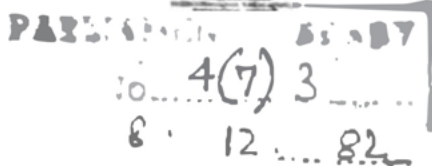


Fifth Series Vol. XXXVIII, No. 34

Wednesday, April 10, 1974
Chaitra 20, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



(Vol. XXVIII contains Nos. 31 to 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 4 00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 10, 1974/Chaitra 20
1896 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Registration of cases of road accidents in Delhi



*627. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of road accidents in Delhi during the last three years and the total number of persons who died in those accidents; and

(b) the number of cases registered in connection with these accidents and the number of persons punished by the courts together with the total number of cases still pending with the Courts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) 16,870 accidents were reported in Delhi and 1,395 persons died in these accidents in the years 1971, 1972 and 1973.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6667/74.]

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: In Delhi roads the law of the jungle prevails and it has become impossible for any motorist to move or for the pedestrians to cross the roads or for other vehicles to move with any sense of order.

Would the hon. Minister tell me whether there are differences between the traffic control systems in Delhi and other metropolitan centres? If so, would he change it?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT. Considering the very considerable increase in the population of Delhi and the peculiar conditions in the walled city, I do not think that there has been any deterioration in the accidents position. As a matter of fact, there has been a marginal improvement in it.

One difficulty which is causing concern to us was that the rate at which the cases were disposed of was very low. Now, the High Court has agreed that 25 more Magistrates will be appointed and I now expect that the rate of disposal will increase very considerably.

Conditions differ so greatly from one metropolitan city to another that it is not possible to bodily copy out any of the ways of the traffic control. But the position has been maintained because the bottlenecks and other road complications have been gradually removed. That is why this position has been maintained.

A Group was appointed by the Planning Commission to go into this matter and a detailed report has been submitted which was received on the 28th December 1973.

I shall read the relevant portion:

"The Metropolitan Transport Team of the Planning Commission asked the Central Road Research Institute to study the traffic and transportation problems in Delhi and suggest means and short-range

and long-range measures for solving them. As a result of this, comprehensive traffic and transportation studies of Greater Delhi have been conducted by the Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi who, after the survey and investigation, have prepared and submitted their report in 15 volumes."

That was on the 28th December 1973. Sir, the Central Road Research Institute Study Report has been considered by a sub-group of the Metropolitan Transport authority and the Metropolitan Transport Team of the Planning Commission is working one project for the provision of mass transportation system. There are the two main ideas which are under consideration, the suburban rail transport system and underground tube system. But it is now too early to make any definite statement, but this report of the Enquiry Committee is being considered.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Sir, is it a fact that Delhi Police Administration has repeatedly brought to the notice of the Home Ministry and Transport Ministry that there are several limiting or inhibiting factors in the exercise of control over traffic and consequently leading to accidents taking place? Is it a fact and if so what action has been taken by the Home Ministry?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: There are peculiar conditions. There are several authorities, the Municipal Corporation, the New Delhi Municipal Committee, the D.D.A. and other branches of the Delhi Administration, etc. The coordination takes time, but coordination is achieved and there are certain financial implications also. Within these constraints we are trying and the Delhi Administration is trying to do the best that is possible under the circumstances.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is not an appreciable thing to say that accidents are decreasing and even the population is increasing. It is a question of human lives. 1395 persons died in the

accidents in three years. It is a very horrible picture. Of course I am not blaming anybody particularly, but what is necessary is that we should try to improve the traffic system and have strict control over the traffic even against the drivers, etc. That kind of exercise is not being done strictly by the traffic department or the police. Only small cases are disposed of. The untraced cases total 2155. They could not trace the cause of the accidents and so on. The convicted cases come to 1370. The Home Minister shared our anxiety about non-disposal of cases. I want to know whether he is taking steps to give instruction to the Police Department to strictly enforce the traffic rules to save the lives of pedestrians and car drivers and those who drive the car.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I am in general agreement with the views expressed by the hon. Member.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: The Mortality figure is alarmingly high. The proportion in Delhi is very much. It is almost three times the figure of other Metropolitan cities. New Delhi is a planned city. It is a very expansive city. If rashness could be avoided these accidents could be avoided. I want to know as to why so many accidents take place here. I want to know whether any safety week was observed taking into account the large number of accidents in Delhi. Was any such safety week observed in Delhi to see to it that this mortality rate is avoided?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Sir, the statement, I may point out, is not correct. Either the position has been maintained or it has improved. Even in the matter of deaths, I have tried to obtain figures from the other metropolitan cities. But I have got them from Bombay. In 1973, Delhi had 2,75,000 powerdriven vehicles. Considering this, 4,834 accidents took place involving 474 persons death as against 7,569 accidents resulting in 663 deaths in Bombay. Bombay is having 2,76,102 power-driven vehicles while 663 persons were killed in accidents. From all

