

LOK SABHA

DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 16, 1978/Phalguna 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

+

SHRI ISHWAR

CHAUDHRY:

*327. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY 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 PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). A meeting of the representatives of various Opposition Parties in Parliament was held on 17th February 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 participating in the meeting felt that imme-

diate 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 Miner Act and the Regulations thereunder 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 observations have been made by the Courts of Inquiry have been asked to explain.

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

एक बैठक में दोनों पक्षों के संसद्-सदस्यों द्वारा इस दुर्घटना की रिपोर्ट के बारे में परामर्श किया गया है। मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि चार अधिकारियों 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 अवस्था करने 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. Members of this House are in possession of that document. It was open to any hon. Member to raise a discuss-

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.

चौथी द्वितीय चौपारी: रिपोर्ट में भवि य निधि और बालबद्ध सहायता हेतु की बात कही गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन कर्मचारियों की मृत्यु हुई है, क्या उन के परिवारों की जिन्दगी भर पैसन 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.

चौथी द्वितीय चौपारी: पहले भी इस पुर्वटाना के बारे में चर्चा हुई थी। उस समय हम हकारीबाजार कारबूज में थाए थे। उस लोक के बहुत से लोक और बजूद भी विस्तरे काये थे। जान में जिस लोक की मृत्यु हुई कर के कोयला लिकात आता है, वहां पानी भा जाता है। सरकार का नियम है कि उस लोक को मिट्टी से पाट दिया जावे, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। वरदीजा यह कहा कि जान के लिस लोक में बजूद काम कर रहे थे, लम्ही लहों मूँद कर गया और कई बजूदरों की जानें लगी गईं। जब इस सकार की पुर्वटाना में किसी भी

जान लसी जाती है, तो दोषी व्यक्तियों को कही सजा मिलती है। सरकार इस लोकों को मालौदी है। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि यह दुर्बलता अधिकारियों की वलती से हुई है। जब वे प्रविधारी दोषी पाये गये हैं, तो उन्हें सजा कर्मों 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?

हिंदू नवी (भी भारत विहारी वाक्यपेक्षी):
(क) जी हाँ।

(ब) 375 पद कलको के और 8 पद अफसरों के स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। बढ़ते हुए काम को देख कर और पद कायम करने

का ब्रह्म सरकार के लिखारावीत है। दो तरे श्वेतीय पासपोर्ट आफिस और उप-रीजनल आफिस 78-79 में ज्ञातने का नियंत्रण कर लिया गया है। कार्यविधि को सरल बनाने के लिए जो व्यक्ति पासपोर्ट चाहता है उसे से प्रब लप्तव्यपत्र लेने की विधि को लोकप्रिय बनाया जा रहा है। यह भी फैसला किया गया है कि पासपोर्ट अफसरों में काम करने वाले जो पृष्ठताल 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 उम में सुधार किया जा रहा है।

भी रसीद मसूद 23 फरवरी को मैंने एक बह रीजनल पासपोर्ट आफिसर दिल्ली के नाम लिखा था कि ग़ाहाज़ा अद्यमद जिन का पासपोर्ट नं० 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 लक्षण के यह पासपोर्ट इम्प्रू किया गया है। लेकिन जब वह नीचे उत्तर कर आए तो उन को बहुत सारे लोग चिने जो एंबेट के तौर पर काम करते हैं पासपोर्ट आफिस में। उन्होंने कहा कि सौ रुपये से भाइये और इन्दराज करा लीजिए। वह मेरे पास आए। मैंने उन को सौ रुपये दिए और उन्होंने उस में कतर का इन्दराज करा दिया इत्ती आफिस से। इस से ग़ाहाज़ा होता है कि हमारे एम पीयू की बैल्य सौ रुपये से भी कम है। 100 रुपये की बैल्य एम पी से ज्यादा है। जब उन्होंने इन्दराज करा लिया तो पासपोर्ट आफिस से शिकायत की कि वह जैसे हो जाया तो उन्होंने एक ड्रामा बनाया कि इस को बुलायो, उस को बुलायो। मेरा यह कहने का भतलब है, क्या वकीर क्याहब इस बात पर और फ़र्मावेंगे कि एडोर्न-

मेरे टकिसी भी जगह का हर रीजनल पासपोर्ट आफिस से हो जाया करे बायां इसके कि उसी पासपोर्ट आफिस के हो जाहां के वह इस्यू किया गया है ?

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

भी राजीव बघूब : मैंने जूत लिखा है, कापी मेरे पास है ।

भी अटल बिहारी बाबूयेंदी : खैर, मैं इस मामले की पूरी जांच करवाऊंगा । मुझे मान्य है कि पासपोर्ट जारी करने में देर हो रही है और जहां देर होती है वहा गड़बड़ी के लिए गुंजायण होती है । इसलिए मैं सारी प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ । इमीलिए नये दफतर जूले जा रहे हैं और नये कमंचारी रखे जा रहे हैं । फिर भी पुराना बकाया काम इतना है कि उसको पूरा करके नये पासपोर्ट्स की मांग हम एक निश्चित प्रदर्शि के भीतर पूरा कर सकें इसमें थोड़ा सा समय लगेगा ।

भी राजीव बघूब : मैंने इसके बारे में बड़ी साहब को एजेंट्स के पतों के साथ जूत लिखा था । मेरा दूसरा मावाल यह है कि लखनऊ का पासपोर्ट आफिस मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए एक ही जगह पर रखा गया है जिसकी बजह दे एक एक साल तक पासपोर्ट नहीं आता है । वहां स्टाफ भी नहीं बड़ा है और लोड भी बड़ा गया है जिसका नतीजा यह है कि जो आदमी चला जाता है और पांच सौ, एक हजार रुपया दे देता है उनको पासपोर्ट फौरन भिल जाता है । प्राइवेट एजेंसिज की इंकार्यारी करना, मैं तमक्ता हूँ गवर्नरेंट के लिए कोई

सुविकल बात नहीं है, आप उनको पकड़ सकते हैं । तो क्या आप वहां पर ज्यादा स्टाफ बढ़ायेंगे और दोनों स्टेंट्स के लिए अलग अलग आफिस खोलेंगे ?

भी अटल बिहारी बाबूयेंदी : भोपाल में अलग आफिस खोलने का फैसला हो गया है । लखनऊ आफिस में कमंचारी बढ़ाये जा रहे हैं । भ्रष्टाचार के मामलों में कड़ाई बरतने का हमारा निर्णय है । इस तरह का उदाहरण सामने आयेगा तो आप विश्वास रखिए, किसी अफसर को बदशा नहीं जायेगा ।

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 Post 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 case 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 LAKKAPPAN: 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 Sirman

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 आ कर खड़ी हो जाय हम का टस-डे-मस नहीं कर सकती . . .

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

श्री राज नारायण : क्या प्राप्त इन्दिरा गांधी की दलाली 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

*328. 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 चिकित्सा का माध्यम अंग्रेजी ही रहा है। उक्त नीति में परिवर्तन लाने के सम्बन्ध में हम यह विचार कर रहे हैं कि मेडिकल कालेजों में पठन-पाठन का माध्यम भारतीय भाषाएं बनें।

महाराष्ट्रा गांधी मैडिकल इंस्टीचूट जो वर्षा में है.....

श्री हुकम बच्चन कल्याण : मध्यस्थ 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 हूं, मुझे आश्वर्य है कि सम्मानित सदस्य उस से परेशान क्यों है?

श्री हुकम बच्चन कल्याण : प्रश्न का जो उत्तर आया है, उतना ही आप को पढ़ा चाहिए, जब अधिक पूछा जाय, तब अधिक बताइयें।

श्री राज नारायण : यह तीक है कि हम जो अब बताता रहे हैं, वह लिखित उत्तर में नहीं है, लेकिन मैं कुछ ग्रातिरिक्त जानकारी दे रहा हूं। हम ने केवल उतना ही नहीं किया है, बल्कि महाराष्ट्रा गांधी मैडिकल इंस्टीचूट, वर्षा, जिस की डायरेक्टर डा० मुरीला नैयर है, उन को पढ़ लिखा है। क्योंकि हमारे पास कुछ लोगों की चिट्ठिया प्रार्द्ध हैं, कि गांधी जी के नाम से इंस्टीचूट चले, तो कम से कम उस में तो मातृभाषा चले। तो हम ने डा० मुरीला नैयर को लिखा है कि आप कम से कम इस मैडिकल इंस्टीचूट 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 आनंदे है।

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

*Not recorded.

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 : ग्रन्थीयकार्यमेट ने कोई इंहोंने नहीं लिखा 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 कहा था कि तरीके से इस की अनुमति की है। उसी अनुमति के कारण बोडा विश्वविद्यालय हो रहा है। माननीय हितेन्द्र देसाई जी को इस बात की जानकारी है कि हम लोग कितने प्रयत्नशील हैं। जो 30 साल का बोडा इस सरकार के ऊपर पड़ा है, उस बोडा को उत्तर कर याएं बढ़ना है। मैं यह भी बता दूं कि तमाम रीजनल भाषाओं में पुस्तकें लिखने के लिए हम ने रीजनल लैगुएजेज को पुरस्कार देने की भी घोषणा की है। तमिलनाडु में तमिल में, कर्नाटक में कन्नड़ में, तेलंगाना में, उडिया में, बंगला में और सभी मातृ-भाषाओं में जो भी अनुवाद करेगा, उस को हम पुरस्कार देंगे। यह भी एक तरीका है भगवेजी को रिलेस 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 State 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 महेन्द्र राजते हुए सरकार कोई फैसला लेवा और फैसला लेने से पहले माननीय सम्मानित सदस्य की राय भी से लेनी। सदस्य बाहें तो पविलियन कोपीनियन के लिए सकूलिट कर दिया जाएगा कि क्या हो, कौसे हो क्योंकि यह प्रश्न बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।

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

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

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

MR. SPEAKER: All things are under consideration.

श्री० पी० श्री० मावलंकर : लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में आप के क्या सुझाव हैं।

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

श्री शी. शी. मच्चल : अध्यक्ष महोदय एक तरफ माननीय मंत्री भी ने इसी तत्परता दिखायी है कि संघेजी को हटा कर वे रीबलल सेंगुएजेज को लाने का विचार कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ वे कहते हैं कि प्राप्ती मानसा विचाराधीन है, कोई इसके बारे में विस्तीर्जन नहीं लिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में विस्तीर्जन लेने में कितनी देर लगेगी?

श्री राज नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे माननीय मिल 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 आ जाती है कि हमने तमाम राष्ट्रों को लिखा है कि वे हमें यह बतायें कि उनके यहा कोई डाक्टर, प्रोफेसर या विद्यार्थी हैं जो इस विषय की पुस्तकों का अपनी मानुभाषा में अनुवाद कर सके जिससे कि विद्यार्थी और प्रोफेसरण उनसे जानकारी प्राप्त कर सके और मैटिकल कालेजेज 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 मम्पा-नित सदस्य को पहले ही बता दिया है कि मदात्पा गांधी मैटिकल इंस्टीचूट की डा. मुरी ना नायर ने और वहां के डाक्टरों और दूसरे लोगों ने जिनमें विद्यार्थी भी हैं, कहा कि हम अपनी मानुभाषा में पढ़ाई करना चाहते हैं। हमने उनसे कहा, ठीक है, प्राप्त प्राप्ती मानुभाषा में पढ़ाई कर सकते हैं। मगर हमांने मम्पा-नित सदस्य ने जो बात कही है, वह इफिकल्टी

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 विनापावर के साथ शुरू करेगी और फैसला करने के बाद फिर उनसे पीछे नहीं हटेगा जैसा कि पिछली सरकार करती रही है।

श्री विजयकुमार मलहोदय : अध्यक्ष मलहोदय, मंत्री मलहोदय से मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या वे आप इंडिया मैटिकल कालेजेज में भी जिनमें कि आप इंडिया कम्प्युटरीशन के भाषाओं पर लड़कों के एडब्लीक्यूट होते हैं, हिन्दी

और अंग्रेजी काने को लैयार है ? आजकल उम्मीदीटूट्यूट में अंग्रेजी के प्रलापा और जोही भाषा नहीं है और जो लड़के अपने अपने राजदों में अपनी अपनी मातृभाषा के माध्यम से पढ़ाई करते हैं और पास होते हैं वे इन कालेजों के कम्पीटीटिव एज्यामिनेशन में फैल हो जाते हैं क्योंकि यहाँ केवल अंग्रेजी में ही परीक्षाएँ होती हैं । दिल्ली का आल मैडिकल हस्टीट्यूट भी उन्हीं में से एक है । इसमें भी हिन्दी का कोई स्थान नहीं है ।

दूसरे जब आप मैडिकल पुस्तकों के ट्रास्लेशन के लिए वह रहे हैं तो इसमें करोड़ों स्पष्टों का खर्च आगामा । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस साल के बजट में इसने लिया क्या आपने कोई दैसा रखा है जिसमें विनाशों का ट्रास्लेशन हो सके ? अगर नहीं रखा है तो क्या अब रखेंगे ?

श्री राज नारायण : म मलहोत्रा जी का बहुत ही भ्रान्तग्रहीत है कि उन्होंने प्रश्न के द्वारा बहुत सी समस्याओं पर प्रश्नाश डाला है । करीब करीब ममी नम्मानित मदस्यों ने यही कहा है । यह जब वा ता प्रश्न बड़ा जटिल है । अगर हम वेन्ड द्वारा नम्मानित मैडिकल वालोंनो में अंग्रेजी को कृपा दें तो दूसरी जगह जहाँ हम एड दे रहे हैं वहा क्या न हटाए । वहाँ भी हटाना होगा । य मब जीजे इतनी दुरुक्ष है, इन्हीं जटिल हैं कि इम समस्या का समाधान हमारे फौंग काफिर्ज काउडर्ज कास्टी-ट्र्यून गेकर्ज, सविधान निर्माता भी नहीं कर पाए और उन्होंने पद्धत माल के लिए अंग्रेजी रखी । लेकिन यह अंग्रेजी की पूँछ मुरक्का राजस की तरफ बढ़ती जा रही है । माननीय सदस्य ने जो यह कहा है कि वितावों के लिए बजट में कुछ रखा है क्या तो इसका उत्तर यह है कि अभी बजट पास कहा हो गया है, कितावों के मनुकाद के लिए इस्या करना होगा, कैसे करना होगा, यह तो बाद की बात है ।

विभागेतर कर्मचारियों की जगता

331. और राज केशव लिहूँ : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

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

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

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

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

(छ) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्यसंबंधी (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुख्यमंत्री साथ) : (क) यह समझने हुए कि प्रश्नकर्ता का नारायण विभागेतर कर्मचारियों से है, ऐसे कर्मचारियों को विभाग में यथासमय निर्धारित बाडों में स्थायी रूप में खरा ! जान के लिए कुछ सुविधाएँ दी जाती हैं ।

(ख) ऐसा कुछ निर्वाचित नहीं है कि दिनों बर्बं की सेवा के बाद विभागेतर कर्मचार्यों को स्थायी रूप से खरा लिया जाएगा । नवायि, 3 बर्बं की सेवा के बाद और 40 बर्बं की आदि नहीं वे विभाग में खरा जाने के लिए परीक्षा में बैठने के पात्र हो जाने हैं ।

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

(घ) और (छ) शिमला जिले में इन सभव 751 विभागेतर कर्मचारी काम कर

रहे हैं। निवारित परीक्षा पास कर जाने के बाद और जाली स्थान उपचार होने पर इन कर्मचारियों को उचित सेवता के काम के अनुसार विभाग में बचाए जाने के बारे में विचार किया जाता है।

श्री राज केशव तिथि : मैं जानता जाता हूँ कि क्या हाल ही में भैठ में इन विकारितर कर्मचारियों का कोई सम्मेलन दुमा या जिस में सरकार के राज्य मंत्री महोदय भी गए थे यदि हां तो क्या उस में की गई मार्गों पर सरकार विचार करेगी ?

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

श्री राज केशव तिथि : क्या सरकार इन विभागों कर्मचारियों को विभागीय कर्मचारी बनाने के लिए कोई क्रमवड योजना लागू करेगी, यदि हां तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं ?

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय : यद्यपि इस समस्या पर विचार किया जा रहा है। निकट भवित्य में उस पर कैसला हो जाएगा।

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कल्याण : यद्या यह सही नहीं है कि टीलीफोन विभाग में साते तीन लाख क ज्यूल कर्मचारियों के रूप में लोग काम कर रहे हैं और इन में से अधिकतर को तीन साल में से कर आठ नी साल तक एक ही स्थान पर लगातार काम करते हुए हो गए हैं, इनका काम लगातार चलता रहा है लेकिन फिर यदि इनको स्थायी नहीं किया गया है ? आपने बताया है कि कोई अनियन्त्रित नहीं है। जबकि प्राइवेट उद्योग में विकी को तीन महीने तक एक ही स्थान पर काम करते हुए हो जाने ही तो उसे उनको स्थायी करता है और इसके लिए आपने कानून बना रखा है तो क्यों नहीं इस कानून को आप आपने यहां लागू करते हैं ?

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव जाहै साय : यह स्थान कैज़ियरल बेबर के बारे में नहीं है यद्य पिंडायेवर 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 हुक्म चन्द्र कल्याण : इनके उत्तर से यह संशान नहीं 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 SUKHDÉO 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 साय : 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 साय : अध्यक्ष जी, यह जो सबाल है सिफ़र गिमला जिले से संबंधित है। इसलिये जो मानीय 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 एंड टी में उनकी सौका

दियो जाते हैं। लैकिंग इसके बिल्कुल उत्तेज है। क्या मर्दी जी बतायेंगे कि कानपुर में 450 मजदूर कैम्पसल हैं जो 5 साल से काम कर रहे हैं और डी० एव० टी० उनको निकाल रहे हैं। तो क्या मर्दी जी इस पर कार्य-वाही करें ताकि इन 450 मजदूरों की स्वाधी किया जाय और उनको निकाला न जाय?

बी राजनीति प्रश्न सुनावन लाभ : अबल जी जैसा मैंने कहा यह ऐक्स्ट्रा विपाटेंमेटल ऐजन्ट्स के प्रश्न से संबंधित है। यह प्रश्न कैम्पसल लेबर से संबंधित नहीं है। इसलिये इस के लिये प्रश्न से नोटिस चाहिये।

स्टेट बैंक आफ इडिया, नई दिल्ली से रेडकास सोसाइटी का पैसा गावब हो जाना

बी बसल साठे :
*332 बी उपरेन

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मर्दी भारतीय रेडकास सोसाइटी का पैसा स्टेट बैंक आफ इडिया नई दिल्ली से गावब हो जाने के बारे में 22 दिसम्बर, 1977 वे भारतीय प्रश्न संख्या 4880 के उत्तर के मध्यन्ध 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 बैंडी (बी राज नारायण) : (क) भारतीय रेडकास सोसाइटी द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार पुलिस ने इस मामले की छानबीन की ही और अब यह मामला न्यायाधीन है।

(ख) और (ग) मे प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

बी बसल साठे : इसी छोटी जबाब विनाशी मे आज पहली बार इन से सुना है, इसके लिए मैं मर्दी जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं मर्दी जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मामला न्यायाधीन है इस बात की आड़ लेने से काम नहीं चलेगा। असर तो न्यायाधीन बीजों की बहुत सी आनंदकारी बैसे ही आप बाहर दे देते हैं, तो इस मामले मे मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो सी० बी० आई० ने जांच की उसमे कितना फड़ विसिंग था और कितना ऐसा इनवाउच है, इसको कम से कम आप जानकारी देंगे। इस से तो न्यायाधीन का कोई भलबान नहीं है।

बी राज नारायण : भारतीय रेडकौस सोसाइटी ने बतलाया है कि मार्च, 1975 मे 8 बैंक चुनाये गये। इन 8 बैंको से से 6 बैंक, जिनका मूल्य 50,100 ह० या जाली हस्ताक्षर से फरवरी, मार्च 1975 मे भुनाये गये। भारतीय रेडकौस सोसाइटी ने इन बैंको को खोने और अनियंत्रित भुगतान किये जाने की रिपोर्ट पुलिस तथा बैंक को दे दी। फरवरी, 1975 मे जाली हस्ताक्षर से सोसाइटी के अकाउण्ट से जो 50,100 ह० निकाले गये थे स्टेट बैंक आफ इडिया ने भारतीय रेडकौस सोसाइटी को उसका प्रतिज्ञनल भुगतान कर दिया है।

बी बसल 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 जाये थे?

बी राज नारायण : सम्मानित सदस्य अगर हमारा उत्तर सुने होते 'से मामला स्पष्ट हो जाया होता। वह तो उत्तर नहीं दिया रहे हैं। मैं बोलता हूँ कुछ, वह बैठेंगे वहाँ और उनका दिलोंग जाही बाहर है।

श्री बसन्त साठे : आपका दिमाग तो यहां भी नहीं है।

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

श्री बसन्त साठे : तो केस बिल पर किया है ?

श्री राज नारायण : इमीलिंग कहा कि इसकी पूरी जांच हो रही है। श्री० बी० आई० ने मामला पुलिस को दे दिया और अब यह मामला न्यायाधीन क्यों है, उम क्यों को मैं खोल रहा हूँ, यद्यपि .

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

सवाल यह है कि इसमें हमें बताया गया कि जो 50,100 रुपया बैंक ने रेडकाम मोमाइटी को बापिस कर दिया था, अब बैंक ने उस रुपये को रेडकाम मोमाइटी से बापिस मार्गा है और इसके लिए उन्होंने कार्यवाही की है। तो उमके बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I need your protection.

आप देखिए, हमने यह पूछा कि बैंक की कार्यवाही बापिस करने की और देने की, एस० बी० आई० की इन्वेष्यरी कंपनीट हो गई, कोट्टे में केम गया, यह सब हवा में होता है क्या ?

I am asking who are the persons against whom you want to file a case. कौन आदमी है किस के खिलाफ केस फाइल किया, यह मैं जानकारी पूछ रहा

हूँ, इसमें क्या न्यायाधीन की पड़ताल है ?

MR. SPEAKER: Who are the accused persons?

श्री राज नारायण : भारतीय रेडकाम सोसाइटी एक स्वकासी निकाय है, जिसे विभिन्न लोगों से अनुदान मिलता है। भारत सरकार का स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय भी नियन्त्रित प्रयोजनों के लिए रेडकाम सोसाइटी को सहायता देता है। तो यह केवल हमारे अधीन बही 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 यहा भी नहीं है, बाहर तो है ही नहीं, यहा 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 दृष्टना ही कहा कि यहा भी नहीं है, बाहर भी नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

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

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

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

भारतीय रेलवे सोसाइटी डारा वी नई सूचना के अनुसार पुलिस ने इस वायर से की आवश्यकीय की है और वामला व्यावाधीन है। जो रेलवे सोसाइटी ने वामला 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.

