipment oriented industries ought to be set up I am glad to say that I visited the Agricultural Research Institute the other day Our engineers have produced good small machines and equipments for the agricultural sector but what is the policy of marketing? There is no policy As a result the objectives of the Government will fail

I believe that the setting up of small scale industries in the villages of the country should be planned before they are taken up 70 per cent of the people live in villages You want to develop small scale industries in the villages Unless the villages are developed unless water facilities are given unless positive programmes are laid down how can small and cottage industries be set up there?

The other day when I had visited the Agricultural Research Institute I heard that the Director General wanted to resign He is a capable man However I do not want to dwell on that What I want to say is that the equipment and the small machinery that is being manufactured here should be sent to villages and technical knowledge should be given to the farmers

The faulty policy in respect of sugarcane goods and marketing of agricultural produce will create more unemployment and serious problems There is no proposal to nationalise all industries There is no proposal for industrialisation in the country Without such a proposal, how can they proceed with the Rolling Plan? The Plan will go on rolling here and there and the objectives will not be fulfilled My friend, the Minister of

State for Finance, Shri Agarwal, is here. I would like to know from him: how can he fulfil the objectives unless he makes the infrastructure?

There should have been provision for forming a separate Ministry for Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Most of our hon. friends have spoken about the sufferings of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes people and about backward areas where there is no development. So, I suggest that a Ministry should be set up for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which can look after their welfare. You will be surprised to find that for the last three years the reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are the same. There is no change. I have gone through them. What do they do? Should we depend on the officers? I have confidence in our hon. Finance Minister and he will personally look into that.

As you are aware, the development of industries has gone down by 5 per cent. The generation of electricity has gone down by 2.5 per cent. How can we develop industries? Most of the industries throughout India are half-closed. 50 per cent of the capacity is not being utilised in the Eastern Region. In West Bengal, most of the industries cannot utilise their capacity for want of power. In Government undertakings, they are not getting power. In reply to a question, the Energy Minister had said that due to shortage of power, more than 50 per cent of the capacity of the Heavy Engineering Corporation which is the biggest and largest Government undertaking in India, could not be utilised. Even now, more than 12 plants are lying closed. What are the reasons? There may be many reasons. But the important factor is shortage of power. Our Finance Minister should have come

forward with a provision for more fund, at least Rs. 1000 crores for the generation of electricity. Unless the industries are developed, sick industries are revived, unemployment problem will not be solved. There are lakhs and lakhs of unemployed youths in India. If you see the employment exchange register, you will come to know that one crore and 12 lakh people have been registered as unemployed people; they are not getting jobs. If we cannot provide them jobs, at least some unemployment allowance should be given to them. I may inform you that the West Bengal Government has declared unemployment allowance for one lakh and 50 thousand people. Why should the Central Government not declare this allowance for 30 lakh people. Let us start it in stages. Let us first give to 25 lakh people this unemployment allowance. We should do it.

With regard to restrictions on union budget for advertising and publicity, I would like that our Finance Minister should reconsider the restrictions imposed on the union budget for advertising and publicity for sales promotion. It would have a bad effect on the national economy and will severely hit the newspaper industry if they are implemented in the present form. The provision for the expenditure on advertising and publicity for promotion will also affect the industrial growth and the economy of the country; it will create further unemployment. So, I would request the Finance Minister to reconsider these restrictions. The newspapers will not be able to carry on their business; they are doing public service; they will not be able to do the public service as they are doing now. Almost all the people of this country go through papers daily to know what is happening inside the country and what is happening outside.

With regard to development of shipyards, I find from the budget that

[Shri Dhirendranath Basu]

there is a very nominal amount that has been provided for shipyards. There are so many projects which have not been completed since long; they have not been implemented so far. As far as Haldia Ship Building Yard is concerned, that was the proposal that has been pending since long. I believe that it has been thrown in the cold storage. Government should have come forward with money for building the shipyards. There was one project called Farakka Super Thermal Power Plant. This project has been hanging on for the last ten years. The previous government had not done anything about it and the present Government is also following the same path. Why in the budget proposals no provision for reviving this project has been made?

With regard to Centre-States relations, Mr Deputy Speaker Sir, you know that the only source of income for the States is the sales tax. The Government is coming forward to abolish sales tax. All the States in the country will oppose it; they will not favour abolition of sales tax because that is the main source of their income. There should be more financial powers with the States more autonomy for the States. There is no indication in the budget for this. With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI NARENDRA P NATH-WANI (Junagadh) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir there is little, that is really original, which a Member, rising to speak at the far-end of the debate, can say on the Budget. I shall, therefore, content myself with making a few general remarks and with trying to meet the criticisms that are levelled against it.

The budget proposals are not revolutionary, but they are an important landmark in implementing the Janata Party's economic policy. In keeping with that policy, the Budget provides for substantially increased allocations

for various sectors of agricultural and rural economy.

There are also two important policy decisions in the Budget—I find that very few speakers have spoken on them, that is why I am referring to them. They are import of gold and removal of octroi duty.

Now, let me deal with the criticism that was levelled by the former Finance Minister and the former Industries Minister, who, no doubt, spoke with their usual ability. Since there is relative price stability and since there is increased economic production. Mr Subramaniam did not dispute that the economy was well managed, but he did not want to give credit to the Janata Government, he went a step further and said that it was because they had left for us the legacy in the form of foreign and rupee reserves and for foodgrains that the economy was poised for substantial dynamic growth. Well, let me examine this contention of his. Was there this relative price stability during last year of their regime? There was a rise of twelve per cent during the last year of their regime. The same factors were in existence then, there were all these three factors, namely reserves of foodgrains, foreign reserves and rupee reserves. In addition there was also one more important factor—which everybody on other side tries to slur over or overlook—which they had at their disposal and which they did use, namely, the most coercive machinery of the MISA, for preventing hoarding and profiteering and preventing rise in prices, they could catch hold of and detain any trader, any industrialist, any businessman—they were all afraid of that. In spite of that, in spite of every coercive circumstances which were in existence then, why was there a rise of twelve per cent in the wholesale price index? They want to overlook it because they do not want to give credit to the Janata Government, for relative price stability during this year.

Let me now turn to what Mr. Pai said. He did not want to give any credit for our performance. In effect he said that the performance of the Janata Government was rather poor or negative. When some Members from this side tried to intervene, and put questions to him, he exuded reasonableness and said. "The Congress Government did commit errors, did commit blunders, but why do you persist in committing the same errors and blunders?" Well, this was not the purpose of our putting those questions; we put those questions; not with a view to justifying the alleged poor performance of the Janata Government but to impress upon him the legacy that they had left.

It has been pointed out by the Finance Minister in his budget speech that the previous Government had followed wrong financial policies and had established wrong practices, which came in the way of, or handicapped, the present Government in its first year in removing those misdeeds. Let me give concrete illustrations.

First, I take up 'overdrafts'. Out of the big gap of Rs. 950 crores, it has been pointed out that Rs. 412 crores were paid by way of additional help to the State Governments. Why did they, during their regime, establish, such practice. Why did they not try to tell the States definitely and firmly that no further assistance could be given. That has been done now by the Finance Minister in his speech he has said that this is the last that he has given this sum of Rs. 412 crores. Therefore, this amount of Rs. 412 crores had to be spent because of the wrong practice that they establish. Let me take another item; i.e., shortfall in utilisation. That is also the system....

**SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU:**  
How will the States manage?

**SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI:**  
Why did you not tell them? It is obvious....

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Mr. Dhirendranath Basu, you should not interrupt another speaker from a different Bench. You must be in your seat if you want to interrupt.

**SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI:**  
About the shortfall in utilising the Plan outlays by the various agencies, there has been a shortfall of Rs. 230 crores this year and that came in the way of full development not taking place. But who is responsible? Who is to be blamed for that? The wrongful and absolutely mischievous practices that you established.

Lastly, I want to say about the shortage of power. A good marksman takes into consideration several factor including change into the velocity of wind. Why did you not try to build up power generating capacity in time?

Then I come to the criticism of the big gap in the next year's budget, a gap of Rs. 1050 crores. But there is a buoyancy in the economy and there is every justifiable hope no doubt of increased production and most of it being absorbed. If you see the Budget speech—para 109, you will see that the Finance Minister would resort to sale of gold which has been lying with the Government and which is worth about Rs. 500 crores. Secondly, he says this year they are going to utilise the foreign exchange reserves and for that a provision has been made in the Budget. Apart from other things and apart from utilising the foreign exchange reserves for importing gold and preparing gold jewellery, the Finance Minister has stated that he would allow the Reserve Bank to grant loans to banks and financial institutions for importing capital goods which are not produced in the country. Therefore, unlike the present year there is every possibility, nay expectation that the foreign exchange reserves will be utilised for reducing the budget gap.

While speaking on the subject of loans to banks from the foreign ex-

[Shri Narendra P. Nathwani]

change reserves, let me mention one important factor. Our foreign reserves are accumulating and they are likely to go up. But all of you know that the Finance Minister has introduced Reserve Bank Amendment Act which permits the investment portfolio to be enlarged. If you have applied your mind, if you have even looked at it you will see that the investment is to be on sound commercial lines. Therefore, it would yield international rate of interest even if not more whereas I understand that to-day our return from these investments of foreign reserves is rather very low. Now that we enlarge our portfolio which will be on sound commercial lines, we will get at least Rs 100-150 crores more by way of additional interest from this source alone.

Then it was said about filling up the gap. Here one largest single factor I see is the next monsoon because it will affect not only agricultural and industrial production but also the hydel power generation which, if I am not mistaken to-day accounts for about 30 per cent of the country's total power generation.

I pass on to the next point. They have referred to the higher allocations to various sectors some of them are very good particularly the allocation of Rs. 500 crores for dairy development. They said it is all very well but the effect would be nullified as several States and other agencies have not fully utilised their allocations and there is waste. If they have not utilised their allocations, then they will be getting less now. That loophole is sought to be plugged as already explained.

Secondly with regard to waste in administrative expenditure, I do agree that there is so much of over-staffing and under service by those who are in actual employment. It is a great source of waste but if you have carefully read the Finance Minister's speech, you will see attempts are made to successfully cut down the

waste in public administration. And, therefore, I see the force in their contention because one must realise, one must admit that our administrative machinery is inefficient. There is red tapism and even corruption on a large scale. It does require great attention in my opinion. Speaking for myself, it is the *sine-quo non* of progress in this country.

I pass on to another subject—viz., Technology. Shri Subramanian referred to Amul Dairy and tried to draw the conclusion that only modern technology should be adopted. The question requires to be thoroughly analysed. The question is and everybody would admit that of applying appropriate technology. But the overriding consideration is how to give employment to our several millions of people who are unemployed. Therefore we may have to look at indigenous technology also. Of course, even from a long distance point of view you have to try to dovetail your programme in this respect.

I come lastly to excise duty. In paragraph 84 of budget the Finance Minister has imposed a straight levy of 5 per cent of excise. I do know that there are certain exceptions. Those exceptions are mentioned by him. While trying to raise duty on residuary item he has pointed out that sensitive articles should be excluded, newspapers and other periodicals would also be excluded. He also said that those units whose production during the previous year did not exceed Rs 30 lakhs would also be exempted. All these exemptions would apply to the general imposition of 5 per cent more excise duty. There is provision for exemption also for small scale industries. The first production of Rs 5 lakhs would be exempted from excise levy altogether. I mean total levy. Still after making an allowance for all these circumstances I do feel that straight rise of 5 per cent particularly in respect of those items which are used by the low income group of people certainly

deserve some exemption. I mention casually items like tea and kerosene. I do not know myself whether there are different varieties of Kerosene. I believe, it is only of one kind. But so far as tea is concerned, of course, we know that tea is of different kinds. Why can't we grant relief in respect of those types which are generally used by the low income groups of consumers.

With these words I have done and extend my support to the Budget.

**SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Faridkot):** With all my energy and power, I appreciate and support the Budget.

In my opinion the budget is very beautiful, lovely and attractive. Like a beautiful girl, the budget is beautiful. But those who are greedy—to get dowry with the beautiful girl—they do not consider it on merits as they want more and more of money, but it is a very good budget for the poor.

In my opinion, and I congratulate the Finance Minister, the Finance Minister has made a frontal attack on unemployment. He has tried his best to make the country more self-employment-oriented. He has tried to encourage the small-scale industries and the cottage industries by giving employment to more and more people. I am also grateful to the Finance Minister in that he has abolished tax on interest. This will encourage investments. I also appreciate the Finance Minister's efforts because he has attacked the yellow metal, that is, gold. This yellow metal has always been the cause of much blackmailing and thus misery to the people. This yellow metal has been attacked now. This yellow metal was actually the reason of black money and black business. Now that yellow metal could be utilised properly. This yellow metal will encourage the jewel-

lery export. This is a matter of appreciation in this Budget. During the congress regime my friends sitting in the opposition now have destroyed the infrastructure they have destroyed the economy and economic order of the country. The Finance Minister is in difficulties because he has tried to build on the ruins of the congress regime. It is for the first time that the budgetary outlays of the States/Union Territories are together larger than that of the Central Budget.

There is an uproar over the Centre-State relations and fiscal relations. The Finance Minister has introduced such a policy in which States have been given more money for their plan. He has given special attention to Centre-State relations and fiscal relations.

Sir, Agriculture, Irrigation and Rural Development, all these three things, are primarily State subjects. Yet efforts have been made to encourage them. Rs. 490 crores more have been allotted to the Agricultural Sector. From the overall point of view, every type of industry and agriculture and especially small-scale industries, which are necessary for the boosting of the economy have been well-attended to in the Budget.

Now, I have to say something in connection with the views expressed by the Finance Minister and by the Janata Government. Regarding unemployment, a major step has been taken that the Government will go from the top to the bottom level, to the block-development level. It will have a selective approach so far as employment is concerned. I think that Government's policy can only bring fruits if the whole of the government machinery is handled in such a manner that they implement the policy which has been envisaged by the Finance Minister.

Regarding agriculture, I have to say with regret that it remains only on



[Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]

paper. It has been said that we want more and more money for agricultural development. In the way of allocation of money in the agricultural sectors, other subjects also have been included under agriculture. It would have been better if more and more funds have been allocated for the betterment or growth of agriculture

I would now request the Minister to give thought to the levy on electricity. It will only increase the cost of production. In my opinion, it is the State Electricity Boards which will suffer due to levy on electricity. Prior to nationalisation of the coal industry, the price of coal ranged between Rs. 20 to 30 or so and now it is ranging from 60 to 107. This is an injustice done here I would request the Minister to withdraw this levy on electricity. Moreover when there is already a question of centre-state relations, by this measure the levy on electricity will further give them encouragement and a weapon to the people to put in their demand for the centre state relations throughout the country. Look at the procedure followed by the banks. It has become more and more complicated. The nationalisation of banks was done because the Government felt that the money could be invested in a better way for the betterment of the economic problems faced by our country, including unemployment problems. There is a delay caused in the bank due to the procedure followed in the bank and officials seem to be a hurdle in that. Government must do something to categories the people and see that they are given assistance by the banks for starting some small-scale industries. They should be given interest-free loans for this purpose. There are young unemployed people who want to start their own industries under the self-employment scheme. They should be given interest-free loans for this purpose.

Multi-nationals should be discouraged. They are capturing the

Indian Tobacco and now they are entering the field of biri manufacturing in the country. I am against this multinational's capturing this field as it will affect our investment. Government must do something to see that the levy on electricity, coal etc. is withdrawn.

The Finance Minister will pay his kind attention to see that those engaged in agriculture are declared as technical people. Sir, we owe lot of gratitude to the kisans because they have done their best for the betterment of the country. If the Finance Minister wants to prove himself to be the best friend of the kisans, then he should immediately abolish all the excise duty and levy duty on the machinery used for agricultural purposes. Be kind to the kisan. The kisan is suffering today. Rates of cotton have come down in my tehsil of Muktsar and Faridkot. Sir, the rate of sugar is the same but the rate of sugarcane has become very cheap. So, I would like to appeal to the Government that agriculture be declared a technical occupation and as an industry.

Now, Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to touch upon a very important point and that is with regard to tax evasion. How can our country progress when there is tax evasion to such an great extent. There is a report with me and it, Sir, happened during the Congress regime. Sir, I am not in the habit of making unfounded attack and that too on the Floor of the House which I consider very sacred. I want to tell my Congress friend that during 1965-1976 this bad tendency got encouraged. There was lot of tax evasion. The outstanding balance of income tax and sales tax is to the tune of Rs. 1100 crores. Then there are 374 persons in this country who own more than Rs. 25 lakhs each. I will request the Finance Minister to check this bad tendency.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the border areas need special attention of

the Finance Minister. I would like the border areas to be further classified. India has a very long border line area but the border of Punjab is a very very sensitive border as every time attack takes place from Pakistan it takes place from Lahore to Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Ferozepur, etc. I would like to request the Finance Minister through you, Sir, that he should immediately declare some bigger concessions in this border area so that people may instal industry in that area due to ever-remaining danger there.

15.00 hrs.

Then, Sir, a very meagre amount has been kept for Chandigarh. It is only Rs. 28 lakhs perhaps. It must be increased. Hon. Finance Minister in his budget speech has said that he is going to allocate some amount for some projects. At the moment, I am not in a position to name those projects. But hon. Members know those projects. Sir, when certain amount has been allocated for further generation of electricity, I would submit that the hon. Finance Minister should sanction the whole amount for meeting the cost of the Thien Dam. When the Congress Government was in power, it did not release the letter of credit for this project. Even after 18 years because of non-clearance, this project could not be taken up in hand and completed as per schedule. And because of non-completion of this project as per schedule, our country has suffered a loss of Rs. 1700 crores. Had it been cleared in 1960 and completed in 1970, only an amount of Rs. 73.0 crores would have been spent on this project. But now we have to spend about Rs. 300.0 crores. Sir, with these words, I support the Budget.