this it is not correct to infer that the situation is going down. In fact, the situation, with great efforts, has improved. It is not that we have taken a complacent attitude in this regard. The matter is being discussed periodically. And we have taken up the question of increasing the number of magistrates on the traffic side. We are still pursuing this question to have more judicial magistrates for quick disposal of cases. It is rather a complicated matter, to have more executive magistrates. I do not know why the Safety week was not observed this year. It was observed last year, but the question is this. The condition, as it obtains now, is rather deplorable inside the walled city.

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप : आप ने अपने वक्तव्य में बताया है कि कुछ सड़कों को भी सुधारा गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सड़कों के सुधारने पर कितना पैसा खर्च किया गया है? क्या यह सही है कि जितनी घटनाएँ होती हैं, उन में अधिकांश पुरानी दिल्ली में, जैसे सदर बाजार, चांदनी चौक, जामा मस्जिद क्षेत्रों में होती हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन क्षेत्रों में तत्काल दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये आप क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं?

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित : इस में सवाल खर्च का नहीं है, सवाल यह है कि रोड-एक्सीडेंट्स की प्रीवेंशन क्या है तथा उसमें क्या सुधार हो? जो पुराने शहर का हिस्सा है उस में सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह है कि धीमे चलने वाले वाहनों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है, जैसे रिक्शा, टांगा, ठेला, गाड़ी आदि। मैं नहीं चाहता कि आप का बहुत समय लूँ, लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। Among the big cities, in Delhi, there is the largest number of slowmoving vehicles—about 12,000 tongas, cycle rickshaws, bullockcarts, hand carts and 7 lakhs cycles. In Sadar Bazar and

the old Delhi areas there are bottle-necks where, in ordinary times, the movement of hand cart or other smaller vehicles or bullock carts virtually stops the general traffic. The movement is at snail's pace. It is not possible to move traffic faster unless we have larger roads and we take to demolition and such other steps which are not practical at all. It is humanly not possible as it would involve a great deal of distress. It is a very difficult situation. We are considering it. There is no easy or simple way of doing the thing.

SHRI S. A. KADER: In view of the fact that many accidents take place because of the influence of liquor, is the Government now contemplating withdrawal of licences from such drivers who are found to be driving vehicles under the influence of liquor?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I think the suggestion of the hon. Member deserves consideration.

Setting up of Small Scale Industries in India by Indians Living Abroad

*628. SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD
VERMA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Indians abroad have shown interest in setting up small scale industries under the scheme which permits them to bring in machinery and raw materials; and

(b) if so, the number of applications received for the same and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR REHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Number of applications received by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports for grant of licences for import of machinery and raw materials etc. and the number of import licences issued against those applications are as follows:—

	(Upto 30-3-1974)	
	Machinery	Raw materials
No. of applications received.	282	110
No. of licences issued.	191	20

SHRI DHAMANKAR: Apart from the applications that have been received from Indians abroad such as in Great Britain, U.S.A. and certain other West European countries, I would like to know whether any application has been received from the people who have been forced to leave Kenya, Uganda and other countries. If so, whether Government will give sympathetic consideration regarding their applications.

SHRI ZIAUR REHMAN ANSARI: The information available with us is that about 2,382 applications for machineries and to applications for raw materials have, perhaps, been received and out of those applications, 191 licences have been issued for the import of machinery and 20 licences have been issued for the import of raw materials.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: My question was whether applications had been received from persons of Indian origin in Kenya, Uganda and other countries from where they had been forced out.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Yes, there have been some enquiries from people of Indian origin residing in Kenya with regard to the establishment of industries in India. I

was also there recently, only a few days ago. They were showing some interest. Facilities would be made available if they make such applications.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: They will be allowed to import machinery and raw materials. Will they be given financial assistance in the form of capital to set up industries and settle themselves here in India?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It depends upon the type of industries they want to set up here, in addition to how much foreign exchange they are able to get from Kenya and other places.