रेलवे सोसाइटी ने जो इनकार्डेशन दी है, उसको हमने यहां पर पढ़ दिया है।

श्री वसन्त 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 रेलवे सोसाइटी ने अभी तक हमको नहीं दिया है। हम साठे साहब के प्रश्न को नोटिस भानकर रेलवे सोसाइटी ने नाम मंगवा लेंगे। (अव्यवधान)

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 आनने की कोशिश की, लेकिन हमें नाम नहीं दिये गये (अव्यवधान) हम उन को किर कहेंगे। (अव्यवधान) हम नाम मंगवा कर देंगे। (अव्यवधान)

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। (अव्यवधान)

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. No.	Name of the Unit.	Location
1.	Ferro Alloys Corporation Ltd.	Gurividi (Andhra Pradesh)
2.	Khandelwal Ferro Kanhan Ltd.,	(Maharashtra).
3.	Universal Ferro Allied Chemicals Ltd.	Tumsar (Maharashtra).
4.	Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd.	Joda (Orissa)
5.	Visvesvaraya Iron Bhadravati and Steel Ltd.	(Karnataka).
6.	Jeypore Sugar Co.	Rayagada (Orissa) Ltd.
7.	Maharashtra Electrosmelt Ltd.	Chandrapur (Maharashtra.)
8.	Universal Ferro Phillip Bros. (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 2,60,000 tonnes.

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

श्री कर्मसुख हेमराज जैन : वह सम्पूर्ण ब्रह्म है। महान मंडी की ओर जानते हैं, बालानीय इत्पात और बालानीय भी जानते हैं, और इधर बैठे हुए कांपेस की पुराती सरकार के सेवा भी जानते हैं कि जब देश आजाद हुआ, तो हमारे पास एक्सेस करने के लिए बाली मैगानीज पौर बाय थी। मैगानीज और की ओर जाते हुए एक संचेत कम्पनी बजानी थी, गवर्नरेंट ने उसे नैकलाइज किया है। उस में 51 परसेंट सेंट्रल गवर्नरेंट के शेयर हैं, 24½ परसेंट सध्य देश सरकार के और 24½ परसेंट महाराष्ट्र गवर्नरेंट के शेयर हैं। जो नी प्राइवेट फॉर्मे फैरो-मैगानीज बनाने का काम कर रही हैं, उन की एक एसोसियेशन है, जिस का दिल्ली में आक्रिस है।

MR. SPEAKER: What is the question?

श्री कर्मसुख हेमराज जैन : मैं प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ।

मैगानीज और इंडिया लिमिटेड का चार साल टत्र प्रति-वर्ष का उत्पादन है, और वह क्लैंडे मैगानीज का लांट लगाने के लिए लाइसेंस मांग रहा है। लेकिन प्राइवेट फॉर्म बालों ने दरकारमत दी है, जिसके कारण उन्हें लाइसेंस नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मेरा जिला संसार भर के हिंगानीज का ज्ञान भल्ला बैदा करता है। महा हर ऐटीरिक्स उपलब्ध है।

MR. SPEAKER: Please put the question.

श्री कर्मसुख हेमराज जैन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिंगानीज और इंडिया लिमिटेड को फैरो-मैगानीज का कारब्राना लगाने की अनुमति क्यों नहीं दी जा रही है।

SHRI BLU 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 कल्पनाल हेमराज जीन : माध्यम महोदय मैग्नीज और इटिया लिमिटेड गवर्नमेंट की कंपनी है और यह प्राइवेट फेरो कारखाना जो है इस को मैंने नीज और इटिया लिमिटेड से 260 रुपये टन में कच्चा चाल 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 मन्दर काम करने वाले कामगारों को 5 रुपये 60 पैसे कुल दिए जा रहे हैं जब कि ये कामगार 1300 कूट नीजे अधिकारात्मक का कर काम करते हैं। वाकी बदानों में बारह बारह और चौदह चौदह रुपये कामगारों को दिये रहे हैं। ऐसा निवेदन यह है कि इटियेट कारखाने वालों की एक सत्त्वत, एसेसिएशन बनी है और जुलूस कानकाली यह है कि इस मत्रालय में पूरी तरह से वे जाये हुए हैं जिन की जगह वे इस गवर्नमेंट कंसल्टेंट को रोका जा रहा है। . . . (वार्तालाम) . . . ऐसा प्रश्न यह है कि आग्रह कारखाना नहीं खुलता है तो मैं नीज और इटिया लिमिटेड से 11 हजार जो मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं उनके लिए कोई बेच दोई है या आयरन बेच दोई से उन को जोख जायाता ?

SHRI BLU 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.

आ० लक्ष्मी नारायण चांदेय : ममी महोदय ने कहा कि भविष्य में चल कर कोरो मैग्नीज की अधिक प्रावस्थकता होगी और उस कूटिंग से भी इस प्लाट का बहा लकाया जाना अस्पष्टव्यक है क्योंकि आज की स्थिति जिसी है उतनी जाता में भी वह फेरो मैग्नीज बन नहीं रही है। मैं उन से जानना चाहता 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 लकाया तब करते हैं तो वह तीन चार लाई के बाद जा कर तीकार होता है और तभी उस कम प्रोडक्शन मुहूर होता। इस दिशा में भी जो यह कैमेलिटी बदाने की जात है और जो उस का एक्सटेंशन होता क्या उस बारे में ममी महोदय किसे विचार करेंगे जो तीकार है 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 विजोर लाल : सदस्य महोदय ने पूछा था कि क्या कम्पनी माल और पकड़े माल की कीमत में इतना अन्तर है कि प्रसिद्ध डेफेटर 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 प्रसिद्ध 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.

बौद्धी बलबोहर सिंह : सदाल अब किर 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 हिमाच 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 डाक्टरी व्यवसाय कर रहे डाक्टरों की जांच

* 326. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भद्रेश्या :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार स्वस्थान मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भगवार का विवार गांवों में डाक्टरी 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 घौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण बंडी
(श्री राज नारायण) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(क) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) गांधी मे विकित्सा कार्य कर रहे थे औंटर अंगों मे डाक्टर हैं या नहीं, इसकी जांच के कार्य की विशालता को देखते हुए यह प्रस्ताव व्यावहारिक नहीं समझा जाता ।

Bipartite Committee suggested by Chairman SAIL to check Labour unrest

*330 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 स्वास्थ्य समिति

*334. श्री यश बत ज्ञानी :

श्री नॉर्त सिंह चौहान :

स्था ससदीव कार्य तथा अम मती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या श्रम कल्याण समिति गठित बनने की योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है,

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

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

ससदीव कार्य तथा अम ज्ञानी (श्री रवीन बर्मा) : (क) विभिन्न ज्ञान श्रमिक कल्याण योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत स्थापित अनेक कल्याण सलाहकार ममितियां पहले से ही हार्य कर रही हैं। इम ममय कोई मन्य श्रमिक कल्याण समिति स्थापित करने का कीई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, इन्डौर (मध्य प्रदेश)
के कार्यालय का विस्तार

*335. श्री हुकम खान कछवाई :
स्था ससदीव कार्य तथा अम मती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे श्री

(क) क्या भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, इन्डौर (मध्य प्रदेश) का कार्यालय बहुत छोटा है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन्होंने उसका कार्यालय का निरीकण किया था और उसका शीघ्र विस्तार करने का आश्वासन दिया था, और

(ख) क्या काम निपटाने मे विसम्ब होने का मुख्य कारण इस कार्यालय का छोटा हीना बताया गया है ?

अब और संसदीय कार्य अंतराल में राज्य अंडर्सन (आरो राम हृषीकेश रिह) : (क) जगह की कमी लगभग 2500 बर्ग फुट की है। भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारी और जगह किराये पर लेने के लिए कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं।

(ब) इस लेव में कार्यालय की जगह के कारण विलम्ब होने की कोई भी शिकायत सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं पाई गई 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 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 1,80,000 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, Rapparteur 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. Tsvetmetpromexport, 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 Kamgarh 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 malafide 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 malafide 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 16-10-1977 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 मामलों के संबंध में
सिद्धान्त

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

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

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

विदेश मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इस० कुम्ह०) : (क) ऐसे समारोहों में मादक पेय नहीं दिये जाएंगे। खाद्य-पदार्थों और मुँद-पेय के सम्बन्ध में कोई नियमित सुची नहीं है लेकिन समूचित सरकार का सुनिश्चय किया जाता है।

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

दिल्ली और सूरत के बीच पूरे समय के लिए सीधी टेलीफोन सेवा शुरू करने वा कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी और बया है;

3090. श्री छोटू भाई वर्षित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली और सूरत के बीच पूरे समय के लिए सीधी टेलीफोन सेवा शुरू करने वा कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी और बया है;

(ख) यह सेवा बहा कब से शुरू किए जाने की समावना है और इस बारे में क्या कादम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुख्यमंत्री साय) (क) श्रीर (ख) जी हा। सूरत और दिल्ली के बीच पूरे समय की उपभोक्ता ट्रक डायलिंग सेवा 1979-80 में चालू हो जाने की समावना है। इसके लिए दिल्ली और बन्धवी के ट्रक प्राटोमेटिक एक्सचेजों को जोड़ने वाले सकिट बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं।

भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति तथा होम्योपैथी अनुसंधान सेन्ट्रीय परिषद् में रिक्त पद

3091. श्री ओम प्रकाश स्थानी : 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 केंद्रीय परिषद् में एक पूर्णकालिक निदेशक और एक तकनीकी समिति के अध्यात्र में परिषद् का कार्य उचित ढंग से नहीं हो रहा है और परिषद् द्वारा अनुसंधान 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

(c) सरकार का चिकित्सक तक एक पूर्णकालिक निवेशक तथा उक्त समिति नियुक्त करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य नारी (सी जगदम्भी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) से (ग). एक ही परिवद के अन्तर्गत चिकित्सा पद्धतियों में अनुसन्धान के लिए परिणाम न मिलने को द्यान में रखते हुए भारतीय चिकित्सा और होम्योपैथी की केन्द्रीय अनुसन्धान परिवद को विनाशित बार परिवदों में पुनर्गठित करने का निर्णय लिया गया है :—

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

इन प्रस्तावित नई परिवदों का एक-एक पूर्णकालिक निवेशक नियुक्त करने का भी इच्छा 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
	<u>TOTAL</u> . . . <u>65.90</u>
Med. Relief 19.94	
Other schemes. 0.15	
I.S.M. 2.88	
Homoco. 2.85	
<u>TOTAL</u> 84.52 lakhs.	

Development of Medical Facilities in Tribal Areas of Orissa

3092. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: 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. 45.00 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 महानगर प्रखंडों की सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट

3095 डॉ रामबी तिहः : क्या इस्पात और जान मरी यह वरान की कृपा वरेरे कि

(व) मेहरामा महानगर की भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट नितन वर्ष पूर्व तैयार हड्डी थी और पुरानी रिपोर्ट की तुलना में इन दिनों किया जा रहे सर्वेक्षण की रिपोर्ट की मूल्य बातें क्या हैं,

(ख) ललमटया कोयला क्षेत्र में अनु-मानतया कायले के निषेपा की मात्रा क्या है,

(ग) सरकार को दक्षिण भागलपुर और महरामा महानगर क्षेत्र में कोयले के अन्तिगत कौन-कौन में अन्य खनिज मिले हैं और उनके उपयोग के लिए सरकार की क्या बोजना है, और

(घ) क्या सरकार के समक्ष खनिज इष्टों की दुलाई दे लिए आवागमन के साथ-साथ का विकास करने के लिए कोई योजना है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी और क्या है, और यह कब तक पूरी हो जाएगी?

(बी) इत्यत और बात बंदास्तर में राज्य बंदी (बी करिंग युवा) : (क) भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण संस्था ने मेहरामा और महारामा गोदां के निकट हूडा (ललमटिया) खड़ में कोयले के लिए जैवीय ममन्वर्ण के बारे में अपनी प्रथम प्रांतरिम रिपोर्ट दो साल पहले तैयार की थी।

(ब) 30-9-77 तक किए गए फ्रिलिंग कार्य के द्वारा पर ललमटिया खड़ में 11200 लाख टन कोयला भंडारों का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

(ग) वहां पर अच्छक और चीनी मिट्टी के कुछ महत्वपूर्ण निकेप नदा गारनेट, क्षेत्र-स, काच-रेत, सोसा-जस्ता और ताबा अथवा के कुछ छिट्ठ-पृष्ठ भडाग होने की सूचना मिली है। राज्य सरकार के अनुमान कुछ अच्छक निकेपों में पहले से ही खनन किया जा रहा है।

(घ) बिहार सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि वित्तीय कठिनाइयों तथा ब्यानिज सेक्टर में मड़कों के विकास हेतु सीमित प्रावधान होने के कारण प्रबल वर्ष के दौरान इस क्षेत्र में मड़कों 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, Sumerpur.

- (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 Junagadh, 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-

dressed 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

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 अधिकारित तार सुलिलाल

3100. श्री शुभेन्दु तितू : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

(ख) क्या यह भी मत है कि तारों को अपने गतिष्ठ स्थान पर पहुंचने में भी काफी समय लगता है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए सम्भार द्वारा क्या बदल उठाय जा रहे हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (भी सरकारी प्रसाद सुलिलाल साय) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) आमतौर पर बृक्ष करने के कुछ ही घटों के प्रभाव तार अपने गतिष्ठ पर पहुंच जाते हैं। कुछ ही बास मालों में तारों के पहुंचने में विलम्ब होने की संभावना होती है ।

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

(ii) ज्यादा में ज्यादा मार्गों पर ईक्सिप्ट चैनल लगाए जा रहे हैं ताकि तार सकिटो के उपलब्ध होने की स्थिति में सुधार हो जाए ।

(iii) स्थानीय तार औंनलों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा मार्गों पर कोएक्सिप्ट/साइकोबेव लिंक चालू किए जा रहे हैं ।

हीम्योपैथी की पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन

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

(क) क्या देश में उपलब्ध और उप रही हीम्योपैथी की अधिकाश पुस्तकें ऐसे विनियमों को प्रोत्साहित करती हैं जो 'आर्गन आफ मेडिसन' के विपरीत हैं और जो हीम्योपैथी चिकित्सा पद्धति और जनता द्वारा वे लिए हानिकारक हैं और क्या नया पाठ्यक्रम भी ऐसी प्रवृत्ति को प्रोत्साहित करता है, जो हीम्योपैथी के लिए खातब है, और

(ख) यदि ता, तो सरकार हीम्योपैथी के लिए ऐसा पाठ्यक्रम तथा पुस्तक, जो वैज्ञानिक तरीके से वैधाग की गई हों, लाए, करन और गवलत प्रकाशनों की रोकने त लिए क्या उद्दम उठा रही है ?

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

(न) और (ख) भारत में हीम्योपैथी की पुस्तकों की एवं उनके प्रकाशकों की सद्या काफी अधिक है भ्रत यह निर्विचल रूप में कहना कठिन है, कि ये प्रकाशन आर्गन आफ मेडिसिन न अनुकूल है या नहीं। किर भी एक "भृप्तल मर्द" करने यह पता लगाने का प्रयास तिया जायेगा कि वस्तुस्थिति क्या है।

जहाँ सक नय बनने वाले पाठ्यचर्चा की बात है, यह ध्यान रखा जायगा कि पाठ्यक्रम में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं ही जो 'आर्गन आफ मेडिसिन' के विपरीत ही या हीम्योपैथी चिकित्सा पद्धति के लिए हानिकारक हो।

स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के बारे में भारत सोवियत संघ समझौता

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

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

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

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

(व) और (ख) निम्नलिखित दो समझौते पहले से ही चल रहे हैं, जिनमें भारत और सोवियत रूस के बीच आयुर्विज्ञान और जनस्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्रों में पारिस्परिक सहयोग की व्यवस्था है --

(1) 1975—80 में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्रों में भारत और सोवियत रूस के बीच सहयोग वार्षिकम। इस समझौते के अधीन भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद् और सोवियत रूस के अनुसंधान संस्थान स्वास्थ्य भवालय समन्वयारी संगठन है।

(2) भारत-रूस मांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रम 1976—78। इस समझौते के अन्तर्गत स्वास्थ्य सेवा और अनुसंधान कार्य के आयोजन, अम अध्ययन, विधरों के पुनर्जीवन की पद्धति, आपाहिजों और बूढ़ों की समस्याओं तथा नेतृ-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 दो बीच स्वास्थ्य विद्यों पर एक अलग द्वितीय समझौता करने के एक प्रस्ताव की प्रारम्भिक बात 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 प्राप्तिनिकता दी गई है

3105. श्री सुरेन्द्र 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 भंडालय डाक तथा दूर संचार संबंधी सुविधायें देने के कार्य को प्राप्तिनिकता दी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उमके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ब) शोधूदा डाक सुविधाओं को ज्यादा में रखते हुए, उत्तर बिहार के किसी जिले को पिछड़ा इलाका घोषित करने का व्यविधित सिद्ध नहीं होता है।

दूरसंचार

(क) और (ब) 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 पुणिया और
- 5 सहरसा

दूरसंचार सुविधाएँ देने के लिए सबसे ज्यादा पिछड़े जिले जैसी कोई अगल थ्रेणी नहीं है। देश के सभी पिछड़े जिलों को एक जैसी प्रारम्भिकता 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 82,875/-

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-

rashtra went on a token strike for one day on 24th 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 SUKHADEO 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 BHATTACHARYYA: 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)
Blulai	98
Durgapur	48
Rourkela	52
Bokaro	36
TISCO	59
HISCO	43
Total	336

हिन्दुस्तान जिक निमिटेड के विस्तार के लिए खरीदी गई मशीन का अनुपयोग

3115. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाष्ठोऽयः : क्या इस्पात और लान मशीन यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देवारी, उदयपुर, राजस्थान, स्थिन दिन्दुस्तान जिक निमिटेड के जिक स्मेट्टर के विस्तार के लिए खरीदी गई मशीनें गत दो वर्षों में कुले में अप्रयुक्त पड़ी हैं और उन्हें जंग लग रहा है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने मूल्य की विनामी मशीनें अप्रयुक्त पड़ी हैं और

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

इस्पात और लान मंडालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मृद्धा) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सबाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) देवारी जस्ता प्रदावक के विक सर्किट के विस्तार का काम पूरा कर लिया गया है। फास्कोरिक भास्त कारबाने की स्थापना का काम मई, 1978 के अन्त तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।

Sanction of pre-mature Repayment to Employees by CPFC

3116 SHRI CHATURBHUJ: 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.

ओ० एम० आई० कम्पनी लिमिटेड में
कुप्रबन्ध

3117. ओ० रेलवाय व्यावहार वर्षा : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अन्य भावी यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सी० एम० आई० कम्पनी लिमिटेड दोमधार (बिहार) में पूर्णत भव्यवस्था होने तथा 4000 मजदूरों का बकाया 45 लाख रुपए का कम्पनी द्वारा भूगतान 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 अभियाहन करने के मामले में निर्णय कब किया जाएगा?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अन्य भावी (ओ० एम० आई० कम्पनी लिमिटेड में क्षिति कुप्रबन्ध के कारण, खाना में लगभग 1800 श्रमिकों और कारबानों तथा वकंशामों में 1200 श्रमिकों को नियमित रूप में मजदूरी नहीं दी जा रही थी।

(ख) श्रमिकों को मजदूरी की अदायगी का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए अनेक प्रयास किए गए लेकिन अनुकूल परिणाम नहीं निकला। सहायक अमायुक्त (केन्द्रीय) ने प्रबन्ध बोर्ड के सदस्यों के विशद मजदूरी सदाय अधिनियम, 1936 के अधीन दावे दायर करने के लिए कलकता उच्च न्यायालय की अनुमति मार्गी है। सूचित किया गया है कि बिहार राज्य सरकार ने अन्यक बार्गानों में नियोजित श्रमिकों की मजदूरी की वसूली के लिए इसी प्रकार की कार्यवाही मुरू कर दी है। कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 237 (क) के अधीन कम्पनी कार्य विभाग ने इस कम्पनी के कामों की जाच 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

सास्कृतिक संस्थान

3119. श्री सुभाष ग्राहका :

श्री योवत शर्मा :

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण घोडेय :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में विदेशों द्वारा सचालित सास्कृतिक संस्थान कहा-कहा और कौन-कौन से हैं,

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

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

विदेश राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० गुप्ता) :

(क) भारत-स्थित विदेशी मिशनों के सूचना एव सास्कृतिक खण्ड अतराष्ट्रीय राज-नियक प्रश्नों के अनुसार हमारे देश में सास्कृतिक कार्यक्रम और कार्यकलाप करने हैं।

इमंते अतिरिक्त यूनाइटेड किंगडम, जर्मन सधीय गणराज्य तथा सोवियत सोव्हाज-वादी गणराज्य सघ के मिशनों की या उनसे सहायता प्राप्त निम्नलिखित सास्कृतिक संस्थाएँ भारत में हैं। दे सन्धार्ये या तो भारतीय मास्कृतिक मन्दिर परिषद् द्वारा चलायी जानी है या वह इनके साथ सम्पर्क रखती है,

(1) बगलौर भोपाल नवानक पूणे, पटना, गंगी तथा त्रिवेल्डम स्थित मात्र विटिंग पुस्तकालय (अहमदाबाद तथा हैदरगाबाद में दो और पुस्तकालय खोले जा रहे हैं)।

(2) बगलौर बम्बई कलकत्ता, दिल्ली हैदरगाबाद, मद्रास पूणे तथा राउरकेला-स्थित आठ मैक्यमलग अवन।

(3) त्रिवेन्द्रम-स्थित सोवियत सास्कृतिक केन्द्र।

इमंके अतिरिक्त बम्बई, दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, मद्रास, पांडिचेरी कारीकल, पूणे तथा बगलौर में एकाधार कारों की 8 शाखाएँ हैं जो इंडियन सोसायटी वे रूप में पर्जीकृत हैं तथा जिन्हें नहीं दिल्ली-स्थित कास द्वारावास संसायता मिलती है।

(ख) ऐसे सास्कृतिक केन्द्र जिनकी व्यवस्था भारतीय मास्कृतिक मन्दिर परिषद् विदेशी सरकारों की ओर से स्वयं चलाती है उनके लिए 1976-77 में निम्नलिखित अनुदान परिवर्त को प्राप्त हए —

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

(2) दिव्येन्द्रम-स्थित सोवियत संस्थानिक केन्द्र के लिए 3,40,000 रुपए।

(ग) (1) फोजी,

(2) गुयाना।

सोवियत में भारतीय डाक्टर और इंजीनियर

3120. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा: क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने को कृत करेंगे कि :

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

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

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कुण्डू) : (क) और (ब). 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 विशेषज्ञों, डाक्टरों, इंजीनियरों आदि की नियुक्ति की अनुमति आम तौर पर उसी स्थिति में दी जाती है जबकि नियुक्ति प्रस्ताव की शर्तें सत्तोप्रजनक और उत्त्युक्त 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 प्राविनिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की स्थापना

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

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

(ब) क्या ऐसे हजारों केन्द्र कई बचों से अपूर्ण पड़े हुए हैं;

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

(घ) यदि हाँ, 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 जायगी और यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार स्वास्थ्य अंतरालम में राज्य मंडली (भी जगदम्भी प्रसाद यादव) :
(क) बिहार में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की स्थिति में स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय अवगत है। इम 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 है। 238 में भवन निर्माणाधीन है तथा 114 में भवन नहीं है।

(ग) बिहार के लिए प्राप्त केन्द्रीय आबंटन 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 बचों में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में भवन इन्यादी 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 D.I.Z 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 SUKHADEO SAI): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The percentage of complaints received daily from D.I.Z 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 परम्परा उनकी बारी न आता

3125. श्रीमती अनन्दाचार्ती : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि क्या सरकार के पास इम ब्रेकार का कोई रिकार्ड रहता है कि एक काल सबेरे बुक कराई गई थी और शाम तक उसके बारी नहीं आई थीं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुख्यमंत्री साथ) : जो नहीं । मधो टिकट, जाने वाले उभावी हों या प्रभावी हों, अगले दिन विन तैयार करने के लिए लेडा कार्यालय भेज दिये जाते हैं । अलग से ऐमा कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता जिससे वाद में यह पता चल सके कि कोन सी ऐमी काले थीं जो शातकाल बुक कराई गई हों किन्तु वे सायंकाल नक्की न लगाई 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, पिलड़े, रेगिस्ट्रारी, प्रामोश तथा जंगली ओंकों में विशेष डाक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था

3125. श्री बोठाचाल पटेल : क्या संवार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि-

(क) क्या सरकार ने हाल ही में देश के पहाड़ी, पिलड़े, रेगिस्ट्रारी, प्रामोश तथा जंगली ओंकों में डाक, नार व टेलीफोन की विशेष सुविधायें प्रदान रखने और उनका विस्तार करने के लिये एक नई नीति तैयार की है।

(ख) यदि हा, तो राजस्वान के उक्त ओंकों में ये सुविधायें निस मीमा नश उपलब्ध करायी गई हैं यदि नहीं तो इनके क्या कारण हैं और

(ग) क्या विभाग ने उच्च अधिकारी इस मंत्र में कोई हचिं नहीं दिखा रहे हैं और यदि हा, तो इनके क्या कारण हैं?