4074 LS—10

श्री कचवलाल हेमराज बॉन (बालाघाट) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बजट पर चर्चा में भाग लेने का प्राप ने मौका दिया, उस के लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। अभी पिछले वर्ष नई सरकार बनी तब बजट पेश हुआ था। उस में एक ऐसी बात सामने आई कि स्टेनलेम स्टील के बर्तनों पर हमारे बिन मंत्री महोदय ने बड़ी दया की और 300 प्रतिशत उस की ड्यूटी कम कर दी। उस समय स्टील के बर्तन 80 रुपये किलो बिक रहे थे, वह 52 रुपये किलो हो गई। लेकिन 20 दिन के बाद हम ने देखा कि वह ड्यूटी फिर से 200 रुपये टन बढ़ा दी गई जिससे स्टेनलेम स्टील के बर्तनों का भाव फिर वही 80 रुपये किलो हो गए। जब ड्यूटी घटायी थी तो ग्राम जनता, साधारण लोग और मध्यम वर्ग के लोग जितने थें सभी ने उस का स्वागत किया था कि दाम कम हो गए हैं और हमारे घरों में भी स्टेनलेस स्टील के बर्तन अब आ जायेंगे। लेकिन वह फिर बढ़ा दी गई। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कारण था हुआ कर के कृपा को वापस लेने का।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी है। मैं याद दिला दूँ कि ऐसा एक अद्भुत चुनाव मन्. 71 में भी हुआ था और उस में इंदिरा गांधी को प्रचण्ड बहुमत मिला था। उन्होंने एक नारा भी लगाया था कि हम गरीबी हटावेंगे। उन्होंने एक प्रोग्राम बनाया था—क्रेण प्रोग्राम जिस में पूरे भारत के अन्दर हर एक ब्लाक के स्तर पर ढाई लाख रुपये दिया था ग्रामीण ग्रंथल में सड़कें बनाने के लिए और ग्रामों में टूटें फूटे तालाबों को ठीक कराने के लिए। इस चुनाव में हमारी जनता पार्टी में और हम ने भी जनता से बड़े बड़े वादे किए हैं। इस बजट में वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने यह जरूर रखा है कि प्रत्येक ब्लाक स्तर पर कुछ पैसा खर्च किया जायगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि शीघ्रातिशीघ्र हर ब्लाक स्तर पर और पंचायतों के लेवेल पर इस में काम

[श्री रुचरू लाल हेमराज जैन]

शुरू किया जाय। महात्मा गांधी का नाम तो आज पूरे सदन के लोग ले रहे हैं। कांग्रेस के लोग भी ले रहे हैं और इधर के लोग भी ले रहे हैं। गांधी जी के सिद्धांतों की खिलाफत का तो कोई सबाल ही नहीं पंदा हुआ। तो गांधी जी का सपना था कि गांवों के रास्ते पहले बनेंगे, उन की दशा पहले सुधारेगे, वहाँ पीने का पानी पहले दिया जायेगा, गांवों के टूटे फूटे तालाबों का दुरुस्त कर के सिंचाई का काम किया जायगा और छोटी निचाई योजनाएँ जो तत्काल हमारे छोटे किसानों को पानी पहुँचा सकती हैं उन को प्राथमिकता दी जायगी। उस के लिए बजट में देखा तो है कि प्रावधान है लेकिन मैं यह देखना चाहता हूँ कि वह सब पूरा होने जा रहा है।

छोटे किसानों का जो ऋण दिया गए थे आज उस ऋण की वसूली हो रही है हर स्टेट में। हम ने यह देखा है कि जिन किसानों के पास ऋण की पावती और चिट्ठी है, रसीदे हैं उनको आज की वर्तमान स्टेट सरकार नहीं मानती और ब्याज पर ब्याज लगा कर उन से पैसा वसूल किया जा रहा है। आज गांवों में इस तरह की हालत किसानों की हो गई है। आज हम बड़ी खुशी मना रहे हैं कि कृषि का उत्पादन इतना बढ़ गया है लेकिन अगर प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने विशेष गौर करके उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि तीन चार, पांच एकड़ के किसान उस वष खेती, करने योग्य नहीं रह जायेंगे। न तो उन्होंने कपड़ा खरीदा है, न उनकी गटो खाने की हालत है और उनके बच्चे और बच्चे बच्चे हो रहे हैं तथा जमीनें नीलाम हो रही हैं। ऋण वसूली की उनके पास रसीद है कि उन्होंने पैसा पटा दिया है लेकिन उनमें कहा जाता है कि हम रसीदे नहीं मानते, हमारे पास तो डिमाण्ड नोट है, तुम पैसा

दे दो। इस तरीके से बात चल रही है।

जैसा कि आज मैं प्रश्नोत्तर के समय भी बोला था, हमारे देश में बड़ी भारी सम्पदा की खान है जिन को हम मिनरल्स कहते हैं। जब हमारे देश को आजादी मिली तब हमारे देश से विदेश जाने वाले दो मुख्य आइटम थे—एक चाय और दूसरे मैंगनीज 1954 तक हमें करोड़ों रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा इन दो पदार्थों में मिली। लेकिन आज आप देखें कि किस तरीके में मैंगनीज की उपेक्षा की जा रही है। डोमोमाइट, लाइम-स्टोन, आयरन-और और कोयला खदानों के कामगारों को क्या पैसा मिल रहा है और मैंगनीज के कामगारों को क्या पैसा मिल रहा है? जब कि उसी तरीके की खदानें चलती हैं लेकिन केवल 5 रुपये 80 पैसे रोज में 800 फिट नीचे जा कर कामगार काम कर रहे हैं। मेने जिले में जो एशिया की तीसरी नम्बर की ग्रण्डरहाउण्ड मैंगनीज की खदान है वहाँ पर बड़ी अव्यवस्था फैली हुई है। बीडी उद्योग जो पजीपति लोग हैं उन्हीं के हाथ में यह रोजगार है जब कि यह कुटीर उद्योग है जिनमें 80 लाख लोग हरिजन आदिवासी काम कर रहे हैं। आज उनका हर तरीके से शोषण किया जा रहा है लेकिन उनकी ओर कोई नहीं देखता है। धर्म मंत्री जी को मैं ने कई चिट्ठियाँ लिखी हैं, कई क्वेश्चन्स भी दिए हैं लेकिन कभी कुछ उत्तर आता है और कभी कुछ जॉकिंग मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि किस तरह में उनको प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा।

वन उपज के बारे में हमने बड़े जोर और के साथ नारा लगाया है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण हो गया है, राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ देगे लेकिन आज वन उपज की बुरी तरह से वर्बाद किया जा रहा है। मैं अपनी स्टेट के बारे में कहता हूँ कि वन विभाग में मरफारी कर्मचारियों का चार साल पहले जो बर्खा था वह आज तीन गुना हो गया है। इस

तरह से बहा पर बन सम्पदा को नष्ट किया जा रहा है जिसकी कोई मिसाल नहीं है। उसकी तरह कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैंने कृषि मंत्रालय में एक क्वेश्चन दिया। हमारे देश में भ्राजादी के पहले टाटा का पहला लोहे का कारखाना था, अब 6 लोहे के कारखाने हो गए हैं। मैं ट्रैक्टर, बिजली की मोटर, बिजली की वाटर पम्प की बात नहीं करता लेकिन बैलगाड़ी में लगाने वाला एक पट्टा होता है और हल में लगाने वाला एक लोहा होता है परन्तु 6-6 लोहे के कारखाने लगाने के बाद भी आज किमान को 4-5 रुपये किलो में बह मिलता है। यह आकड़े दिये जा रहे हैं कि हमारा रूपात बिक नहीं रहा है, उसको घाटे में बिदेशों को भेज रहे हैं तो क्या गरीब किसानों को कम से कम उनकी बैलगाड़ी में लगाने के लिए और हल में लगाने के लिए कंसेशन रेट पर लोहा नहीं दिया जा सकता? मैंने कहा कि सरकार किमानों को कंसेशन रेट पर लोहा दिलाने की व्यवस्था करे लेकिन उसका कोई सतोषजनक उत्तर नहीं आया। इस तरह में आज किसानों की अवहेलना की जा रही है।

छाटे तालाब और रास्ते—यह तो बहुत छोटी सी बातें हैं। मैंने देखा है कि दो लाख रुपये की योजना से जो तालाब बनता है वह एक साल में तैयार होता है और दूसरे साल चार-पाच सौ एकड़ जमीन को पानी देता है। हमारे यहाँ गावों के जो रास्ते हैं, 1971 के कृषि-प्रोग्राम में कुछ बन गये थे, लेकिन किसी में गिट्टी डालनी है, कहीं पर दो हजार रुपये लागत की पुलिया की जरूरत है, कहीं उस को मुख्य मार्ग से जोटना है —

इन सब कामों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। आज नई सरकार का

गांवों में स्वागत है, महंगाई भी जरूर कुछ कम हुई है, लेकिन रोजगार बिल्कुल नहीं है। हर रोज जगह-जगह हड़ताल की चर्चा होती है, कहा जाता है कि यह मांग पूरी कीजिए, वह मांग पूरी कीजिए, पैसा बढ़ाइये, लेकिन गांवों में आज क्या हालत है —ग्राम-मजदूर को एक रुपया रोज में भी मजदूरी नहीं मिल रही है — ऐसी हालत में चाहे चीजें सस्ती हो या महंगी हों—वह क्या चायेगा।

आप के बजट से छोटे कामों के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि 1 अप्रैल से आप का नया साल चालू होने वाला है, आप फोर्स के साथ गांवों में यह पैसा पहुंचाइये। आप स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से कहिए कि प्रत्येक पंचायत में यह काम चालू हो जाना चाहिए, हर गांव में सड़क को जोड़ने का काम चालू हो जाना चाहिए, ताकि लोगों को रोजगार मिले—इस तरह की व्यवस्था शीघ्र से शीघ्र होनी चाहिए।

मैगनीज-और-इण्डिया की बात को मैं इस समय नहीं उठाऊंगा क्योंकि हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने आश्वासन दे दिया है। जहाँ तक लघु उद्योग और शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की बात है—लघु उद्योग जल्द-से-जल्द चालू हों, कुटीर उद्योग जल्द-से-जल्द चालू हों—इस तरफ सरकार का विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिए। हमारे यहाँ अपार वन-सम्पदा है —बैलगाड़ियाँ किसानों को लाखों की संख्या में लगती हैं, उस के लिए “बक्के” बनवाइये। गवर्नमेंट की इण्डस्ट्रीज में बनाये जायें, जिन में कारीगरों को काम मिले और वे बक्के बना कर किसानों को कम दाम पर सप्लाई किये जायें, पूरे भारत में इन को सप्लाई किया जा सकता है बैलगाड़ियाँ बनाई जा सकती हैं और

[श्री कचरलाल हेमराज जैन]

देश भर में सप्लाई की जा सकती है—इस तरह विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय।

बांस का हमारे यहां बहुत बड़ा भण्डार है, जो वहां से बिड़ला की पेपर-मिलों को सप्लाई किया जा रहा है। मेरा जिला बालाघाट चार मिलों को उन के उत्पादन का पूरा कोटा सप्लाई कर रहा है, लेकिन उस क्षेत्र में कोई कागज की मिल नहीं है। मैं इस अवसर पर विशेष रूप से अपने बालाघाट जिले का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं—भगवान ने इस जिले को सब कुछ दिया हुआ है—यह जिला अभी भी 60 प्रतिशत सिंचित है। मैंने आंकड़े मांगे हैं—जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, यह जिला मध्य प्रदेश में सब से ज्यादा चावल दे रहा है। वहां पर अनाज है, मिनरल्स है, मगनीज है, डोलोमाइट है, चूने का पत्थर है और अभी हाल में तांबे का भण्डार पटनायक साहब स्वयं देख कर आये हैं। यह सब भगवान की नैसर्गिक देन है, लेकिन उन को ले जाने के साधन नहीं हैं। मैंने बड़ी रेलवे लाइन के लिए रेल मंत्री जी से कहा, तो उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया कि इस पर विचार करना पड़ेगा। जहां भगवान ने सब कुछ दे रखा है, यदि हम उस का उपयोग न कर सकें, तो उस का फायदा न उठा सकें, तो फिर कैसे काम चलेगा। इसकी ओर भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इस्पात और जल मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) : यह जिला आप मुझ को पट्टे पर दे दो, मैं बना दूंगा।

श्री कल्याण जैन (इन्दौर) : जैन साहब, इन को गोद दे दो।

श्री वसंत साठे (अकोला) : चलो दे दिया।

श्री कचरलाल हेमराज जैन : हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए सदन में इधर

और उधर दोनों तरफ से बड़े जोर-शोर से चर्चा होती है। प्रश्नकारों और रेडियो में भी उन के बारे में कहा जाता है। मेरा यह कहना है कि इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार कीजिए, उन को जो भी सुविधा देनी है, उस को गोल-माल चक्कर से निकाल कर, साफ-साफ लिख दीजिए कि उन के साथ इस तरीके से संरक्षण होगा, इस तरह की व्यवस्था की जायेगी, इस तरह से उन के रिजर्वेशन को पूरा किया जायेगा। आज आप की नीति भ्रममय है, अभी तक स्पष्ट नहीं हो पाई है, मैं चाहूंगा कि इसको स्पष्ट किया जाये।

यहां पर मंत्रीगण हर काम के लिए दस साल का समय मांगते हैं, जिस काम को लीजिये, यही कहा जाता है कि दस साल में पूरा होगा। जनता ने हम को यहां पर पांच साल के लिए भेजा है, और अगर हम दस साल की बात सदन में करेंगे, तो उसमें काम चलने वाला नहीं है। अपने कार्यकाल में हम जितना काम कर सकते हैं, उसकी बात हम को करनी चाहिए—हम को स्पष्ट घोषणा करनी चाहिए कि हम इस कार्यकाल में इतना काम कर देंगे, इस से जनता को पता लग सकेगा कि हम क्या करने जा रहे हैं और उन कामों को जल्दी चालू करना चाहिए, जिस से जनता को लाभ मिल सके।

एक बात मैं और कह देना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि हमारे सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री ने एक फिल्म दिखाई थी, जिस का नाम है “किस्सा कुर्मी का”। यह बड़ी गंभीर बात है। उस फिल्म को देखने से मुझे यह लगा कि जनता एकदम गुंभी है। जनता चप्पल जूता लेकर चलती है और गुंभी नहीं है और जनता राज्य में इस तरह की फिल्म दिखाना जनता का अपमान करता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि ऐसी फिल्म को इस देश में नहीं चलने देना चाहिए

धीर मैं इस का विरोध करता हूँ। जनता मूनी नहीं है धीर जनता आज भी कालर पकड़ने को तैयार है। आज जब कि जनता सरकार है, उन्होंने अपना फायदा उठाने के लिए ऐसी गद्दी फिल्म ऐसे रद्दी तरीके से पेश की है धीर इस तरह से भारत की 60 करोड़ जनता का अपमान किया है।

आपन मुझे बोलने का समय दिया है उस के लिए आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। लोगों को बड़ी आशाएँ हैं और हम भी आशा करने हैं कि हर तरह से उन की आशाएँ पूरी होंगी। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी वृन्दा न माने और सरकार बुरा न माने, तो मैं यह कह दूँ कि हमारे देश में जो नई क्रान्ति आई है और जिस जनता ने आप को इस आसन पर बिठाया है, उस के लिए आप जल्दी में जल्दी कामों को शुरू करें और और ब्लॉक लेबिल पर आप को इस सारे काम को करना चाहिए। मैं आप को एक उदाहरण देता हूँ। महाराष्ट्र की गवर्नमेंट ने पंचायती राज के लिए काम किया और हमारे जिले में लगा हुआ जो भंडारा का जिला है, नदी के किनारे किनारे उस में पम्प लगा दिये और हर किसान मुख्ती हो गया। वहाँ पर पंचायती राज सक्ससफुल हो गया। आज जल्दतः इस बात की है कि पूरे भारतवर्ष में सब काम पंचायती राज के जरिये ग्राम लेबिल पर और ब्लॉक लेबिल पर होना चाहिए और इस बात को सब में ज्यादा प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए और बाकी चीजें बाद में होनी चाहिए।

श्री बीजू पटनायक जो आखरी बात आपने कही, वह सब कही है।

श्री मुर्रुजय प्रसाद वर्मा (सीवान) :  
उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस बजट के बारे में सब से पहली बात तो यह कहूँ कि मही दिना में

यह बजट बना है लेकिन उसे चलाया कौन ? यहाँ के हाकिम चलावेगे। यहाँ से स्कीमे बनेंगी, योजनाएँ बनेंगी किन्तु उन को चलाने वाले आप के अफसर हैं और वे अफसर कैसे हैं ? यहाँ इतना ही कहना काफी है कि वे पुर्नानी सरकार से आये हैं, इन्फ्लेटेड हैं, वे आप के लिए एक लोपेसी हैं। आप ने उन को गद्दी बनाया है और जैसा आप चाहें वे लोग बीमे छिछारी में हुए हैं और न होने की आशा है। मैं एक चेतावनी देता हूँ कि पार्लिसन ला बार-बार लागू न होता रहे, इसको आपकी देखना होगा और यह इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि मैं अपने यहाँ ऐसा देखता हूँ और यहाँ सुनता भी हूँ। जैसे एक छोटी सी बात से लीजिए। बिहार में कमी 4 कमिशनर नुमा करते थे लेकिन अब 52 या 54 हैं। इतने कमिशनर के पद जो गये हैं। पहले वहाँ पर 19 जिले थे और अब 36 जिले हो गये हैं और आप के केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में जहाँ पहले तीन, चार सचिव और उप सचिव से काम चलता था, वहाँ आज 32 32 और 34 34 सुनने से आने हैं। इस तरह से आप देखें कि पार्लिसन ला काम में आ गया। जहाँ 5 की जगह 10 आदमियों को रखा, तो वहाँ दसों ने ऐसी व्यवस्था कर ली कि उन दसों के लिए जो काम नहीं हो गया बल्कि बढ़ा कर इतना अधिक काम दिया लिया कि दूसरे गश् और बढ़ जाएँ। दरमसल काम नहीं बढ़ा बल्कि कागजों घोंडे बढ़ गये। जब तक इस चीज का नहीं समाधान आया, तब तक आप की स्कीमे कागजों में ही रह जाएंगी और उन से पूरा लाभ नहीं होगा।

गवर्नों की तरफ आप ने दिलचस्पी दिखाई, यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है और आप मही दिना की तरफ चल रहे हैं लेकिन मैं अपनी ओर से यह चेतावनी दे देना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक अफसरों पर आप का अधिकार पूरा नहीं होगा, तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। अफसर आप के कैसे हैं इसको आप देखें।

[मृत्युंजय प्रसाद वर्मा]

सब की बात मैं नहीं कहता हूँ। कुछ की बात कहता हूँ। वे कुछ ही दिन हुए पहले के मिनिस्टर का मुँह देखा करते थे, न्याय, कानून या धर्मनिरपेक्षता को कोई नहीं देखता था। बहुत सम्भव है कि आपके मिनिस्टरों के बारे में भी वे सोचें कि ऐसा करने से उनका नया मिनिस्टर बण होगा, भले ही मिनिस्टर उसके खिलाफ चाहता हो, किन्तु वह कुछ कर नहीं पाएगा। यहीं आ कर मुश्किल होगी।

वे पहले वाले मिनिस्टर कैसे थे, हमारे मित्र नाराज तो होंगे लेकिन मुझे माफ करें एक दो बातें कहने के लिए। मैं बहुत पहले की बात में नहीं जाऊँगा क्योंकि उस में समय निकल जाएगा और मेरे पास सीमित समय है। मैं 25 जून, 1975 की बात करूँगा। उसके पहले की बात मैं छोड़ देता हूँ। उस दिन रात में बारह बजे के पहले यानी 25 तारीख को ही आपातकाल की घोषणा हुई थी और कैबिनेट को इस बात की दूसरे दिन सुबह खबर हुई। इस के माने हैं कि घोषणा के पहले कैबिनेट से कोई राय नहीं ली गई। यह बात सामने आ गई है। यह छिपी हुई बात नहीं है। इंदिरा जी का जो पत्र राष्ट्रपति के नाम गया था वह भी अखबारों में आ चुका है। यह शाह कमिशन के लिए आया है। शाह कमिशन के नाम से लोग नाराज होते हैं। किन्तु ये बातें तो सामने आ ही रही हैं। भेद खुलते हैं, इस वास्ते उनका नाराज होना वाजिब भी है। रात को ही हो सकता है कि मिनिस्टरों के डर से मीटिंग न बुलाई गई हो और अगर रात को ही यह राय राष्ट्रपति को देने से पहले मिनिस्टरों की, कैबिनेट की राय ले ली गई होती तो बहुत सम्भव है कि वह प्रस्ताव पास न होता और आपातकाल की घोषणा न हो पाती। कारण भी स्पष्ट है। जब यह बात चल रही थी कि प्रधान मंत्री को अपना पद छोड़ना चाहिए उस समय कुर्सी खाली होने के बाद ही तो कोई दूसरा

कुर्सी पर आ सकता था और कुर्सी के लिए तीन दावेदार सामने आ चुके थे कम से कम। वे खुल कर बोलते तो नहीं थे लेकिन भीतर ही भीतर उनका यह धड़कन चल रहा था, व्यूहरचना हो रही थी कि आपस में चाहे जितना लड़ें, मिर फुटबाल करें लेकिन इतना निश्चित था कि इंदिरा जी को कुर्सी को बरकरार रखने की बात आती तो उसके विरोध में शायद तीनों मिल जायें। अगर कुर्सी जाती इंदिरा जी की नहीं तो कोई आ सकता था, उसके बगैर कैसे कोई आ सकता था, कम से कम उसको मौका मिल सकता था। इसी कारण तो रात को मीटिंग नहीं की गई और छः सात घण्टे के बाद सुबह छः बजे मीटिंग बुलाई गई। उस मीटिंग में क्या हुआ? प्रस्ताव किया गया कि हमने इस आपातकाल की घोषणा को मंजूर किया है। क्या मंजूर किया? कहां संविधान में कोई ऐसा प्रावधान है कि जब राष्ट्रपति ने कोई कार्य कर दिया, कोई घोषणा निकाल दी तो उसकी मंजूरी मंत्रिमण्डल दे, उसका अनुमोदन करें, उसको एप्रुवल् दें? यह चीज तो सदन में होती है कैबिनेट में नहीं होती है। इसके लिए कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। नाथ ही उल्टे उसके भर्त्सना, उसके निरनुमोदन के लिए भी कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। गान्धीय स्टिफेंस यहां बैठे हुए हैं! अगर वह बोल नहीं चुके हैं तो मुझे इसके बारे में अपने आपण में बता दें और अगर बोल चुके हैं तो बाहर बता दें। किन्तु मैं जहां तक जानता हूँ संविधान में इस तरह की गुंजाइश नहीं है। इससे दो तीन सवाल पैदा होते हैं जो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ। पहला यह है कि मंत्री लोग देखीं जो से पूछते कि क्या यह जरूरी नहीं था कि पहले इस विषय को कैबिनेट में रखा जाना चाहिए था? क्या यह जरूरी नहीं था? क्या संविधान में यह नहीं लिखा गया है:

There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as its

head, to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions."