DR. RANEN SEN: As I understand from the answer, there is no definite incentive scheme from the Government to draw these people of Indian origin who are not yet rehabilitated or settled in other parts of the world. In fact, some of them are floating with enough foreign currencies, pound or dollar. Has Government any incentive or encouragement scheme so that they are attracted to India and come here and invest in small or medium-scale industries which are very much needed here?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The attraction could only be the rate of return on the investment. We certainly cannot give a preferential rate of return to those who come from abroad and restrict the rate of return for other industries which are established here. As for other incentives, they are allowed to import machinery and raw materials without going through the routine procedures. We are also trying to give them assistance by way of fixed capital as well as working capital through our financial institutions.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Since many people of Indian origin have expressed interest to come to this country and set a small, semi-small or big industries, are Government contemplating creating a cell here to deal with

this quickly because they have a complaint that the Government of India move very slowly? They come from abroad, stay here and find that work is not done. In order to meet their requirement and create more interest in the minds of these people, will Government create a cell here?

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI: In order to provide facilities for non-residents of Indian origin, the Indian Investment Centre has opened offices in Delhi, Bombay, New York, London and Dusseldorf. It has also brought out a publication containing details of facilities for non-resident citizens of Indian origin who want to set up industries in India out of their earnings of foreign exchange.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The answer given by the hon. Minister so far is not convincing. Is there any specific policy to entertain industrialists who are eager to come over here and set up industries in various parts of the country? If so, what are the details of the policy to streamline and also evolve certain easy procedures for facilitating industrial development? The difficulties in the situation, the exigencies, have not been probed here, because many of these people are moving from one place to another finding out land, finding out water, finding out raw materials and so and so forth. Therefore, I would like to know whether there is any specific policy evolved in this respect.

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI: The Government of India does have a specific policy to attract non-residents of Indian origin and it was under that policy that it has announced certain facilities for non-residents of Indian origin for setting up industrial units in India, and certain facilities have been provided for the import of machinery, raw materials and other components. Also, because of these facilities, many persons are making enquiries. During 1973, 1,620 enquiries have been made from non-

residents of Indian origin residing abroad.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: May I know from the hon. Minister if there is any time-limit fixed for the foreigners to come and invest in India, or, is this offer open for all time?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This is not for foreigners. This is for Indians who are abroad and who want to come back to India.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो भारत के नागरिक या भारत से गए हुए लोग विदेशों में रहते हैं उनको वहाँ की सरकार जबर्दस्ती या किसी कारणवश भागकर आने के लिए मजबूर करे तो उनके लिए कोई विशेष राहत देने की योजना है और उनके सामान पर जो एक्साईज ड्यूटी लगती है उन पर कुछ छूट देने का इरादा है क्या ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am sorry this is a different question altogether.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : भारत के जो नागरिक विदेशों में रहते हैं वे यदि अपना सामान लेकर यहाँ आते हैं जिसके लिए वहाँ की सरकार उनको मजबूर करती है तो क्या जो उनके सामान पर एक्साईज ड्यूटी लगती है उसमें छूट देने का आप विचार रखते हैं क्या ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल तो इस पर था ?

"...interest in setting up small scale industries under the scheme...."

और आप उनको छूट दिलाना चाहते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जो लोग अपनी सारी सम्पत्ति यहाँ लाकर उद्योग-

घंटा लगाना चाहते हैं उनका सामान क्या आप एक्साइज ड्यूटी में छूट देगे क्या ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आप बाहर से घूम घूम कर यहाँ आते हैं तो यहाँ भी ऐसा हो जाता है इसलिए आप यही रहा करें।

Industrial production in U.P.

+

*630. **SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:**
SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALLI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that industrial production has faced a set back as the power crisis worsens;

(b) whether in Uttar Pradesh industries such as textiles spinning, sugar Mills, engineering units, jute factories are closed due to power crisis; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to meet this crisis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c). Government are aware that industrial production in different States including Uttar Pradesh has been affected due to the restrictions imposed by the State Government/Electricity Boards on certain industries. The Ministry of Irrigation and Power is fully seized of the situation and have taken/initiated several steps to ease the position. In the case of Uttar Pradesh the measures taken include the drawal of some power from other sources/States like Madarpur/Madhya Pradesh/Bihar etc.