संवार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) मेरे (ग) डाक—परकार देहानी इलाकों में डाकघर खोलने के लिए पहले मेरे हो नीति अपना रही है। उस नीति के अन्तर्गत पिलड़े/पहाड़ी इलाकों में जाले जाने वाले डाकघरों के सबूत में मानदण्डों में ढीन दी गई है। इस नीति को एक प्रतिलिपि सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है। जगतों के बीच इसके

ऐसे इलाकों के अन्तर्गत आते हैं, जिन्हे डाक सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने की दिशा से पिलड़ा इलाका घोषित किया गया है उनके मामले में भी मानदण्डों में ढील दी गई है।

जिन गांवों में मानदण्डों से अनुसार अलग से डाकघर खोलने वा अनियंत्रित मिल नहीं होता है, उन गांवों में डाक वाउटर सुविधाएं देने की दिशा से नये चलने पर्ने डाकघर खोलने शीर्ष मूजदा अचल विवरणतर शास्त्रा डाकघरों को चलने पर्ने डाकघरों से बदलने की नीति अभी हाल ही में अपनाई गई है। ऐसे चलने पर्ने डाकघर पिलड़े इलाकों के गांवों में डाक सुविधाएं प्रदान करेंगे। 1978-83 की याजना अवधि में पहाड़ी/आदिवासी पिलड़े इलाकों में डाक सुविधाएं देने के प्रबन्ध पर अधिक बन दिया जाएगा।

(ii) चाल विभाग वर्ष में राजस्वान मंत्रिल वे पिलड़े इलाकों में 54 डाकघर खोले गए हैं। इस मंत्रिल वे पिलड़े इल को में इस समय 686 डाकघर बास कर रहे हैं।

क्षुरसचार

(क) अगस्त 1977 में एक नीति विद्युत नियंत्रण लिया गया था जिसके अन्तर्गत सामान्य लक्ष्यों के उन सभी स्थानों पर जहां का आबादा 5000 या इससे अधिक हो और पिलड़े तथा पहाड़ी इलाकों के उन सभी स्थानों पर जहां की आबादी 2500 या इससे अधिक हो, चाटा उठा कर भी टेलीफोन और तार की सुविधाएं देने का फैसला किया गया था और इन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने में न्यूनतम आय की कोई शर्त नहीं रखी गई थी। हालांकि जगल और रेगिस्ट्रार के इलाकों के बारे में विशेष रूप से कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया था, फिर भी ऐसी आय की जाती है कि ये क्षेत्र उपर बनाई गई श्रेणियों के अन्तर्गत आ जाएंगे।

(क) अगस्त 1977 से अब तक राज्यस्वान के पिछड़े इलाकों में 53 स्थानों पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन बार (पी सी प्लॉ) प्रीर 12 स्थानों पर तारबार खोलने के प्रस्तावों को मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है। इस बारे के दोगल अस्ती तक इन इलाकों में 11 सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनबार प्रीर 2 तारबार खोले जा चुके हैं।

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

विवरण

वेहातो इलाकों में डाकघर खोलने के लिये जरूरत :

वेहातो इलाकों के लिये :—

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

- (1) आधिक दृष्टि से लाभकर या अत्यनिवार्ता।
- (2) चारे के भूगतान 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 मिक्के-जूने समूह के लिये खोला जाने वाला।
- (5) दो हजार से दस की जनसंख्या वाले गांव : 1 मिले-जूने गांवों के समूह के लिए खोला जाने वाला।
- (6) उन गांवों में खोला जाने वाला डाकघर जो तहसील, तालुका, जाता आदि जैसे प्रशासनिक यूनिटों के मुख्यालय हों।
- (7) उन गांवों में खोला जाने वाला डाकघर जो सामुदायिक परिव-

योजना के मुख्यालय हों या जहां जिला बोर्डी, स्वास्थ्य बोर्डी द्वारा संचालित स्कूल हों या प्राइवेट पार्टियों द्वारा संचालित ऐसे स्कूल हों जिन्हें राज्य सरकार से सहायता मिलती हो या जहां घंड मुख्यालय हों।

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

उत्तर्यक्त श्रेणियां तत्कालीन परिवहन और संचार मंत्रालय के पत्र संख्या 1/16/56-प्राजनिग तारीख 18-2-59 में निर्धारित की गई हैं। सभी श्रेणियों में डाकघर खोलने के सभी प्रस्तावों में कुछ जरूरत पूरी करना आवश्यक है। इसके बाद ही वहां डाकघर खोला जा सकता है। सामान्य जरूरतों के प्रलापा कुछ श्रेणियों के लिए कुछ अतिरिक्त जरूरत भी हैं जिनको पूरा करना आवश्यक है। जरूरतों को दो श्रेणियों के बीच नीच दिये जा रहे हैं :

(क) सभी प्रस्तावों पर लागू जरूरत :

(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 भीजूदा डाकघर से 4.8 किलोमीटर या तीन मील के भीतर कोई डाकघर नहीं खोला जा सकता।

टिप्पणी :—महानिदेशक, विशेष भागलों में, उदाहरण के लिये यदि सबसे पास के भीजूदा 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 गते में डील दे सकते हैं।

(3) श्रेणी-2 के अन्तर्गत आने वाले प्रस्तावों के अलावा डाकघर खोलने के किसी प्रस्ताव को तब तक मजबूरी नहीं दी जा सकती जब तक कि प्रस्तावित डाकघर से उसके अनुमानित खर्च के नम में कम २५ प्रतिशत के बराबर अनुमानित गरजस्य या न्यूनतम आमदनी होने को गारन्टी न हो।

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

टिप्पणी (2) अत्यन्त पिछड़े हलाके 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 प्र० त है।

(4) चदे के ग्रामीण पर खाने जाने वाले प्रस्तावों के मामंद को लोड वर अन्य मध्ये प्रस्तावों में नया डाकघर खुलने से उसके मूल डाकघर को ५०० रुपये की स्वीकार्य सीमा में अधिक घाटा नहीं होना चाहिए।

(ल) विभिन्न श्रेणियों के लिये लागू होने वाली विशेष गतें :

(क) श्रेणी (1) : आविष्ट इविट से लाभकर या अस्तनिभर

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

(2) मूल डाकघर भी आस्तनिभर होना चाहिए।

(ब) श्रेणी (2) चन्दे 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 मानदण्डों के अन्तर्गत उसका अधिक्षित सिद्ध होता है। चाहे वित्तीय मानदण्डों के अन्तर्गत उसका अधिक्षित सिद्ध न होता हा।

(2) वह डाकघर "सीमित हित" में होगा जब वह रक्कारों की निर्धारित आकर्षण-कताओं अविकल्पों वाणिज्यिक हित की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए यह लागू गया हो या उन स्थानों पर खाटा गया हो जहा निर्धारित मानदण्डों के आधार पर उसे खोलने का अधिक्षित सिद्ध न होता है।

"सामान्य हित" में खोले गये डाकघर के मामंदे एवं बमूल की जान दोनों चंदे की रकम वह होगी जो जिन श्रेणी में वह डाकघर अन्यथा खोला गया होता, उग श्रेणी के लिये निर्धारित घाटे की स्वीकार्य सीमा न अनिवार्य होगी।

जहा तक "सीमित हित" में खोले गये डाकघर का सवध है चंदे की रकम वह रकम होगी जो प्रस्तावित डाकघर के समूर्ज अनुमानित घाटे वा रकम के बराबर होगी। इसके लिए जान यह भी है कि यह रकम प्रस्तावित डाकघर की मपूर्ण लागत में अधिक नहीं होगी।

टिप्पणी यदि प्रस्तावित डाकघर का मूल डाकघर चंदे के आधार पर लागू गया हो तो प्रस्तावित डाकघर या ऐसे मूल डाकघर के लिए 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 जाने वाले में जोला जाने वाला डाकघर :

वार्षिक घाटा 750 रुपये से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिये ।

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

(1) इम श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत डाकघर जोलने के प्रस्तावों के प्रयोगन वे निम्न एक समूह में रखे जाने वाले गांव प्रस्तावित डाकघर से दो मील (3 2 कि० मी०) की अविनाशित दूरी के भीतर होनी चाहिए ।

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

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

(1) यदि विरन्त जनसंख्या और दूर-दूर वसे गांवों के बारण दो मील (3 2 कि० मी०) के बेरे के भीतर दो हजार की जनसंख्या के गांवों का समूह बनाना सभव न हो तो महिना अवधि अपने विवेद से इस श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत डाकघर जोल सकते हैं ।

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

(ब) श्रेणी (6): उन गांवों में जोला जाने वाला डाकघर जो तहसील तालुका, जामा आदि जैसी प्रशासनिक यूनिटों के मुख्यालय हो

*** ** * ***

(1) यदि दो मील के बेरे 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 बेरे 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 जोला जाने वाला डाकघर जो डाक तुलिकाओं के विकास की दृष्टि से अत्यन्त पिछड़े इलाके घोषित किये गये हो :

(1) यदि मबसे पास के डाकघर से प्रस्तावित डाकघर की दूरी कम से कम 3 2 किलोमीटर (2 मील) हो तो संकिल अध्यक्ष और महानिदेशक की शक्तियों के अन्तर्गत घाटे की स्वीकार्य सीमा कमश एक हजार रुपये और दो हजार पाँच 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 जोला इस शर्त पर जा सकता है, कि प्रस्तावित डाकघर और मूल डाकघर वा मिला-जुला कुछ घाटा 3,000 रुपये से अधिक न होता हो जोला मूल डाकघर के वार्षिक घाटे का घटक 500 रुपये से कम हो या अधिक हो ।

शहरी इलाकों के लिये :

इस शर्त को छोड़ द्वारा अन्य कोई शर्त नहीं है कि प्रस्तावित डाकघर को आमनिर्भर होना चाहिये और वहां रोजाना कम से कम 5 घटे का काम होना चाहिए ।

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

(छ) श्रेणी (7) उन गांवों में जोला जाने वाला डाकघर जो सामुदायिक परियोजनाओं के मुख्यालय हो या जहा जिला

बोडी, स्पानीय बोडी द्वारा सचालित स्कूल हों या प्राइवेट पार्टियों द्वारा संचालित ऐसे स्कूल हों जिन्हें गज्य सरकारों से भार्यक सहायता मिलती हो या जहां ब्लाक मुस्लिम्यालय 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 COMMU-
NICATIONS 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 COMMUNICA TIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO 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 operational 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 FA MILY 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 JAG- DAMBI 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 I N A that were brought from Singapore and other area of S E 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 I N A 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 Nations' 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 (M.P.) 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 (U.P.)

मत्तालय के सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में राजभाषा अधिनियम की क्रियान्विति

3140 श्री नवाब तिह औहान : क्या इस्पात और खाल मरी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उनके मत्तालय/विभाग ने अपने सभी स.बड तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों

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

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनका मत्तालय/विभाग इस बात से सन्तुष्ट है कि उसके अधिनियम तथा उनके अधीन बने वियमों 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 खाल मत्तालय में राज्य अधीन (श्री करिया मुहम्मद) (क) से (ग) इस मत्तालय के दा विभाग है—इस्पात विभाग और खाल विभाग। दोनों विभागों की अलग-अलग स्थिति अनुमति -1 और 2 म द। गई है।

विवरण—।

इस्पात विभाग

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) इस्पात विभाग का माल एक सम्बद्ध कार्यालय लोहा और इस्पात नियन्त्रण सगठन, कलकत्ता है। इसके छ प्रादेशिक कार्यालय हैं जो नई दिल्ली, कानपुर, बांबई, कलकत्ता, हैदराबाद और मद्रास में स्थित हैं। जहां 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 अगले एक-दो वर्षों में भेवा-निवृत्त हो जायेंगे। ये कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी हिन्दी टक्क/हिन्दी प्राश्लिपि वे प्रशिक्षण के लिए भेजा जा रहा है और जैसे ही ये कर्मचारी प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर लेंगे सभी प्रशासनिक आदेश, परिचय आदि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में जारी किए जा सकेंगे ऐसी आशा है, जहां

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

विवरण—II

खान विभाग

(क) ज, हा।

(ब) और (ग). खान विभाग के केवल दो अधीनस्थ कार्यालय हैं—भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण, कलकत्ता और भारतीय खान व्यूरो, नागपुर। इन दोनों ही अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों का काम वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी प्रकार का है। अधिकतर कर्मचारी भू-वैज्ञानिक और हृजीनियर हैं जो तकनीकी रिपोर्ट प्राप्ति हिन्दी में लिखने में अभ्यस्त और दल नहीं हैं। फिर भी, राजभाषा अधिनियम और उसके अन्तर्गत बने नियमों के प्रावधानों का नेपी प्रशासनिक कार्मी में यथा-सम्बन्ध पालन किया जाता है। इन संगठनों के जो कार्यालय हिन्दी-भाषी-भेदों में स्थित हैं, वे हिन्दी में प्राप्त पदों के उत्तर सामान्यतः हिन्दी में देते हैं और विभिन्न आवेदनों और परिपत्रों प्राप्ति को हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में जारी करते हैं। प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धी साहित्य, कार्म और पत्रशीर्ष प्राप्ति हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में तैयार किये जाते हैं तथा प्रयोग में लाये जाने 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 regulations 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-

ember, 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 amount of 1977-78 compensation (April 77 to Dec 77)		
		1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	• • • • • • • •	84,237	5,896,590	
2. Assam	• • • • • • • •	9,396	657,720	
3. Bihar	• • • • • • • •	11,500	805,000	
4. Gujarat	• • • • • • • •	62,832	4,356,240	
5. Haryana	• • • • • • • •	3,139	219,730	
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	• • • • • • • •	89,989	5,879,230	
12. Manipur	• • • • • • • •	356	24,920	
13. Meghalaya	• • • • • • • •	186	13,020	
14. Nagaland	• • • • • • • •	28**	1,960	
15. Orissa	• • • • • • • •	40,028	2,801,960	
16. Punjab	• • • • • • • •	7,348	514,36	

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	10,300
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	.	491	34,370
26. D. & N. Haveli	.	79	5,530
27. Delhi	.	4,111	287,770
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	.	1,438	100,660
29. Lakshadweep	.	4	280
30. Mizoram	.	488	94,160
31. Pondicherry	.	1,944	136,080
32. M/O Defence	.	8,320*	582,400
33. M/O Railways :	.	3,678*	257,460
All India	.	569,081	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. Khorramshahr	.	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. Mairid.	.	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)	.	90	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. Rajdhani	.	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 लोकों में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज तथा
डाकबार

3150. जी एस० एस० सोलानी :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने चालू बर्खे के
द्वारा जनजातीय लोकों, विदेश हृषि से जन-
जातीय विकास बंडों में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज
तथा डाकबार खोलने के लिए कोई योजना
बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी राज्य-
बार व्यौदा क्या है ?

संचार नियंत्रण में राज्य बंडी (जी
नरकूरि प्रसाद तुलसेन लाल) . (क) और
(ख) .

(i) टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

आदिवासी लोकों में प्राइवेट पार्टियों को
टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के लिये टेलीफोन
एक्सचेंज खोलने के लिए कोई चास योजना
नहीं बताई गई है । तबापि ऐसा प्रस्ताव है
कि सभी बंड भूमिकालयों में जिनमें आदि बासी
विकास बंड भी जामिल हैं, और पहाड़ी और
पिछड़े इलाकों में 2500 या इससे अधिक
आदिवासी लोक सभी स्कॉलों पर, जिन में
आदिवासी लोक भी जामिल हैं, आम जनता

के प्रयोग के लिए सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनबार
(पी० सी० बी०) खोल दिए जाएं जाहू उनसे
किसान ही राजस्व लोंगों न प्राप्त हो । ऐसा
प्रस्ताव है कि अगले पांच वर्षों के द्वारा तन
इन सभी लोकों पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनबार
खोल दिए जाएं । जहाँ तक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज
खोलने का प्रस्ताव है, ये तभी खोले जाते हैं
जब टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के सामर्थ्य हो जाने
के लिए टेलीफोनों की पर्याप्त मात्रा बर्खे करत
दी जाती है ।

(ii) डाकबार

जहाँ तक डाकबार खोलने का प्रस्ताव है,
देहाती इलाकों में (जिनमें पिछड़े, पहाड़ी
और आदिवासी इलाके भी जामिल हैं) चालू
विदेश बर्खे के द्वारा 3100 नए डाकबार
खोले जाने वे । इनमें से, 1-4-77 से
31-12-77 के द्वारा 2030 डाकबार खोले
गए वे । इनमें से 430 डाकबार आदिवासी
लोकों में खोले गए हैं ।

आदिवासी लोकों में जो डाकबार खोले
गए हैं, उनका राज्यबार व्यौदा प्रदर्शित करने
वाला एक विवरण पक्ष अनुबन्ध 1 में दिया
गया है ।

विवरण

आदिवासी लोकों में 1-4-77 से 31-12-77 के द्वारा खोले गए डाकबारों को प्रदर्शित करने
वाला विवरण पक्ष

आदिवासी लोकों/ 31-12-77
आदिवासी विकास को आदिवासी
बंडों में 1-4-77 इलाकों में
से 31-12-77 मौजूद डाकबार
के द्वारा खोले
गए डाकबार

1	2	3
1. आनन्द	18	470
2. विहार	12	1056

1	2	3
3. रिस्ती	—	—
4. नुजरात	12	918
5. दिल्ली	—	—
6. दमन	—	7
7. ठी०एक०हवेली	—	7
8. अम्बू व कल्पीर	—	—
9. केल	1	12
10. मलाईबाद	—	—
11. कर्नाटक	—	309
12. महाराष्ट्र	7	190
13. गोवा	—	—
14. मध्य प्रदेश	193	1355
15. एन०एक० असम	37	377
16. अरुणाचल	6+2	16
17. नेपाल	7	15
18. विचोरण	3	6
19. गण्डिपुर	8	12
20. नायापैठ	5	10
21. लिमुरा	11	27
22. दजाव	—	—
23. हरयाणा	—	—
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. विहिकम	—	—
32. झंडमान निकोबार हीप समूह	—	—

बेरोजगार हरिजन

3151. श्री राम साहन : क्या संसदीय कांवं तथा अम भवी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में किसिल टोजगार कार्यालयों में वर्ष बेरोजगार हरिजनों की अवधतन सक्षमता क्या है, और

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

संसदीय कांवं तथा अम भवी (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) (क) उपलब्ध सूचना रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर में रोजगार चाहने वाले अनुसूचित जाति के व्यक्तियों की संख्या से सम्बन्धित है। (यह जम्मो नहीं है कि वे सभी बेरोजगार हों), जो कि 30 जून, 1977 को 12 08 लाख थी।

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

Entrusting Administration and Enforcement of the Bidi Workers Welfare 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 जीवी भेणी के कर्मचारियों (पोस्टमैन आदि) के बेतान में बृद्धि

3153. श्री रामलीला साल सुचना: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डाक-तार विभाग में जीवी भेणी के कर्मचारियों (पोस्टमैन आदि) के बेतान में बृद्धि करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(क) यदि हाँ, तो कह तरफ़ ?

संचार व्यवस्था में राष्ट्र नंती (जो वरदार फराक्का तुकड़ेव सम) : (क) यह हाँ :

(क) 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 Jahanabad 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 SUKHDÉO 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.

केंद्र, दिल भौं गुर्दे के रोगों के लिए राष्ट्रीय
द्रुट

3162. श्री ग्रहव तिल डाक्युर : कम्पनी भौं गुर्दे के रोगों के लिए राष्ट्रीय द्रुट कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केंद्र, दिल भौं गुर्दे के रोगों के लिए द्रुट के लिए कोई उपक्रिया द्रुट बनाया क्या है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तस्वीरन्दी विवरण क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य भौं गुर्दे परिवार कल्याण अंग्राममें राज्य भौं गुर्दी (श्री जगदाम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :

(क) जी नहीं। परन्तु हाल ही में एक प्राइवेट सोक विकिस्ता द्रुट की स्थापना की गयी है।

(ख) प्रधान मंत्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई इस सोक विकिस्ता द्रुट के अध्यक्ष हैं और इसके मन्त्र सदस्यों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं —

- (1) श्री चरण हिंस, गृह मंत्री
- (2) श्री राजनारायण, स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री
- (3) श्री रवि रे, सशद सदस्य,
- (4) श्री जगदीश गुप्त।

यह द्रुट प्रारम्भ में दिल, गुर्दे और केमर जैसे रोगों का इलाज करने में बही 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 9 80,847/- 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 भौं गुर्दी 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 अधिष्ठय में आगे बातचीत होने की सम्भावना है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह बैठक कब और कहा होने की सम्भावना है और इसमें किन-किन मुद्दय विषयों पर विचार-विमर्श किया जायेगा ?