"Such informations have been received."

अब यह लिखा हुआ है तो हम मंत्री लोग अपने कर्तव्य से व्युत्त क्यों हो रहे हैं ? हमारी मन्त्रणा, राय बिना राष्ट्रपति ने कैरी धोखना कर दी ? हमारी इस प्रकार झवहलना क्यों की गई ? आपने हम से पूछा क्यों नहीं ? हर मे आप वाम कर लेती । यह पूछने का माहस किसी मे नहीं रह गया था किसी ने नहीं पूछा किसी ने यह भी नहीं पूछा कि माहस किसी गठन ने कही से भी यह रिपोर्ट नहीं दी कि ला एण्ड आडर की स्थिति खराब है, देश मे अशांति फैलने की आशंका है इसलिए कोई लपटा करना चाहिए और केवल आपातकाल की घोषणा ही स्थिति भंगाल सकती है । तब इसका रास्ता बन सकता था । तब कहा जा सकता था कि दूसरा कोई चारा नहीं है और आपात स्थिति लागू कर दी जानी चाहिए । लेकिन ऐसा भी किसी ने नहीं कहा --

श्री बसन्त साठे (अहमदाबाद) : शाह ने भी नहीं पूछा किमो मिनिस्टर मे कि आपने ऐसा क्यों नहीं कहा ।

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद वर्मा : यह आप शाह साहब से पूछें । मैं आप से, सारे सदन से और इस सदन के माध्यम से सारे देश को कह रहा हूँ । देश पूछे । शाह साहब ने पूछा है या नहीं इससे मुझे मतलब नहीं है ।

मैं कह रहा था कि उन्होंने नहीं पूछा और जब कि कहीं से कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं थी तब यह शायी कैसे । आपने प्रेसीडेंट को लिखा है:

तो आप के पास जो इनफार्मेशन है वह तो बताये । वह भी नहीं बताया, न किसी ने पूछा । बल्कि कैबिनेट सेक्रेटरी ने यहां तक कहा है:

"There was no discussion. Only certain clarifications were asked, and nothing more."

ऐसी हालत मे मैं क्या कहूँ इन मिनिस्टर्स को सिवाय इसके कि यह पेपर टाइम्स थे । रात मे असली बाध थे लेकिन मुबह होते होते पेपर टाइम्स हो गये । उनको हिम्मत नहीं थी कि पूछें । और पूछने तो क्या नतीजा होता आप भदाज नया सकते हैं । खतरा यही था कि उन्हें कता जाता कि बहुत अच्छा जो कहा सो कहा, अब तो जो हो गया सो हो गया, कल रात को हजारों आदमी चले गये, आन खत्म होने के बाद बाहर सवारी हाजिर है ले जाने वाले आदमी हाजिर हैं और वह आप को ले जायेंगे और उन्हीं लोगों के पास कुछ दिन रहिये जो आपसे पहले भेजे गये हैं, वर्ष दो वर्ष उनके साथ रहिये, फिर देखा जायगा । तब तक आपकी बुद्धि शुद्ध हो जायगी । जो रात को असली बाध थे वह मुबह होने होने पेपर टाइम्स हो गये थे । माहस नहीं था पूछने का न नैतिक साहस था और न फिजिकल साहस था इसलिये कि बूढ़ा हो गया हूँ, मैं बीमार हूँ, पता नहीं जिन्दा लौटूंगा या नहीं क्या ठिकाना है । और जिन्दा भी लौट तो टनने दिन जेल की यातना कहा तक बर्दाश्त करूंगा । मगर मोरार जी क्या इनसे उम्र मे छोटे थे ? श्री जयप्रकाश का स्वास्थ्य कैसा था ? वह अघमरे हो कर लौटे और उनके लिये पटना मे सारी व्यवस्था रातों रात चुबचाप कर ली गई थी । जिस घड़ी खबर आयी उस घड़ी उनकी लाश पटना आयी, आधी रात मे आयी और मुबह होने से पहले उसका दाह संस्कार कर दिया जायेगा, चोरी छिपे बहुत कम लोगों को से कर के । और इस की सारी व्यवस्था



[श्री मयूख्य प्रसाद वर्मा]

हो गई थी, यहाँ तक कि दाह संस्कार का कुछ आवश्यक सामान भी खरीद लिया गया था। यह तो देश का सौभाग्य है, उनका और हम सब का सौभाग्य है कि वह बच गये और आज तक जिन्दा है, जो कि आधे मुर्दा स्थिति में जो सप्ताह में तीन दिन डाइनेसिस पर रहते हैं। तो अगर यह इनमें माह्न होता तो मैं कहता कि यह ऐसे मिनिस्टर है जिन पर भरोसा किया जा सकता है। किन्तु क्षमा कीजिये, मैं अपनी ओर से नहीं कहता, आप ही की ओर से कहा गया। जब कि दो महीने पहले मैं जेल से पटना जा रहा था तो आपके डी वल के दो राज्य सभा के मेम्बर बैठे हुए थे सभ में और उन दोनों में जो चर्चा चली, तो मैं नहीं जानता था। पहले मैं कि कौन इन्दिरा पार्टी के है और कौन रेड्डी पार्टी के है, उनकी बातों में समझ गया। तो एक ने जो कहना शुरू किया, क्षमा कीजिये मुझ में सहम नहीं है उस भाषा का और उन शब्दों का प्रयोग अपने माननीय मित्रों के लिये कर, केवल भावार्थ कहता हूँ कि माहब आप किम में मिलने को कहने है है ? उनसे जो भेद बकरी में गय होने थे जिन्होंने आज इन्दिरा को दानवी कहना शुरू किया है। तो क्या वह कल देवी थी, और आज दानवी हो गई। अगर आज दानवी है ना कल भी वही थी। तो उस समय क्यों नहीं बाले। कहा गई थी हिम्मत ? जब देवी थी तो आज दानवी कैसे हो गई ? हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, सिख, ईसाई सबने अपने को एक जान का बना लिया। उम जाति के लिये बहुत मुन्दर शब्द था पहले जमाने में, बहुत मुन्दर उदाहरण है दिल्ली के चन्द्रबरदाई का जिन्होंने पृथ्वीराज के गीत गाये और प्रतिष्ठा बचाने के लिये सिर भी काट लिया। किन्तु बाद के लोग बन गये बन्दी, मागध, जिनको चारण, भाट कहते हैं। और उम भट्टी का नमूना है कि आपकी कांग्रेस के महापति गरज-गरज के कहने लगे थे कि

"India is Indira, Indira is India."

दूसरे उससे आगे बढ़े। उनसे पूछा अब क्यों नहीं कहते हैं। और मैं कहूँगा कि सारे देश की जाति नष्ट हो गई। सब के सब हो गये एक जाति के, एक धर्म के, और उस धर्म का नाम है भाट धर्म। और उसका नतीजा है कि आज भी इन्दिरा के यहाँ चारण बनने का लाभ मिलता है। और अगर ज्यादा पूछना हो तो मैं कहूँगा बिहार में जिसको राज्य सभा का टिकट मिला है देख लीजियेगा। इससे ज्यादा नहीं कहूँगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आखिर बजट क्या कहा ? कागज, पत्र सब कुछ होंगे, सपना-मैसा होगा, मगर यह किस के हाथों खर्च होगा ? आखिर इन्हीं के हाथों खर्च होगा, तो क्या मैं चेतावनी न दूँ इन्हें ?

एक बात मैं कह चुका हूँ कि आपको अपने अफसरों को संभाल कर चलना है, उन पर पूरी कड़ाई करनी है और साथ ही साथ ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी है कि उनमें अधिक से अधिक काम निकल सके। यह देखना होगा कि किम अफसर को कितना काम करना है वह क्या करता है या नहीं ? नहीं तो सारी स्कीम फेल हो जायेंगी।

दूसरी बात आप प्रान्तों की करते हैं, अभी एक बिल आया है। बिहार सबसे गरीब प्रदेश है, मध्य प्रदेश के मिवाय खनिज धन वहाँ में अधिक कहीं नहीं है, फिर भी वह सबसे गरीब है। वहाँ एक स्टील का वस्तर है, हमारे बीजू पटनायक साहब उसे वहाँ में हटा रहे हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है। वह वहाँ पर ही रहना चाहिये।

मैं एक विशेष बात की ओर वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ, वह जरा ध्यान से सुन लें। एमर्जेंसी के जमाने के पहले एक बाई-पार्टाइट एग्रीमेंट हुआ था ईल०आई०सी० के कार्यकारियों, विशेषकर ईल०आई०सी० के कार्यकारियों, विशेषकर ईल०आई०सी० के बीच में। उस समय की गवर्नमेंट ने उसको

मान्यता दी थी। फिर एमर्जेंसी में उसे सरकार ने तोड़ दिया। उसको अब आप भी नहीं मान रहे हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है। भूलिए मत, वह एमर्जेंसी के समय में काटा गया है। मैं इतनी ही प्रार्थना करूंगा कि मैं उनके बारे में थोड़ा बहुत जानता हूँ, इसीलिए कह रहा हूँ कि आप कम-से-कम इन लोगों से बात कीजिये। एक महीने तक अवर ईक्वलपमेंट आफिसर स्ट्राइक पर रह जाते हैं तो उससे कितना नुकसान होता है? ईक्वलपमेंट आफिसर पर 13 करोड़ रुपये साल का खर्च होता है, इसकी डिटेल्स मुझे मालूम नहीं हैं। इस तरह से एक महीने में 1 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हो जाता है। इसके साथ ही साथ एक महीने की स्ट्राइक में उन्होंने जो काम नहीं किया, बल्कि बैठकर समय बर्बाद किया, वह कहाँ गया?

इसलिये मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि उन्हें बुलाकर आप बात करें और जो उचित मामलों, जो रास्ता निकले, निकालने की कोशिश करें।

इतनी ही बात कहकर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The discussion on the Budget should finish by 5 O'clock today. The Minister will reply at 5 O'clock.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY (Kanakapura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the last year's Budget, initially there was a deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 85 crores but by the end of the year, it had come to about Rs. 975 crores, which is ten times more than the anticipated figure. In this year's Budget, there is a huge deficit of Rs. 1050 crores. This clearly indicates that the Finance Minister has miserably failed in anticipating the Budget gap. The Janata Party has

given promises that the growth rate would be increased to 7 per cent, unemployment problem would be solved, land reforms would be effectively implemented and the price line would be controlled effectively. But the Government has totally failed in fulfilling those promises. This Budget also does not contain any constructive solution regarding the problem of unemployment and nothing has been said about land reforms also. At this stage, at least, I request the Central Government to give more financial aid to the concerned States so that these progressive laws can be implemented. The budget is the most disappointing one and it would place the country's economy in crisis; and also the increase in excise duty on coal, power, petrol and other petroleum products directly hit the common man. Hence, I request the Government once again to reconsider this proposal and drop this proposal in the interest and welfare of the common man.

In 1975-76, there was an increase of 10 per cent in industrial growth. But this year, it has come down to 1.6 per cent. This is attributed to the shortage of power and labour unrest. But to my surprise, the other factors are also there. There is lack of coordination between the labour and the management and also the short supply of raw materials. In order to increase the industrial growth, the primary necessity is to supply raw materials at a cheaper rate and also in time and also labour participation in the management is quite essential.

At the same time, the budget has indicated some good measures to be taken to improve the conditions of the rural poor. For this, I congratulate the Finance Minister. Also more irrigation facilities are to be provided so that agriculture need not depend only on rain. In our country, our farmers are not getting proper price for their produce. At least Government should create a reasonable market for their produce, whether it is rice, wheat or sugarcane.

[Shri M. V. Chandrasekhara Murthy]

The increase in levy on electricity will also considerably hit the consumer. Also I would like to say something about the Centre-State relationship. Regarding imposition of levy on electricity and abolition of sales tax, the Central Government is directly encroaching upon the financial jurisdiction of the States and the result will be that the economy of the States will be crippled. Hence I suggest to the Central Government to have a dialogue with the States before taking any decision in such matters.

During the last six years, in the whole of the country, Karnataka State Government is the only government which has effectively implemented land reforms along with other socio-economic policies such as debt relief, removal of bonded labour and also giving stipend to the unemployed and exemption of land revenue for five acres. In order to continue implementation of all these progressive policies and to take up developmental works in the State of Karnataka, the Central Government has to give more facilities and financial aid to the Karnataka State. With these words, I conclude my speech.

**श्री फिरंगी प्रसाद (बांसगांव) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। समय बहुत ही कम है और मैं भी अस्वस्थ हूँ, आप के संकेत पर ज्यादा तेजी से चलूंगा तो सब कुछ कह पाऊंगा, अन्यथा मैं चाहूंगा कि मुझे अस्वस्थ होने के कारण थोड़ा समय और देन की कृपा करेंगे।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय:** आज दस मिनट से ज्यादा हम किसी को नहीं दे पाएंगे।

**श्री फिरंगी प्रसाद :** वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट माषण को प्रारंभ करते हुए ही कहा था कि हमें कुछ ऐसी चीजें पूर्ववर्ती

सरकार से विरासत में मिली हैं जिन के कारण आगे चलने की स्थिति में अनेक कठिनाइयाँ उपस्थित हो रही हैं। जैसा कि उन्होंने और देश ने भी स्वीकार किया है, 76-77 में बढ़ती हुई कीमतों में 12 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई थी। साथ ही साथ राष्ट्रीय आय में 2 प्रतिशत से कम ही वृद्धि हुई थी लेकिन मुद्रा उपलब्धि 20 प्रतिशत की हो गई थी। यह जो बजट पेश हुआ है इस का समर्थन करते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश के लोगों के मन में एक आशा जरूर बंधी है कि यह बजट गांवों की ओर बढ़ता हुआ दिखाई दे रहा है। इससे कुछ वर्ग को तो असंतोष हो सकता है। ग्रामों के विकास की जो दिशा इसमें दिखाई गई है, उस से किंचित शहरों के लोगों को तकलीफ महसूस हो सकती है। जनता पार्टी ने अपने घोषणा पत्र में कहा था कि हम गांवों के विकास की ओर तेजी से बढ़ेंगे और गांधी जी के स्वप्न को साकार करेंगे। गांधी जी ने कहा था कि देश तभी आगे बढ़ सकता है जब गांवों का विकास होगा, गांवों में पेय जल की सुविधा होगी, कृषि की उन्नति होगी और गांव वालों के स्वास्थ्य का सही-सही विकास होगा। आज भी बहुत से गांवों में अदालती पंचायत के स्तर पर भी कोई प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र नहीं हो सका है। कहीं-कहीं ब्लाकों पर ही सीमित हो कर रह गया है। इस देश की मुख्य आधारशिला कृषि है और वह मुख्य रूप से गांवों में है। जब तक कृषि के विकास के लिए अधिक धन नहीं दिया जायगा तब तक कुछ ही नहीं सकता। पूर्ववर्ती सरकार, जहां तक मैं समझ सका हूँ, 20-21 प्रतिशत ही उस के लिए दिया करती थी। जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने इस से आगे बढ़ कर गांवों के विकास की ओर ध्यान दिया है। हमें इस बात की खुशी है कि वह गांव स्तर तक विकास को ले जाना चाहती है। वह विकास ऐसा होगा कि अभी तो गांवों के लोगों को उस का आभास नहीं हो रहा है, सरकार बने अभी विशेष वर्ष भी नहीं हुए हैं लेकिन इतने कम

दिनों में जो हमारी पार्टी की घोषित नीति है उस के अनुसार हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। यह अभी बहुत अन्धेरे में एक छोटी सी किरण मात्र दिखाई देती है। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि वे गांवों के विकास के लिए, खेती के विकास के लिए अधिक से अधिक धन दें, तभी इस देश का भला हो सकता है।

गरीबी और बेरोजगारी मिटाने की बात जनता पार्टी ने की है। दस साल में बेरोजगारी मिटाने की बात कही गई है। मैं भी इस राय का हूँ लेकिन इस सदन के बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि जनता तो किसी दल को पांच साल के लिए चुनती है और पांच वर्षों में वह जो कुछ भी करती है उस का मूल्यांकन होता है। उस मूल्यांकन के संबंध में मैं यह चाहूंगा कि प्रति वर्ष कितनी बेकारी मिटी, क्या हुआ, इस प्रगति का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए कोई एक कमेटी बना दी जाये ताकि वह प्रति वर्ष विवरण प्रस्तुत करती रहे कि कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिला। अगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो ये सारी चीजें सिमट कर रह जायेगी और पांच साल का समय निकल जायेगा। उसके बाद जनता को मूल्यांकन करना पड़ेगा किसने क्या किया। लेकिन अभी हमें अधीर नहीं होना है।

15.43 hrs.