श्री सरजू पण्डे : अध्यक्ष जी, जैसा कि इस सवाल में पूछा गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में पावर की क्राइसिस की वजह से जूट फैक्टरी और दूसरी मिलें बन्द हो गई और सूत पर भी उसका बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है, हम सम्बन्ध में मंत्री जी से भी लोग मिले हैं तो मैं जाना चाहता हूँ इस क्राइसिस को दूर करने के लिए से कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, पहले आप स्टेटमेंट देखें, इसमें (बी) का कोई जवाब नहीं है। क्वेश्चन का भाव (बी) इस प्रकार है : क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में कपाड़ा, कताई, चीनी मिलें, इंजीनियरिंग कारखाने, पटसन कारखाने जिनसे सड़क के कारण बन्द हो गए हैं। इसका कोई इसका कोई जवाब स्टेटमेंट में नहीं है कि बन्द हो गए हैं या खुले हैं या बन्द हो गए तो कितने बन्द हो गए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उनको प्रश्न करने बीजिए, जब आपको प्रश्न करना हो तो कर लीजिएगा। इसमें (बी) का जवाब भी साथ में है लेकिन आप (बी) का जवाब भलग चाहते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इसमें (बी) का जवाब ही नहीं है।

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): This is what we have said here:

"Government are aware that industrial production in different States including Uttar Pradesh has been affected due to the restrictions imposed by the State Governments/Electricity Boards on certain industries."

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: This is a general statement.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Of course, this is a general statement. But, this is a general cut. Therefore, production in all the industries has been affected and there is no question of their closing down. They work for a few hours in a day or a few days in a week. So, there is no question of complete closure, as far as we know, of any unit due to want of power.

श्री सरजू पांडे : अध्यक्ष जी, स्टेटमेंट में और सारी बातें हैं लेकिन उसमें कह नहीं बताया गया है कि कौन से स्टैप्स इस क्राइसिस को दूर करने के लिए उठाये जा रहे हैं। अभी मालूम हुआ है कि मिजोरपुर में हिंडाल्को का कारखाना बन्द हो गया है और खाद का कारखाना बन्द हो रहा है तथा शहरों में और देशों में काश्तकारों का बिजली नहीं मिल रही है। इसके लिए कौन से स्टैप्स लिए जा रहे हैं जिसे जल्दी से जल्दी यह क्राइसिस दूर हो ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, as a matter of fact, a specific question on the steps taken to improve the availability of electricity was put to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power only recently and a very detailed reply has already been given.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Sir, I would like to know whether it is a fact or not that industrial production in U.P. has come down to 73 per cent as reported in the 'Financial Express' and 'Economic Times', two days back. What does the Government propose to do to augment the power position? I would like to know, whether it is also a fact that raw material is also one of the factors apart from the power cut.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, generally it is a problem of availability of power or coal for running these various industries. As far as imported raw materials are concerned, naturally, there is some difficulty in regard to foreign exchange availability. But, the main difficulty is one

of power and coal and to add to this, there are transport problems. Unless these three are solved, I do not think we will be able to see any pick up in industrial production, either in U.P. or in any other part of the country.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: I would like to know, what does the Government propose to do to augment the power availability.

MR. SPEAKER: You have seen the statement. This is there in the statement.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Sir, in regard to UP, whose development needs have been sadly neglected over the years, as well as in regard to industrial production in other States, the tendency of the various concerned Ministries is to throw the baby on other peoples laps. May I know, in the context of the answer that has been given and the statement that has been made, what is the sort of liaison between the concerned Ministries, the Ministry of Industrial Development which should be the pivotal Ministry in this regard, the Ministry of power, the Planning Commission and other economic Ministries concerned with industrial development? What sort of liaison is there? What sort of sense of urgency is there, so that the country's economy may not collapse?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Government, as a whole are responsible to take measures for the purpose of removing these deficiencies. I can assure the hon. Members that we are very well aware of the seriousness of the situation and we are trying to take all possible steps for the purpose of coordinating the activities of these various Ministries. For that purpose, we have two Committees, namely, the Economic Coordination Committee and the Committee on Industry and trade and we jointly try to bring about co-ordination between these various Ministries.