विदेश भौं गुर्दी में राज्य भौं गुर्दी (श्री एस डूम्हू) : (क) और (ख) विदेश मंत्री की

6 है 8 फरवरी तक की पाकिस्तान यात्रा मूल रूप से एक सद्भावना यात्रा थी, जिसमें विचार-विमर्श के लिए विशेष नुहे तथा नहीं किये गए थे। लेकिन इस यात्रा के बाद अब पाकिस्तान सरकार के वैदेशिक मामलों के सलाहकार अप्रैल में नई दिल्ली आने वाले हैं जब कि सलाल बांध परियोजना पर विचार-विमर्श पुनर प्रारम्भ किया जाएगा और आशा है कि उस समय आपसी हिन्दे के अन्य मामलों पर भी विचार विनियम किया जाएगा।

विदेश मंत्री की पाकिस्तान यात्रा के दौरान इम बान पर भी महत्वात् दृई जि 1975 के न्यापार समझौते की समीक्षा करने के लिए कदम उठाए जाए। बैठक के स्थान और तारीख का व्यौरा नैयार किया जा रहा है।

कमज़ोर वर्ग के व्यक्तियों को बेकारी भत्ता

3165 श्री राम किशन : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रोजगार दफ्तरी में पजी-कर व्यक्तियों में से आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमज़ोर वर्गों के व्यक्तियों को बेकारी भत्ता देने का कोई प्रस्ताव है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इम प्रस्ताव पर व्यवसरा से अमल किया जाएगा।

संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र बर्मा) : (क) रोजगार कार्यालयों में पजीकृत व्यक्तियों में से आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमज़ोर वर्गों के व्यक्तियों को बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बेरोजगार मेट्रोस्पॉलेट, स्नातक, इंजीनियर तथा डाक्टर आदि

3166. डॉ रामजी सिंह : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस ममत्य रोजगार कार्यालयों में दर्ज बेरोजगार मेट्रोस्पॉलेट, इटरमीडिएट, स्नातक, एम० ए०, एम० एस० सी०, एम० कॉम०, इंजीनियर, डाक्टर तथा कृषि स्नातकों की अलग अलग कुल संख्या कितनी है और उनकी संख्या में कितनी वार्षिक वृद्धि होती है,

(ख) उन व्यक्तियों की वार्षिक श्रोत्सत मल्हा क्या है जिन्हे सरकार द्वारा रोजगार प्रदान किया जाता है, और

(ग) उन शिक्षित तथा अशिक्षित व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या क्या है जिन्हें चालू वित्तीय वर्षे में दौरान रोजगार दिए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र बर्मा) (क) और (ख) उपलब्ध मूल्यान मलगन विवरण में दी गई है।

(ग) चालू वित्तीय वर्षे में दौरान, कितने शिक्षित तथा अशिक्षित व्यक्तियों को रोजगार प्रदान किए जाने की संभावना है यह बात इम अवधि के दौरान संजित किए गए रोजगार अवसरों तथा रोजगार कार्यालयों को सूचित की गई रिक्तियों पर निर्भर करेगी। अगली योजना में, जिस में उच्च रोजगार तत्व शामिल होगा, शिक्षित तथा अशिक्षित व्यक्तियों के लिए पर्याप्त रोजगार अवसर संजित किए जाने की समावना है।

विवरण

क्रमांक	वैशिक स्तर	30-6-1977 को चालू रजिस्टर मे 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)	(हजारों में)
1.	मैट्रीक्यूलेट	2971.9	9 0	92.4	
2.	हायर सैकेण्डरी (इंटरमीडिएट/ग्राण्डर प्रेज़ुएटों 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

period from January to September 1977;

3167 SHRI K MALLANNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(b) what are the names of the Directors of this company and what are the names of the organisations they represent;

(a) what is the production in terms of tonnage and value in the National Iron and Steel Company during the

(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 draw backs 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	Applications	Cases under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	Applications	Cases under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	Applications
1974	.	1		8		6
1975	6			32	1	7
1976	1	4		31	7	15
1977	67	1	-		1	52
1978	3		1	1	-3	9
TOTAL	77	0	3	71	10	61

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 प्रेन मरवेण्ट्स एसोसिएशन, गुजरात से टेलीफोन सेवा में सुधार करने के लिये शिकायत

3172. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बनाने की दृष्टा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गुजरात वे जामनगर जिले में लालपुर प्रेन मरवेण्ट्स एसोसिएशन ने एक अध्यावेदन भेजा है जिसमें टेलीफोन सेवा के बारे में शिकायत की गई है और यदि हा, तो कब और उसमें उल्लिखित शिकायतों का व्योरा क्या है,

(ख) इन शिकायतों के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है या अब क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और वाकी शिकायतें कब और कैसे दूर की जायेगी,

(ग) क्या जामनगर डिवीजन के टेलीफोन विभाग का एक अधिकारी इन शिकायतों के सम्बन्ध में लालपुर नगर गया था और यदि हा, तो कब और उस अधिकारी का नाम क्या है, उसने क्या आग्रासन दिया था और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और क्या करने का बचन दिया गया है; और

(घ) क्या लालपुर प्रेन मरवेण्ट्स एसोसिएशन, लालपुर ने जनरी, 1978 में टेलीफोन विभाग को कोई नोटिस दिया था कि यदि टेलीफोन सेवा में सुधार नहीं किया गया तो सभी टेलीफोन लोटा दिए जायेंगे और यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है या करने का विचार है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राजद मंत्री (वी नरहरि प्रसाद मुख्यमंत्री साथ) : (क) जी हा। लालपुर प्रेन मरवेण्ट्स एसोसिएशन की तारीख 28-12-77 की एक शिकायत मिली थी। उसमें निम्नलिखित मुद्द निहित थे —

(i) लालपुर में टेलीफोनों की खराब मेवा। वहा एक शक्तिशाली बैटरी लगाने की मांग।

(ii) लालपुर और जामनगर के बीच दृक लाइन की असन्तोषजनक सेवा।

(iii) न्यानीय कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ शिकायत विवे शिकायतों पर उचित रूप में ध्यान नहीं देते हैं।

(iv) लालपुर में जामनगर तक सीधे डायलिंग सर्किट देने की मांग।

(ख) इस बारे में नीचे लिखी कार्यवाही की गई है —

(i) लालपुर में स्टैण्डबाई इजिन आलटरनेटर सहित एक बैटरी सेट लगा दिया गया है। इससे एक्सचेंज की सेवा में सुधार आया है।

(ii) मीजूदा जक्षनों के ताबे के तारों के कारण ताबे के तारों की अक्सर चोरिया होती है। इन्हे ए० सी० एस० आर० तारों से बदलने का प्रस्ताव है। लालपुर से जामनगर तक एक अतिरिक्त जक्षन लाइन लगाने का भी प्रस्ताव साज-सामान मिल जाने पर ये काम पूरे किए जाएंगे।

(iii) ममन्धित कर्मचारियों को समुचित रूप से हिदायत दे दी गई है कि वे अपनी डिपूटी नियाने में अधिक तत्पत्ता विद्धाएं।

(iv) लालपुर और जामनगर के बीच इस समय ट्रॉफिक कम है। इसलिए उनके बीच सीधे डायरिंग की अवध्या करने का अधिक्षय 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। इन ममन्ध में जो कारंबाई की गई और जो बचन दिए गए, उनके बारे में जानकारी उपर्युक्त पंक्ता (ब) के अन्तर्गत दी गई है।

(ब) जी हाँ। ग्रेन मॉटेस 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 आश्वासन देने पर यह नोटिस तारीख 14-1-78 को वापिस ले लिया गया था।

Memorandum by Shramik Sangharsh Samity, Bhilai Nagar

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, Bhilai Nagar 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 BLJU 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.

स्वमूल विकित्सा के बारे में पुस्तिका।

3175. श्री हररोहिद बर्मा : 'क्या व्यास्था और पारंपार कल्याण मंदी' यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मत है कि 'स्वमूल विकित्सा के बारे में सरकार ने एक पुस्तिका प्रकाशित करने का निर्णय लिया है';

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन्नता को 'भृपुस्तिका' कब तक और किस प्रकार उपलब्ध की जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण बंदिलय में राज्य बंदी (वी बगरकी प्रसार सुरक्षाय वाद्य) : (क) स्वास्थ्य विकास पर फिलहाल कोई पुस्तिका निकालने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) यह प्रस्ताव 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 SUKHDÉO 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 SUKHDÉO 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 SUKHDÉO SAI):

(a) (i) No. of Telex Exchanges	98
(ii) No of Working Connections	4124
(iii) No of Telex P.C.Os.	32
(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 Momial

3183. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in Ladakh 'Momial' 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 Momial 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 JAG-DAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) 'Momial' 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 Momial from manufacturers of Unani medicines, but it is not known whether there is any demand for 'Momial' outside India.

(c) and (d). 'Momial' 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 SUKHDÉO 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 धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान भारत एल्यूमिनियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड

द्वारा किये गये टाटा एल्यूमिनियम का उत्पादन किये जाने की संभावना है, और

(ब) क्या उत्पादन बढ़ि के विचार से कोई योजना बनाई गई है, अथवा विचाराधीन है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी योग्यता क्या है?

इसपात और जान संबंध में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिश्मा मुख्या) : (क) 32,000 टन।

(ब) 25,000 टन की वार्षिक क्षमता वाला इस 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) दिसंबर, 1977 से तैयार है और मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत बोर्ड द्वारा विजली 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 इसके 1978 की अन्तिम तिमाही में चालू किये जाने का कार्यक्रम है। इससे कि मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत बोर्ड में विजली 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 14, 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 यशवल शर्मा :

श्री सुभाष आहूजा :

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन में अभी भी कुछ भारतीय नजरबन्द हैं, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने और उनकी मुक्ति के लिए किये गये प्रयत्नों का व्योग क्या है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कुम्ह०) : (क) और (ख) चीन में जो भारतीय नजरबन्द हो सकते हैं उनकी ठीकठीक 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 पहुँच से काम लिया था जो नजरबन्द थे और जिन्हें भीनी प्राधिकारियों द्वारा बाद में रिहा कर दिया गया था।

मध्य प्रदेश कम्पनी उद्योग नियम के नियन्त्रणाधीन कम्पनी मिलों द्वारा कम्बा की जाने वाली भविष्य निधि को राशि

3190. श्री तुक्कम चन्द्र कल्याणी : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश कम्पनी उद्योग नियम के नियन्त्रणाधीन मात कम्पनी 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 नियम के नियन्त्रण में आंन 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) नियम तथा मिलों के मृतपूर्व मालिकों द्वारा भविष्य निधि की यह राशि कब तक जमा की जायगी और ऐसी राशि कितनी है?

अम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम हुपल सिंह) (क) और (ख) पक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [प्रधालय में रखा गया। देखिए सरया एस० टी०-1826/78]।

(ग) बकाया मम्पूर्ण राशि के लिए दावे रुण कपडा उपक्रम (गण्डीयकरण) अधिनियम, 1974 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 action 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

the B J Medical College at Ahmedabad and the MP 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 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 SUKHDÉO 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 Kanchanjunga . . .	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	Nanatal 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 added subsequently.
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	Added subsequently. Denomination to be decided.
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^R 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 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 U.S.A. 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 SUKHDÉO 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 SUKHDÉO 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 लगावने के लिए आवेदन-पत्र प्रति वर्ष विचाराधीन रहते हैं और उनकी बारी कब तक आयेगी, एक टेलीफोन लगावाने 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 सुखदेव साथ) : (क) 1.

1. टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए अधिकारीत पहली अधिकारी की संवाद :—

31-12-77 को राज्यवार प्रतीका दूरी इस बार थी :—

राज्य	प्रतीका-दूरी
आनंद प्रदेश	4231
बिहार	938
गुजरात, अहमदाबाद नगर सहित	21098
हरियाणा	2158
हिमाचल प्रदेश	493
जम्मू व कश्मीर	1181
कर्नाटक	4780
केरल	8132
भूम्य प्रदेश	826
महाराष्ट्र (बम्बई नगर सहित)	
भौर गोवा	57197
उत्तर पूर्वी सर्किल, जिसमें असम, मणिपुर, मेघालय, नागालैण्ड, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मिजोरम और त्रिपुरा के राज्य आने हैं।	605
उडीसा	160
पंजाब	9822
राजस्थान	3749
सिक्किम	21
तमिलनाडु	4992
उत्तर प्रदेश	4838
पश्चिमी बंगाल, कलकत्ता सिटी सहित	26802
पश्चिमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह	16

बंगलादेश	2089
बिल्ली	46917
लकड़ीप	6
पाणीचेरी	35
दमन, दिव, सिलवासा, माहौ	49
योग	1,69,788

(क) 2. अधिकम जमा की रकम के साथ अर्जी देने के बाद टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने में लगने वाले समय में एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान में काफी अंतर होती है। यह इस बात पर भी निर्भर करता है कि अर्जी किस शेणी में दर्ज की गई है। बास्तविक समय कुछ मामलों में थोड़े दिनों से लेकर अन्य मामलों में 10 वर्ष तक का होता है। आपकौर पर प्रयोगानुसार छोटे स्थानों में यह समय कम होता है और बड़े स्थानों में ज्यादा होता है।

इस बात के लिए प्रयात किए जा रहे हैं और आशा की जाती है कि देश के कुछ ज्ञास इलाकों और कुछ बड़े नगरों को छोड़ कर इस समय जो सोग टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की प्रतीका कर रहे हैं उन सभी लोगों को 1980 के अन्त तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिए जाएंगे। छोटे एकत्रियों से कहते हैं कि कुछ कनेक्शन देना भी संभव न हो सकेगा।

(क) 3. टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के लिए दूरी की जाने वाली मुख्य व्यापकारिकताएँ :

नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए अधिकारीत आवेदन-पत्र में देवी होती हैं। प्रत्येक आवेदन-पत्र का मूल्य 10 रुपये होता है। टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के प्रत्येक आवेदक को नीचे लिखे गये मनुसार

एक निर्धारित रकम का भुगतान जमा राशि के तौर पर करना पड़ता है ।

जमा देनीकोन बोक्स के अंतर्गत अंजिया

एक्सचेंज प्रवाली की जमता

10,000 और इनसे अधिक	1,000 से अधिक लाइनें किन्तु	1,000 से कम लाइनें
लाइनें	10,000 लाइनों से कम	

जमा की राशि 5000 रुपये	4000 रुपये	3000 रुपये
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(ii) सामान्य और विशेष अंजी के अंतर्गत अंजिया

एक्सचेंज प्रवाली का प्रकार और जमता

एक्सचेंज प्रवाली की जमता

मीटर बाले एक्सचेंज

सामान्य दर बाले एक्सचेंज

10,000	10,000	100 से	100 से कम	मैनुअल	20 लाइनों
और इनसे	से कम	अधिक	लाइने	20 लाइनों	या इससे कम
अधिक	लाइनें	लाइनें	लाइने	से अधिक	के मैनुअल
लाइनें				जो सीमित	जो सीमित
				समय तक	समय तक
				सेवा देते हैं	सेवा देते हैं

जमा

की

राशि	1,000 रु०	800 रु०	1000 रु०	800 रु०	600 रु०	400 रु०
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आवेदकों को अधिक जमा के भुगतान की तारीख के अनुसार प्रतीकासूची में दर्ज किया जाता है । आवेदकों ने जिस अंजी में अर्जी दी है उस अंजी की प्रतीका सूची में उनकी बारी आने पर उन्हें कनेक्शन दे दिया जाता है ।

(क) 4. उपर्युक्त शीपवारिकताओं का आमतौर पर सभी मामलों में कठाई से पालन किया जाता है ।

(ब) तार की जहरत सिर्फ स्वास्थ्य

टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के लिए ही नहीं बल्कि सभी हूरी के मार्वेजनिक टेलीफोन जर खोलने और छोटे एक्सचेंजों के लिए द्रूक लाइनें बिछाने के लिए भी होती हैं । इन सभी उद्देश्यों के लिए तार की बर्तमान कुल आवश्यकता प्रति वर्ष 7000 मीट्रिक टन है । इन आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए आमतौर पर पर्याप्त मात्रा में तार का उत्पादन देश से ही किया जाता है । किंतु भी समय-समय पर उसके प्राप्त होने में विस्तृत 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 thereto 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 villages 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 PER-KASH: 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 routining 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.

For functioning of Janpath Telephone Exchange

3202. CHAUDHURY BRAHM PER-KASH: 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 मोठासाल 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 राज्यपार नाम क्या हैं तथा इन जिलों को पिछड़ा घोषित करने की कस्ती क्या है;

(ग) क्या राजस्थान के कुछ जिलों के कुछ जिले 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 सबाई माध्योपुर जिला पिछड़ा घोषित नहीं किया गया है हालांकि वह जिले ऊबड़ जावड़ भूमि, पहाड़ी मासौं में बने विहङ्गों पार्दि

से युक्त है और डाकू-माकांत है और यदि हाँ, तो उसके स्था कारण है और उसे कब तक पिछड़ा घोषित किया जाएगा।

संचार संबंधात में राज्य मंत्री (बी नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी हाँ।

(क) 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 पीस्टमास्टर जनरल ने सिफारिश की हो। किन्तु कुछ मामलों में यद्यपि राज्य सरकार उस इलाके को पिछड़ा इलाका घोषित नहीं करती है किन्तु यह 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 ग्रीसर्टों का सम्पूर्ण सर्किल के ग्रीसर्टों और उन अन्य स्थानों के ग्रीसर्टों के साथ जिन्हे 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 मूँछी सभा पट्ट पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गयी है। [प्रब्लम्स में रखी गयी। देखिये सभा LT-1527/78]

(ग) जी हाँ, जैसा कि सभा पट्ट पर रखी गयी सूची में उल्लेख है। [प्रब्लम्स में रखी गयी। देखिये सभा LT-1527/78] राजस्थान के किसी अन्य इलाके को पिछड़ा इलाका घोषित करने की सिफारिश नहीं की गई है।

(घ) सवाई माधोपुर जिले को पिछड़ा इलाका घोषित नहीं किया यदा है। यह जिला पिछड़ा इलाका नभी घोषित किया

जा सकता है जब राज्य सरकार इस जिले को पिछड़ा इलाका घोषित कर दे या पीस्टमास्टर जनरल इस जिले की सिफारिश इलाका घोषित करने की सिफारिश करे।

बूर संचार

(क) और (ब). जी हाँ। 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 हैं।

(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 सूचियां प्राप्त हुई हैं, उन्हीं के आधार पर इन जिलों को पिछड़े इलाके के रूप में श्रेणीबद्ध किया गया है।

(ब) जी हाँ। जैसा कि कपर (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 fore-fathers. 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 मुरेन्द्र विजयन : क्या संतरीय कार्य सभा अब मंत्री यह बताने की हुए करेंगे कि :

(क) लोक सभा की प्रतिविधि की कार्यवाही में लोक सभा में प्रश्न काल और अन्य विषयों पर बहुत के दौरान विभिन्न सदस्यों द्वारा जो विचार अवस्था किये जाते हैं, जो आलीचनाएं की जाती है, जो सुनावियं जाते हैं, जो मुद्दे उठाये जाते हैं, उनका अध्ययन, विश्लेषण करने अवधा उन पर समर्पित कार्यवाही करने के लिए विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों में स्था अवस्था विद्यमान है ताकि सदस्यों को अधिक में इन्हीं विषयों पर चर्चा के समय बार-बार दोहराने की आवश्यकता न पड़े;

(ब) विद्यमान अवस्था को सुधारने, उसे संतोषजनक और प्रभावी बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

संतरीय कार्य और अब मंत्री (श्री रामेश वर्मा) : (क) संतरीय कार्य के विभिन्न मर्दों पर कार्रवाई करने के लिए सरकारी विभागों द्वारा जिन प्रक्रियाओं का अनुसरण किया जाता है वे "मंत्रालयों में संतरीय कार्य करने की नियम पुस्तिका" में दी गई है। इस पुस्तिका को प्रतियों संतरीय मंत्रालय में उपलब्ध है।

(ब) इस पुस्तिका के उपबन्धों को प्रभावकारी समझा जाता है।

3207. श्री तुरेन्द्र विजयन : क्या राजस्थान और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह मत है कि देश में समूचे रूप में चर्म रोगों में वृद्धि हुई है तथा लगभग प्रत्येक परिवार में ये रोग व्यापक रूप से हैं और इन रोगों से पीड़ित रागियों की संख्या अस्पतालों में बढ़ रही है तथा समाचार पत्र खुजली की बाबाइयों के विज्ञापनों से भी भरे रहते हैं और

(ख) क्या मर्गकार ने इन रोगों के कारणों का पता लगाया है और उन्दे परिणामस्वरूप क्या-क्या तर्ज सामने आये हैं और मर्गकार का इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है।

राजस्थान और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य बंडी (श्री अमरनाथी प्रसाद बाबू) : (क) यह जानने के लिए कि क्या सम्पूर्ण देश में चर्म रोग बढ़ रहे हैं या नहीं और क्या ये लगभग सभी परिवारों में व्यापक रूप से फैले हुए हैं, भारत मर्गकार ने कोई मौक्केण नहीं किया है। नवायिय मह देखा गया है कि दिल्ली के प्रमुख अस्पतालों में चर्म रोगों से पीड़ित रागियों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है।

(ख) अन्य अनेक कारणों के साथ-साथ तेजी से बढ़ता हुआ नवायिय और श्रीपदोगीकरण वर्ग रोगों के दो प्रमुख कारण हैं। शहर के अस्पतालों और शैक्षणिक विद्यालयों में चर्म रोगों के निदान और उपचार की पर्याप्त विशिष्ट सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं।

3208. श्री चतुर्बुद्ध : क्या राजस्थान और बाल यवी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ग्रान्ट भीलबाड़ा, राजस्थान में अधिक बनन की समस्या की ओर गवा है

(ख) क्या यह मत है कि राजस्थान में अधिक उत्पादन निरन्तर कम होता जा रहा है और वर्मिकार्पियों की संख्या 2500 से चार्टकर 500 तक गई है और अधिक की कटाई और बूँदा बनाने की भी समस्या है और

(ग) इस बारे में मर्गकार क्या जांचेगा ही कर रही है?

इस्पात और बाल मंत्रालय में राज्य बंडी (श्री अरिला मुख्ता) : (क) जी है।

(ख) राजस्थान में अधिक का उत्पादन 1972 में 2143 टन से चार कर 1976 में 845 टन हो गया। बाल सुलभा महानिवेशालय अम मत्रालय द्वारा प्रष्टाणित आकड़ों के अनुसार राजस्थान में अधिक खानों में मजदूरों की संख्या 1972 से 1635 से चार कर 1975 से 1196 हो गई। राजस्थान अधिक का नियन्त्रित हेतु प्रयोगित विशिष्टाओं वाली विस्त्र की पूर्ति न कर पाने की समस्या का सामना करता रहा है। इनमें से एक समस्या कुशल मजदूरों की कमी की ही है।

(ग) अधिक व्यापार नियम (विट्को) ने भीलबाड़ा में एक अधिक प्रकाशन - ए-जी रीफ केन्द्र बोला है ताकि नियन्त्रित के

विए राजस्वान धनक की आवृत्ति में बढ़ाव दी जाए। धनक व्यापार विवर (मिल्को) वे विवेती विवेतों द्वारा राजस्वान की वाला का जी प्रबन्ध किया है ताकि वे अपने कारखानों में उपयोग के लिए राजस्वान धनक की उपयोगिता का नूतनाकरण कर सकें। इसने बालू वित्त बैंक के अन्त तक लक्षण 20 लाख रुपये नूतन का राजस्वान धनक बोरिते का जी कार्यक्रम बनाया है।

स्टेनलेस स्टील की भोटी व्यवस्थों का कोटा एक ग्रोवरेट कम्पनी को दिया जाना

3209. जी लुहैन तिह : क्या इसका और जाव मद्दी यह बदलने की कृपा करदें कि

(क) क्या हाल ही में स्टेनलेस स्टील की भोटी व्यवस्थों का कोटा सर्किनिक लेख के बलिज तथा आतु आपार नियम की न देकर एक जी निजी कम्पनी को दिया गया है;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और या इससे होने वाला जाव ऐर-सरकारी कम्पनी को होगा और नियम को नहीं,

(ग) इस ऐर-सरकारी कम्पनी को इससे अतुर्कान्त कितना जाव होता; और विवे बते ?