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU in the Chair]

चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में यह कहा गया है कि राष्ट्रीय आय पांच प्रतिशत बढ़ जायेगी। यह आय जितनी ही बढ़ेगी उतनी ही देश के नये कार्यों में लगेगी। मैंने देखा है कि आज तक जितना रुपया जनता के घरों से टैक्स या अन्य रूपों में आया उसका सही-सही प्रयोग नहीं दिखाई देता। चाहे वह रुपया सड़कों पर लगा हो, चाहे बिजली के प्लान्ट्स के लिए लगा हो चाहे वह किन्हीं अन्य संस्थानों में खर्च किया गया हो, लेकिन वे सारे काम

सही सी नहीं दिखाई देते। मेरे विचार से यह पैसा कुछ लोगों तक जा कर सीमित हो जाता है और राष्ट्र की प्रगति रुक जाती है।

आज इस देश में कपड़े की काफी कमी हुई है। 1975-76 में कपास 59.5 लाख गांठ पैदा हुई थी और 1976-77 में में केवल 57.8 लाख गांठ पैदा हुई है। आज कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज के माध्यम से गांवों में जो कपड़े जा रहे हैं, वह अच्छे किस्म के कपड़े भी नहीं हैं—वह मोटे किस्म के कपड़े भी वहां तक नहीं पहुंच पाते हैं। यह कपड़ा आपको अधिक से अधिक गांवों की ओर भेजना चाहिए। शहरों में भी जो गरीब लोग रहते हैं उनको भी वह कपड़ा देना होगा। आज कपड़े की बड़ी भारी कमी हो गई है। लोगों के शरीर पर चिथड़े कपड़े दिखाई देते हैं। मैं इस देश के उस प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूँ जहां से आज तक प्रधानमंत्री हुआ करते थे। पहले उत्तर प्रदेश केवल इस बात से संतोष कर लेता था कि हमें केवल प्रधानमंत्री मिला। केन्द्र से उत्तर प्रदेश को जो रुपया जात था वह बड़ी कम मात्रा में होता था। इस देश का एक बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश आज बहुत ज्यादा पिछड़ा हुआ है। मैं आपके माध्यम से साफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल में गोबर से अनाज निकाल कर खाने वाले हरिजन दिखाई देते हैं। मैंने पिछले वर्षों में निश्चित रूप से इस बात को देखा है। तीस वर्ष की आजादी के बाद, इतना समय गुजर जाने के बाद भी लोगों को खाने की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई। हम कहते हैं कि अन्न के मामले में हम आत्मनिर्भर हैं लेकिन

[श्री फिरंगी प्रसाद]

आज भी देश में ऐसे गरीब लोग हैं जिनके पास खेती नहीं है और न रोज़ी का कोई दूसरा साधन है। आज भी उनके बच्चे गोबर से निकले हुए अनाज पर पाले जाते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि विस्तृत स्तर पर इस देश का सर्वेक्षण होना चाहिए। जबतक इस देश में आर्थिक क्रान्ति नहीं लाई जायेगी तबतक इस देश के भूखे भूखे लोग किसी ठिकाने नहीं लग सकते हैं। सरकार जो भी योजनाएँ बनाती है वह केवल कागजों पर ही रह जाती हैं।

आज इस देश में हरिजन आदिवासियों की जो समस्या है वह बड़ी विकट है। आज उनको दी जाने वाली नौकरियों में उनका पर्सेन्टेज पूरा नहीं होता है। आज प्रथम श्रेणी में उनका पर्सेन्टेज तीन के कुछ ऊपर है, द्वितीय श्रेणी में पर्सेन्टेज दो से कुछ अधिक है तृतीय श्रेणी में चार से कुछ अधिक और चतुर्थ श्रेणी में भी उनका पर्सेन्टेज 13 के लगभग है। इसमें भी वह श्रृणित कार्य जिनको अन्य लोग नहीं कर सकते उनको जोड़ करके किसी प्रकार से पर्सेन्टेज 13 के लगभग है। कांग्रेस सरकार को इतना समय मिला लेकिन उसने कोई मूल्यांकन नहीं कराया। मैं पुनः इस बात को दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक पिछले कार्यों का मूल्यांकन करके कि सही ढंग से कितना पालन हुआ, इसका अंदाजा नहीं लगाया जायेगा तब तक जितना भी पैसा खर्च होता है उसका सही उपयोग दिखाई नहीं देगा।

इस देश की बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या बहुत घातक है। हमारी सरकार ने बीच में 15 दिसंबर से 31 दिसंबर 1977 तक एक अभियान परिवार कल्याण के अन्तर्गत चलाया था लेकिन वह वैसा नहीं था जैसा कि कांग्रेस के जमाने में चल रहा था। इस सरकार की नीयत है कि शिक्षाप्रद फिल्मों से गांव, देहात, ब्लाक स्तर तक जनता को बताया

जाये, उनको शिक्षित किया जाये, समझाया जाये कि आज देश में बढ़ती हुई आबादी के खाने के लिए, कपड़े के लिए और मकान के लिए व्यवस्था करनी होगी। इसके लिए आवश्यक है कि हर क्षेत्र में उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाये। खेती में और कल-कारखानों में उत्पादन बढ़े। इसके बिना हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता है। आज हमारे देश में एक मिनट में 25 बच्चे पैदा हो रहे हैं। इस बढ़ती हुई आबादी को खिलाने के लिए हम को अधिक से अधिक साधन जुटाने होंगे।

एक बात की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान और दिलाना चाहता हूँ। यह बंजर और ऊसर भूमि में हरिजन आदिवासियों को बसाने के संबंध में है। मैं एक ऐसे वर्ग से आता हूँ जो इस वर्ग, शेड्यूलड कास्ट में ही है। गांव के जो धोबी हैं वे ऊसर से रह निकालते हैं और उससे कपड़े धोते हैं। फसल के साथ साथ वे अपना पारिश्रमिक पाते हैं और अपना धंधा भी ऊसर से चलाते हैं। यदि आप उनको ऊसर पूरा का पूरा नहीं देते हैं तो उनके पास रोज़ी का कोई और साधन नहीं है। ऊसर से उस "रेह" को निकाल कर वह धुलाई करता है। अगर आप नई दिशा की ओर इस वर्ग को ले जाना चाहते हैं, तब तो ठीक है, अन्यथा एक बड़ी समस्या इस वर्ग के साथ पैदा होने वाली है।

कुछ बहुत सराहनीय काम इस बजट के द्वारा आप करने जा रहे हैं—जैसे मद्य निषेध होने वाला है, यह बहुत अच्छा काम है। लेकिन एक बात मैं आप के माध्यम से सरकार की जानकारी में लाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में—विशेषकर पूर्वी जिले गोरखपुर में कुछ हरिजन और बेलदारों की संख्या ऐसी है, जिन के पास खेती नहीं है, उन को मजबूर हो कर ताड़ी का पेशा करना पड़ता है। वे उस पेशे से अलग होना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उन को किसी दूसरे पेशे में लगाना होगा। यदि ऐसा नहीं हो सका, तो आप

जानते हैं,—पेट की क्षुधा आदमी से हर कुकर्म करवाती है, डकैती, चोरी और इस तरह के दूसरे कामों को करने के लिये मनुष्य को बाध्य होना पड़ता है। इसलिये इस तरफ हम को विशेष ध्यान रखना होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ और आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Last year's budget was disappointing. This year's budget, I find, irritating and obnoxious. There is nothing 'like a bold steps forward'. I was just listening to the debate and lectures of my colleagues. They were saying—it is a bold step forward. I consider it an old steps backward. The Finance Minister and the new Janata leaders are very intelligent. They have given a new name to the old thing.

What is the rolling plan? Rolling plan is nothing but a plan holiday. It is another name of plan holiday. They say that they are giving a rolling plan. It is nothing but *ad hocism*. If there can be rolling plan, why cannot there be rolling Ministry? There should be rolling Ministry. Every year there should be new ministers so that there will not be any dissension in the Janata Government.

When there is rolling plan, why cannot there be rolling ministry, rolling policy and rolling budget—everything rolling here? The only thing left for rolling is the head to roll. These heads have started rolling.

You consider the situation in Bihar. Today morning I heard that in Sindhri in my own constituency, a large number of people and students have been injured. The entire Government machinery has been paralysed.

What is the picture on the industrial front? A fortnight ago the President of India went to Bokaro to inaugurate the third blast furnace. On

the 26th February, he inaugurated the third blast furnace, on 27th two blast furnaces were closed down. To-day the entire Bokaro, the biggest steel plant is in a bad state. I was waiting for an opportunity because I was seeing that Shri Patnaik was sitting there and laughing and all that on these things. But he must know that he is presiding over a volcano and nothing else. Total Bokaro is closed.

I got information that Sindhri Modernisation Plant—Rs. 100 crore plant has also closed down. The entire colliery is in crisis. The whole industry is half closed in lay off.

You will be surprised to know that the reason for this is nothing like labour unrest. It is embedded in the whole economic system in defence of which he has come with the Budget.

The country is suffering with tension and cancer. Our Finance Minister is giving cibazol as medicine and a bandage and plaster and is saying that the patient is all right. Everything is all right.

They say if you pump money in the village, then there will be rural development. But unless and until the basic social structure is changed, and favourable situation is created and proper ground is made, any amount of input will fail to make any headway for upliftment or restructuring of the village community. I want to make only one point because you will not give me more time. I would like to emphasise this. What type of philosophy has the Janata party government got? What objectives have they got? One thing you must know, Mr. Chairman. The Janata Party Government is a misnomer like the Holy Roman Empire which was neither Holy nor Roman nor Empire. So, here also, Sir, this Janata Party Government is neither Janata, nor a party nor a Government. Have you got any principle of democracy? No. They are all political quacks. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you must have read in

[Shri A K Roy]

Plato's Republic about this. On every good thing was there. He said that there can be justice in the society only when the kings will be philosophers and philosophers should be the king. That is what he said. Similarly, in India I can tell you that nobody can emancipate this great country unless the country's politicians do not become scientists and scientists do not become politicians. There is need for restructuring the country in the sphere of social system, its economic systems and its agricultural system, in a scientific way. This Jana's Government are full of quacks. I would like to emphasise this point. The congress party has ruled the country for 30 years. They created the public sector. What for? Do they believe in socialism? No. They were a hundred miles away from socialism. But they created the public sector because they knew that this would provide the infrastructure for capitalism. They only wanted to develop capitalism. They wanted to develop private industry and this is why they created the public sector as a feeder for the private sector. They thought that the public sector would provide surplus of capital to the private sector. I want to emphasise this point. They should be scientists but not quacks. They want to solve the problem of medicines by urine therapy. They want to do yogas and all these things not the scientific way. I must say, this is an obscurantist way of doing things.

If you really want to develop rural sector you have to re-structure the entire society. The nation will prosper only if the villages prosper. India lives in village. Rural development does not mean landlords development. Sir, he has not said a word about land reforms in the Budget, not a word about workers and their role. You have to learn from the congress if you want the development and restructuring of the villages even in the capitalist way.

If you really want to pump more money in the villages, then you must create the base so that they can receive the money, they can utilise the money, and they can transform agriculture.

Sir, Agriculture does not mean cultivation only. Agriculture means soil conservation. It means water conservation. It means forestry. It means animal husbandry and cottage industries and so on. You should develop a public sector in Agriculture. You should develop peasant proprietorship. You should develop their own public sector. In the beginning, the efficiency of the public sector was less than the private sector but today the efficiency of the public sector is more than the private sector. Today also we have seen this. This year the industrial progress is four to five per cent and it is because of the efficiency of the public sector.

16 00 hrs

To inspire the private sector Government abolished the Capital Gains Tax. Look at the term of closely held companies. They could not even break the strike of the capitalists. The investment was stopped. You know the money is immobile. The government with money and gun can break the strike of the workers but it could not break the strike of capital. In India, capital is on strike. That is the reason why I suggest that we should develop a public sector in agriculture too side by side. India with its geographical conditions, climatic conditions and with its natural gift could develop agriculture as a public sector and it can be run efficiently. It can certainly bring about agricultural revolution in this country.

Some days back you might remember that there was a dispute in Bangladesh over the Farakka issue. China advised them not to escalate that. Bangladesh does not lack in water. What it does lack is the conservation of water. It does not need

a big investment too. What it requires is redistribution and conservation of water that is available there. I would appeal to Government that if at all they want rural upliftment there should be restructuring of villages in India. For that they should make a provision for the development of public sector in agriculture. Landreform, peasant proprietorship and complete abolition and elimination of the remnants of the feudalism is a must.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call upon Shri Hira Bhai I want to tell you that he should first of all be brief. Secondly, the Finance Minister will reply at 5 p.m. today. I want to accommodate as many hon. Members in the list possible.

Now, you may go on.

श्री हीरा भाई (वामवाड़ा) : महापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो बजट पेश किया है उस में कई अच्छाइया हैं और कई कमिया भी हैं। हमारे देश में आज तक तीस साल से नारा दिए जाते रहे हैं जोकि बोधे नारे थे। कभी हरित क्रान्ति का नारा दिया गया, कभी गैर बगबरी की खाई को पाटने का नारा दिया गया और कभी गरीबी हटाओ का नारा दिया गया। उन नारों के महाने हमारे ये भाई देश को चलाते रहे। अगर हमने अच्छे काम नहीं किए तो आने वाले सालों में हमें बड़ी मुसीबत का सामना करना पड़ेगा। सिर्फ इंदिरा गांधी को हटाना ही हमारी मंशा पूर्ण नहीं थी। हमारी मंशा यह थी कि देश में से तानाशाही को हटा कर लोकतंत्र कायम हो और उसके साथ साथ गरीबों और श्रमीरों की जो दो जातियां बनी हुई हैं, उनकी जो कतारे बन गई हैं उसको हम मिटाएं। कोई अच्छा रास्ता निकाल कर हम आगे इस दिशा में बढ़ें तो वह बहुत श्रेयस्कर होगा। इस काम को करने के लिए सब से पहले हमें उत्पादन पर जोर देना होगा। चाहे औद्योगिक

उत्पादन हो, चाहे कृषि उत्पादन हो, और चाहे छोटे बड़े कारखानों का उत्पादन हो, चाहे खदानों का उत्पादन हो, इन उत्पादनों के लिये माधनों का न निर्माण करना होगा, तभी जा कर के हम लम्बे मार्ग पर चल सकते हैं। वरना सिर्फ काग्रेस वालों के कहने से ही हम डर कर कमज़ोर बने हमें काम नहीं चलेगा। आपने एक औद्योगिक नीति की घोषणा कर दी, अपने घोषणापत्र में भी बता दिया, लेकिन जब हम देहानों और शहरो में जाते हैं तो हमको नीचा देखना पड़ता है। जब यह हो रहा है कि आपने 10 माल का वायदा किया है कि गरीबी और बेरोजगारी खत्म करेंगे, लेकिन आरम्भ करने के लिये कोई मार्ग तो अपनाता पड़ेगा तभी जा कर बेरोजगारी और गरीबी को हटा सकते हैं, और देश में हरित क्रान्ति ला सकते हैं। हम जब जेल में थे इन्दिरा गांधी की ओर से रोज़ अखबारों में आता था, न जाने क्या क्या बातें टी वी पर अखबारों और रेडियों में सुनते थे, इन्दिरा जी की जयजयकार ही सुनने को मिलती थी, बाकी कुछ नहीं सुनने को मिलता था जेल में। इसी प्रकार कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हमारा नारा केवल नारा ही बन कर रह जाये और काम कुछ न हो। कांग्रेस वाले तो 30 साल तक रहे शासन में, लेकिन हमारी तो छोटी उम्र है। कहीं हम फेल न हो जायें ऐसा मुझे भय है।

मेरे क्षेत्र राजस्थान में न तो उद्योग है और न खेती का साधन है। यानी बड़ा पर पीने के पानी का भी साधन नहीं है, सिर्फ एक दो जिलों को छोड़ कर। मयपुर, वामवाड़ा, उदयपुर, चित्तौड़, भीलवाड़ा में लोगों के पास 2, 3 बीघा पथरीली जमीन है अगर अधिक पानी गिरता है तो फसल खराब हो जाती है और पानी न मिले ना फसल सूख जाती है। साल यही हालत अतिवृष्टि के कारण बहा पर हुई है। खेद



[श्री हीरा बाई]

के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारी मौजूदा सरकार ने सिर्फ प्लड के नाम पर सड़कों को ठीक करने के लिये ज़रूर पैसा दिया है, लेकिन जहाँ खेती की दोनों फसलें खत्म हो गई उसके बारे में अभी तक सरकार ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। वहाँ के लोग आदिवासी हैं, पिछड़े वर्ग के हैं। वहाँ के लोगों पर भुखमरी छा रही है। आप कहेंगे कि यह ममला राज्य सरकार का है। लेकिन आपको पता है कि वहाँ के लिये जितनी भी योजनायें बनी हैं उनका तमाम पैसा कांग्रेसी नेता खाकर डकार गये और वह खेज जैसे का वैसा हो है, और वहाँ के लोग पानी के लिये त्राहि त्राहि कर रहे हैं। वाड़मेर, बांसवाड़ा और झुंझपुर में यह हालत है कि आप आदिवासी लोगों को पहचान नहीं सकते हैं। बोझ ले कर के आने वाले लोगों को देख कर लोग रेल के डिब्बे का दरवाजा बन्द कर लेते हैं क्योंकि वह बेचारे रोजी के लिये मथुरा, कोटा, मुरत, बड़ौदा और वम्बई में भटक रहे हैं। मगर यह आदिवासी हैं इसलिए, अगर कभी सबूतों जाति के लोग इस तरह में भटकते तो सरकार न जाने उनके लिये क्या करनी ?