श्री रामसूरत प्रसाद : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इंडस्ट्रीज पर जो इलेक्ट्रीसिटी बोर्ड ने रेस्ट्रिक्शन इम्पोज किया है वह पूर्ण रूप से उन इंडस्ट्रीज को बन्द करने के लिये रेस्ट्रिक्शन इम्पोज किया है, या कुछ घंटों तक चलाने के लिये इम्पोज किया है, और कितने हार्स पावर तक का रेस्ट्रिक्शन मिनिमम लगाया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो इस से पैदा नहीं होता है ।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This should be addressed to the Irrigation and Power Ministry.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The statement is short and incomplete. It starts by throwing the blame on the State Governments:

"Government are aware that industrial production in different States including U.P. has been affected due to restrictions imposed by the State Government's and Electricity Boards....The Ministry of Irrigation and power is fully seized of the problem and we are looking into it."

The question was, what are the steps proposed to be taken to improve this position which has been responsible for the shut down in U. P. of textile mills, sugar mills, engineering units, jute factories, etc.? May I know what positive steps Government are taking in this regard?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is mainly a question of making available more power. There is power shortage; that is admitted. A specific question with regard to steps taken to improve the power position was put to the Irrigation and Power Ministry only a few weeks back and they have given the reply with regard to various steps taken. For example, we are trying to improve the maintenance of the existing plants and im-

prove their efficiency so that there is proper utilisation. We are trying to link the source of coal with the supply to particular power plants, making available transport facilities for that purpose. Steps are being taken to see that the plants in an advanced stage of construction are completed as expeditiously as possible so that more power is available. We also allowed certain industries to set up diesel generating sets, but now that has also become more difficult because of the oil position. So, various steps are being taken. It is not as if Government is unaware of the position and sleeping over it.

Factories run by Britannia Biscuit Company

*631. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2033 on the 6th March, 1974 regarding alleged expansion of capacity by Britannia Biscuit Company and state:

(a) State-wise number of factories run by Britannia Biscuit Company, Limited; and

(b) total licensed and installed capacity of each products of the company as in 1965-66 and 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) M/s. Britannia Biscuit Co. Pvt. Ltd., run one factory each in Tamilnadu, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Delhi.

(b) The Madras unit of the Company has a licensed capacity of 1200 tonnes per annum on single shift basis for biscuit making.

The Calcutta and Bombay units of the Company for making biscuits operate under Registration Certificates which do not indicate capacities.

The installed capacities for Biscuit making are reported to be as under:—

Calcutta . . .	15,144 tonnes
Bombay . . .	9,312 tonnes

These capacities are also reported to have been the same in 1965-66 and 1972-73.

The Madras unit was licensed in January 1965 and its present installed capacity is reported to be 9080 tonnes per annum for biscuit making.

The registered capacities for Bread making are as under:—

Bombay . . .	11,664 tonnes
Calcutta . . .	11,664 tonnes
Madras . . .	1,944 tonnes
Delhi . . .	23,328 tonnes

Manufacture of Biscuits is a scheduled industry while other items of manufacture i.e. Bread, Cakes and Rusks made by the Company are non-scheduled items.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: According to the statement, the Britannia Biscuit Company, Madras Unit, has been licensed for a capacity of 1200 tonnes per annum, but I am afraid they are producing upto 8000 tonnes per annum against that licensed capacity. Section 16 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act clearly lays down the Central Government's authority to take action if they like. Since when did the Government come to know that this British monopoly biscuit company were producing far in excess of their licensed capacity and when they came to know about it, what action did they take?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): It is true that this Company has produced far beyond the licensed capacity in the Madras unit. Their licensed capacity is 1,200 tonnes for one shift. Even if we take into account that they are entitled to go in for three shifts, they can produce round about 3,000 and odd tonnes. Their present level of production is round about 9,000 tonnes. The Britannia Biscuit Company came forward with a request for the recognition of this excess capacity in their unit. This has been rejected. Notice has been given to them why we should not take action against them under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. They have just sent their reply, which is under examination.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I asked when the Government came to know that they were producing in excess of the installed and licensed capacity to which there has been no reply. What action did they take on the day they received this information that this Company is manufacturing in excess of the licensed capacity?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am sorry, I cannot give the exact date. It was about a year or two ago that this came to our notice when they made an application for the purpose of regularising this excess production. We have rejected the request for the regularisation of this excess capacity. We have given notice to them under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act for the purpose of taking action.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: When was this notice given? Secondly, out of the total built-in-capacity of the biscuit industry in the country, which according to the Government is around 33,536 tonnes, what is the percentage manufactured by the Britannia Biscuit Company? How is it that they

are getting a very scarce raw material like flour at eight annas, out of which they make biscuits and sell at Rs. 10, which you are allowing year after year?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The total production in the organised sector and the share of Messrs. Britannia Biscuit Company are as follows:

Year	Total production	Share of Britannia Biscuit Co.
1970	62,000	25,000
1971	64,000	26,000
1972	69,000	29,000

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: From where are they getting flour for producing 300 per cent of their licensed capacity? Is it not a fact that the Indian-owned factories are suffering tremendously and their production capacity is remaining unutilized, because this British monopoly company is being allowed to produce far in excess of their licensed capacity?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do agree that this is a foreign majority company. That is why we are taking action to see that they do not exceed the licensed capacity, which will affect the Indian companies to that extent.

But, ultimately, as I have already stated, the Indian companies are also producing round about 40,000 tonnes per annum. It is not as if they are not producing at all.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about the supply of flour to them?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: They obtain it from the open market.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is no free market for wheat. You see the character of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not permitting anything more. It has become a habit with you to go beyond the point.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: From the hon. Minister's reply, it is clear that the Britannia Biscuit Company has resorted to irregular expansion and the Government has issued notice to them. Till the final action is taken, will the Government enforce any restriction on the Britannia Biscuit Company and force them to sell their production at reduced reasonable rates?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We should then have a marketing organisation for biscuits if we take this over. We have already given a notice to them and, therefore, when they give reply, we have to take action. Immediately, no doubt, there will be a representation that so many labourers are being thrown out of employment because of restricted production. Then, the hon. Members will come forward to say that so many people are being thrown out of employment. In spite of that, I can assure the hon. Members that we shall certainly take action on the basis of the law that exists today.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Britannia Biscuit Company will be supplied raw material by the Government according to the licensed capacity.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: They obtain it from the open market. There is no question of supplying the raw material by the Government.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात का उत्तर नहीं दिया है कि ब्रिटिश बिसकुट कम्पनी को नोटिस कब दिया गया और उस का

जवाब कब दया है। सभी मंत्री सहोदय ने बताया कि उन का जवाब था गया है। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि कम्पनी ने जवाब में कोई कारण दिये हैं कि बिना इजाजत के उन्होंने माइलेन्ड कंपैसिटी से ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन कैसे किया ? (शवबदान)

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As I have already stated, the Company came forward with an application in 1972 for the purpose of getting their excess capacity recognised. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu, you are not allowing to listen to the Minister. It has become a habit with you to interrupt like this every time.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We have *prima facie*, rejected their application and sent notice on 2-3-74 saying that what they have done is illegal. They have just sent their reply which is under scrutiny now. As soon as that is over, whatever action is possible under the existing law will be taken. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu, why are you getting up every time. I am not permitting you at all. You are getting up without my permission. I am not going to tolerate it for all the time. You do not submit to the discipline of the House. I am not going to allow it.

DR. RANEN SEN: In the statement, I find a mention about the breadmaking registered capacity for Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. May I know whether the Ministry of Industrial Development have ever checked up as to whether in these particular centres bread is actually being prepared by the Britannia Biscuit Company and, if so, how much. I want a specific answer. I know it definitely that in Calcutta not a single tonne of bread is prepared by the

Britannia Biscuit Company and all the wheat and flour that they get in the name of preparing bread is being diverted elsewhere, probably in the production of biscuits.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: According to the information available here, they are producing round about 11,000 tonnes of bread in Bombay, 11,000 tonnes in Calcutta and 23,000 tonnes in Delhi; a small quantity is produced in Madras also. As far as bread is concerned, it does not require a licence because bread-making is not one of the scheduled industries and, therefore, they only get it registered.

Guidelines for Pricing, Production and Distribution of Fertilisers in Fifth Plan

*632 **SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have prepared the guidelines on pricing, production and distribution of fertilizers for the ensuing season and during the Fifth Plan,

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

(c) the shortfall anticipated during the Fifth Plan and the steps being taken to meet the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

As far as pricing and distribution on fertilizers are concerned, Government have already well-defined policies which have been evolved over a number of years. Prices of three important fertilizers viz, urea, calcium ammonium nitrate and sulphate of ammonia are statutorily regulated and

any sale to farmers exceeding such prices constitutes an offence under the law. Potash is wholly imported and its price is fixed by the Government. Price of super-phosphate is fixed by the Fertilizer Association of India in accordance with a formula which has been approved by the Government. Prices of all imported fertilizers, which are handled by the Central Fertilizer Pool, operated by the Ministry of Agriculture, are fixed by the Pool and provide an effective check on the prices of non-regulated fertilizers.