इस्पात और जाव मंत्रालय में राज्य नूतनी (जी बरिला नूतन) : (क) से (ग). इह समय इस्पात की विभिन्न लेनदेने के लिए तरफ पर दोहरे लियाजान नहीं है इसलिए किसी प्रकार के "कोटे" का प्रयोग

ही नहीं उल्लंग। बलिज तथा आतु आपार विवर व्यवस्था इस्पात की व्यवस्थों का व्यावर्त बदले के लिए माध्यम विविकरण है और वह व्यावर्त की नई इन व्यवस्थों को विविज उपयोगसंभवों को बोलती है। वह दुर्गुपुर के विभ-इस्पात कारखाने से व्यवस्था इस्पात की व्यवस्थों नहीं बोलती है। दुर्गुपुर का विभ-इस्पात कारखाना व्यवस्था इस्पात की जी व्यवस्थों और जी जी तेगर करता है वह उन्हें सरकारी तथा विवे जी जी जी जी के लियिन उपयोगसंभवों को बोल 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 objectives?

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 SUKHDÉO 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 SUKHDÉO SAI): (a) and (b). The following tentative installation programme

has been drawn to meet the existing as well as anticipated demand of telephones 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 AF FAIRS (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 समझौता

3215. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या ईरान के साथ आर्थिक, वैज्ञानिक, मास्टक्टिक तथा तकनीकी क्षेत्रों में पारस्परिक सहयोग के लिए कोई समझौता हुआ है, और

(ब) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

विदेश मंत्रालय में [राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कुण्डू) (क) और (ब) ईरान के सहयोग की याता के समय दुए विचार-विनियम के दौरान इह बात पर सहमति हुई कि दोनों देशों की आर्थिक वैज्ञानिक, तकनीकी और मास्टक्टिक क्षेत्रों में अपने आपसी सहयोग को सुदृढ़, विविध और समृद्ध करना चाहिए। याता के अन्त में जारी की गई सयुक्त विचारित से सहयोग के उन क्षेत्रों के विषय में बताया गया जो विचार-विनियम के लिए तय किए गए हैं। इनमें दूसरी बातों के साथ-साथ ज्ञान के रूप में ईरान द्वारा अतिरिक्त कर्जे तेल की आपूर्ति की वेतनकार, पूर्वी टट के बास्ताइट भंडारों पर अल्यूमिनियम प्रायोजना, लिपुरा की कागज और लूपडी फैक्टरी और राजस्वान नहर के द्वितीय चरण जैसी परस्पर सहमति प्रायोजनाओं में वित्त लगाने अवधा उनमें हिस्सा लेने की पेश कश भी शामिल है। पेट्रो-रक्षावन के क्षेत्र में विपक्षीय सहयोग की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए पेट्रो-रक्षावन पर एक उप-समिति का गठन करने का भी निर्णय लिया गया। सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र में भारत-ईरान सम्बन्धों के प्रनुसंधान और इतिहास के अध्ययन को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए दो पीठ स्वापित करने का निर्णय लिया गया जिनमें एक दिल्ली में होगा और दूसरा तेहरान में। भारत ने 1980

में ईरान में भारतीय कला और संस्कृति पर एक प्रदर्शनी के प्रायोजन में सहयोग देना भी स्थीकार किया। उपरोक्त प्रायोजनाओं का आके का व्यौरा यथा समय तैयार किया जाएगा।

उत्तर प्रदेश में जलते किरते डाकघर

3217. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में जलते-किरते डाकघर प्रारम्भ किए गए हैं;

(ब) यदि हा, तो इस समय कितने डाकघर काम कर रहे हैं, और

(ग) उनमें कितनी सफलता प्रियों की समावना है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद तुलसेन साह) : (क) जी हा।

(ब) शहरी—13 (इन में मोटर पर काम करने वाले 2 डाकघर भी शामिल हैं)।

वेहाती — 5578

योग — 5591

(ग) शहरी इलाकों में जी जा रही डाक सेवाओं के प्रलापा, 16726 गांधी में, जहा डाकघर नहीं है, वेहाती जलते-किरते डाकघरों के जरिए डाक कार्डर सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था कर रही गई है।

दुर्गापुर इस्पात संघर्ष में उत्पादन में विविधता

3218. श्री राजेन्द्र धूमिर इन्होंने : क्या इस्पात और जात मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दुर्गापुर इस्पात संघर्ष में उत्पादन में विविधता लाई जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुद्द बाते क्या हैं ?

इस्पात और जात मंडालय में राज्य मंडी (श्री करिया बुद्धा) : (क) और (ख) . दुर्गापुर इस्पात संघर्ष के उत्पादन में विविधता लाने के कई प्रस्ताव स्टील अचारिटी फार इंडिया लिं. के विचाराधीन रहे हैं; ये हैं —

(1) विशेष इस्पात तथा एगल्स का उत्पादन करने के लिए स्केलर मिल में फेर-बदल करना ,

(2) यूनीवर्सल सीक्षणों का उत्पादन करने के लिए मध्यम आकार की एक नई स्ट्रक्चरल मिल लगाना, और

(3) फिल्म्सेट मयद में फेर-बदल करना ।

विशेष कठिनाइयों के कारण पच वर्षीय रोलिं योजना में केवल प्रथम यद ही शामिल की गई है ।

बंगलादेश शरणार्थियों की सम्पत्तियों का अधिग्रहण

3219. श्री शोभ प्रकाश त्वाणी : क्या बंगलादेश मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बंगलादेश सरकार ने ऐसे अक्षियों की सम्पत्ति के अधिग्रहण के लिए, जिन्होंने 1971 के भारत पाक युद्ध के दौरान बंगला देश लोड

दिया था और बापरें नहीं थे, अपेक्षी संसद की उहमति शास्त्र कर ली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भारत सरकार ने बंगलादेश से उन लोगों को अपनी सम्पत्ति का मुआवजा दिलाने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बंगलादेश में राज्य मंडी (श्री एस० धूम्हू) : (क) बंगलादेश सरकार ने 29 जून, 1974 को "निहित और गैर-आवासी संपत्ति (प्रशासन) अधिनियम, 1974" पारित किया । अधिनियम में इस बात की व्यवस्था है कि बब-डिवीजनल मजिस्ट्रेट की अध्यक्षता में "निहित और गैर-आवासी सम्पत्ति प्रबन्ध समिति" "निहित सम्पत्ति" तथा "गैर-आवासी सम्पत्ति" का प्रबन्ध और नियन्त्रण अपने हाथ में ले लेगी । ये समितियां मई, 1977 में भग्न कर दी गई थीं और उनके स्थान पर अपने-अपने अधिकार-सेव में बब-डिवीजनल अधिकारियों को अभी प्रकार की सम्पत्ति का प्रभारी बना दिया गया । उक्त अधिनियम के "गैर-आवासी" से सम्बद्ध भाग के अन्तर्गत बंगलादेश सरकार अन्य लोगों के साथ कुछ ऐसे लोगों की भी सम्पत्ति अपने अधिकार में ले लेनी जो 1977 के भारत-पाक संघर्ष के दौरान बंगलादेश लोड 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 दिसंबर, 1977 में बग्नानोंके के राष्ट्रपति की भारत की राजकीय यात्रा के समय फिर इन मामले को उठाया गया बहुतात, उक्त सम्पत्तियों के मवाल के बारे में दोनों देशों के बीच अभी तक कोई अन्तर सरकारी ममतीना नहीं दृग्मा 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 thereabout?

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 thereabout;

(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

**बेराबल टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के बारे में
शिकायत**

3222. श्री चर्मसह भाई पटेल: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गुजरात के जूनागढ़ जिले में इंडियन रेयन कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड बेराबल ने बेराबल टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के बारे में कोई ज्ञापन दिया है और यदि हाँ, तो शिकायतों का व्यौतर क्या है और उसमें क्या माग की गयी है, और

(ख) मरकार ने उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की है भव्यता करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद तुलवेश साय) : (क) और (ख). जो हाँ, इंडियन रेयन कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, बेराबल से एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है। ज्ञापन में की गई प्रमुख माग और उसके संबंध में की गई कार्रवाई के ब्यौरे 'संलग्न विवरण में दे दिए गए हैं।

विवरण

संक्षेप

क्रम सं०	मात्र	उत्तर
1	एक्सचेज का कार्यकरण	एक्सचेज के कार्यकरण पर निरंतर निवारण रक्षी जाती है और उपचारणक करन उचित जाते हैं। फिर भी, संरक्षण के कारण पैदा होने वाले दोष काले के लिए बंदों पर दी गई भारी तार लाइनों को अतिरिक्त भूमिका के बोलों के बदला जा रहा है।
2	पोर्टवर, जामनगर, भावनगर, नेजपुर, अमरेली और सौराष्ट्र के अन्य केन्द्रों के लिए सीधे सकिट	पोर्टवर, जामनगर, भावनगर, प्रबरवर और जूनागढ़ के लिये सीधे ट्रूक सकिट उपलब्ध है। पोर्टवर के लिए एक अतिरिक्त सकिट की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। जैसे ही यातायात के आधार पर सकिट बोलने का अतिरिक्त सिद्ध हो जाएगा, अन्य स्थानों के लिए सकिट की व्यवस्था कर दी जाएगी।
3	प्रहमदाबाद, बड़ीदा और सुरत आदि के लिए सीधे डायल करने की सुविधाएँ।	प्रहमदाबाद के लिए प्राप्टरेट द्वारा सीधे डायल करने की सुविधा पहले से ही उपलब्ध है। मौजूदा यातायात की मात्रा के प्राधार पर अन्य स्थानों के लिए यह सुविधा देने का आविष्यक सिद्ध नहीं होता है।
4	बेराबल में आटोमेटिक एक्सचेज की स्थापना।	आटोमेटिक एक्सचेज उपस्कर की निहायत कमी के कारण अभी इस कार्य में अभ्य लगने की संभावना है।
5	टेलेक्स एक्सचेज चालू करना	20 लाइनों का एक टेलेक्स एक्सचेज वर्ष 1978 से चालू करने की योजना बनाई गई है।

गुजरात को इस्पात उत्पादों की सप्लाई

3223. श्री अर्वाचिन्ह भाई पटेल क्या इस्पात और खान मक्की यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गुजरात में लघु उद्योगों के समने आ रही पिंग आपरेट टिन प्लेट, काला और सफेद पतरा (प्लेट) एगल बेनल गाँड़ आदि की कमी की समस्याओं के बारे में गुजरात सरकार ने 13 दिसम्बर, 1977

को इस्पात और खान मक्की को एक पक्का लिखा या और यदि नहीं, तो उसमें किस प्रकार की माग या शिकायतों की गई है, और

(ख) नवम्बर, 1977 तक गुजरात को कितना मासिक कोटा दिया जाता था, दिसम्बर में कितनी माग थी और कितना कोटा दिया गया और जनवरी 1978 से भावहार, 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 स्टाक्यार्डों से गम्भीर बेलित तथा ठंडी बेलित चादरों जैसी दुर्लभ मद्दें प्राप्त करने वाले अनुभवों को जारी 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 आवश्यक 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 की गई सप्लाई का मासिक विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:—

(टीम)

मास	कच्चा	इस्पात	लोहा
अप्रैल, 1977	.	8308	21723
मई, 1977	.	11192	23111
जून, 1977	.	75555	14479
जुलाई, 1977	.	4663	26678
अगस्त, 1977	.	13698	24335
सितम्बर, 1977	.	13712	26387
अक्टूबर, 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 upto 1-3-78 from the Madhya Pradesh region, and

(c) in view of the fact that there 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 7,893 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 thus 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

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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 जान मरी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग में राजभाषा क्रियान्वयन समिति बनी हुई है;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त समिति की 1977 में कब-कब बैठकें हुई 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 जान मंत्रालय में राज्य भंडी (श्री करिया मुंडा): (क) जी, हाँ।

(ब) से (घ). इस मंत्रालय के दो विभाग हैं—इस्पात विभाग और जान

विभाग। दोनों विभागों की अलग-अलग स्थिति संलग्न विवरण 1 और 2 में दी गई है।

विवरण I

इस्पात विभाग

(अ) वर्ष 1977 में इस्पात विभाग की राजभाषा क्रायान्वयन समिति की तीन बैठकें हुई थीं। ये बैठकें दिनांक 9 मई, 1977, 30 सितम्बर, 1977 तथा 30 दिसम्बर, 1977 को हुई थीं।

उपर्युक्त बैठकों में लिए गए निर्णय

1. इस्पात विभाग के सभी भ्रातृभाषाओं को कहा जाए कि तिमाही प्रशाति रिपोर्ट की जानकारी इस बारे में तैयार किए हुए रजिस्टरों में परें और तिमाही की समाप्ति पर इन रजिस्टरों की सहायता से रिपोर्ट तैयार करे।
2. अधिसूचनाएं हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में साथ-साथ जारी की जाएं।
3. हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों से विशेष रूप से भालूम 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 आवेदन के 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 जान की जानकारी के लिए एक विस्तृत नोट तैयार किया जाए।

6. ऐसे हिन्दी अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों का, जिनके लिए हिन्दी/हिन्दी टंकण/हिन्दी आकृतियाँ का सेवाकालीन अधिकार अनिवार्य है, एक रोटर बलाया 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 मुनिषित करने के लिए सतत ध्यान दिया जाए ।

8 इस्पात विभाग के अधीन उपक्रमों ने संसदीय राजभाषा समिति की उपसमिति द्वारा की गई कुछ मिकारियों/मुझाओं को कार्यान्वयन करने में असमर्थता प्रकट की है, यदि उनसे पूछा जाए कि उनके लिए अमुक सिफारिश का पालन करना क्योंकर नभव नहीं है और यदि वास्तव में ऐसा करना सभव 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 इम्पनियों में हिन्दी सम्बन्धी आदेशों के अनुपालन की सही स्थिति देखने के लिए इन कम्पनियों का दौरा करें ।

9 इस्पात विभाग के सभी अनुभाषों को कह दिया जाए कि अपनी रबड़ की ओहरे दोनों भाषाओं में शीघ्र तैयार करा लें और “क” तथा “ब” लेटो के साथ पल-व्यवहार में हिन्दी का अधिक प्रयोग करें ।

10. इस्पात विभाग में जो कर्मचारी हिन्दी टंकण का प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर चुके हैं उन्हें ऐसे अनुभाषों में लगाया जाए जहाँ हिन्दी टंकण का कार्य अधिक है ।

11. उद्योग भवन के अन्य मवालयों/विभागों से सम्बंधित कार्यालयों जलाने की संभावना का पता लगाया जाए ।

(ग) उपर्युक्त निर्णयों में से क्रम संख्या 1, 2 और 6 पर लिए गए नियमों का पूरी तरह से पालन हो रहा है ।

(घ) शेष नियमों का पूरी तरह पालन करने के लिए सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों/अनुभाषों का व्यापार आकर्षित किया गया गया है और उनसे उनका पूरी तरह पालन करने का प्रत्युषोध किया गया है ।

विभाग II

आन विभाग

(ब) आन विभाग में इस वित्त वर्ष (1977-78) के दौरान समिति को बैठके क्रमशः 31-5-1977, 30-9-1977 और 7-2-1978 को हुई थी ।

उपर्युक्त बैठकों के किये गये निर्णय

- विभाग के अधीन विभिन्न कार्यालयों का हिन्दी के प्रगामी प्रयोग के बारे में निरीक्षण ।
- विभाग के सरकारी प्रतिष्ठान भारत एत्यूनियम कम्पनी लिं. और हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिं. में लिखित परीक्षा द्वारा हिन्दी अधिकारी की भर्ती ।
- भारतीय आन व्यूरो में हिन्दी अधिकारी तथा अतिरिक्त अनुवादकों के पद मजूर करना ।
- भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण संस्था में हिन्दी अनुवादकों के भर्ती नियमों में छूट दिलाना ।
- भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण संस्था के सकिल कार्यालयों के हिन्दी टाइपराइटर के लिए प्रवर्द्ध कराना ।

6. भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लिंग, उत्तरांचल और बोतडी कापर कम्पनीजस को अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण हेतु काम कराने का प्रबन्ध करना।
7. हिन्दी टाइपिंग और आशुलिपि 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 पता करना।
10. अधिकारी-स्तर पर हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के अलग-अलग पूर्ण-कालिक स्टेनोग्राफर सुलभ कराने का नियंत्रण।
11. स्टेनोग्राफरों को हिन्दी आशुलिपि प्रशिक्षण में भेजने हेतु उनके स्थान पर कुछ ट्रेनिंग रिजिवं 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 मांगना।
13. प्रशासन खबं में 10 प्रतिशत की कटौती के निर्दर्शन हिन्दी पदों के सूचन पर लागू हो या नहीं, इस बारे में पता 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।

(ब) और (च). कम संख्या 1 से 8 तक के निर्णयों का पूरी तरह कार्यालय हो चुका है और उन पर अमल हो रहा है। कम संख्या 9 से 14 तक के निर्णयों का कार्यालय राजभाषा विभाग के सहयोग से किया जाना है और कायेवाही जारी है।

विदेश मंत्रालय में हिन्दी

3229. श्री नवाच सिंह औरहान: क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उनके मंत्रालय में प्रथेक श्रेणी में कुल कितने कर्मचारी हैं;

(छ) उनमें से कितनों को हिन्दी का साधक ज्ञान है अथवा हिन्दी में प्रवीनता प्राप्त है,

(ग) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारी हिन्दी में नोट और मसीदा लिखते हैं;

(घ) शेष कर्मचारियों द्वारा नोट व मसीदे हिन्दी में न लिखने के बया कारण हैं; और

(ड) वया ऐसे कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में नोट और मसीदे लिखाने के लिये आदेश दिये गये हैं और यदि नहीं, तो उस के बया कारण हैं?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य भाषी (भी एस० कुण्ड०) : (क) एक विवरण सदन की बेज पर रख दिया गया है जिसमें अपेक्षित सूचना दी गई है।

(ख) इन दो बांडों के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन की बेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) से (ह). मंत्रालय के सभी कर्मचारियों को राजभाषा के नियम जारी कर दिये गए हैं; इन नियमों के प्रभुसार कोई भी कर्मचारी हिन्दी अंग्रेजी किसी फाइल

पर हिन्दी लिपा अंपेक्षी में नोट लिपा विनट लिख सकता है और उससे दूसरी जा । में उसका अनुशास प्रस्तुत करने की अपेक्षा नहीं की जायेगी ।

उपर्युक्त प्रधा के अनुसार कहि पर्याप्तारी अंपेक्षी में नोट और विनट लिख रहे हैं ।

विवरण

विवेत मंत्रालय में कार्यालय कर्मचारियों की संख्या

कम कर्मचारियों की संख्या	कुल संख्या
1. समूह 'क'	245
2. समूह 'ल'	770
3. समूह 'ग'	597
4. समूह 'घ'	486

Hindi Teleprinters with the P & T Dep't.

3230. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Hindi teleprinters with the Posts and Telegraphs 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 operation of Hindi teleprinters and for use

in Camp telegraph offices. 56 machines are held in stock in various Store Depots for supply against incidents.

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 accommodation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide these facilities to the employees of the Council?

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

(b) ICCR is autonomous Registered Society and has its own regulation 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 Central 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 consideration of competent authorities.

Number of Countries where Indian Embassies are not working

3232. SHRI M. A. HANNAN AL-HAJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL 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 AL-HAJ 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 AL-HAJ 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 GUPTA 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 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, 1976.

(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 that the visit will take place at 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 Plants

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 mainlining 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	66
	570

(c) 432

शीढ़ी के कारबानों का बद्द होना

3240 श्री ईश्वर बीजरी : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा बद्द मंडी यह बताने के दृष्टा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में राज्यवार किसने शीढ़ी कारबाने बद्द पड़े हैं तथा किन तिथियों से बद्द पड़े हैं, और

(ख) क्या उनमें से कुछ कारबानों को सरकार द्वारा 1977-78 में पुन चालू किया गया था और यदि हा तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यीरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा बद्द मंडी (श्री ईश्वर बीजरी) (क) और (ख) यह मामला एव्य सरकारों के लेवाइंशिकार में आता है ।

हैंजे का प्रकोप

3241. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : यथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यथा सरकार ने उन राज्यों का नोटिस किया है जहाँ हैंजे का प्रकोप अधिक होता है और यह को लो देंसे राज्यों के नाम द्या हैं; और

(ब) सरकार ने इस रोग पर कानूनाने 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 हैंजे के प्रकोप के बारे में तथा इससे होने वाली मौतों के बारे में राज्य सरकारी/मध्य शासित क्षेत्रों से नियमित रूप से मासिक रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो रही है। इन मासिक रिपोर्टों से यह देखा गया कि आनंद्र प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु में 1977 में हैंजे का प्रकोप कुछ अधिक था और तमिलनाडु में 1978 में भी (फरवरी 1978 तक) यह प्रकोप अधिक था।

(ब) केन्द्रीय सहायता से विभिन्न राज्यों के विभिन्न स्थानिकमारी वाले जिलों में 39 हैं जो नियन्त्रण दल गठित किए गए हैं। इन 39 दलों में से 8 दल आनंद्र प्रदेश में और 3 तमिलनाडु में हैं।

चिकित्सा शिक्षा आयोग का गठन

3242. डा० जगदीपारामण पांडेय : यथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यथा सरकार का विचार चिकित्सा विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की तरह चिकित्सा शिक्षा आयोग गठित करने का है;

(ब) यथा यह सच है कि इस प्रकार का प्रसाद केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण परिवद के संयुक्त सम्मेलन में किया गया था, और

(ग) यदि हा, 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 परिवद और केन्द्रीय परिवार कल्याण परिवद के हाल ही में एक त्रुट चौथे संयुक्त सम्मेलन की स्वास्थ्य और परिवार शिक्षा आयोग स्थापित करने सम्बन्धी सिफारिश ५-भारत 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. T.s.	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	Madhya 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	41208
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	Lakshadweep	—
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 Dhem-Dooma (P)	
	5 Gauhati (F)	
	6 Labec (P)	
	7 Morigaon (P)	
	8 Rangapara (P)	
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 (F)
		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. Bhusa (F)
		25 Bhopal (F)
		26 Indore (F)
		27 Jabalpur (F)
Maharashtra		28 Bombay (F)
		29 Nagpur (F)
		30 Nasik (F)
		31 Poona (F)
		32 Sholapur (F)
		33 Thana (F)
Karnataka		34 Bangalore (F)
		35 Chikmagalur (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 Tiruchirapalli (F)
Uttar Pradesh	47 Bareilly (F)
	48 Ghaziabad (F)
	49 Kanpur (F)
	50 Varanasi (F)
West Bengal	51 Asansol (F)
	52. Calcutta (P)
	53 Calcutta Industrial Region (Excluding Calcutta) (F)
	54 Darjeeling (P)
	55 Durgapur (F)
	56. Howrah Industrial Region (F)
	57 Jalpaiguri (P)
	58 Raniganj (M)
Delhi	59 Delhi (F)
Pondicherry	60 Pondicherry (F)

F—Factory Centre
M—Mining Centre
P—Plantation Centre

बोरोजगार महिलाओं को रोजगार

3245 श्री राम सागर : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रोजगार कार्यालयों में दें बोरोजगार महिलाओं की महत्व के बारे में उपलब्ध नवीनतम जानकारी का घोरा क्या है, और

(ब) क्या अगले दो वर्षों के दौरान उन्हें रोजगार उपलब्ध कर दिया जाएगा ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री (श्री रमेश पट्टी) : (क) विसम्बर, 1977 के अन्त में रोजगार कार्यालयों के छालू रजिस्टर में रोजगार बाहने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या 14 10 लाख ती (यह जटिल नहीं है कि वे सभी बोरोजगार हों) ।

(ब) यह बताना समय नहीं है कि रोजगार कार्यालयों में पजीकृत सभी महिलाओं को अगले दो वर्षों के दौरान रोजगार प्रशान किया जाएगा, क्योंकि यह बात इस अवधि के दौरान संजित किए गए रोजगार भवसरों 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.