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो योजना आप बना रहे हैं कि कृषि उत्पादन के बारे में अधिक धन खर्च किया जायेगा, आपने आदिवासी और पिछड़े एरिया तथा हरिजनों के लिये इसमें प्रावधान किया है, इसी तरह में सिंचाई बढ़ाने के लिये और छोटे उद्योगों को लगाने के लिये प्रावधान किया है, लेकिन मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने कहीं-कहीं ऐसा नक्शा बनाया है, या कौनसी ऐसी तस्वीर बनाई है जिसके आधार पर आप इन इलाकों में काम आरम्भ कर देंगे ? मुझे यह विश्वास नहीं है। मैं यह मानकर चलता हूँ कि इन्दिरा जी वाला नारा हमारे यहाँ भी साबित न हो जाय इस तरह का भय मुझे है। इसीलिये जनता पार्टी के माननीय सदस्यों और माननीय

मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सिर्फ इन्दिरा जी को ही हटाना था, यह मानकर अपनी जिम्मेदारी पूरी नहीं समझनी चाहिये बल्कि हमें देश को बनाना है यह जिम्मेदारी हमारी है। इसके लिये हमें पूरा नक्शा बदलना पड़ेगा। हम ग्रन्थबारों और रेडियो में यह बातें सुन जरूर रहे हैं लेकिन जिलास्तर पर कलेक्टरों के पास कोई योजना नहीं है। हमारे राजस्थान में करीब 100 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा कांग्रेस सरकार छोड़ गई है। अगर आज की सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को उसका हिस्सा देने में कुछ कमी की तो हमारी राजस्थान सरकार डूब जायेगी।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से अपनी कहना कि वह किसी भी तरीके से छोटे उद्योगों के लिये कोई ऐसा नक्शा या शक्ल बनायें जिससे देहानों में यह जल्दी ही लग सकें।

हमारा पहाड़ी एरिया है, वहाँ पर कई तरह की खदानें हैं। उनका उपयोग करने के लिये हमारे यहाँ चुने और सीमेंट के कारखाने लग सकते हैं। लेकिन आज तक उनका सर्वे नहीं कराया गया। इस बारे में सरकार को तत्काल ध्यान देना चाहिये।

सरकार की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि हर किसान के खेत में बारहों महीने पानी पहुँचाये और किसान की जिम्मेदारी है कि वह धान पैदा करे। सरकार को इस बारे में चिन्ता करनी चाहिये कि अभी तक हम क्यों पिछड़े हुए हैं ? आदिवासी एरिया में हमेशा भुखमरी रही है। हमारे यहाँ बड़े-बड़े नाले हैं, उन पर बांध बनवाने के लिये ऐसा सर्वे कराया जाता है कि उसके बनने से 20, 30 हजार आदमी डूब जायें, इससे लोग चिल्लाते हैं। और उसका बहाना लगाकर बांध का बनाना स्थगित कर दिया जाता है। अगर इसी तरह से आदिवासी और हरिजनों के एरिये में खिलवाड़ किया जायेगा तो कांग्रेस ने 30 साल शासन में निकाले हैं, हमारी

जनता सरकार भी निकाल रही है लेकिन इन लोगों के हित के लिये कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। सबर्ण जाति के लोगों के लिए पहले ध्यान दिया जाता रहा है।

सभापति महोदय, स्थिति यहां तक है कि अगर मैं आपसे बात कर रहा हूं और कोई सभ्यता वाला व्यक्ति आपके सामने खड़ा हो जायेगा तो हमारी कितनी ही प्रशंसा बात क्यों न हो, लेकिन आप उससे बात करना शुरू कर देंगे, हमारी तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे। उसी तरह से बजट का बंटवारा हो रहा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि पिछड़े हुए एरिय को प्रायर्टी देने में भारत सरकार को अपनी दिलचस्पी लेनी चाहिये।

यहां पर हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के बारे में रोख चर्चा होती है। मैं आदिवासी हूं। मैं अपने आदिवासी और हरिजन भाइयों से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या वे रोख इन के सामने भीख मांग कर जिन्दा रहना चाहते हैं। क्या हम में शक्ति नहीं है कि सबर्ण जातियां हमें कुचले और हम रोते रहें? घबराने की जरूरत नहीं है। इस का मुकाबला हम जम कर करेंगे।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के प्रति भेदभाव रखने की नीति जारी रखी गई, तो हमें मजबूर हो कर यह मांग करनी पड़ेगी कि राष्ट्रपति द्वारा एक स्पेशल बाडी बना कर उस एरिया के विकास की व्यवस्था की जाये। बड़ी जातियों और छोटी जातियों के बीच में घन के बंटवारे का अधिकार बड़ी जातियों को है। छोटी जातियों का अधिकार तो सिर्फ मांग करने का है। इसलिए उन की बात ठुकरा दी जाती है। मैं अपील करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को इस पर विचार करना चाहिए।

आज भीलों और आदिवासियों के बीच जो प्रोपेगंडा किया जा रहा है सभापति महोदय, आप भी उस बात को मानने वाले होंगे, लेकिन मुझे मजबूर हो कर कहना पड़ रहा है, वह राजनैतिक लोग करवा रहे हैं। इस में जनता पार्टी या सरकार का बोध नहीं है। इस तरह की व्यवस्था फैला कर जनता सरकार को फेल करने के लिए यह सारा कांड चल रहा है। सरकार को इस रोख-मर्ग की व्यवस्था के बारे में सोचना होगा और सतर्क हो कर कदम उठाना पड़ेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय द्वारा प्रस्तुत बजट का समर्थन करता हूं।

\*SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Cooch Behar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, a Budget is not simply a statement of incomes and expenditures. A Budget reflects the entire economic life of a nation. The Finance Minister, Shri Patel has by passed the recommendations of the Jha Committee and has presented a deficit budget amounting to 1396 crores and has imposed a heavy burden of indirect taxes on the common man, in the process. I was not surprised with this budget which protects the interests of the capitalists. I know about the political interests of the Janata Party, I know about the class composition, therefore, as a worker of the forward block I was not disappointed with this budget. But this Budget has disappointed the millions of farmers, workers and other poor people. This budget has failed to bring any ray of hope in the lives of the 70 per cent of our people who live below the poverty line. There is no promise of employment in this budget for those millions of unemployed youth who sell their blood in the blood bank to provide their aged parents with a little food. They have no means of earning their livelihood. It does not promise any employment to these millions of young women who have to sell their bodies to save themselves from

\*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Amar Roy Pradhan]

starvation, to those women who being unable to buy a saree to cover themselves have to commit suicide.

There is also no picture of a better life for the rural masses. There is no promise of total land reforms or proper land distribution. There is no assurance of legitimate and just price for agricultural products. No attempt has been made to maintain parity between agricultural and industrial products and there is also no hint of any intention to remove the economic disparities among the people.

Speaking of village uplift, tall talks have been made that huge funds have been provided for improvement in agriculture. But may I ask how much money does this budget promise to the different States for land reforms and land distribution programmes? Not a single penny has been provided. Improvements in the life of the rural people is practically impossible without total and wholesale land reforms. But no money has been provided in this budget for that purpose neither there is any assurance of any help to the States towards this end. In this context I will mention about the reports of two Committee (1) Agriculture Census Report 1971 and (2) Raj Committee Report. The Agriculture Census Committee Report says that 60 per cent of the cultivable lands are controlled by such owners who possess more than 10 acres of land. Moreover they are not mostly themselves cultivators. The Raj Committee Report says that 10 per cent of the rural families control 2/3 of the agriculture produce. If this is the condition then land only is the basic problem. The basic thing about agricultural improvement is land reforms. Land must be in the hands of actual tillers. The plough must give right to ownership of land. Talking of rural upliftment without land reforms is like living in fool's paradise. Of course mention about land reforms has been made in the Economic Survey. It has been stated therein "What is required therefore is vigorous imple-

mentation of the national policy of land reform." But unfortunately this has remained on paper only. Where do we find the implementation in real life? How much has been done in this respect during the last one year. In the Economic Survey at page 9 of Chapter 2, it has been stated "Some 5.4 lakh hectares have been distributed to the landless agricultural workers till the end of November 1977 out of 16.6 lakh hectares declared surplus." What to speak of lowering the land ceiling, what to speak of proper distribution of land, it is a matter of great regret that even 1/3 of the surplus land could not be distributed till now. On the other hand, Janata Leaders are propagating that they will effect rural development. The effects that should have been made for land reform and land distribution on a war footing for removing the backwardness and poverty from our rural life has not been taken up at all.

It is a long standing demand that parity should be established between agricultural products and industrial products. No effort has been made to achieve that, on the other hand, prices of agricultural products have been fixed so that the industrialists may get an opportunity to make huge profits. Prices of jute, sugar cane, cotton, tobacco etc. are fixed in a way which is detrimental to the interests of the farmers. The most unfortunate thing is that the Government have recently fixed maximum price of jute in a shameless manner so that the intervals of the jute mill owners are protected. At page 22 of the Economic Survey, it has been stated, "on the contrary the Jute Commissioner had to fix maximum prices (Rs. 225 per quintal for W. 5 Calcutta Delivery) towards the end of October 1977 and prescribe stock limits with the Mills. Despite the latter reports are that the ceiling limits have been pierced." On top of it the Central Government sent a notification to the jute growing States that both seller and purchaser of raw jute— whoever will violate the maximum price fixation order will be arrested

and prosecuted under Criminal Procedure Act. The Agriculture Minister of West Bengal, Shri Kamal Guha has protested against that order. Provision was made for the arrest and imprisonment of the poor jute cultivators. But may I ask what happened to the jute mills who violated this law, did not properly regulate their stock positions as has been admitted in the report itself? Has even one among them been arrested? The maximum price of raw jute that has been fixed under pressure from the jute mill owners will adversely affect the economy of the entire eastern region. The States of Assam, West Bengal, Tripura, Bihar and Orissa will stand to lose in a big way. But this golden fibre earns for this country about Rs. 300 crores in foreign exchange. About 4 crore families in various States of eastern India depend upon jute cultivation for their livelihood. About 2,50,000 workers are employed in the jute industry. They earn about 150 crores of rupees by way of pay and wages etc. Apart from this thousands of people are engaged in the jute trade as jute examiners, commission agents, labourers for loading and unloading of ships etc. In brief a large part of the basic economic structure of eastern India is dependent upon jute. In spite of all this the jute industry has still been allowed to remain under the control of a few capitalists as private industry. Why has the jute industry not been nationalised as yet? This was not nationalised during the last 30 years, it is also not being nationalised today and there is no likelihood of its nationalisation in future also.

Let us try to find out what is the cost of cultivating jute on one hectare of land or what is the cost of producing one quintal of jute? Tilling the land, sowing seeds, cleaning, harvesting, washing, drying of jute etc. requires about 300 labourers on one hectare of land. In West Bengal the minimum wage of agricultural labourers is Rs. 6.10. Thus the cost on account of labour alone comes to Rs. 2430.75.

Then Rs. 1500 has to be spent for seeds, plough, bullocks, fertilisers etc. Then again if the cost of one hectare of land was deposited in some bank then about Rs. 300 would have accrued as interest. After including all these the cost of jute cultivation on one hectare of land comes to about Rs. 4230.75.

The Jute Development Committee (Technical Committee) said on 20th April 1976 at a Press Conference that in West Bengal the average production of jute in one hectare of land is 14.40 quintals. In Maldah it is 10.80 quintal, in West Dinajpur it is 10.35 quintals and in Cooch Behar it is 10.08 quintals. Therefore, on the lowest category the cost of production of one quintal of jute comes to Rs. 293.75. But the Government has fixed the maximum price of jute on arrival at Calcutta at Rs. 225 per quintal only. What can be a more cruel joke on the farmers in the name of fixing prices? During the British days Sir Francis Floud said in his Commission's Report that "Price of a manuf of raw jute due to its cost of production and laborious rating process should be three times of the price of paddy." This can be considered even now. But it should be remembered that if efforts are made to protect the interests of the jute mill owners while ignoring the interests of farmers and jute cultivators, the jute industry itself will be totally ruined. If such situation arises then the jute cultivators will stop producing jute and will shift to the cultivation of other profitable foodgrains etc. Jute will in that case stop earning precious foreign exchange for our country. The entire economy of our whole country will thus be adversely effected.

The Jute Corporation has turned into a white elephant. Due to rampant corruption and shocking inexperience this organisation is today running into a heavy loss which is mounting day by day. It has totally failed to protect and look after the interests of the jute cultivators. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving

[Shri Amar Roy Pradhan]

me an opportunity to speak and with that Sir I conclude.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA** (Tumkur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, speaking on the Budget, I can say it is the most uninspiring Budget. It is the biggest flop of the Finance Minister that he ever produced such a Budget. Many points have been covered by my friends on both sides of the House and I would like to touch upon a few points which are not covered.

The Finance Minister has brought the economy of this country to a very apitated condition and the Finance Minister is now presiding over the liquidation of the finances of this country. This has been amply proved when the Budget has been presented. I would like to give some quotations from newspapers. There was general regret over the proposal to increase power raises, and coal prices as also the levy on polyester fabrics. The proposal to increase postal tariffs on a selective basis not only evoked a mixed reaction, but also enraged the people of this country.

Some others pointed to the recent increase in the price of levy sugar by the Government and said that it had been cleverly kept out of the Budget proposals to avoid harsh public criticism. What else do you want, Sir? The Prime Minister when he assumed the office made a patriotic statement; that "I will wipe out deficit financing". But what is the result of the Finance Minister's Budget? The Finance Minister has not only betrayed the Prime Minister of this country, but he has betrayed himself and betrayed the Party and everybody and this is the present position of the Budget of the Finance Minister whose Prime Minister has been betrayed. He has now come forward with proposals of an uncovered budgetary deficit of the astounding figure of Rs. 1050 crores. This is an eloquent commentary on the declarations of the Janata Party and it is the Janata Party which is creating chaos in this country and this is the future

of this country as reflected amply in this Budget.

Sir, the Budget seeks to fleece the poor and the middle classes in order to give "incentives" to the affluent sections in agriculture, industry and commerce. It reflects only the interests of the upper class, the upper strata of the society and helps the kulaks of the Home Minister, Mr. Charan Singh.

The Finance Minister's Budget reflects the Swatantra philosophy of laissez faire. This is how the taxation measures have been framed. Mr. Patel used the instrument of indirect taxes in order to raise as much as Rs. 549.5 crores of additional resources from the common man. The indiscriminate across the board increase in excise duties except in the case of items benefiting the rich farmers reveals the approach of the government glaringly and this is helping the rich farmers and pressing down the poor farmers. This is the philosophy that has been followed by the Finance Minister.

Sir, a promise was made to the people of this country that they will fight the employment problem. But what is the proposal that has come up in the Budget? It is only this that the people of this country should park up early and go home. The abject failure of the Government to use its foreign exchange earning is an indication of the bankruptcy of ideas of the Janata Government. Though they have been criticising the previous Government, they have no programmes, except opening a shop. The Finance Minister has become a salesman for selling the gold reserves. There are no other resources which he can sell. He has not helped to augment any resources even to meet the deficit and thereby he has created an inflationary situation.

**श्री कुम्भूचन तिवारी (बलीसाबाद) :**

समापति महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है। माननीय सदस्य अपनी स्पीच पढ़ रहे हैं जबकि पढ़ने की इजाजत नहीं है।

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** He should only refer to points. He should not read the whole speech.

**SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI:** But he is reading the whole speech.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** I am saying all this for the benefit of this Government, because they are all new Ministers. The only effect of the budget of the Janata Government is to increase the deficit from Rs. 84 crores to Rs. 985 crores. This is the situation now. They have not done anything to alleviate the suffering of the poor people, as promised in the manifesto of the Janata Party. They have created a situation where the people do not have the capacity to pay the taxes. The basic levy of 5 per cent of excise on sugar, kerosene, tea etc. will have their immediate impact on the poor tax-payer. This is how the Janata Government is helping the poor people. If a poor tax-payer wants to drink a cup of tea, he has to pay more for the tea leaf, sugar and the kerosene with which he will burn the stove. The Finance Minister claims that the impact of the direct taxes on the common man is 0.7 per cent, but this is not realistic. The unrealistic way in which the budget has been prepared shows the capacity of the Janata Party to run the country.

There was a Starred Question, No. 324, in the Lok Sabha as to how the investment proposals made by the Finance Minister are artificial. There were some rumours of sluggishness in investment and he has conceded it. But in the *Economic Survey* for 1978-79 he has stated that there is little evidence of sluggishness in industrial investment. How can a sluggish Government bring forward a progressive budget for this country?

An urban bias has been created in this budget. The banking system, which controls the banks of this country, for the last one year has created chaos in the country. In the last elections the private banks have financed

a political party not only in Karnataka but also in Andhra Pradesh. This is how the private banks are operating. The present Government is successfully utilising this machinery and money the previous Government and levelling charges of corruption against it. This is how the private banks are functioning, creating fraudulent transactions. But the Finance Minister is sleeping and he does not take any action against them. I have information that one private bank has donated Rs. 27 lakhs to the Janata Party for election work in Karnataka, and the name of the Bank is Vijaya Bank. I have produced documents to substantiate my charge. Let them deny it.

This is the philosophy of the budget and this is the philosophy of the Janata Government. Have they the moral courage to come down against such cases? Will the Finance Minister sit in judgement over these things?

I assert that the resources of this country are controlled only by a few States. Since some of these States are big in nature, I demand a re-organisation of all the States to ensure that there is re-distribution of resources on an equitable basis. The stranglehold of the big States has been operating for a long time. This present Government is sleeping over it because the Home Minister, Shri Charan Singh, wanted to control the entire situation in the country and see that the feudal lords are benefited, the big farmers are benefited, the poor people are not benefited and the southern States are completely wiped out.

The Budget proposals have not helped the States to exploit their natural resources. The Ganga-Kaveri link is one of the biggest projects at the national and the international levels. They have not provided any finance for this project which will create an atmosphere of understanding and economic equality among the States, which will feed the people and the generations to come of the Southern States.

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

When the link has been made a reality in this country, we can plenty of agricultural production. I thought the new Finance Minister and our Food Minister, Shri Barnala, would give thought to this matter, but no money has been provided

Then, banking frauds since 1977 have gone up by more than 66 per cent. Private banks are not functioning properly, and there is no control of the Finance Ministry over them. This is how the chit funds and the corporations in this country are functioning, and the entire finances have been controlled by a few people, but this Ministry has no control over them. What exactly is the control to meet the challenge? Where is socialism where are the progressive measures? He is helping the moneylenders. Progressive measures have been stopped. This Budget will not help the poor people in this country. Therefore by these Budget proposals the rural people have been completely wiped out, and the irrigation projects in my State

श्री डी० जी० गर्बई (बुलडाना) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। इन को घाप बैठाइए, तमाम टाइम खत्म हो रहा है। मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ।

MR CHARIMAN I would request the hon Member to co-operate with the Chair

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA There are Rs 1000 crores worth of irrigation projects under execution in Karnataka but adequate finance has not been provided for them. We were asking for a thermal power plant to be installed in Karnataka but they have turned a deaf ear to it. The present Government is not even hearing

श्री डी० जी० गर्बई : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न घाप नहीं सुनते। (व्यवधान) मेरा नाम लिस्ट में होते हुए घाप ने नहीं बुलाया। जो लोग पोलीटीकली जनता पार्टी की टीका-

टिप्पणी करते हैं, उन को घाप बुला लेते हैं। मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। हम को क्यों नहीं घाप बुलाते हैं। (व्यवधान)...

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA. Therefore, the Southern States are completely and utterly neglected, because the Southern States were not following the Janata wave. Therefore, I seek protection of all the States, I request that the developmental activities should percolate through the Budget to all the States and I oppose the Budgetary measures

श्री डी० जी० गर्बई : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। इस को भी क्या घाप नहीं सुनेगे? घाप को मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सुनना पड़ेगा।

सभापति महोदय : बोलिये।

श्री डी० जी० गर्बई : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि एक ऐसे सदस्य को घाप टाइम देते हैं जिस का नाम लिस्ट में नहीं होता है और जिन का नाम लिस्ट में होता है, उन का नाम घाप काट देते हैं। जो पोलीटीकली जनता पार्टी की टीका टिप्पणी करते हैं उन को टाइम मिल जाता है और हम कुछ सुझाव देना चाहते हैं, तो हमें टाइम नहीं मिलता।

MR CHAIRMAN I am following the list which was left by the Deputy-Speaker

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) Mr Chairman, Sir, the other day, the Janata Party Central Parliamentary Board has described the situation in Bihar in these words:

"If the Governments do not improve their performance and if socio-economic programmes are not quickly implemented, the summer-

ing discontent will explode into violence."