In the matter of distribution, allotments in respect of imported fertilizers are made in favour of State Governments (except for small quantities in favour of certain commodity boards pertaining to some of the export oriented commodities). The State Governments have been instructed to distribute all the fertilizers so allotted to them through co-operatives and other public institutional agencies.

As far as indigenously produced fertilizers are concerned, manufacturers are required to sell specified quantities in specific States/Union Territories. Internal distribution within a state is left to the domestic

manufacturers. However, in order to ensure equitable distribution of available fertilizers, including imported fertilizers, the Ministry of Agriculture draws up co-ordinated supply plans for the country as a whole in zonal conferences preceding Kharif and Rabi seasons.

The production of fertilizers is given high priority in the Plan. Apart from measures to achieve maximum production from existing capacity through provision of various inputs, the Plan provides for creation of additional capacity both in the public and the private sector. These programmes are reviewed on a year-to-year basis, during the preparation of the Annual Plans.

In accordance with the programme of production drawn up for 1974-75, the production of nitrogenous fertilizers is expected to be stepped up to 1.5 million tonnes of nitrogen and of phosphatic fertilizers to 0.4 million tonnes of P_2O_5 as compared to 1.073 million tonnes of nitrogen and 0.323 million tonnes of P_2O_5 in 1973-74.

As per the current estimates, the gaps between production and consumption to be made good through imports of fertilizers are given as under:

Year	Lakh Tonnes								
	Estimates of consumption			Estimates of production		Gap			
	N	P	K	N	P	N	P	K	
1974-75	29.70	9.40	5.16	15.00	4.00	14.70	5.40	5.16	
1975-76	34.00	10.31	6.50	20.00	7.30	14.00	3.05	6.50	
1976-77	39.10	12.40	7.50	27.00	8.60	12.10	3.80	7.50	
1977-78	45.00	14.25	8.60	30.00	10.20	15.00	4.75	8.60	
1978-79	52.00	18.00	10.00	40.00	12.00	12.00	6.00	10.00	

The gaps between consumption and production, as shown above, will be met through imports to the maximum extent possible. In addition, in the Fifth Plan, a special scheme for development of local manurial resources had been approved. Under the scheme, mechanical compost plants are to be set up in 15 selected cities having a population of above three lakhs. Setting up of 20,000 gobar gas plants as well as programmes for utilisation of sewage and sullage will also be taken up under the special scheme.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Is it not true that, during the Fourth Plan period, there was a significant shortfall in the production of fertilisers which was mainly due to man-made reasons such as delays in the supply of equipment by local fabricators, shortage of construction material and inefficient maintenance of existing units like Sindri, Rourkela, Trombay, Neiveli and FACT? Is it not a fact that the production in the Fourth Plan actually fell short of the target by 50 per cent in the case of nitrogenous fertilisers and by nearly 60.5 per cent in the case of other fertilisers like P_2O_5 . Because of this shortfall, is it not true that we had to import nearly Rs. 429.52 crores worth of fertilisers during the Fourth Plan period?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is true that the production of fertiliser suffered heavily during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. We have taken a very serious note of this performance. But this House will be happy to know that several Groups were appointed to go into every fertiliser production unit, and during the year 1974-75, i.e., during the current year, it is expected that the production will be of the order of 19 lakh tonnes. So far as our requirements and production are concerned—for the remaining years of the Fifth Plan—I have mentioned the details in my statement. I do agree with the hon. Member that

there are various reasons as indicated by him, and we are going into all these aspects. But at the same time I would like to bring to the notice of the House that the recent oil crisis has created again a very serious difficulty in our way; that also we are trying to tide over.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The Minister has just mentioned about the oil crisis. But does he know that, although we have increased the price of petrol so as to get more naphtha for fertilisers and petro-chemicals, we are not making proper utilisation or adequate utilisation of the existing capacity? We are now told to be surplus in naphtha and we are thinking of exporting naphtha. Are you aware of that? This is reported in today's newspaper. I would, therefore, like to know what is the thinking of the Government. Are you going to utilise naphtha for production of fertilisers so necessary in the country or are you thinking of exporting naphtha?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Till the time we raise our capacity to utilise naphtha...