संघता दूर करने के लिये विदेशी सहायता

3249. श्री हरगोविंद बर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में अंग्रेजी दूर करने के लिए विदेशी सहायता मांगी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने इस कार्य के लिए सहायता देने की पेशकाश की है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य बंडी (श्री जगदल्ली प्रसाद यादव) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) देनमार्क।

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 U.S 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

वन वन्याश अधिकारी रहित कारबाहे

3253. क्या रामजीलाल तुम्हें : क्या सत्तरीय कार्य तथा वन मरी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फैस्ट्री अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत 500 अभिकों पर एक वन

कल्याण अधिकारी की नियुक्ति का उपराज्य है;

(a) यदि हाँ, तो सम्पूर्ण देश में कितनी फैक्ट्रियों में अम कल्याण अधिकारी कार्यरत हैं; और

(b) कितनी फैक्ट्रियों में 500 से अधिक अभिक कार्यरत हैं?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अम अंद्री (अम रखील बर्बा): (क) कारखाना अधिनियम, 1948, जो राज्य सरकारों द्वारा लागू किया जाता है कि द्वारा 49 के अधीन सामान्यतः 500 या इससे अधिक अभिक कारखानों को निर्धारित करने वाले सभी कारखानों को निर्धारित संसद्या में कल्याण अधिकारी नियुक्त करना अपेक्षित है।

(ख) अस्तत भूतना एकल की जा रही है।

(ग) अम व्यूरो के निदेशक द्वारा संकलित किए गए 1975 के अन्तिम आकड़ों के अनुसार, उस वर्ष में 500 से अधिक अभिक 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): (a) 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 not 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.

मन्त्रालय में हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या

3260. श्री नवाबसिंह औहान : क्या इस्पात और जान मन्त्री यह बताने की झाप करेगे कि

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय/विभाग में इस समय कुल त्रितने अनुभाग है और उनमें से ऐसे कितने अनुभाग हैं जिनमें 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारी हैं,

(ख) किन अनुभागों में नोट और मसीद हिन्दी में लिखे जाते हैं और ये प्रभु भागों में ऐसा न करने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) क्या सभी अनुभागों को हिन्दी में नोट और मसीद लिखने के लिए स्पष्ट आदेश दे दिये गये हैं और यदि नहीं, तो उपके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और जान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंडली (श्री कर्तिया मुख्या) : (क)

इस्पात जान विभाग 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 छूट है, अत दमंचारी अपनी-अपनी सुविधानुसार हिन्दी भाषा अंग्रेजी में काम करते हैं। प्रिय 4074 LS-8.

भी, संयुक्त सचिव/सचिव/मंत्री महोदय की पार से सभी अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों को सरकारी कम-काज में हिन्दी का अधिकाधिक प्रयोग करने के लिए समय-समय पर अपील की गई है और अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों ने ओटो-लॉटो 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/I lady Accompanying
(1) H E Mr Jimmy Carter, President of U S A and Mrs Rosalyn Carter 1st to 3 d 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 Maeve 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 Sitti 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 Pahalavi Aryamehr, Shahanshah of Iran and His Imperial Majesty Farch Pahlavi Shahbanou of Iran—2nd to 5th February, 1978	(i) Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee (ii) Smt Mohinder 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 E.P.F. 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 somewhat 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 HQ in F 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 yard stick but there is no yard stick 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 Headquarter 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) Yards-stick 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.

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 Examinations 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 Un-starred 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 crept 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 (Alleppey): 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 for ever.

MR. SPEAKER: I have got to give opportunity for everything.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Yesterday, to my question you said

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

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)

आध्यक्ष जी, जब इस लोग यहां पर निमी चीज पर बोलने हैं, जैसे आजकल जैनगण बजट पर बहस चल रही है, जो कि एक बहत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, तो मुझे यह कहते हुए बहुत दुख होता है कि आकाशवाणी में प्रसारण के मामले में अभी भी पक्षपात्रपूर्ण

रवैया चल रहा है। मेम्बर का मुह बेब कर, नाम को देख कर प्रसारण किया जाता है। बल हम काफी सदस्य इस विषय पर बोले थे, जिन में से एक मैं भी था। जब रात को हम ने आकाशवाणी को सुना, तो हिन्दी के प्रसारण में तो कुछ लोगों के नाम दिये गये थे, लेकिन अंग्रेजी में बिलकुल नाम नहीं दिये गये।

इस से पहले भी विभान मद में इस तरह का मामला हुआ था। जब हम ने न्यूज टाइटेक्टर को टेनीकोन दिया, तो उनके जवाब को सुन कर आपको आशर्वद होगा, कि जो हमारे लोग वहा जाने हैं, वे अंग्रेजी वाले लोग हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में जो हम यहा हिन्दी में बोल हैं, उम का वे गलत अर्थ ले लेने हैं। मैं इस वाले एक उदाहरण आपके मामले खबरा है—कल हम ने वहा था कि नीकरी पान की उभरी मीमा को बढ़ाया जाय, लेकिन मवेरे गडियों में जो प्रमारण किया गया, उम में कहां गया कि अवकाश के लिए उभरी की मीमा को घटाया जाय। हम कहने हैं—आप की बात, लेकिन प्रसारण किया जाता है—इमर्ली। इसमें से आप देखेंगे कि नेहिया म यही प्रमारण नहीं होता है, उम का गलत अर्थ लगा कर प्रसारण कर दिया जाता है।

मैं आज आप वे माध्यम में कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई नोति नियर्फिर्म की जानी चाहिए ताकि जो सदस्य यहां पर आवण दे, उन की भावनाओं को यही रूप से जनता के मामले प्रदर्शित किया जाय या साफ कह दिया जाय कि ऐसा नहीं होगा, लेकिन टोड-मरोड कर प्रसारित नहीं किया जाय। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मवी महोदय इस सम्बन्ध में स्पष्टीकरण दे।

MR SPEAKER I may tell you that I have already written to Samachai about the inadequacy of coverage. I shall also write to the Minister concerned.

जी रामधिलास पासवान : प्राप
उस को मुंगा कर देखिए।

MR. SPEAKER: I have already mentioned it.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhेपुरा): 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 JAGDAMBI 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 EXCISE RULES, 1944 AND CUSTOMS ACT, 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): 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 hrs.

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 goings-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 MORARJI 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 Dhrendranath 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 Sinon, 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 Mauritan 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

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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 1987. 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 Nodoxers. 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 he 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

श्री कांवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली - दंड) अवृत्त महोदय, मुझे इन्होंना हूँ, कहा है कि मदन ने यह मान लिया था कि 184 और 193 के मीशन जब तक बजट पास नहीं होंगा तब तक नहीं लिए जाएंगे। लेकिन अवृत्त इस को देखा जाय तो इस के बाद मिनिस्ट्रीज को डिमांड आएंगी और वह अप्रल के आखिर तक चलेगी। परिणाम इस का यह है कि रोकाना अखबारों में कोई न कोई नयी चीज़ आती है और उस पर हम यहा बातचीत या दिस्केशन भी नहीं कर सकते तो बड़ी मुश्किल हो जाती है। अभी बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी बन्द हो गई, भालीगढ़ में भगड़ा हो गया

MR. SPEAKER: Are you speaking on this amendment?

श्री कांवर लाल गुप्त : अब बैकबैक की रिजिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में सारे देश में हल्ला हो रहा है, कायलेस 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

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

[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-BIHPUR 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.

डॉ रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) :
I am sorry, Sir. अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत एक विशेष परिस्थिति की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मैंने पिछली बार भी रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया था कि भागलपुर-महाबिल्लपुर-बीहुपुर रेलवे तथा स्टीमर की सेवा पिछले दो वर्षों स अस्त-अस्त हो जाने के कारण लाखों आदमियों 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-अस्त रही।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, भागलपुर-बीहुपुर की रेलवे-स्टीमर सेवा 100 वर्ष पुरानी है, 1885 से चल रही है, लेकिन पिछले दो वर्षों के न जाने किन कारणों से अस्त-अस्त हो जाती है, न स्टीमर चल पाता है भीर न रेलगाड़ी चलती है। यह सेवा दरिज

[भी रामजी तिह]

और उत्तर बिहार की साइक्लिंग है, इनसे लोग सहरसा, पूर्णिया तक जाते हैं और दूसरी तरफ छोटा नागपुर और बिहार के अन्य दक्षिणी इलाकों में जाते हैं। युवा की बात यह है कि वहां एक बड़यन्न चल रहा है। जो प्राइवेट स्टीमर सर्विस है, वे बाहर हैं कि उन को सेवा चल रही रहे और सरकारी सेवा बन्द हो जाय। नीबार यह होता है कि जो कानून है कि रात में प्राइवेट स्टीमर सेवा न चले, उस का भी पालन नहीं होता है। भारत वे रात में भी अपनी सेवा चलाने रहे हैं।

प्राइवेट स्टीमर मेवा को सरकारी स्टीमर सेवा के नजदीक नहीं रखना चाहिए। लेकिन इन के नजदीक रहने से क्या नवीजा निकल रहा है कि जो अन्वयन्त्र प्रतियोगिता होती है अन-हैल्डी-फॉर्मोटीशन होता है उस में बहुत नुकसान होता है। इस सम्बन्ध में वह बहुत बड़ा जन-प्रदर्शन भी हुआ था, जिस में दस हजार लोग रेलवे-ट्रैक पर बैठ गये थे। यह प्रदर्शन उम समय हुआ था जब रेल विभाग के लोग उस रेलवे लाइन को उड़ाड़ने के लिए गये थे। अब मैं किर सरकार को अग्राह करना चाहता हूँ कि दो महीने के बाद जब बाड़ आयी और वह सेवा किर सम्बन्धित हो जायी, तो जनता का आकोस बढ़ेगा। इस लिए मैं पहले ही कह देना चाहता हूँ कि बाड़ आने के पहले ही रेलवे लाइन को ऊना कर दिया जाय ताकि वह सेवा किर सम्बन्धित हो जाय। मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि जो सेवा पिछले 80 वर्षों से चल रही थी, दो बर्षों से चालू क्या नहीं हो पाती है? इसलिए सरकार प्राइवेट स्टीमर सर्विस के बड़यन्न में न पड़ कर, उन के बड़यन्न को नाकाम करते हुए, वहां की जनता की मांग को पूरा करे और रेलवे ट्रैक को ऊना करे, ताकि अगली बरसात में बाड़ के समय वह अस्त-व्यस्त न हो।

(II) REPORTED STRIKE IN BOKARO STEEL PLANT

भी रामबाल तिह (गिरिधीह) : प्रध्याय महोदय में आपके माड्यम से एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात को और सरकार का ध्यान खोचना चाहता है। 27-2-78 से बोकारो स्टील सिटी में डताल चल रही है और उन मजदुरों की हड्डताल से बलने आज बोकारो स्टील सिटी में प्रति दिन 5 कराड रुपये का नुकसान हो रहा है लेकिन इस पर स्टील मवालय और सेल बोई ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं। वहां पर उत्पादन कितना एकेक्स कर गया है इस के लिए मैं आप के मामने 8-9 दिन बा जो प्रोडक्शन है वह टार्गेट का कितने प्रतिशत रह गया है उमका ब्लौरा रखता है

सी० आर० शीटम का उत्पादन जो हड्डताल से पहले होता था उस बा साडे ४ प्रतिशत आज होता है। हड्डताल के दौरान सी० आर० कोआयल का उत्पादन 27 प्रतिशत रह गया है। इसी तरह से स्लेट का उत्पादन अब बेल १७ प्रतिशत, एच० आर० कोआयल का १६ प्रतिशत, इनोट स्टील का १७ प्रतिशत होट मटेल का ३३ प्रतिशत और मिन्टर का २६ प्रतिशत रह गया है। राट्ड बा इतना बड़ा नुकसान होने के बाद भी आज सेह का जो मेनेजमेंट है उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं देता है। वहां पर दा ब्लास्ट फरनेस बन्द हो गये हैं। जब मैं वहां पर ११-३-७८ को गया था और मैंने जब वह टार्गेट और प्रोडक्शन का डेटा लिया, तो उस समय दोनों ब्लास्ट फरनेस बन्द हो गये थे और तीसरा भी बन्द होने की रिप्रिट में था। यह हालत आज बोकारो स्टील सिटी में चल रही है जब कि इस देश में स्टील की इतनी ज्यादा जल्दत है।

हड्डताल का कारण क्या है? इस हड्डताल का कारण यह है कि ज्वाइट बेल

नियोगियेटिंग कमटी ने जो 27-10-70 को वेतन-मान निर्धारित किया था, बोकारो स्टील सिटी के मैनेजमेंट ने एम० ई० एप्झ ई० घो० टी० आपरेटर्स को वह स्केल नहीं दिया। इस से पहले भी वहां पर मजदूरों ने इस के लिए 1973 में हड़ताल की थी और दोनों पक्षों ने विहार की लेबर मिनिस्टर श्रीमती राम दुलारी मिठा को आर्क्टिट्रिटर माना था और श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा के आश्वासन पर वहां के मजदूरों ने 7-11-73 को हड़ताल बापस ले ली थी। उस के बाद लेबर मिनिस्टर ने आर्क्टिट्रिटर के रूप में वहां के मजदूरों के वेतन-मान के लिए जो एवार्ड दिया था, उस को भी बोकारो स्टील मिटी ने नहीं माना और जो मजदूर हड़ताल पर थे उन को विविट-माइज न करने की जो बात अन्तरिम एवार्ड में थी, उस को भी बायलेट किया गया। फाइनल एवार्ड में जो वेतन-मान मजदूरों को दिया गया था, उस के न देने पर मजदूरों ने स्ट्राइक का नोटिस दिया और अब मजदूर 27 फरवरी से ग्राइक 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। इमलिए मैं अपील करता हूँ कि सल या स्टील मिनिस्ट्री इस मामले में जल्दी से जल्दी इष्टरवीन करे ताकि जो बाकी ब्लास्ट फर्नेस 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 rotes. Have they come back with my 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 अनन्दलोकर तिह (वाराणसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत बोट क्लब पर 35 गजा किलोमीटर की जिरपत्तारी की ओर सरकार का ब्लास्ट बीचना चाहता हूँ। सरकार की गलत नज़ारी नीति थी और उसको समझ पर जम्हे की बैदाकार की सही जानकारी नहीं थी, जिसके फलस्वरूप किलोमीटर को मजदूरन पांच लप्पे बिंबिट गजा 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 अनन्देश्वर तिहां : केवल गशा बोल रहा हूँ, शूगरकेन नहीं बोल रहा हूँ। किसान को गाज गशा पांच रुपये किलो बेचना पड़ रहा है। गशे की फसल इस साल अच्छी हो रही है, इसकी जानकारी पहले ही हो जानी चाहिए और ताकि उसकी खरीद का सही इजाजाम 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 अनन्देश्वर तिहां : उसी के बारे में कह रहा हूँ। अगर इसका अन्दराजा सरकार को पहले हो जाता तो किसान को कम दाम पर गशा नहीं बेचना पड़ता। चीनी मिल मालिक किसानों की अत्यधिक पैदावार होने और गर्मी सीजन पास होने का नाजायज कायदा उठा रहे हैं जब कि गशे का रस मोटा और वजन कम हो गया है। इसके फलस्वरूप मिल मालिक गशे की अत्यधिक पैदावार होने के कारण किसान को अनारोधिक दाम दे कर उसका गशा ले रहे हैं। गशे की बहुत सी फसल सूख गई है। इसके लिए जब आमपास के किसान विरोध कर रहे थे तब बोट कलब पर 35 की संख्या से किसानों को गिरफ्तार किया गया। मेरी माने हैं कि उनको छोड़ा जाए और गशे का दाम जितने आने मन गशा, उतने रुपये मन चीनी के ग्राहित पर किसानों को दिया जाए।

(i) REPORTED LANDING OF AN UNKNOWN HELICOPTER IN KUTCH DISTRICT OF GUJARAT.

श्री अनन्देश्वर तिहां (कच्छ) : स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपके माध्यम से, एक बहुत

महत्वपूर्ण बात 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 आया और बहां लेख किया। उस हेलीकोप्टर ने वहां कई बित उतारे, जो तो जीवे और बहां के बेवरमेंट लिये। आमपास में जो भजदूर काम करते थे, वे बहां गये और उन सब बातों को उन्होंने देखा। उन्होंने पुलिस और कस्टम अधिकारियों को इसकी खबर दी लेकिन जब तक उसके लोग वहां आये, हेलीकोप्टर वहां से चला गया। हेलीकोप्टर पर ताइवान लिखा हुआ था। दम-पन्द्रह लोग उसके अन्दर बैठे थे और वे सब इंगिलिश बोल रहे थे। जो लोग वहां थे, उन सब ने इसको देखा है और यह बात न्यूज़ पेपर्स में भी आयी है।

मैं यह बात कालिंग अटेशन 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 अधिक प्रवृत्ति चल रही है। वहां एक पवित्र स्थान नारायण मरोवर है। वहां बहुत से लोग आते हैं। वहां 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 आना 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.P.s. 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.P.s. 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.P.s. 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.P.s. and even other Secretaries. The change that was brought about in November

1977 for the first time shows neither much respect to the M.P.s. 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.P.s. 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.P.s. 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 Dhrendranath 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 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 various 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 lookafter 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 ship-yards, I find from the budget that

[Shri Dharendranath 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 coldstorage. 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 fag-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 hydro 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-qua 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 discussed 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 94 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 residential 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 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 multi-national'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.

धीर कबसलाल हेमराज जैन (बालाजाट) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बजट पर चर्चा में भाग लेने का आप ने मौका दिया, उस के लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। आपने पिछले वर्ष नई सरकार बनी तब बजट पेश हुआ था। उस में एक ऐसी बात सामने पाई कि स्टेनलेस स्टील के बर्ननों पर हमारे बिन मंत्री महोदय ने बड़ी दया की और 300 प्रतिशत उस की ड्यूटी कम कर दी। उस समय स्टील के बर्नन 80 रुपये किलो बिक रहे थे, वह 52 रुपये किलो हो गई। लेकिन 20 दिन के बाद हम ने देखा कि वह ड्यूटी किर में 200 रुपये टन बढ़ा दी गई जिसमें स्टेनलेस स्टील के बर्ननों के भाव किर बही 80 रुपये किलो हो गए। जब ड्यूटी घटायी थी तो आम जनता, साधारण लोग और मध्यम वर्ग के लोग जितने ये समी ने उम का स्वागत किया था कि दाम कम हो गा है और हमारे घरों में भी स्टेनलेस स्टील के बर्नन भ्रव आ जायेंगे। लेकिन वह फिर बढ़ा दी गई। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कारण था कृपा कर के कृपा को पापम लेने का।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वेरीजगारी है। मैं याद दिला दूँ कि ऐसा एक अद्युत 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 हटायेंगे। उन्होंने एक प्रोग्राम बनाया था—क्रेड प्रोग्राम जिस में पूरे भारत के अन्दर हर एक ब्लाक के स्तर पर डाई लाख रुपया दिया था ग्रामीण ग्रंथल में सड़कें बनाने के लिए। और ग्रामों में टूटे 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 श्रीधर्मिनीधर ब्लाक स्तर पर और पंचायतों के लेवेल पर इस में काम

[श्री रमेश लाल हेमराज जैन]

शुरू किया जाय। महात्मा गांधी का नाम तो आज पूरे सदन के नोग ले रहे हैं। कांग्रेस के लोग भी से रहे हैं और इधर के नोग भी ले रहे हैं। गांधी जी के सिद्धान्तों की विलाफत का तो कोई सवाल ही नहीं पूछा हुआ। तो गांधी जी का मरना था कि गांधों के रास्ते पहले बनेंगे, उन की दशा पहले मुश्किले, वहां पैने का पानी पहले दिया जायेगा, गांधों के टूटे फैटे नानाबों का दुरुस्त कर के सिवाई का काम किया जायेगा और छोटी सिवाई यांजनाएं जो नक्काल हमार छोटे किसानों को पानी पहुंचा मरनी ह उन को प्रायोगिकता दी जायगी। उम वे लिए बजट में देखा तो है कि प्रावधान ह नेकिन मैं यह देखना चाहता हूँ कि वह बब प्रार होने जा रहा है।

छोटे किसानों का जो ऋण दिया गए थे आज उम ऋण की बसूली हा 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 बन्मान स्टेट सरकार नहीं मानती और व्याज पर व्याज लगा कर उन से पैसा बसूल किया जा रहा है। आज गांधों में उम तरह की हालत किसानों की हो गई है। आज हम बड़ी खुशी मना रहे हैं कि हृषि का उत्पादन इतना बढ़ गया है नेकिन ग्राम प्रानीय सरकारों ने विशेष गौर करके उम पर ध्यान नहीं दिया तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि तीन चार, पाच एकड़ के किमान उम वय सेती, करने योग्य नहीं रह जायेंगे। न तो उन्होंने कपड़ा खरीदा है, न उनकी गांठी खाने की हालत है और उनके बन और बनन कुर्क हो रहे हैं तथा जमीन नीलाम हो रही है। ऋण बसूली की उनके पास न्मीद है कि उन्होंने पैसा पटा दिया है लावन उनमें कहा जाता है कि हम रसीदे नहीं गानने, हमारे पास तो डिमाण नांद ह, तुम पैसा