These are the words of the Janata Party and I feel that they apply with much greater emphasis to the Government in Delhi than in the States. The mandate of the people of this country to this Government has been not only to build India a new India free from fear, free from the clutches of a dynastic rule but also a country free from hunger and free from exploitation and from the spranglehold of the monopolistic and vested interests and landlords. What we unfortunately find is a perpetuation of the Congress policies. 30 years of Congress Rule has impoverished this country. 70 per cent of the people are below the poverty line. There is greater and greater disparity of resources between the different strata of the people. Few are enjoying the benefits in this country. There is greater and greater unemployment. Land reforms are a far cry. The result has been that the people in March, 77 in no uncertain manner cut that Party to size and that great organisation called Congress at one time now has become a mere pre-fix to an individual's name in this country. This is the position. But what is the balance sheet of the Janata Party's performance? For one year they have been in power. We had cooperated with them during the Lok Sabha elections because they had pledged for the restoration of the civil liberties and the democratic rights in this country. We had assured them of our full support and sincere support and we have done that. But we had said that in spite of our difference if we find that you are not following....

श्री छबिराम शर्मा (मुर्ना): मैं आपसे एक प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ। सभी पक्षों के लोग बोलना चाहते हैं और महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव देना चाहते हैं। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस बहस को एक दिन के लिए बढ़ा दिया

जाए। इसका मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ। जो माननीय सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं इससे उनको मौका मिल सकेगा। आप इसके बारे में सदन की राय ले लें।

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Unfortunately, the functioning of the Janata Party during the last one year not only shows lack of direction but it also shows drift, ambivalence, procrastination and it is marked by mere promises than by performance. We have seen to our dismay that this Government wants to run by adhocism and status quoism. It seems that some of the leaders of Janata Party are still under the euphoria of the victory of March, 1977 elections. This should not ignore the stark reality. Please do not forget that the forces of reaction and repression, fascism, totalitarianism and authoritarianism are still trying to re-group themselves. You have not been able to annihilate them altogether. They are very much in the scene waiting in the side-wings, and they are trying to stage a come-back. Once they come back, nobody will come out of Tihar Jail or Hissar Jail or any other jail alive. Such a mistake will not be made in future. Therefore, it is essential that this Government should try to do business and not only mean business. People are fed up with pious wishes. People are fed up with promises. People are fed up with your manifesto which has not been translated into action. What is the result of one year? Mr. Patel, I know your legacy. You have inherited a ruined economy. But you have to have something to show to the people that you not only mean business but you try to do business. To-day, the economic condition of the people is worse. This is the stark reality. More people are below the poverty line. More unemployment is there. There is no opportunity today of employment for the educated youth of this country and the economic disparity of the people is increasing.



[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

When we talk of, we seriously talk of certain basic problems in this country, we do not find any response. We want a change in the administrative pattern. We want that the country should develop, the country should be more strong. Now the different political parties are governing different parts of the country, different States of the country. They are feeling certain difficulties because the Constitution has imposed very great responsibilities on them but has not provided for the withdrawal to the State Governments. We have given certain proposals as a basis for negotiations, for discussions on the future Centre-State relationship in this country. What we find is intransigence on the part of Centre; we find a sort of arrogant attitude in the Centre that they shall not talk with us. If we hold conference, you will not come and attend it. Is this the right attitude on the part of the Prime Minister? Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy did not belong to this party. Mr. Sanjiva Reddy never belonged to this party either as a Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh or the President of India. What Dr. B. C. Roy said? I believe Mr. Biju Patnaik has also said that today, there may be some constraint on him. Even the Janata Chief Ministers are saying, please sit across the table and discuss various problems how to make each portion of the country stronger, more and more strong so that in the ultimate analysis the Centre is stronger. But, there are only deaf ears. Do not think that you have the monopoly of patriotism, that there is monopoly of love for the country only in the Centre or Central Cabinet, that is not so. Please do not delude yourself by that idea. When we really, seriously want to mean business, when we want to have free and frank discussion, motives are imputed to us if we are trying to divide this country. That is not the situation.

I request the Government very

sincerely that if you want to take States into confidence, if you want to take people into confidence, if you want really that the country should advance towards proper development and progress, then you have to look into these things very seriously.

I have very limited time. So far as the budget is concerned, can it be denied that the prices of essential commodities have been going up; they are bound to go up because of our policies. The Janata Party, in its election manifesto, pledged against deficit financing. But we have got a higher dose, a massive dose of deficit financing. New taxes have been imposed and indirect taxes have been increasing much more than the proportion of the direct taxes. What is the result? The result is obvious. Now what is the relief given to the poor common people of this country? Are they getting essential commodities at a reasonable price, uniform price, throughout the country? Have you set up a public distribution system which will arrange for a guaranteed supply of essential articles to the people of this country at a uniform price throughout the length and breadth of the country? No. Have you provided any immediate benefit to the growing unemployed in this country? What is their crime? They have been born in India, they love this country; they have equipped themselves they have educated themselves; their families have ruined themselves to build up the career of their sons and daughters. What is their future? You think of them as if they are criminals, as if they are pariahs in the society. The society has no responsibility for them in this country. What are you doing for them? Have you provided jobs for them? Have you provided any allowance for them?

I take the credit for my State. My State Government, with their limited financial restraint, limited resources, has at least tried to do it in a very limited way. If we want money, how much money Mr. Patel will pro-

vide for us. We were told by one of our hon. Members, Shri Nathwani, for whom I have personal regards, that since the States are squandering away their money, they should be taught a lesson. If we have to find the wherewithal, the hon. Minister will say that money is not available. But you have increased our Defence budget. Now with the better performance of the External Affairs Ministry, we have better friendly relations with our neighbours. Why should not the Defence budget be reduced, expenditure be reduced and that amount should be diverted for nation building projects?

Now you are diluting the public sector. The hon. Finance Minister has himself said that contrary to expectations the investment in this industry is not picking up. Why not? He has bemoaned that. He said: I do not find any reason. But this is the fact. The real reason is that the purchasing power of the people is going down day by day. It is an inevitable truth that without increasing the purchasing power of the people, you can not have better and better investment in the industry; you cannot avoid that position. How can you provide better purchasing power for the people of this country when they are going below the poverty-line day after day? What is the policy that has been taken?

You have spoken of massive investment in the rural sector. Without land reforms, can anybody say here that the benefit of this investment in the rural sector will percolate to the people at the grassroots? Will the landless labour get the land? Will the small cultivator get the land? This will not happen. What has happened during the so-called Green Revolution will happen now. This will benefit only the rural rich, only the vested interests. There is no talk of land reforms!

In view of the very limited time at my disposal, I would request the hon. Minister to see that a massive effort is made on a war-footing to tackle the problem of unemployment, to tackle the problem of land reforms in this country, to tackle the problem of supply of drinking water to the people of this country. You have experience, Sir, and many other hon. Members also have experience: When we go to some areas, they say, We do not want rice, we do not want school, we do not want any pucca road, please provide us with some drinking water. This is the cry of the people of this country. For thirty years those people had mismanaged this country, they had finished this country. Now, you have got a chance. You had the goodwill of the people; the hopes and aspirations of the people were with you. You have helped in the restoration of people's democratic rights and their civil liberties in this country. But today you are thinking again of MISA. I do not wish to go into that. We shall get an opportunity for that. You have not yet repealed the Forty-Second Amendment Act...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Therefore, my request to this Government is this. These are the essential problems that I have raised, and if you ignore them, you will be ignoring them at your peril. Sufficient warnings have been given. You must listen to those warnings. Otherwise, people will not forget you, people will not forgive you.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH (Jamnagar): Sir, I welcome the Budget, the second Budget from the Janata Party. It has been prepared after proper consideration, after looking to the socio-economic needs of the country. The budget is for raising resources for investment and for allocating them to the different sectors. Have we justified our manifest, or not—that is the crux of the

[Shri Vinodbhai B Sheth]

problem. Till now, the manifesto was there, but at the time of preparation of the Budget, it was never taken into consideration.

Our Finance Minister has proved himself worthy of the Finance Minister of the country by providing 40.29 per cent of the total outlay of the Plan—by allocating more funds—for agricultural and rural sectors of the country. I congratulate him for properly paying attention to agriculture, irrigation and power. These are the primary necessities to uplift the economy of the nation. Therefore, the nation will remain indebted to this Minister and to this Party for giving proper allocations.

Now, 17 million hectares of land are to be irrigated in the next five years, three million hectares are to be irrigated this year. I would request the hon. Minister to ensure this. When there is surplus of food, the distribution will present a big problem. Today we are facing crisis from almost all the States: crisis from UP and crisis from Maharashtra, because there is surplus of sugarcane. Most of the decake factories in Gujarat are closed. Most of the factories are facing crisis. Therefore, proper planning for allocation and distribution of the surplus food which will be generated by this irrigation should be given due consideration.

Coming to power generation for the first time, I think we are planning to generate 3,500 megawatts of power—as compared to 2,000 megawatts last year. This is one of the steps in the right direction that the Ministry has taken because power generation is very important for industries in the country. And I think we will be able to achieve the target so far as power generation is concerned.

Then, he has not enhanced the direct taxes, which is a welcome thing. I was fearing there will be an increase in agricultural tax. I con-

gratulate the Minister for not raising either the agricultural tax or the corporate tax. It is a challenge to the industry, the trade and the nation that our Government has given due concessions in direct taxes. He has not taken away anything in regard to deposits and savings by enhancing rates. The money will remain with the investor and this challenge has to be accepted by the big industry by proving their honesty and integrity.

In regard to small scale industries I would like to say there is a hidden danger. Of course I fully welcome the exemption of Rs 5 lakhs if the turn-over does not exceed Rs 15 lakhs. But in the Dyes industry, for example, one chemist and one peon will be sufficient to manufacture dyes. So this is a direct donation or benefit or unearned income of Rs 1,57,500 to such manufacturers who ultimately sell to bigger units, paying 31½ per cent excise duty which needs rationalisation. So, I would request you to take care of this matter.

Now, the Finance Minister has enhanced the limit on Estate Duty from Rs 50,000 to Rs 1 lakh and it is most welcome. But, in the same way, the limit for registered firms should be enhanced from Rs 10,000 to Rs 25,000.

There are some other aspects. I would like to draw attention to. The taxes on electricity and coal, together with the tax increase from two to five per cent on other general items will have an inflationary effect on the market, unless production is stepped up. I would request the Minister to reconsider and review this aspect.

I do not know why the shipping industry, which is facing a crisis, has not been given any further investment allowance. We are far behind in the development of this industry.

The Hotel industry as an industry should be given due concessions.

under Income Tax Act and other levies. When we are charging all levies on that industry, we are short of 7,000 rooms in this sector. He has not given due due impetus to the cottage industry, particularly the plastics small scale industry. In my constituency it is facing a crisis because the Customs levy is there and the other levy—the countervailing duty—which is illegally collected, is not refunded, and most of the factories are closed there.

Ultimately, since the State Government, and the Minister will have to implement this Budget, I would suggest that very good Centre-State relations will help us.

This should not come out as a shortterm time bomb. It is said in the papers that the Budget is a short-term time bomb. Of course I hope and appeal that it may not explode and should be fizzled out. Ultimately the poor persons, as my friend has said,—the man in the street, the man in the village—want no more than drinking water and an approach road and the primary necessities like medicine. If the Budget fulfils these very primary necessities of the very poor people, I think our Finance Minister and the Ministry will have given a very bright future to this country.

**श्री श्री० एल० कुरील (मोहनलाल गंज):**  
समापति महोदय, बजट पर काफ़ी प्रकाश डाला जा चुका है। चूंकि समय कम है, इस लिए मैं थोड़े शब्दों में अपनी बात कहना चाहूंगा।

यह 15,000 करोड़ रुपये का टोटल बजट है, जिस को विभिन्न मर्दानों में बांटा गया है। अगर हम देखें कि इस बजट में बीकर सैकण्ड, गरीब लोगों, हरिजनों, आदिवासियों, रिक्शा और तांगे वालों के लिए क्या किया गया है, जो पावर्टी लाइन

के नीचे रहते हैं, तो हमें पता चलेगा कि उन के लिए इस बजट में कुछ नहीं है—भीख के भी बदतर है। यह बहुत ही कम की बात है। उस पूरे वर्ग को, जो इस देश में 60 परसेंट से भी ज्यादा है, पूरी तरह से इग्नोर किया गया है। 15,000 करोड़ रुपये के बजट में इस वर्ग के लिए केवल 125 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये हैं, यानी 1 परसेंट भी नहीं। उस में सोशल वेल्फेयर है, बैंकवर्ड क्लास है, आदिवासी हैं और कितना उस में से आफिस में जायगा, कितना एस्टेब्लिशमेंट में जायगा, इस को तो छोड़ दीजिए। अगर ईक्वल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन होता, यद्यपि यह वर्ग बहुत पीछे है, इस के लिए चाहिए था कि विशेष सहूलियतें दी जातीं लेकिन विशेष सहूलियतें न दे कर समानता पर भी नहीं रखा गया। 20 परसेंट पापुलेशन अगर इस वर्ग की है तो 20 परसेंट एकोनामी इधर डाइवर्ट होनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन एक परसेंट भी नहीं हुई। तो वह बजट की भ्रष्टाई का सब से भ्रष्टा नमूना है उस वर्ग के लिए जो बोधित है, पीड़ित है, जिस के पास कोई सेक्योरिटी देने के लिए नहीं है, जिस के पास खाने को नहीं है, रहने को मकान नहीं है, पहनने को कपड़ा नहीं है जिस की हालत बदतर है। मेरा ऐसा ख्याल है कि अगर ऐसा ही बजट रहा तो उन की हालत और बदतर से बदतर हो जायगी। यह है इस बजट का सुन्दर नमूना जो मैं ने आप को बताया। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए अगर 20 परसेंट के हिसाब से भी दिया जाता तो 3 हजार करोड़ रुपये इधर डाइवर्ट करने चाहिए थे। लेकिन तीन हजार करोड़ को तो छोड़ दीजिए, तीन सौ करोड़ भी नहीं है। तो यह बजट का सुन्दर रूप है जिस के बारे में भ्रष्टाचारों में हम ने पढ़ा, क्या ही सुन्दर सजा कर इसे रखा गया है? लेकिन बजट के भंदर क्या है वह देखने से इतनी निराशा होती है और इतना अफसोस होता है, लगता है जैसी पहली सरकार थी उसमें और इसमें कोई अंतर नहीं है।

[श्री चार० एस० श्रील]

गरीबों और शोषित लोगों के लिए, उन लोगों के लिए जिन को न पहले खाने को मिलता था न अब मिलता है, जो बीकर सेक्शन आफ दि सोसाइटी है उस के लिए कुछ भी नहीं है। यह बजट घर पर लेबल के लोगों के लिए है, उन के लिए जिन के पास कुछ है। उन को देने के लिए इस में प्रावधान है। लेकिन रिकले बाले के लिए, छोटे छोटे काम करने वालों के लिए जिन के पास कपड़े भी नहीं हैं, मकान भी नहीं है, खाने को भी नहीं है और सेक्पोरिटी नाम की कोई चीज दे ही नहीं सकते हैं, उन के लिए क्या है ?

17.00 hrs.

इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बजट पर पुनर्विचार किया जाय और उस वर्ग को जो देश का बहुसंख्यक वर्ग है, उस को इग्नोर न किया जाय। मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। सभापति महोदय का अनुगृहीत हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे थोड़ा समय दिया। मैं यह चाहूंगा कि बजट को फिर से कंसिडर किया जाय और इस में बीकर सेक्शन के लिए, गरीबों के लिए, बैंकर्स क्लोसेड के लिए, रेड्यूस्ड कास्ट और आदिवासियों के लिए पूरा प्रेजेंटेशन पायुलेशन के हिसाब से कम से कम दिया जाय अगर वह नहीं दे सकते, अगर सिम्पलीफाइड नहीं है तो प्रेजिडेंट भी नहीं हाना चाहिए, यह मेरा निवेदन है।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Iduki): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise at the fag end of this debate to place on record my opposition to almost all the proposals contained in the budget. Enough has been said by the knowledgeable sources, irrespective of the party or affiliations throughout the country to make it clear that the budget has been received with a considerable measure of resistance and with a measure of unanimity at that.

Being so, as a member of the Opposition, normally I should rise with a feeling of exultation that the

Janata Party's financial policy is floundering, but honestly, I rise with a feeling of sorrow and distress; sorrow and distress when I think of the future finances of this country and when I think of some future Finance Minister, who may have to take over from Shri Patel, may be of the Janata Party itself or some other Party, and the Herculean effort that he would have to make to put that disjoined economy thrownout of rails by the present Finance Minister back on the rails.

This is the third budget Mr. Patel is presenting before the House—the interim budget, the June budget and the present budget. In all the budget speeches there have been the usual shibboleths, slogans and pious wishes, almost of the same phrase. He speaks of the strategy, he speaks of the investment, he speaks of the channelisation of the savings, he speaks of the ruralisation of the economy and he cites almost in every speech some quotation from the Janata Party manifesto also. He speaks of the rather ravaged economy that he had to take over from the Congress Government. I do not want to go back on all those things because there is no time. I would rather leave it at that. Nothing can be more eloquent than the facts of the situation and the time is fast coming when these shibboleths will be of no value at all. When years roll on, they will stand in comparison with what was done and what is being done and what the difference is. There are facts which are too eloquent, too eloquent to need an eloquent difference. The facts are eloquent enough. I will leave it at that.

Now, the budget will have to be approached from three angles:

(1) To what extent the expectations that Finance Minister put forth last year when he raised the revenue have been realised?

(2) What is the strategy for handling the problem currently existing?

(3) What is the thrust of the Budget? And whose problems the Budget is endeavouring to solve? These are the three ways in which we will have to approach the Budget.

As far as I could see, to begin with, there is an almost prodigal profligacy in the matter of dealing with assets of the nation and an absolute and callous indifference with regard to the financial health of the nation.

(2) As I could see there is a cursed cruelty and indifference to the needs of the common man. Recklessly his needs have been overlooked and burdens have been put on him.

(3) There is an extra solicitude, a great extra solicitude, to find out the needs of the well-placed man and to solve his problems.

These are the three aspects I could see when I go through this Budget.

About the financial soundness of this country, how is the Minister dealing with it? This is the second year we are passing on to. In the first year, as against Rs. 85 crores, something like that, he said, we are ending with a Rs. 975 crores deficit. For the next year the deficit is Rs. 1050 crores. So the total is Rs. 2025 crores. Taking the cue from the Centre, every State is now presenting a deficit budget and the total demand of different States standing in queue before the Centre mounts up to a one thousand crores of rupees. I could give the figures. Bihar—Rs. 135 crores, Gujarat—Rs. 116 crores, Haryana—Rs. 109 crores, Rajasthan—Rs. 80 crores. That goes on. So, the total comes to about Rs. 1000 crores and the total deficit of the country, both Centre and States put together, comes to Rs. 3000 crores. This is what we are finding to-day. What is the result? The public debt of India will be as of

1978-79 Rs. 29,000 crores. When you took over, it was Rs. 22,000 crores and in the course of two years, the public debt of India is mounting by Rs. 7000 crores. Let us not laugh at it. Let us not look at it lightheartedly. It is a very serious matter and the result of it you will find in the price situation. I do not want to predict anything about it or prophesy about it. This is a very appalling situation which is unfolding before us. And what is the solution? This is the most fundamental thing. Sir, I view it with a horror. God stocks are going to be sold out. This is what they say. What is the purpose? It is to prevent smuggling. To prevent smuggling, searches seizures, arrests and all those things are given. And to prevent smuggling what are you going to do? You are going to import gold. You are going to unload your holdings—the gold holdings which have been built in the course of thirty years.