दे दो। इस तरीके से बात चल रही है।

जैसा कि आज मैं प्रस्तोतर के समय भी बोला था, हमारे देश में बड़ी भारी सम्पदा की खात 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 मैग्नीज 1954 तक हमे करोड़ों रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा द्वारा दो पदार्थों में मिली। लेकिन आज आप देखें कि किस तरीके में मैग्नीज की उपेक्षा की जा रही है। डोलोमाइट, लाइम-स्टोन, ग्रायरसन-ओर कोपला खदानों के कामगारों दो क्या पैसा मिल रहा है और मैग्नीज के कामगारों को क्या पैसा मिल रहा है? जब कि उसी तरीके की खदाने चलती है लेकिन केवल 5 रुपये 80 पैसे रोज में 800 फिट नीचे जा कर कामगार काम कर रहे हैं। मेरे जिले में जो एशिया की तीसर नम्बर की अण्डरप्याउण्ड मैग्नीज की खदान है वहां पर बड़ी अव्यवस्था फैली है है। बीड़ी उद्योग जो पजीपति लोग है उन्हीं के हाथ में यह रोजगार है जब कि यह कुटीर उद्योग है जिनमें 80 लाख लाग हरिजन आदिवासी काम कर रहे हैं। आज उनका हर तरीके से शोषण किया जा रहा है लेकिन उनकी ओर कोई नहीं देखता है। अब मदी जी को मैं ने कई चिट्ठियां लिखी हैं, कई कैप्स्चन्स भी दिए हैं लेकिन कभी कुछ उत्तर आता है और कभी कुछ जोकि मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि किस तरह मेरे उनको प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा।

वन उपज वे वारे में हमने बड़े जोर सार के साथ नारा लगाया है कि गांधीयकरण हो गया है, राष्ट्रीयकरण हटा देंगे लेकिन आज वन उपज को बुरी तरह से वर्वाद किया जा रहा है। मैं अपनी स्टेट के बारे में कहता हूँ कि वन विभाग में गगड़ारी कम-चारियों का चार साल पहले जो खर्च था वह आज तीन गुना हो गया है। इस

तरह से वहा पर बन सम्पदा को नष्ट किया जा रहा है जिसकी कोई भिसाल नहीं है। उसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैंने कृषि मंत्रालय में एक वैवेष्णव दिया। हमारे देश में आजादी के पहले टाटा का पहला लोहा का कारखाना था, इब 6 लोहे के कारखाने हो गए हैं। मैं ट्रैक्टर, बिजली की मोटर, बिजली की बाटर 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 किसानों को 4-5 रुपये किलो में बह भिलता है। यह आकड़े दिये जा रहे हैं कि हमारा व्यापात विक नहीं रहा है, उसको छाटे में बिदेशों को भेज रहे हैं तो क्या गरीब किसानों को कम में कम उनकी बैलगाड़ी में लगाने के लिए और हल में लगाने के लिए कसेशन रेट पर लोहा नहीं दिया जा सकता? मैंने कहा कि सरकार किसानों को कसेशन रेट पर लोहा दिलाने की व्यवस्था करे लेकिन उसका कोई मतोपजनक उत्तर नहीं आया। इस तरह में आज किसानों की अवहेलना की जा रही है।

छाटे तालाब और गस्ते—यह तो बहुत छोटी सी बात है। मैंने देखा है कि दो लालू 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 यहा गावों के जो रास्ते हैं, 1971 के फैश-प्रोग्राम में कुछ बन गये थे, लेकिन किसी मैं गिट्टी डालनी है, कहीं पर दो हजार रुपये लागत की पुलिया की जरूरत है, कहीं उस को मुर्य मार्ग से जोटना है—

इन सब कामों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। आज नई सरकार का

गावों में स्वास्थ्य है, महंगाई भी ज़रूर कुछ कम हुई है, लेकिन रोजगार बिल्कुल नहीं है। हर रोज जगह-जगह हड्डियों की चर्चा होती है, कहा जाता है कि यह मांग पूरी कीजिए, वह मांग पूरी कीजिए, पैमा बड़ाये, लेकिन गावों में आज क्या हालत है—प्राम-मजदूर को एक रुपया रोज में भी मजदूरी नहीं मिल रही है—ऐसी हालत में चाहे चीजे सस्ती हो या महीनी हो—यह क्या खायेगा।

आप के बजट से छोटे कामों के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है। मैं बित मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि 1 प्रत्रिल से आप का नया साल चालू दोने बाला है, आप फोर्स के साथ गावों में यह पैसा पहुँचाइये। आप स्टैंट गवर्नरेट से कहिए कि प्रत्येक पचायत में यह काम चालू हो जाना चाहिए, हर गाव में सड़क को जोड़ने का काम चालू हो जाना चाहिए, ताकि लोगों को रोजगार मिले—इस तरह की व्यवस्था शीघ्र से शीघ्र होनी चाहिए।

मैंगनीज-प्रौद्योगिकी की बात को मैं इस समय नहीं उठाऊँगा क्योंकि हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने आश्वासन दे दिया है। जहा तक लघुउद्योग और शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की बात है—लघु उद्योग जल्द-से-जल्द चालू हों, कुटीर उद्योग जल्द-से-जल्द चालू हो—इस तरफ सरकार का विशेष ध्यान जान। चाहिए। हमारे यहा अपार बन-सम्पदा है—बैलगाड़िया किसानों को लाडों की सेंदूया में लगती है, उस के लिए “चक्के” बनवाइये। गवर्नरेट की इण्डस्ट्रीज में बनाये जायं, जिन में कारीगरों को बाम मिले और वे चक्के बना कर किसानों को कम दाम पर सप्लाई किये जायें, पूरे भारत में छन को सप्लाई किया जा सकता है बैलगाड़ियां बनाई जा सकती हैं और

[श्री कवचलाल हेमराज जैन]

देश भर में सप्लाई की जा सकती है—इस तरक़ित विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय।

वांस का हमारे यहां बहुत बड़ा भण्डार है, जो वहां से बिल्ला 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 हूँ—भगवान ने इस जिले को सब कुछ दिया हूँ—यह जिला अभी भी 60 प्रतिशत सिंचित है। मैंने आँकड़े मांगे हैं—जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, यह जिला मध्य प्रदेश में सब से ज्यादा बाल दे रहा है। वहां पर जनताज है, मिनरल्ज है, मगनीज है, डोलामाइट है, चूने का पत्थर है और अभी हाल में ताम्बे का भण्डार पटनायक साहब स्वयं देख कर आये हैं। यह सब भगवान की नैसर्गिक देन है, लेकिन उन को ने जाने के साधन नहीं है। मैंने बड़ी रेलवे लाइन के लिए रेल मंडी जी से कहा, तो उन्होंने जबाब दे दिया कि इस पर विचार करना पड़ेगा। जहां भगवान ने सब कुछ दे रखा है, यदि हम उस का उपयोग न कर मक्के, तो उस का फायदा न उठा मक्के, तो फिर कमें काम चलेगा। इसकी ओर भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इस्पात और ज्ञान मंडी (श्री बीजू पटनायक) : यह जिला आप मुझ को पढ़े पर दे दो, मैं बना दूँगा।

श्री कस्याल जैन (इन्दौर) : जैन साहब, इन को गोद दे दो।

श्री बंशत लाठे (ग्रामोला) : लाठों दे दिया।

श्री कवचलाल हेमराज जैन : हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए सदन में इधर

और उधर दोनों तरफ से बड़े ओर-ओर से चर्चा होती है। प्रबलारों 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, साफ़-साफ़ लिख दीजिए कि उन के साथ इस तरीके से संरक्षण होगा, हम तरह की व्यवस्था की जायगी, इस तरह से उन के रिजिसेन्ट को पूरा किया जायेगा। आज आप की नीति असमय है, अभी तक स्पष्ट नहीं हो पाई है, मैं चाहूँगा 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 अग्रर हम दस साल की बात सदन में करेंगे, तो उससे काम चलने वाला नहीं है। आपने कार्यकाल में हम जितना काम कर सकते हैं, उसकी बात हम को करनी चाहिए—हम की स्पष्ट धोयणा करनी चाहिए कि हम इस कार्यकाल में इतना काम कर देंगे, इस से जनता को पना लग मिलेगा कि हम क्या करने जा रहे हैं और उन कामों को जल्दी चाल करना चाहिए, जिस से जनता को लाभ मिल सके।

एक बात मैं और कह देना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि हमारे सूचना और प्रसारण मंडी ने एक फ़िल्म दिखाई थी, जिस का नाम है “विस्सा कुमी का”। यह बड़ी गंभीर बात है। उस फ़िल्म को देखने से मुझे यह लगा कि जनता एकदम गंभीर है। जनता चप्पल जूता लेकर चलती है और गंभीर नहीं है और जनता राज्य में इस तरह की फ़िल्म दिखाना जनता का अपमान करता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि ऐसी फ़िल्म को इस देश में नहीं चलने देना चाहिए

और मैं इस का विरोध करता हूँ। जनता भूमि नहीं है और जनता आज भी कालर पकड़ने को तैयार है। आज जब कि जनता मरकार है, उन्होंने अपना फायदा उठाने के लिए ऐसी रही फिल्म ऐसे रही तरीके से देख की है और इस तरह से भारत की 60 करोड़ जनता का अपमान किया है।

आपने मझे बोलने का समय दिया है उस के किंवदं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। लोगों को बड़ी आशाएँ हैं और हम भी आशा करते हैं कि हर तरह से उन की आशाएँ पूरी होगी। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी दूरा न माने और सरकार बुरा न माने, तो मैं यह कह दूँ कि हमारे देश में जो नई कानून आई है आगे जिस जनता ने आप को इस अपमान पर विठाया है, उम के लिए आप जल्दी से जल्दी कामों को शुरू करे और और ब्लाक लिविंग पर आप को इस सारे काम को करना चाहिए। मैं आप को एक उदाहरण देता हूँ। महाराष्ट्र की गवर्नरेंट न पचायनी गज के लिए काम किया और हमारे जिले में लगा हड्डा जो भडाग का जिला है, नदी के किनारे किनारे उम न पर्याल लगवा दिये और हर किसान मुख्य हो गया। वहाँ पर पचायनी राज सकसमझूल हो गया। आज जरूर इस बात की है कि पूरे मारनवर्ष में सब काम पचायती गज के जरिये आम लेविल पर और ब्लाक लेविल पर होना चाहिए और इस बात को मब में ज्यादा प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए और बाकी चीजें बाद में होनी चाहिए।

श्री दीकू पटनायक जो आखरी बात आपने कही, वह सच कही है।

श्री मृत्युजय प्रसाद बर्ला (सीकाना)
उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस बजट के बारे में सब से पहली बात तो यह कहूँगा कि मही दिवा में

यह बजट बना है लेकिन उसे बकाया कौन ? यहूँ के हाफिम बकाये गे। यह से स्कीम बनेंगे। श्रीजनाएँ बनेंगी किन्तु उन को बचाने वाले आप के अफसर हैं और वे अफसर कैसे हैं ? यहाँ इतना ही कहना काफ़ी है कि वे पुरानी मरकार से आये हैं, इतेंटिंड हैं, वे आप के लिए एक लोगेसी हैं। आप ने उन को नहीं बनाया है और जैसा आप चाहें वे लोग बैमे प्राप्ति भारी न होए हैं और न होने की आशा है। मैं एक बेतावनी देता हूँ कि पार्टिसन ला बार-बार लागू न होता रहे, इसको आपको देखना होगा और यह इतनाएँ मैं कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि मैं अपने यहाँ ऐसा देखता हूँ और यहाँ सुनता भी हूँ। जैसे एक लोटी सी बात ले लीजिए। बिहार में कमी 4 कर्मिनर दुश्मा करते थे लेकिन अब 52 या 54 हैं। इतने कर्मिनर के पद हो गये हैं। पहले वहा पर 19 जिले थे और अब 36 जिले हो गये हैं और आप के केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में जहा पहले तीन, चार सचिव और उप सचिव से काम चलता था, वहाँ आज 32 32 और 34 34 सुनने से आरंभ होते हैं। इस तरह से आप देखें कि भारीकमन ना काम में आ गया। जहा 5 की जगह 10 श्राद्धियों को रखा, तो बदा दसों ने ऐसी 'यवस्था बर ली कि 3न दसों के लिए तीन काम नहीं हो न्या बल्कि बदा भर इतना श्रद्धा, नाम दिखा लिया कि दूसरे गाँव और बड़ा जाए। दरअसल काम नहीं दूढ़ा जूलिक कागजों धाँडे बढ़ गये। जब तक इन बीज का नहीं ममता जाएगा, तब तक आप की स्कीमे कागजों में ही रह जाएंगे और उन से पूरा लाभ नहीं होगा।

गवर्नर की तरफ आप ने दिलचस्पी दिखाई, यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है और आप नहीं दिखा की तरफ चल रहे हैं लेकिन मैं अपनी ओर से यह बेतावनी 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।

[मूल्यांकन वर्तमान]

मव की बात मैं नहीं कहता हूँ। कुछ की बात कहता हूँ। वे कुछ ही दिन हुए पहले के मिनिस्टर का सुन देखा करते थे, स्वाय, कानून या अधिकार्य को कोई नहीं देखता था। बहुत सम्भव है कि आपके मिनिस्टरों के बारे में भी वे सोचें कि ऐसा करने से उनका नदा मिनिस्टर बुश होगा, भले ही मिनिस्टर उसके खिलाफ चाहता हो, किन्तु वह कुछ कर नहीं पाएगा। यहीं आ कर मुश्किल होगी।

वे पहले बाते मिनिस्टर कैसे थे, हमारे मित्र नाराज तो होंगे लेकिन मनो मारक फैले एक दो बातें कहने के लिए। मैं बहुत पहले की बात में नहीं आँगना क्योंकि उस में समय निकल जाएगा और ऐसे पास सीमित समय है। मैं 25 जून, 1875 की बात करूँगा। उसके पूछे की बात मैं लोड 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 बारह 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 पद राष्ट्रपति के नाम गया था वह भी अखबारों में आ चुका है। यह शाह कमिशन के जिए आया है। शाह कमिशन के नाम से लोग नाराज होते हैं। किन्तु ये बातें तो सामने आ ही रही हैं। ऐसे खुलते हैं, इस बास्ते उनका नाराज होना बाजिब भी है। रात को ही हो सकता है कि मिनिस्टरों के डर से मोटिंग 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 नास 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 काली 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 छुत कर बोलते तो नहीं थे लेकिन भीतर ही भीतर उन तीन यह बढ़वंत चल रहा था, व्यूहररना हो रही थी कि आपस में चाहे जितना लड़ें, मिर कुट्टाल करें लेकिन इतना निश्चित था कि इंदिरा जी को कुर्सी को बरकरार रखने की बात आती तो उसके द्वितीय में शायद तीनों मिल जाने। अगर कुर्सी जाती इंदिरा जी की भूमि तो कोई आ सकता था, उसके बावर कैसे कोई आ सकता था, कम से उसको मीठा मिल सकता था। इसी कारण तो रात को मोटिंग नहीं की गई और उस तारीख पर के बारे सुबह चूँकि बैठाई गई। उम मोटिंग में क्या हुआ? प्रस्ताव किया गया कि हमने इस आपातकाल की घोषणा को मंजूर किया है। क्या मंजूर किया? कहें संविधान में कोई ऐसा प्रावधान है कि जब राष्ट्रपति ने कोई कारण कर दिया, कोई घोषणा निकाल दी तो उसकी मंजूरी मंबोर्यरेंड दे, उसका अनुमोदन करें, उसको एप्रोवल दें? यह बीज तो मदन में होती है कैबिनेट में नहीं होती है। इसके लिए कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। नाय ही उलटे उसके अस्वीकार, उसके निरन्तरोदान के लिए भी कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। गालनीय हिटफैज यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं! अगर वह बोल नहीं चुके हैं तो मुझ इसके बारे में अपने भाषण में बता दें और अगर बोल चुके हैं तो बाहर बता दें। किन्तु मैं जहाँ तक जानता हूँ संविधान में इस तरह की गुंजाइश नहीं है। इसमें दो तीन मवाल वैदा होते हैं जो मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ। पहला यह है कि मंत्री नोंग देवी जी 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 वह 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."

अब यह लिखा हुआ है तो हम मंत्री लोग अपने कानून्य से न्यूत बयों हो रहे हैं ? हमारी मन्त्रणा । राष्ट्र बिना राष्ट्रपति ने कैरो धोखना कर दी ? हमारी इस प्रकार अवहेलना क्यों की गई ? आपने हम से पूछा क्यं नहीं ? हरे में आप पास कर लेती । वह पूछने का मानहम किसी में नहीं नहीं या क्या किसी ने नहीं पूछा किसी ने यह भी नहीं पूछा कि मानव किसी गवर्नर ने कही से भी यह रिकार्ड नहीं दी कि ला एल आडर की स्थिति बदल है, देश में अशानि फैलने की आवाज़ है इसलिए कई लोग करना चाहिए और केवल आपातकाल की धोखणा ही स्थिति भग्नाल सहनी है । तब इमाम रातों बत सकता था । नब कहा था सकता था कि दूसरा कोई चारा नहीं है और आपान स्थिति लाये कर दी जानी चाहिए । लेकिन ऐसा भी किसी ने नहीं कहा ।

श्री बसन्त साठे (अरांगोला) : शाह ने भी नहीं पूछा किसी मिनिस्टर मे कि आपने ऐसा क्यों नहीं कहा ।

श्री भूसुंजय प्रसाद बर्मा : यह आप शाह साहब से पूछे । 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 आया कैसे । आपने प्रेसीडेंट को लिखा है:

"Such informations have been received."

तो आप के पास जो इनफोर्मेशन है वह तो बताये । वह भी नहीं बताया, न किसी ने पूछा । बल्कि कैविनेट सेक्रेटरी ने यहां तक कहा है:

"There was no discussion. Only certain clarifications were asked, and nothing more."

ऐसी हालत में मैं क्या कहूँ इन मिनिस्टर्स को सिवाय इमके कि यह पेपर टाइगर्स थे । रात में असली बाथ थे लेकिन सुबह होते होते पेपर टाइगर्स हो गये । उनको हिंमत नहीं थी कि पूछे । और पूछने तो क्या नहीं जाहोता आप अदाज लगा सकते हैं । खतरा यही था कि उन्हें कहा जाता कि बहुत अच्छा जो कहा मो क़ज़ा, अब तो जो हो गया सो हो गया, कल रात को हजारों आदमी चले गये, थान खत्म होने के बाद बाहर सवारी हाजिर हैं 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 बारं उनके साथ रहियें, फिर देखा जायगा । तब नव आपकी बुद्धि शुद्ध हो जायेगी । जो गत को असली बाथ थे वह सुबह होने होने पेपर टाइगर्स हो गये थे । माहम नहीं था पूछने का न नीतिक साहस था और न किजिकन साहस था इसलिये कि बूढ़ा हा गया है, मैं बीमार हूँ, पता नहीं जिन्दा लौटूँगा ति नहीं क्या ठिकाना है । और जिन्दा भी लौट ना दूने दिन जेल की यातना कहा तक वर्दान रहेगा । मगर मीरार जी क्या इनसे उम्र में छोटे थे ? श्री जयप्रकाश का म्बास्थ कैसा था ? वह अधमरे ही कर नाउंटे और उम्रके लिये पटना में सारी व्यवस्था रातों रात चुपचाप कर ली गई थी । जिस घड़ी खबर आय उस घड़ी उनकी लाश पटना आयेगी, आधी रात में आयेगी और सुबह होने से पहले उसका दाह संस्कार कर दिया जायेगा, चोरी छिपे बहुत कम लोगों को ले कर के । और इस की सारी व्यवस्था

[श्री मुख्यमंत्री प्रसाद बर्मी]

हो गई थी, यहां तक कि वाह 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 जिन्हा हैं, जो कि आधे मुर्दा स्थिति में हैं जो सप्ताह में तीन दिन डाइलेसिस पर रहते हैं। तो अगर यह इनमें माहम होता तो मैं कहता कि यह ऐसे मिनिस्टर हैं जिन पर भरोसा किया जा सकता है। किन्तु क्षमा कीजिये, मैं अपनी ओर से नहीं कहता, आप सीढ़ी ओर से कहा गया। जब कि दो भर्तीने पहले मैं नेन से पटना आ रहा था तो आपके ही दल के दो डायम सभा के मेम्बर बैठे हुए थे सारे मैं और उन दोनों में जो चर्चा चली, तो मैं नहीं जानता था। पहले मैं कि कौन इन्दिरा पार्टी के है और कौन-रेंटी पार्टी के हैं, उनकी बातों में समझ गया। नें एक ने जो कहना शुरू किया, क्षमा कीजिये उस में साहम नहीं है उस भाषा का और उन शब्दों का प्रयोग अपने माननीय मित्रों के लिये कल, केवल भावात्मक है कि माहब आप किस में मिलने को कहते हैं हैं? उनसे जो ऐड बकरी से गय बोने थे जिन्होंने आज इन्दिरा को दानबी कहना शुरू किया है। तो क्या वह कल देवी थी, और आज दानबी हो गई। अगर आज दानबी है ना कल भी वही थी। तो उस समय क्यों नहीं बाले। कहा गई थी हिम्मत? जब देवी थी तो आज दानबी कैसे हो गई? हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, मिथ्या, ईसाई मबने अपने को एक जाति का बता लिया। उस जाति के लिये बहुत मुन्द्र गब्द था पहले जमाने में, बहुत मुन्द्र उदाहरण है दिल्ली के चन्द्रबरदाई का जिन्होंने पूर्वीराज के गीत गाये और प्रतिष्ठा बचाने के लिये सिर भी काट लिया। किन्तु बाद के लोग बन गये बन्दी, मांगथ, जिनको चारण, भाट कहते हैं। और उन भट्टी का नमूदा है कि आपकी कांसेस के मध्याति गरज-गरज के कहने लगे थे कि

"India is Indira, Indira is India."

दूसरे उससे प्राप्त बड़े। उससे पूछा गया क्यों नहीं कहते हैं। और मैं कहूँगा कि सारे देश की जाति नष्ट हो गई। सब के सब हो गये एक जाति के, और उस जर्म का नाम है भाट बर्म। और उसका नामिजा है कि आब भी इन्दिरा के यहां चारण बनने का लाभ मिलता है। और अगर ज्यादा पूछना हो तो मैं कहूँगा बिहार में जिसको राज्य सभा क्षमा टिकट मिला है देख लीजियेगा। इससे ज्यादा नहीं कहूँगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आखिर बजट क्या कहगा? कागज, पत यह कुछ होते, रुपया-पैसा होगा, मगर यह किस के हाथों खर्च होगा? आखिर इन्हीं के हाथों खर्च होगा, तो क्या मैं चेतावनी न दू इहे?

एक बात मैं कह चुका हूँ कि आपको अपने अफसरों को मंभाल कर लेना है, उन पर पूरी कड़ाई करनी है और सब ही माय ऐसी अवस्था करनी है कि उनसे अधिक से अधिक काम निकल सके। यह देखना होगा कि किस अफसर को किनता नाम करना है वह कर भूता है या नहीं? नहीं तो सारी स्कीम केन हो जायेगी।

दूसरी बात आप प्रान्तों की करते हैं, अभी एक बिल आया है। बिहार मबसे गरीब प्रदेश है, मध्य प्रदेश के भिन्न खनिज धन वहां में अधिक कही नहीं है, फिर भी वह सबसे गरीब है। वहां एक स्टील का दफतर है, हमारे बीजू पटनायक साहब उसे वहां में हटा रहे हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है। वह वहां पर ही रहना चाहिये।

मैं एक विशेष बात की ओर वित भंडी जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ, वह जरा ध्यान से सुन ले। एमजॉन्सी के जमाने के पहले एक बाई-पाराटाइट एपीमेंट हुआ था एल०बाई०सी० के कर्मचारियों, विशेषकर ईवलपैटैट आकिसर्स और एल०बाई०सी० के बीच मे। उस समय की गवर्नरेंट ने उसको

भावधा दी थी। किर एमजॉन्सी में उसे सहकार में लोड़ दिया। उसको यदि आप भी नहीं भान रहे हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है। भूलिए मत, वह एमजॉन्सी के समय में काटा याक है। मैं इन्हीं ही प्रार्थना करूँगा कि मैं उनके बारे में ओड़ा बहुत जानता हूँ, इसनिये कह रहा हूँ कि आप कम-से-कम इन लोगों से बात कीजिये। एक महीने तक अबर ईवलपर्मेट आफिसर स्ट्राइक पर रह जाते हैं तो उससे कितना नुकसान होता है? ईवलपर्मेट आफिसर्स पर 13 करोड़ रुपये लाक का बच्चा होता है, इसकी डिटेल्स सुने 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 मम्म बर्दाद किया, वह कहां गया?

इसनिये मैं इन्हां ही कहूँगा कि उन्हें कुलाकर आप बाने करें और जो उचित समझें, जो गस्ता निकले, निकालने की कोशिश करें।

इन्हां 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 recent rise 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 material, 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 दीक्षित है और मैं भी अस्वस्थ हूँ, आप के सकेत पर ज्यादा तेजी से चलूंगा तो सब कुछ कह पाऊंगा, अन्यथा मैं चाहूंगा कि मुझे अस्वस्थ होने के कारण थोड़ा समय और देन की वृत्ता करेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: आज दस मिनट से ज्यादा हम किसी को नहीं दे पाएंगे।

श्री फिरंगी प्रसाद : दित्त मंत्री जी ने अपते बजट मार्गण 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 कठिनाइयां 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 स्वास्थ का सही-सही विकास होगा। आज भी बहुत से गांवों में अदालती पंचायत के स्तर पर भी कोई प्राथमिक स्वास्थ 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, जहाँ 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 ओरिति नीति है उस के अनुसार हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। यह अभी बहुत अन्धेरे में एक छोटी सी किरण मात्र दिखाई देती है। मैं भवती 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 रहे 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 DHIRENDRANAT@ 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। चाह 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 मैं 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 पहुँच 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 प्रधान मंत्री हुआ करते थे। पहले उत्तर प्रदेश केवल इस बात से संतोष कर लेता था कि हमें केवल प्रधान मंत्री 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 रोजी का कोई दूसरा साधन है। आज भी उनके बच्चे गोवर से निकले हुए अनाज पर पाले जाते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि विस्तृत स्तर पर इस देश का सर्वेक्षण होना चाहिए। जबतक इस देश में आर्थिक क्रान्ति नहीं लाई जायेगी तबतक इस देश के भूखे भंगे लोग किसी ठिकाने नहीं लग सकते हैं। मरकार जो भी योजनायें बनाती है वह केवल कागजों पर ही रह जाती है।

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 धृषित 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 दौहराना चाहता हूं कि जब तक पिछले कार्यों का मूल्यांकन करके कि सही ढंग से कितना पालन दुयां, इसका अंदाजा नहीं लगाया जायेगा तब तक जितना भी पैसा खर्च होता है उसका मही उपयोग दिखाई नहीं देगा।

इस देश की बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या बहुत धातक 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 खेत 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 जूटाने होंगे।

एक बात की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान और दिलाना चाहता हूं। यह बंजर और ऊसर भूमि में हरिजन आदिवासियों को बसाने के संबंध में है। मैं एक ऐसे वर्ग से आता हूं जो इस वर्ग, शेड्यूल कास्ट में ही है। गांव के जो धोबी हैं वे ऊसर से रहे 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 रोजी का कोई और साधन नहीं है। ऊसर से उस “रह” को निकाल कर वह धूलाई 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 हूं। 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 philosophg 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 systems, in a scientific way. This Jana'ka 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 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 the villages. 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 (वामवाडा) : ममापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो बट्ट पेश किया है उम में कई अच्छाइया है और कई कमिया भी है। हमारे देश में प्राज तक तीस साल से नारे दिये जाते रहे हैं जोकि धोये नारे थे। कभी हरित कान्ति का नारा दिया गया, कभी गैर बगवारी की खाई को पाटने का नारा दिया गया और कभी गरीबी हटाने का नारा दिया गया। उन नारों के महारे हमारे ये भाई देश को चलाते रहे। अगर हमने अच्छे काम नहीं किए तो आने वाले सालों में हमें बड़ी मुसीबत का मामला 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 उमके साथ साथ गरीबों और अमीरों की जो दो जातियां बनी हुई हैं, उनकी जो कतारे बन गई हैं उसको हम मिटाएं। कोई अच्छा रास्ता निकाल कर हम आगे इस विश्वा में बढ़े तो वह बहुत श्रेष्ठकर होगा। इस काम को करने के लिए सब से पहले हमें उत्पादन पर जोर देना होंगा। चाहे अधिकारिक

उत्पादन हो, चाहे हृषि उत्पादन हो, और चाहे छोटे बड़े कारखानों का उत्पादन हो, चाहे खदानों का उत्पादन हो, इन उत्पादनों के लिये साधनों का न निर्माण करना होगा, तभी जा कर के हम लम्बे मार्ग पर चल सकते हैं। वर्ता निर्माण कार्यमाला के कहने से ही हम डर कर कमज़ार बने हमसे काम नहीं चलेगा। आपने एक अधिकारिक नीति की घोषणा कर दी, आपने घोषणा-पत्र में भी बता दिया, लेकिन जब हम देखनों और शहरों में जाते हैं तो हमको नीता देखना पड़ता है। अब यह हो रहा है कि आपने 10 माल का वायदा किया है कि गरीबी और बेरोज़गारी खत्म करें, लेकिन आरम्भ करने के लिये कोई मार्ग तो अपनाना पड़ेगा तभी जा कर बेरोज़गारी और गरीबी का हटा सकते हैं, और देश में हरित कान्ति ना सकते हैं। हम जब जेल में थे इन्दिरा गांधी की ओर से रोज़ अखबारों में आता था, न जाने वया क्या बातें टी बी. अखबार और रेडियो में मुनते थे, इन्दिरा जी की जयजयकार ही मुनते को मिलती थी, बाकी कुछ नहीं मुनते को मिलता था जेल में। इसी प्रकार कहीं ऐसा न हां दि हमारा नाम के क्षेत्र नारा ही बन कर रह जाये और काम कुछ न हो। काग्रेस वाले तो 30 माल तक रहे शास्त्र में, लेकिन हमारी तो छोटी उम है। कहीं हम केल न हो जाये गेमा मुझे भय है।

मेरे क्षेत्र राजस्थान में न तो उद्योग है और न खेती का साधन है। यानी वहा पर पीने के पानी का भी साधन नहीं है, सिर्फ एक, दो जिलों को छांड था। गणगुर, वामवाडा, उदयपुर, चिन्नीड, भीलवाडा गे लोगों के पास 2, 3 बीपा पर्याली जमीन हैं अगर अधिक पानी गिरता है तो फसल खारब हो जानी है और पानी न मिले ना फसल मूरब जानी है। साल यही हालत अतिवृष्टि के कारण वहा पर हुर्द है। ये द

[श्री हीरा भाई]

के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारी भौजूदा सरकार ने विरक्फ़ फलड़ के नाम पर सड़कों को ठीक करने के लिये जरूर पैका दिया है, लेकिन वहाँ 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 कहें कि यह ममला राज्य सरकार का है। लेकिन आपको पता है कि वहाँ के लिये जितनी भी योजनायें बनी हैं उनका तासाम ऐसा कांप्रेसी नेता खाकर डकार यथे और वह क्षेत्र जैसे का दैमा ही है, और वहाँ के लोग पानी के लिये ताहि बाहिं कर रहे हैं। बाइमेर, बांसवाड़ा और इंगरसुर में यह हालत है कि आप आदिवासी लोगों को पहचान नहीं सकते हैं। बोझ ने कर के आने वाले लोगों को देख कर लोग रेल के डिन्डे का दग्धवाला बन्द कर लेते हैं ज्योंकि वह बेचारे रोजी के लिये मथुरा, कोटा, मरत, बड़ौदा और बम्बई में भटक रहे हैं। मगर यह आदिवासी हैं इमलिये, अगर कभी मवन्न जाति के लोग इम तरह में भटकते तो रकार न जाने उनके लिये क्या करती?

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 सिचाई बढ़वाने के लिये और छोटे उद्योगों को लगाने के लिये प्रावधान किया है, लेकिन मैं आपसे पूछता चाहता हूँ कि आपने कहाँ-कहाँ ऐसा नक्शा बनाया है, या कांसी-ऐसी तस्वीर बनाई है जिसके आधार पर आप इन इलाकों में काम आरम्भ कर देंगे? मूँझे यह विश्वास नहीं है। मैं यह मानकर चलता हूँ कि इन्दिरा जी बाला नारा हमारे यहाँ भी सावित न हो जाये इस तरह का भय मुझे है। इसीलिये जनता पार्टी के माननीय सदस्यों और माननीय

मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिसके इन्दिरा जी को ही हटाना या, यह मानकर अपनी जिम्मेदारी पूरी नहीं समझनी चाहिए बल्कि हमें देश को बनाना है यह जिम्मेदारी हमारी है। इसके लिये हमें पूरा नक्शा बदलना पड़ेगा। हम अखबारों 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 कांपेस 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 में अपील करूँगा कि वह किसी भी तरीके से छोटे उद्योगों के लिये कोई ऐसा नक्शा या शक्ति बनाये जिससे देहानों में यह जल्दी ही लग सके।

हमारा पहाड़ी एरिया है, वहाँ पर कई तरह की खदानें हैं। उनका उपयोग करने के लिये हमारे यहाँ बूने और सीमेंट के कारखाने लग सकते हैं। लेकिन आज तक उनका सर्वे नहीं कराया गया। इस बारे में सरकार को तत्काल ध्यान देना चाहिए।

सरकार की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि हर किसान के खेत में बारहों महीने पानी पहुँचायें और किसान की जिम्मेदारी है कि वह अपने पैदा करे। सरकार को इस बारे में चिन्ता करती चाहिए कि अभी तक हम क्यों पिछड़े हुए हैं? आदिवासी एरिया में हमेशा भुख-मरी 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 स्वयंपत्ति कर दिया जाता है। अगर इसी तरह से आदिवासी और हरिजनों के एरिये में छिलबाड़ किया जायेगा तो कांप्रेस ने 30 साल आसन में निकाले हैं, हमारी

जनता सरकार भी निकाल रही है लेकिन इन लोगों के हित के लिए कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। सबर्ण जाति के लोगों के लिए पहले ध्यान दिया जाता रहा है।

सभापति महोदय, स्थिति यहां तक है कि बगर में आपसे बात कर रहा हूँ और कोई सम्भाल बाला अवधित आपके सामने जड़ा हो जाएंगा तो हमारी कितनी ही प्रभकी बात क्यों न हो, लेकिन आप उससे बात करना शुरू कर देंगे, हमारी तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे। उसी तरह मैं बजट का बंटवारा हो रहा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि पिछड़े हुए एरिये को प्रायर्टी देने में भारत सरकार को अपनी दिलचस्पी लेनी चाहिए।

यहां पर हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के बारे में रोज़ चर्चा होती है। मैं आदिवासी हूँ। मैं अपने आदिवासी और हरिजन भाइयों से यह पूछता चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे रोज़ इन के सामने भीख़ मांग कर जिन्हा रहना चाहते हैं। क्या हम सें शक्ति नहीं है कि सबर्ण जातियां हमें कुचले और हम रोते रहें? बवराने की ज़खरत नहीं है। इस का मुकाबला हम जम कर करेंगे।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि भगर आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के प्रति में भाव रखने की नीति जारी रखी गई, तो हमें मजबूर हो कर यह भी मांग करनी पड़ेगी कि राष्ट्रपति द्वारा एक स्पेशल बाड़ी बना कर उस एरिया के विकास को अवस्था की जाये। बड़ी जातियों और छोटी जातियों के बीच में छन के बंटवारे का भ्रष्टिकार बड़ी जातियों को है। छोटी जातियों का भ्रष्टिकार तो तिर्फ़ मांग करने का है। इसलिए उन की बात ढूँकरा दी जाती है। मैं अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को इस पर विचार करना चाहिए।

जाज भीलों और आदिवासियों के बीच जो प्रोपेरंटा किया जा रहा है सभापति महोदय, आप भी उस बात को मानने वाले होंगे, लेकिन मुझे मजबूर हो कर कहना पड़ रहा है, वह राजनीतिक लोग करवा रहे हैं। इस में जनता पार्टी या सरकार का दोष नहीं है। इस तरह की प्रब्लेम्स फ़ैला कर जनता सरकार को फ़ेला करने के लिए यह सारा कांड चल रहा है। सरकार को इस दोष-मर्दी की अव्यवस्था के बारे में सोचना होगा और सतर्क हो कर कदम उठाना पड़ेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंजी महोदय द्वारा प्रस्तुत बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ।

***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 produce 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, tabocco 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—whosoever 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 effect 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 his 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 apidated 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 rates, 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 शशीकूल तिवारी (खलिलाबाद) : सचापति महोदय, मेरा प्लाईट आफ आर्डर है। माननीय सदस्य आपनी 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 measure? 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 श्री० श्री० गवई (बुलडाना) मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। इन को आप बैठाइए, तमाम टाइम खत्म हो रहा है। मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ।

MR CHARMAN 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 श्री० श्री० गवई : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न आप नहीं सुनते। (व्यवस्था) मेरा नाम लिस्ट मे होते हुए आप ने नहीं बुलाया। जो लोग पोलीटीकली जनता पार्टी की टीका-

टिप्पणी करते हैं, उन को आप बुला देते हैं। मैं कुछ सुनाव देना चाहता हूँ। हम को क्यों नहीं आप बुलाते हैं। (व्यवस्था) ..

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 श्री० श्री० गवई : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। इस को भी क्या आप नहीं सुनते? आप को मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सुनना पड़ेगा।

सभापति भाषोदय : बोलिये।

श्री श्री० श्री० गवई : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि एक ऐसे सदस्य को आप टाइम देते हैं जिस का नाम लिस्ट मे नहीं होता है और जिन का नाम लिस्ट मे होता है, उन का नाम आप काट देते हैं। जो पोलीटीकली जनता पार्टी की टीका टिप्पणी करते हैं उन को टाइम मिल जाता है और हम कुछ सुनाव 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 simmer-

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 अविराम शर्मा (मुरैना): मैं आपसे एक प्रार्थना करता चाहता हूँ। सभी पक्षों के सोग बोलना चाहते हैं और महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव देना चाहते हैं। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस बहुत को एक दिन के लिए बड़ा विद्या

जाए। इसका मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ। जो मानवीय सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं इससे उनको भौका मिल सकेगा। आप इसके बारे में सद्वि की राय ले सें।

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 adhocracy 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. Today, 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 whereabouts to the State Government's. 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 your policies. The Janata Party, in its election manifesto, pleaded 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 manifesto 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 U.P. and crisis from Maharashtra, because there is surplus of sugarcane. Most of the decade 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 157,500 to such manufacturers who ultimately sell to bigger units, paying 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

बी आर० एल० कुरील (मोहनलाल गंज): समाप्ति महोदय, बजट पर काफ़ी प्रकाश ढाला जा चुका है। चूंकि समय कम है, इस लिए मैं घोड़े शब्दों में अपनी बात कहना चाहूँगा।

यह 15,000 करोड़ रुपये का टोटल बजट है, जिस को विभिन्न मदों में बांटा गया है। अगर हम देखें कि इस बजट में बीकर सैक्षम, गरीब लोगों, हरिजनों, आदिवासियों, रिक्षा घूर लागे वालों के लिए क्या किया गया है, जो पावरी लाइन

के नीचे रहते हैं, तो हमें पता चलेगा कि उन के लिए इस बजट में कुछ नहीं है—पीछा के भी बदतर है। यह बहुत ही जर्म की बात है। उस पूरे बर्ग को, जो इस देश में 60 परसेंट से भी ज्यादा है, पूरी तरह से इन्होंने किया गया है। 15,000 करोड़ रुपये के बजट में इस बर्ग के लिए केवल 125 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये हैं, यानी 1 परसेंट भी नहीं। उस में सोकाल बेलफेयर है, बैकवर्ड स्काल है, आदिवासी हैं और कितना उस में के आफिस में जायगा, कितना एस्टेलिशमेंट में जायगा, इस को तो छोड़ दीजिए। अगर इकल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन होता, यद्यपि यह बर्ग बहुत पीछे है, इस के लिए चाहिए या कि विशेष सहूलियतें दी जातीं लेकिन विशेष सहूलियतें न दे कर समानता पर भी नहीं रखा गया। 20 परसेंट पालुलेशन अगर इस बर्ग की है तो 20 परसेंट एकोनामी इधर डाइवर्ट होनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन एक परसेंट भी नहीं हुई। तो यह बजट की अच्छाई का सब से अच्छा नमूना है उस बर्ग के लिए जो शोषित है, पीछित है, जिस के पास कोई सेक्योरिटी देने के लिए नहीं है, जिस के पास जाने को नहीं है रहने को मङ्कान नहीं है, पहनने को कपड़ा नहीं है जिस की हालत बदतर है। मेरा ऐसा भ्याल है कि अगर ऐसा ही बजट रहा तो उन की हालत और बदतर से बदतर हो जायगी। यह ही इस बजट का मुन्दर नमूना जो मैं ने आप को बताया। बोद्यूल कास्ट और बोद्यूल ट्राइब्ज 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 मुन्दर है कि जिस के बारे में अखबारों में हम ने पढ़ा, क्या ही मुन्दर सजा कर इसे रखा गया है? लेकिन बजट के अंदर क्या है वह देखने से इतनी निराशा होती है और इतना अफसोस होता है, लगता है जैसी पहली सरकार भी उसमें और इसमें कोई मंत्रतर नहीं है।

[बी बार० एस० कृतील]

मरीबों और शोषित लोगों के लिए, उन लोगों के लिए जिन को न पूछे जाने को मिलता या न अब मिलता है, जो बीकर सेक्शन आफ दि सोसाइटी है उस के लिए कुछ भी नहीं है। अह बजट आपर लेवेल के लोगों के लिए है, उन के लिए जिन के पास कुछ है। उन को देने के लिए इस में प्रावधान है। लेकिन रिक्षों वाले के लिए, छोटे छोटे काम करने वालों के लिए जिन के पास कपड़े भी नहीं हैं, मकान भी नहीं है, जाने को भी नहीं है और सेक्यूरिटी नाम की कोई बीज दे ही नहीं सकते हैं, उन के लिए क्या है?

17.00 hrs.

इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बजट पर पुनर्बिचार किया जाय और उस बांग को जो देन का बहुसंभवक बांग है, उस को इन्होंने किया जाय। मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूँगा। सभापति महोदय का अनुगृहीत हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे बोडा रामय दिया। मैं यह चाहूँगा कि बजट को फिर से कंसिडर किया जाय और इस में बीकर सेक्शन के लिए, गर्भियों के लिए, बीकबहूं कसासेड के लिए, रेड्यूल कास्ट और आदिवासियों के लिए पूरा प्रेज़ीडेंसन पालेशन के हिसाब से कम से कम दिया जाय और वह नहीं दे सकते, अगर सिनप्यॉइल नहीं हैं तो प्रेज़ीडेंस भी नहीं होना 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 profigacy 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 cussed 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 upto a one thousand crores of rupees. I could give the figures. Bihar—Rs. 185 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, netmug 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 refrigerator, when you come to air-conditioners, when you come to the articles which are to be used

by the well-to-do, you cannot dare 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-

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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 number organic 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 slack in public sector investment due to a variety of factors and the exhaustion and the exhaustion of import substitution possibilities have made the prospects 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 Subramanian 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 1975-76 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 inspite 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 effects 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 39 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 twit 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 (Barrackpore): On a point of order. Can it be called Janata government or Janata-Kali 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. 2661 crores in 1976-77 to Rs. 3344 crores this year and will go up to Rs. 3619 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 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 ought 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 revenues from indirect taxes than direct taxes. Also, it is not necessary that indirect taxes should be automatically regressive. The Janta Com-

mittee which has been cited so often during this 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 selectively 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

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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 Subramanian 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 Subramanian, 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 exceed 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. Subramanian'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 improvement 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 are averse 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.

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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. 28,000 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.

18.00 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 18 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.

16.00 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		
		1	2	3
		Revenue	Capital	
		Rs.	Rs.	
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION				
1	Department of Agriculture	42,71,000	..	
2	Agriculture	55,78,47,000	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	6,39,75,000	
6	Department of Food	78,28,54,000	6,39,77,000	
7	Department of Rural Deve'opment	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 Reserach . . .	11,99,95,000	..	

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

1	2	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	3
10	Department of Irrigation	4,19,94,000	1,45,15,000	
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION				
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	
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS				
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	108,84,15,00	..	
17	Posts and Telegraphs Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues	31,08,07,000	..	
18	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	57,89,73,000		
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE				
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		
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE²				
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	..	
MINISTRY OF ENERGY				
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	
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS				
31	Ministry of External Affairs	18,92,88,000	2,46,38,000	

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF FINANCE			
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	3,63,1,100
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	40,65,66,000	304,46,110
43	Loans to Government Servants, etc. . . . .	..	11,66,67,000
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE			
44	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	14,77,000	..
45	Medical and Public Health	30,80,59,000	13,53,71,000
46	Family Welfare	20,34,60,000	17,000
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS			
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	86,69,000	..
52	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	31,76,56,000	12,17,4,11
53	Delhi	23,67,78,000	14,43,33,000
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	48,76,000
57	Lakshadweep	84,63,000	31,76,000
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY			
58	Ministry of Industry	51,56,000	..
59	Industries	4,96,83,000	99,95,28,000

1

2

3

		Revenue	Capital
		Rs	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

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

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

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

65.	Ministry of Labour	13,68,000	
66.	Labour and Employment	11,50,66,000	160,000

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

67.	Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	2,35,35,000	17,000
68.	Administration of Justice	6,42,000	

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

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

MINISTRY OF PLANNING

72.	Ministry of Planning	43,000	
73.	Statistics	2,29,85,000	
74.	Planning Commission	79,86,000	

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

75.	Ministry of Shipping and Transport	30,89,000	
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

MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

79.	Department of Steel	2,13,61,000	89,80,48,000
80.	Department of Mines	5,83,000	
81.	Mines and Minerals	8,75,17,000	10,04,83,000

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION			
82. 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
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION			
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	..	76,62,000	56,03,000
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING			
89. Ministry of Works and Housing	..	19,40,000	..
90. Public Works	..	12,87,04,000	6,98,41,000
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	..
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY			
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
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE			
97. Department of Culture	..	1,82,54,000	..
98. Archaeology	..	1,19,99,000	..
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS			
99. Department of Electronics	..	1,68,86,000	5,74,40,000
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
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	..
DEPARTMENT OF SPACE			
103. Department of Space	..	7,37,91,000	5,24,07,000

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
PARLIAMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION			
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.

381 Appropriation (Vote PHALGUNA 25, 1899 (SAKA) on Account) Bill, 382
1978

Clauses 2 to 4, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

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).