What are you going to do? Such exports will facilitate importation of gold or by the sale of Government stock at international prices. Well, sale of Government stocks at international prices—what is your strategy, I do not understand? You are selling out your gold at international prices. You are converting into jewellery. You are exporting that at international prices, getting only the margin of workmanship labour and then when you have finished it up, what are you going to do? For the next year what are you going to do? How are you going to handle this? This is what I am simply asking.

You are importing gold for the utilisation of foreign exchange—complete pauperisation, complete bankruptcy. Is it what you are attempting? Is it any guarantee that the price of the gold will not go further up in the country? You can bring it down for the time being. Is there any guarantee that it will not move up by the time you will have to pay back? The gold that you have taken

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

against the gold bonds, is this covered by those articles also, I do not know? Against gold bonds you have got gold holdings. You will have to give back that gold. How are you going to give it back? Are you going to buy and give it back? Is it covered by it I do not understand? I would like to get an explanation about it. Anyway, it is only complete bankruptcy. Even the bankrupt village woman will not sell out the little gold she has until she is completely broken. Here is the Government coming out, offering to sell out everything, offering to import everything.

About the foreign exchange, Government now feels that foreign exchange is the problem. Government wanted to draw on the foreign exchange last year and our economy was such that they could not draw on that. They could not formulate schemes. They could not draw on the foreign exchange. And now for the foreign exchange what are they going to do? They have now increased the foreign travel allowance. Anybody who wants to go—500 immediate and dry fruits and dates, maximum Rs. 5000 was being raised to Rs. 15,000. For luxury items like clothes, netreg and all that open general licence is being issued and they are thinking of involvement in shares of multi-nationals. They are thinking of giving loans of Euro dollar. These are the things I am finding in paper. Import of luxury articles like foreign cars, stereotape recorders, and to sell it and to collect premium, this is what I saw in paper reports. Whether this is correct or not, I do not know. Anyway, foreign exchange is being squandered away. That is the position that we find to-day. That is why I said, the approach to the economic health of the nation is an absolute irresponsibility. This is not the way to handle the problems of the nation.

One more point and I am concluding. What are the new levies that you have imposed—electricity Rs. 145

crores. Here the question of Centre State relations come in. Under the State list the State can impose tax on the electricity they produce or sell. You can impose Excise Duty. You are now coming with the additional impost and who is going to bear it? Public sector will have to bear that. As for the private sector the captive units, you have exempted them, very graciously, you have exempted them. Any industry which is the productive unit of its own may not pay tax but the public sector must pay tax. Here is the solicitude—for the private big producer there is no tax burden. And then, regarding coal, you are collecting Rs. 58 crores. On whom does the impact fall?

17.16 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

You are doing this in respect of general excise. When you took over you know it was one per cent. In two years' time it picked up to five per cent. There is going to be a special levy on basic duty of five per cent. You get here Rs. 214 crores. The total was Rs. 532 crores. Could you tell me one single item which will not hit the common man, which will not hit the consumer? Recklessly you have done this—like an elephant let loose in a farm of sugarcane. You just go ahead with it, you just maul everybody, smash across,—this is what has happened here. That is what one sees here. As against this, you are very kind to whom? This is only symptomatic, Sir. You are very kind to the refrigerating units, to the air-conditioning assembly units. You are very kind for certain machinery engaged in the production of leather, garment manufacture, and to the baby food. You are absolutely kind. You give relief. I can understand your imposing a tax, but when you come to refrigerators, when you come to air-conditioners, when you come to the articles which are to be used

by the well-to-do, you cannot dared to impose a tax. You make exemption for them, but not for the common man. This is your attitude. On the one hand you impose burden on the common man and on the other hand you show this solicitude to these people.

Last year, it was an all-out concession to everybody in the well-to-do bracket in respect of investment allowance, 35 per cent gains for using scientific knowhow, capital gains liberalisation, dividend without a limit for closely held companies, amalgamated companies, depreciation to be absorbed and so on. All these were there. Now, Sir, in this year, as against this, what has happened? He has remembered the case of two types of people. I want to emphasise this point. One type of people here is regarding capital gains. He has discovered a hardship. He says, somebody is suffering. This is regarding capital gains on property which is acquired and some money is paid and the rest is disputed, and the court order is coming up subsequently. Within a particular specific period you will have to invest in specified areas if you are to get exemption from tax. If a part of it is delayed and investment is made subsequently, what should happen? That has become the great worry of the Finance Minister. The date from which the investment is to take place is not the date you get the money, but, even with respect to that amount the date will begin from the date on which the court gives the final decree, a far-off date. He says, this will have retrospective operation. This is, 1973-74, assessment year 1974-75. May I specifically ask Mr. Patel: Whom are you going to benefit by this? Who is that gentleman who comes in the picture during 1973-74? It is not a case of general imposition. There is somebody. You are projecting the law back retrospectively to save that somebody. This is not a general proposition. In this case you solicitous-

ly remember the case of this gentleman and you try to save him out.

Here is a thing.—Investment. If you invest in the new shares Rs. 10,000 will be exempted. All right, I understand. If promotion of the new industries is what you want, why limit it to the corporate sector? Why not I put my money somewhere, start an industry on my own and why not I get that exemption? You insist that I must invest in an equity share. Then alone I will get that exemption. The impression is this. The common man is not going to invest this Rs. 10,000 anywhere, but it is the man who is in the higher bracket who can put this money of Rs. 10,000 somewhere. He gets the advantage of lower bracket in the matter of income-tax. That is the effect of it.

The rural development through big money involvement was his child last year but he has not told us how far it has succeeded now. Last year, he said that if an industrial establishment goes to a rural area and participates in the rural development that will be given a concession. Now he says that it is not necessary that industrial establishment gets into there. If he gives donation to some association, to that extent, it will be saved out. And that association must be a recognised association. Recognition will be for a three-year period. Well if that recognised association is to be functioning in the rural development, then, why have this three-year period? Therefore, in order that the money may be funnelled out on unauthorised channels, a new channel is found out. These are two or three aspects of it. My burden of argument is this. On the one hand, when you impose a tax, there is absolutely no scruple. There is recklessness but on the other hand, with a microscope you try to find out the slight suffering of the corporate sector and big money and you are solicitous about it. Therefore, your atti-



[Shri C. M. Stephen]

tude is one of not favouring the commonman. That is why I said that the three aspects of this budget are— firstly, there is reckless indifference to the financial health of the nation; secondly there is reckless cussed indifference to the commonman's woes and agonies and aspirations. They are so solicitous of going out the whole hog to find out the small grievance of the big men and to solve these. This is the sum total of this budget. This is spelling doom for the future and the future will say that is in store for us.

I am sorry that Mr. Patel had again to bring forth such a budget. I am not surprised because there is a trojan horse of the Swatantra Party soul working in the Janata Party which took its oath at Raj Ghat in the name of Gandhism and Gandhian socialism.

Let that trojan horse not be permitted to disrupt you and undo the good things that were expected.

With these words, I oppose this budget.

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** Mr. Speaker, Sir I am grateful to the Honourable Members who have participated in the general discussion on the Budget I presented to this House a couple of weeks ago. I must confess, however, that I am disappointed by the reaction of some Honourable Members from the Opposition. I had expected that they would rise above partisanship and study the Budget as an exercise in national economic management rather than as a piece of action by the Janata Government to be criticised, at any cost. I regret to say that they have not been able to resist the temptation of playing politics.

I am also disappointed by the fact that Honourable Members, in their anxiety to criticise the budget, have so often contradicted themselves. The general tenor of criticism can be sum-

med up as follows: Some have attacked the Budget saying that the increase in Plan outlay has not been large enough. While in the two previous years the increase in developmental outlay was 31 per cent and 27 per cent respectively, this year it is only 17 per cent. This statement has been amplified to include that not enough has been done for agriculture, employment or industry depending upon the predilection of the particular Hon'ble Member. On the other hand, the Budget is blamed for having a very large deficit which will lead to inflation. At the same time, the resource mobilisation effort I have made is attacked because it casts a burden on the poor and the taxes proposed will also contribute to a price rise. Stated this way, it becomes clear that these Honourable Members want to have their cake and eat it too. They want the Finance Minister to be a kind of a magician who will ensure that every desirable thing will happen so far as development is concerned without, at the same time, casting the burden of development on anybody in society. This kind of wishful thinking is really surprising considering that some of my critics have been former Finance Ministers and Cabinet Ministers.

In a poor country development is the first priority and, therefore, everybody has to accept the fact that as large a volume of resources as is possible should be devoted to development. This is what I have done. The citizen that the percentage increase in developmental outlay this year is not as high as in the two previous years is not a sound one because I am not in the game of proving that I can raise the outlay more than others. The size of the outlay has to be determined both by the needs of the situation as well as the capacity to mobilise resources. Taking both these factors into account I feel an outlay of Rs. 11,649 crores is just about right. I need not tell hon'ble Members that as the base keeps on

increasing to play the numbers game would require an enormously large absolute outlay and would be quite beyond our resources. If I did what my hon'ble friends in the Opposition want, the country will drift into a disastrous inflation. I do not see why I should oblige them.

Many Members have said that this Budget does nothing for increasing employment. This I am afraid is a complete misunderstanding of the Budget. It is true that there is no provision for crash programmes for employment. This is because we know the fate of such crash programmes and the effect they have on employment. I have on the other hand provided increased outlays in certain sectors knowing full well that their employment impact will be substantial. Hon'ble Members should realise that the outlays which are undertaken on agriculture and allied programmes—rural infra-structure, rural electrification, irrigation and rural industries—are all designed to lead to a large increase in employment. There are other programmes such as "operation Flood" and the development of infra-structure of fishermen which will also contribute to the generation of more employment. I also want to refer here to the new strategy of area development—the details of which are being worked out by the Planning Commission and which aims at covering 2,000 blocks in the next five years. My aim is not to provide funds which will be spent in the name of employment generation but to concentrate on specific productive activities which will increase the demand for labour in rural areas. Irrigation, command area development, extension, rural electrification and rural infra-structure will increase the intensity of cultivation and raise the demand for labour. This will mean that small farmers and marginal farmers will be more productively occupied and landless labourers will find more employment. The development of

subsidiary occupations will make them more viable.

Hon'ble Members have asked how much employment this expenditure is going to create. It is difficult to say precisely how much the annual increase will be. But the aim is to generate additional employment of about 25 million. Whatsoever be the estimate I am quite clear in my mind that the solution to our employment problem lies in improving productivity and production in the rural areas. That is why we have raised the allocations for irrigation, rural electrification, command area development, the small farmers' development agency, the marginal farmers and landless labourers subsidiary occupations like dairying and fisheries. Instead of paying lip sympathy to employment generation and spending money which will not reach the poor we are taking specific steps to raise production and productivity in agriculture and allied occupations.

Sir, it has also been argued that this Budget does nothing for reviving the demand for industrial products which currently is sluggish. I cannot understand why the increased investment in the rural sector and the consequent increase in rural incomes will not lead to revival of demand for industrial products. The very fact of building more irrigation facilities, intensifying cultivation, utilising more effectively the irrigation potential created and constructing more rural infra-structure will increase the demand for various kinds of manufactured products. I am firmly of the opinion that revival of demand of this kind would be more important for improving the fortunes of industry than the grant of few tax concessions.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Has not the Finance Minister mis-placed that decimal. It is 25 million or is it 2.5 million?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is 25 million in five years.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA**  
And how much will be the expenditure during the five years.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL** It will be done  
You will see it Let me finish

I wish people who criticise this budget on this ground are either not aware of the multiplier effect of expenditures or they deliberately had chosen to ignore them

I wish to make another important point The progress of private industry in our country has been dependent so far upon the public sector and upon import substitution The lack in public sector investment due to a variety of factors and the exhaustion and the exhaustion of import substitution possibilities have made the prospect of industry uncertain Public investment has certainly picked up But in the place of import substitution a new stimulus is necessary The new growth impulse can come only from the growth of the rural sector To that extent, the emphasis in this Budget on rural development is beneficial not only to the rural sector but also to the entire economy I have no regrets whatsoever in pursuing this line of development

**Shri T. A. Pai** said that the Budget lacked a direction I wonder what he means by this The Budget seeks to translate the priorities of the Janata Government and at the same time has a consistent approach to the whole question of planned development One can help the blind but not those who pretend to be blind Let me repeat for his benefit what it is The Budget aims at creating more incomes and employment through rural development It steps up public investment in infrastructure It seeks to provide through rural prosperity a stimulus to the rest of the economy

Many Hon'ble Members have said that allocating funds is not enough, it is to be ensured that they are spent effectively Hon'ble Members have vied with each other in pointing out how the benefits of such expenditure rare-

ly reach those for whom they are intended but go to fatten the bureaucracy or some intermediate agency. The concern of Hon'ble Members like Shri Pai in this matter is touching What is, however, surprising is that they seem to have discovered this truth only after they have been out of office What is even more surprising is that they want us to set right in 12 months matters which they could not over 30 years

However, I do not wish to use their failures as an alibi From the very first I have realised the importance of organisation and have been drawing the attention of those concerned to this problem The increased emphasis on rural development will mean a tremendous amount of organisational effort for the fulfilment of our objectives In this field effort is as important as resources I have already written to the Chief Ministers of State Governments Union Territories and drawn their attention specifically to this matter I propose to take up this question in all earnestness at the meeting of the National Development Council this week end

I will now turn to the curious criticism that the Janata Government has not been able to achieve much within the year it has been in power In the Economic Survey and the Budget many references have been made to these achievements They are a growth in GNP of 5 per cent, a more than making up of the set-back in agriculture experienced last year, price stability and the strength in the balance of payments. But unlike the proverbial swan, they have chosen to concentrate only on the weak spots of the economy and made little of these achievements Shri Subramaniam said that the increase in agricultural production was due not so much to what we did as to good weather, he also stated that agricultural production was no more than what was achieved in 1975-76 What he forgot was that the whether in 1976-76 was exceptional If he had cared to look

At last year's Economic Survey, he would have found: "Meteorological records show that such uniformly well distributed rainfall all over the country has not occurred in the last 35 years." As against that, the weather this year has certainly been good but not exceptional. The fact that in spite of this we are able to achieve the same level of production shows that this is due to a better utilisation of water, seed, fertiliser, pesticides, etc.

The Opposition Members cannot deny the fact that fertiliser usage has increased by 26 per cent and that the area under high yielding variety seeds has gone up by more than two million hectares and that a record irrigation potential of 2.23 million hectares has been created. Similarly though the hon. Members on the Opposition Benches have not been able to deny the stability of the wholesale price index, they have chosen to look at the consumer price index on the ground that this affects the ordinary house wife. If they had looked at the figures carefully they would have found that the retail price index has begun to fall since September 1977. The House knows that there is a time-lag between the movement in the wholesale price index and the consumer price index. The increase in the retail price index in the earlier months was due to the fact that the wholesale prices were raising steeply in the months when the Opposition was in power.

Shri Subramaniam has accused me of taking an easy and lazy way out in resource mobilisation. Let me remind him that it was his laziness which allowed an increase in money supply of 80 per cent in 1976-77 against a stagnant national economy. It was precisely his failure to manage the aggregate demand as well as supply that was responsible for the steep rise in the consumer price index. I am sure that this House will readily accord some credit to this government for bringing order into this situation.

Yet another point was made that the plan outlay consists mostly of continuing schemes and that the Janata Government has failed to fulfil its promise to change the priorities of development. As I pointed out in my budget speech, the bulk of the resources over which we had freedom have been allocated in areas which we considered to be of priority, namely agriculture, irrigation, rural infrastructure and rural industries. This is proof of our desire to alter the orientation of plan expenditure, the orientation will become clearer with every passing year. The desire to alter priorities does not mean that the Janata government is going to waste resources which have already been invested in projects by not completing them. This would be a misuse of the scarce resources of a poor society and we certainly will not be a party to it. I am somewhat surprised that so many members including Shri Subramaniam have chosen to twist us on this instead of praising us.

There was the most astonishing criticism that the Janata government wants to hand over everything to the capitalists and multinationals and that we are aiming at reducing the importance of the public sector....

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): On a point of order. Can it be called Janata government or Janata-akali coalition government?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: In the same breadth it was said that we are doing nothing to revive the private industry. I do not wish to emphasise that these two statements do not exactly go together.

But regarding the attitude of this government towards the public sector, I can only repeat what has been said so often that there is no question of the government going back on the dominant role of the public sector in

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our society's development. If proof were needed one has only to look at the figures which speak for themselves. The Plan outlay of the Public Sector enterprises including the railways and the post and telegraph increased from Rs. 2681 crores in 1976-77 to Rs. 3344 crores this year and will go up to Rs. 3819 crores next year. The Opposition knows all this and is trying to convince itself by repeating constantly a patent untruth. It has also chosen to ignore the Industrial Policy statement laid on the Table of this House as recently as December 23, 1977. I will refresh their memories by quoting in extenso from that statement:

"The public sector in India has today come of age. Apart from socialising the means of production in strategic areas, public sector provides a countervailing power to the growth of large houses and large enterprises in the private sector. There will be an expanding role for the public sector in several fields. Not only will it be the producer of important and strategic goods of basic nature, but it will also be used effectively as a stabilising force for maintaining essential supplies for the consumer. The public sector will be charged with the responsibility of encouraging the development of a wide range of ancillary industries, and contribute to the growth of decentralised production by making available its expertise in technology and management to small scale and cottage industry sectors. It will also be the endeavour of Government to operate public sector enterprises on profitable and efficient lines in order to ensure that investment in these industries pays an adequate return to society. The Government attaches high priority to the building up of a professional cadre of managers in the public sector, who would be given the necessary autonomy and entrusted with the task of providing dynamic and efficient management to such enterprises."

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Excellent language.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: What you said is a patent untruth and that is what you like. You cannot face the truth. That is your trouble. Mr. Stephen.

A great deal has been said about the so-called confusion in the Industrial Policy of the Janata Party and its deleterious consequences on the investment climate. It seems to me that in a democracy it is better to have a fair and full discussion on matters which are going to affect the lives of the people. The so-called confusion really arises from the fact that a democratic debate is probably something which the Opposition Members have not until recently been used to. By now, I think it ought to have been crystal clear as to what the Janata Government wants. It wants the development of large industry in those areas where sophisticated technology and complex organisation are most needed. In other areas, we would like small industries and rural industries to grow. It is characteristic of the schizophrenic attitude of the Opposition to talk of confusion as being a drag on private investment and simultaneously accuse us of yielding to the big business lobby.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: We fought to have dictionary at hand.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Is that all you have come down to? Coming to the tax proposals, the general criticism has been that there is too much reliance on direct taxation and that an across the board increase affects the poor more than the rich. May I respectfully point out to the former Finance Minister that a reliance on indirect taxes is inevitable in a poor country and that notwithstanding his correct protestations he also derived more revenue from indirect taxes than direct taxes. Also, it is not necessary that indirect taxes should be automatically regressive. The Jha Com-

mitted which has been cited so often during the debate has itself pointed out that the indirect tax system in our country has a great deal of progression built into it. An across the board increase therefore does nothing to change this state of affairs. On the contrary, it does not introduce any fresh distortions which selectivity might have introduced.

Shri Sathe has done some useful research and read out extracts from my speeches from the Opposition benches to prove that I am inconsistent. What he forgets is the context and economic background in which they were made. Deficit financing in a year of price stability, a large stock of foodgrains, and foreign exchange stands on an entirely different footing than the deficit indulged in the early seventies when the economy was subject to severe inflationary pressures and foreign exchange constraints.

The Budget has also been criticised on the ground that it does not pay any attention to the question of reducing disparities. If does not lie, in the mouth of Opposition Members to charge me with a neglect of this aspect when they themselves, while proclaiming their intention of reducing disparities, reduce the tax rates on higher income slabs and the tax rates on wealth sharply. On the other hand, last year, I restored the balance to some extent by increasing the surcharge on income tax and raising wealth tax rates; and this year I have taken a further step in the same direction by increasing compulsory deposits.

What is, however, more important from my point of view is that disparities can be reduced through expenditure as much as through taxation. This, I have sought to do by changing the pattern of public expenditure in such a way that those below the poverty line such as small farmers, marginal farmers, landless

labourers, workers in rural industries, get more work and thus more incomes.

Opposition Members have argued that the increase in indirect taxes will lead to an increase in prices; and that the levy on coal and electricity will cast a burden on industry and thus lead to a cost push effect. I must warn Honourable Members that if everybody, without a proper examination of facts, asserts that prices are going to rise, then there is a danger that inflationary psychology will get strengthened and they will rise. This is a very serious thing. Don't laugh: Let me, however try to persuade the House that this is not going to be so. The tax burden is going to be very small in the case of most commodities. Whether this will lead to a rise in prices will depend upon the state of demand, the level of production and the efficiency with which industry organises itself to reduce costs. In our economy, because of the extreme protection that has been offered to industry so far, there is an automatic presumption that the increase in taxation has to be passed on to the consumer. The very fact that the price level today is the same as in September 1974—during which time many excise duty changes have taken place—shows that this need not necessarily happen. However, hon. Members should remember that there will be a substantial saving in working capital costs as a result of the significant reduction in interest rates recently effected. I will, therefore, request hon. Members that if their objective is price stability and not merely the embarrassment of this Government, not to go on repeating that prices will go up.

Honourable Members have stated that the indirect tax increase as well as the levy on power and coal will raise prices through what is known as the cascading effect 'cascading' is a currently fashionable word and

[Shri H. M. Patel]

those who make these statements have not taken the trouble to do their homework properly. I wish to assure hon. Members that the cascading effect will be negligible in most industries.

It has been stated by many hon. Members that Contrary to the recommendation of the Jha Committee, I have imposed a levy on inputs, particularly, coal, electricity and fuel which are universally needed. May I submit that the Jha Committee has not ruled out taxation on inputs.

Shri Subramaniam also wanted to know why the concession with regard to capital gains has been withdrawn so soon after its introduction last year. Hon. Members will remember that it was introduced with a view to making resources locked up in un-productive assets available for further investment. The experience of the working of this provision showed that this was not happening so far as investment of capital gains in bank deposits and in equity shares of existing companies was concerned. All that I have done is to close this loophole. I am amazed that Shri Subramaniam, of all persons, wants an inquiry to be held into a step taken at the earliest opportunity to prevent an abuse of a concession. He should certainly know that it is normal practice to review concessions and modify them in the light of experience.

I have also been blamed for having the largest budget deficit so far and have been promised serious inflation.

Hon. Members will recall that I had pointed out that out of the Budget deficit of Rs. 975 crores estimated for the current year, as much as Rs. 414 crores is directly accounted for by the additional assistance which I was compelled to give to the States on account of their deficits. Even at the expense of foregoing the distinction of having set up a record, I would like to point out that in 1972-73 when

also States' deficit of a similar order were taken over, the Budget deficit of the Central Government amounted to Rs. 1293 crores. Since, hon. Members also criticised our economic performance, saying that saving, except investments, they will realise that such a budget deficit will have no inflationary impact. All that will happen is this excess saving will be converted into investments. The deficit is merely an instrument to acquire control over the resources and to divert them into productive channels.

I may point out that even with a deficit of the order of Rs. 975 crores this year we have been able to maintain relative price stability because of supply management and credit management. There is no reason why we should not display the same skill in the coming year also and continue to hold the price line.

As I have already pointed out a significant contributory factor to the Central budget deficit was the large overdrafts of the State Governments which had to be cleared by the Centre. These were the consequences of the scorched earth policy pursued by Mr. Subramaniam's friends in the State Governments before they left office. The Central Government had no option but to bail out the new State Governments, who found themselves in difficult financial circumstances, due to the financial improvidence of their predecessors.

It has also been made out that I have disregarded the wishes of the Prime Minister in regard to deficit financing as well as gold sales. Nothing could be more contrary to the truth. No Finance Minister would dream of coming forward with a proposal in the budget which does not have the approval of the Prime Minister. For the record, let me state my budget has the full support of the Government.

There is a great deal of misconception about the policy regarding the sale of gold as well as the import of



gold. Statements have been made in utter disregard of truth that this Government is bankrupt, because it wants to sell its gold held in reserves. I made it amply clear in my budget speech that the gold proposed to be sold is not the gold held as monetary reserves but the gold produced by our gold mines and gold acquired through customs seizures. It is not true to say that by this sale we will be permanently losing this gold. It will be with our own citizens and, I am sure, will be available to us in a situation of emergency, as happened in 1962 and 1965. The reason for undertaking this sale is as I stated, to prevent smuggling. When smuggling takes place, we have no control over the expenditure of the proceed from the sale of smuggled gold, whereas when Government undertakes the sale of gold, it is with a view to utilising these funds towards the expenditure proposed in the Development Plan. Such sales have the added advantage that they will contribute to a reduction in the budget deficit.

There is also a great deal of misconception about my proposal to import gold for the export of jewellery. Such a provision already exists, and what I am doing is to remove the restrictions on the present arrangement. It must not be forgotten that both jewellery making and diamond-cutting are flourishing foreign exchange earners as well as provides employment to a large number of people. Hon. Members may know that even today we are earning as much as Rs. 400 crores to 500 crores in foreign exchange through diamond-cutting and there is no reason why our craftsmen in gold jewellery should not get something of a similar nature. There is nothing wrong, it seems to me, in taking advantage of the skills which our people have and utilising those to earn more foreign exchange. I am surprised that hon. Members who display such concern about employment creation areaverse to this proposal, which aims at doing precisely that.

Many hon. Members have referred to the fact that our non-developmental expenditure is increasing continuously and have expressed a desire that this should be curtailed as far as possible. I agree with this but, at the same time, I want to point out respectfully to the hon. Members that the scope for reduction is limited. The bulk of the non-development expenditure is accounted for by defence, interest charges on public debt and food and other subsidies. Although there is scope for rationalising defence expenditure, I wonder if we can approach the question lightly in view of the vital importance of security. Reducing the food subsidy would affect the vulnerable sections of urban as well as rural areas. Nevertheless, I will continue to explore ways of securing the maximum economy in non-developmental expenditure.

The Janata Party's desire to abolish sales tax is said to be based on no other ground than that it wants to please the traders' lobby. It was also said that the Budget was sought to be framed solely to help traders, hoarders, profiteers and blackmarketeers. In their anxiety to heap abuse on the Janata Party, hon. Members of the Opposition forgot the inconvenience and harassment caused by sales tax to trade and industry. If I were to follow the opposition's logic, I could say that the desire to rationalise the excise duty structure and the appointment of the Jha Committee were born out of a desire to please big business which has been complaining loudly about the burden of excises. But I should like to rise above such argument by innuendo and point out that sales taxes are a source of considerable irritation and harassment to trade. At the same time, I realise why the States are unwilling to part with such a source of revenue. Therefore, I proposed that for the moment we should have patience regarding the abolition of the sales tax and concentrate on the abolition of the octroi.



[Shri H. M. Patel]

Shri T. A. Pai is horrified at the staggering public debt of this country and is gravely concerned with the rate at which it grows. I see Mr. Stephen is infected by the same trouble. I am amused that he has discovered this only now. He should have realised that no Government can raise public debt to a figure of Rs. 29,000 crores in one year. Obviously public debt which was a good thing when his party was in power has ceased to be so since we took over. So much for double standards.

Many hon. Members also have made the point that by levying duty on electricity I am encroaching upon the prerogative of State Governments to tax electricity. Under the Constitution, the States are empowered to levy taxes on the consumption or the sale of electricity. The present excise levy is on the generation of electricity and does not, therefore, involve any violation of the constitutional provision. The State Governments should, on the other hand, be grateful to me because I have incurred the odium of doing something which ought to have been done long ago in the interests of better returns on the large investments made in power projects.

In the course of the short time at my disposal, I have not been able to deal with the many constructive and valuable suggestions made by Members on this side of the House as well as by Opposition Members.

15.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time?

HON MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I can assure the House that these would receive my most careful consideration.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasise that in formulating my

Budget proposals, I have tried to use the favourable turn in the country's economic situation to strengthen the dynamic, progressive and expansionary impulses in our economy. The objective situation, today is highly conducive to a rapid move forward in quest of the nation's cherished social and economic objectives. In the achievement of these objectives, Government must, of course, provide leadership. However, the task ahead is so formidable that we shall need to evolve a broad national consensus and whatever differences may exist among political parties and groups, we should all resist the temptation to play politics with the economy. In the vital task of national reconstruction and development, we shall need and shall actively seek the willing support and co-operation of all sections of this House and indeed of all patriotic citizens of this country.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): On a point of order. I have heard with great respect and attention the Finance Minister. My point is that it is in the parliamentary practice that the Members, except the Ministers, cannot read out their speeches. Ministers can, because they have to refer to policy statements and all that and more so, when it is related to finance. But what I have to say with great respect is that today from 'A' to 'Z' the Finance Minister has only read out the whole speech and, therefore, it was a kind of second Budget speech. My point of order is that this House has debated this Budget for nearly 15 hours and made certain valuable points and several serious points. He may agree or may not agree, that is a different thing. But I did not see any effort on his part to make at least a part of his speech extempore. If you allow this practice to grow, then the parliamentary debates will have no meaning. It will become a type of set speeches on both sides and the whole idea of parliamentary debate will be lost.

MR. SPEAKER: The point of order has not been raised at the time when the Finance Minister was making his speech.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: How can I raise this point of order in the middle of his speech?

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into the matter.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: If ministerial replies are going to be in the form of written speeches then they can lay them on the Table of the House. Where is the parliamentary debate then?

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into the matter.

12.08 hrs.

# \*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (General), 1978-79

MR. SPEAKER: Now I shall put the Demands for Grants on Account in respect of the General Budget for 1978-79 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the order paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1979 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 107."

The motion was adopted.

[List of Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1978-79 voted by Lok Sabha]

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House	
		Revenue	Capital
1	2	Rs.	Rs.
<b>MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION</b>			
1	Department of Agriculture . . . . .	42,71,000	..
2	Agriculture . . . . .	35,78,47,000	97,62,03,000
3	Fisheries . . . . .	5,54,31,000	5,69,44,000
4	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development . . . . .	17,12,30,000	1,21,04,000
5	Forest . . . . .	5,72,19,000	63,75,000
6	Department of Food . . . . .	78,28,54,000	6,32,77,000
7	Department of Rural Development . . . . .	48,47,86,000	4,12,91,000
8	Department of Agricultural Research and Education . . . . .	2,12,000	..
9	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research . . . . .	11,99,95,000	..

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

1	2	3
	Revenue Rs	Capital Rs.
10 Department of Irrigation . . . . .	4,19,94,000	1,45,15,000
<b>MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION</b>		
11 Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation .	29,81,000	
12 Foreign Trade and Export Production . . . . .	49,18,92,000	67,60,90,00
13 Civil Supplies and Cooperation . . . . .	6,25,38,000	3,67,57,000
<b>MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS</b>		
14 Ministry of Communications	31,14,000	2,21,87,000
15 Overseas Communications Service .	1,88,68,000	1,84,02,000
16 Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses . . . . .	108,84,15,000	..
17 Posts and Telegraphs Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues . . . . .	31,08,97,000	..
18 Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs . . . . .	..	57,89,71,000
<b>MINISTRY OF DEFENCE</b>		
19 Ministry of Defence . . . . .	14,78,76,000	11,71,73,000
20 Defence Services—Army . . . . .	316,32,08,000	..
21 Defence Services—Navy . . . . .	34,25,62,000	..
22 Defence Services—Air Force . . . . .	97,68,98,000	..
23 Defence Services—Pensions . . . . .	25,10,46,000	..
24 Capital Outlay on Defence Services . . . . .	..	48,89,86,000
<b>MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE</b>		
25 Department of Education . . . . .	29,31,000	..
26 Education . . . . .	36,36,59,000	18,39,000
27 Department of Social Welfare . . . . .	4,14,73,000	..
<b>MINISTRY OF ENERGY</b>		
28 Ministry of Energy . . . . .	11,28,000	..
29 Power Development . . . . .	10,65,28,000	34,96,43,000
30 Coal and Lignite . . . . .	4,71,15,000	66,16,50,000
<b>MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS</b>		
31 Ministry of External Affairs . . . . .	18,92,88,000	2,46,38,000

1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
<b>MINISTRY OF FINANCE</b>		
32 Ministry of Finance . . . . .	5,61,86,000	..
33 Customs . . . . .	5,50,73,000	..
34 Union Excise Duties . . . . .	8,44,02,000	..
35 Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	8,31,78,000	..
36 Stamps . . . . .	3,10,17,000	[21,00,000
37 Audit . . . . .	10,26,97,000	..
38 Currency, Coinage and Mint . . . . .	8,46,45,000	3 63,00,000
39 Pensions . . . . .	11,12,50,000	..
40 Opium and Alkaloid Factories . . . . .	28,61,99,000	38,62,000
41 Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	280,93,58,000	..
42 Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance . . . . .	40 65,86,000	304,46 00,000
43 Loans to Government Servants, etc.	..	11,66,67,000
<b>MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE</b>		
44 Ministry of Health and Family Welfare . . . . .	14,77,000	..
45 Medical and Public Health . . . . .	30,80,53,000	13,53,71,000
46 Family Welfare . . . . .	20,34,60,000	[17,000
<b>MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS</b>		
47 Ministry of Home Affairs . . . . .	[41,40,000	..
48 Cabinet . . . . .	[21,39,000	..
49 Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms . . . . .	1,23,80,000	..
50 Police . . . . .	36,43,94,000	1,21,67,000
51 Census . . . . .	86,63,000	..
52 Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs . . . . .	31,76,55,000	1,21,67,000
53 Delhi . . . . .	23,67,78,000	14,64,33,000
54 Chandigarh . . . . .	3,59,64,000	1,61,87,000
55 Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . . . .	4,16,27,000	24,24,50,000
56 Dadra and Nagar Haveli . . . . .	42,41,000	42,76,000
57 Lakshadweep . . . . .	84,63,000	31,76,000
<b>MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY</b>		
58 Ministry of Industry . . . . .	51,56,000	..
59 Industries . . . . .	4,26,83,000	39,93,22,000

1	2	3	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
60.	Village and Small Industries . . . . .		9,15,83,000	8,67,68,000
61.	Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts . . . . .		10,07,71,000	7,51,42,000
<b>MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING</b>				
62.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting . . . . .		13,89,000	
63.	Information and Publicity . . . . .		3,17,74,000	27,29,000
64.	Broadcasting . . . . .		11,52,66,000	3,00,64,000
<b>MINISTRY OF LABOUR</b>				
65.	Ministry of Labour . . . . .		13,68,000	
66.	Labour and Employment . . . . .		11,50,66,000	1 60,000
<b>MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS</b>				
67.	Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs . . . . .		2,35,35,000	17,000
68.	Administration of Justice . . . . .		6,42,000	
<b>MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS</b>				
69.	Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers . . . . .		18,19,000	
70.	Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries . . . . .		13,27,39,000	31,44,47,000
71.	Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries . . . . .		20,52,44,000	685,06,96,000
<b>MINISTRY OF PLANNING</b>				
72.	Ministry of Planning . . . . .		43,000	
73.	Statistics . . . . .		2,29,85,000	
74.	Planning Commission . . . . .		79,86,000	
<b>MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT</b>				
75.	Ministry of Shipping and Transport . . . . .		50,83,000	
76.	Roads . . . . .		17,08,68,000	16,39,42,000
77.	Ports Lighthouses and Shipping . . . . .		6,66,05,000	32,61,50,000
78.	Road and Inland Water Transport . . . . .		12,09,000	1,63,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES</b>				
79.	Department of Steel . . . . .		2,13,61,000	89,80,48,000
80.	Department of Mines . . . . .		5,83,000	
81.	Mines and Minerals . . . . .		8,73,17,000	10,04,83,000

1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
<b>MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION</b>		
8a. Department of Supply . . . . .	4,09,000	..
83. Supplies and Disposal . . . . .	1,26,43,000	..
84. Department of Rehabilitation . . . . .	4,63,28,000	2,16,20,000
<b>MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION</b>		
85. Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation . . . . .	8,90,000	..
86. Meteorology . . . . .	2,89,52,000	1,39,76,000
87. Aviation . . . . .	4,68,78,000	4,69,61,000
88. Tourism . . . . .	78,62,000	56,03,000
<b>MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING</b>		
89. Ministry of Works and Housing . . . . .	19,40,000	..
90. Public Works . . . . .	12,87,04,000	6,38,41,000
91. Water Supply and Sewerage . . . . .	10,45,00,000	..
92. Housing and Urban Development . . . . .	2,58,31,000	6,13,84,000
93. Stationery and Printing . . . . .	5,66,26,000	..
<b>DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY</b>		
94. Department of Atomic Energy . . . . .	8,57,000	..
95. Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects . . . . .	12,95,18,000	32,86,54,000
96. Nuclear Power Schemes . . . . .	9,55,50,000	7,89,89,000
<b>DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE</b>		
97. Department of Culture . . . . .	1,82,54,000	..
98. Archaeology . . . . .	1,19,99,000	..
<b>DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS</b>		
99. Department of Electronics . . . . .	1,68,86,000	5,74,40,000
<b>DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY</b>		
100. Department of Science and Technology . . . . .	5,55,60,000	20,83,000
101. Survey of India . . . . .	3,26,67,000	..
102. Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research . . . . .	7,68,92,000	..
<b>DEPARTMENT OF SPACE</b>		
103. Department of Space . . . . .	7,37,91,000	5,24,07,000

1	2	3
		Revenue Rs. Capital Rs.
<b>PARLIAMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION</b>		
104 Lok Sabha	.	83,04,000 .
105 Rajya Sabha	.	33,11,000
106 Department of Parliamentary Affairs		4,44,000 .
107 Secretariat of the Vice-President	.	94,000 ..

SHRI C M STEPHEN: On a point of order The Vote on Account cannot be passed on the same day, that is the rule Kindly check up from the Rule whether Vote on Account can be passed on the same day

MR SPEAKER It has been checked

SHRI H M PATEL: I introduce the Bill

I beg to move†

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1978-79, be taken into consideration"

12.03 hrs.

# APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1978\*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M PATEL) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1978-79

MR SPEAKER The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1978-79"

The motion was adopted.

MR SPEAKER The question is

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1978-79, be taken into consideration"

The motion was adopted.

MR SPEAKER: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 4 the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 16-3-78.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendations of the President.

*Clauses 2 to 4, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

18.07 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 17, 1978\$Phalguna 26, 1899 (Saka).*