AN HON. MEMBER: You said you were increasing it this year.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I have said that, during this year, we are trying to achieve a production of 19 lakh tonnes. If we increase our capacity, naturally we will utilise it. But till then there is no other alternative, in view of the foreign exchange crisis, but to export, if it is surplus.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: In view of the shortage of chemical fertilisers, is the Government thinking of setting up 'Gobar' Gas plants and if so, will the Government consider extension of various facilities like financial assistance by nationalised banks to

persons who want to set up such plants?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR): There is no doubt that we shall have to face a fertiliser shortage in 1974-75 and if the present world trends continue, I am afraid this shortage is going to continue also to stay with us for some time to time.

In the reply we have submitted, we have indicated the need for evolving an alternative strategy to mitigate some of the aspects of the shortage of fertilisers on the production level in agriculture, and 'Gobar' gas plants and multiplication of them on a wider scale are some of the items in view. But, over and above that, we have recommended that the compost.... (Interruptions) I have got a Supplementary from behind also. I am very happy that some of my colleagues are interested in agriculture also.

But we are also emphasizing the use of compost, of green manure and other indigenous methods for increasing the soil fertility. These are some of the measures we have got to undertake in a co-ordinated manner and on a vast scale.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : वक्तव्य में बताया गया है कि आगामी वर्षों में मांग और पूर्ति में कितना गैप रहेगा। यह जो गैप है यह बहुत अधिक है। उसको पूरा करने के लिए कुछ उपाय भी सुझाए गए हैं। उस में आयात को ही प्रमुखता दी गई है। जबकि देश में काफी रा मैटीरियल है तथा नये कारखाने भी डाले जा रहे हैं तो क्या कोई नया फर्टिलाइजर कारखाना इन आगामी पांच वर्षों में अपने देश में तैयार नहीं हो सकेगा ताकि हमारी आवश्यकताओं की कुछ हद तक पूर्ति हो सके? इसके बारे में वक्तव्य में कुछ भी नहीं बताया गया है। साथ ही जो वर्तमान में कारखाने हैं क्या उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता

को बढ़ा कर इस कमी को पूरा करने का प्रयास नहीं किया जा सकता? कृपया मंत्री महोदय स्पष्ट करें।

SHRI D. P. DHAR: As far as the question of imports is concerned, undoubtedly we have to import some fertilisers. But, at the same time, we have taken measures to set up new fertiliser plants both in the public sector and in the private sector, apart from expanding the capacities of some of the plants which are in existence.

I must say that when an hon. Member referred to the performance of the public sector fertiliser units and was somewhat critical of them, I would in fairness say that a large number of the fertiliser factories have turned the corner and are doing very well. There are certain factories and certain units which, as the hon. Member himself knows, have got to go through a process of complete renovation, like the Sindhri and the FACT and for example, we have a very fine factory in Nangal, but because of shortage of power, we are not able to utilise its capacity fully. It was working at over 100% capacity. All these factors combine to produce the effect of a lag in the production targets in the public sector fertiliser industry, which I would submit with all respect, does not reflect the true position of the situation. If the hon. Member is interested I would tell him that 5 units are going to be set up in the public sector and about 7 units are to be set up either by way of expansion or new units in the cooperative and the private sectors.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Is there any difference between the calculation of the Fertiliser Association of India and the Planning Commission with regard to the gap which the statement contains. Secondly, Sir, may I know whether the hon. Minister is aware and the Planning Commission is aware that seeds of green manure are not available in the country? It is really

something which is very essential but is not available in the country.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: Sir, I am not aware of the wisdom of the views expressed by the Fertiliser Association of India but I am aware, on the basis of such facts as are available to us that there will be shortage of fertiliser in our country. So far as the question of seeds for manure is concerned I shall bring this to the attention of the hon. Minister of Agriculture.

योजना आयोग के गठन का सब वैधानिक आधार

* 632. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग का गठन एवं उसे प्राप्त दर्जा संवैधानिक नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या इस कारण से विभिन्न केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय और राज्य सरकारें आयोग के सुझावों को अधिक महत्व नहीं देते; और

(ग) यदि हां तो क्या केन्द्र द्वारा स्वीकृत गडक परियोजना डूमरीया पुल तथा अन्य परियोजनाओं की क्रियान्विति प्रगति धीमी है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Planning Commission was constituted by a Resolution of the Government of India dated the 15th March, 1950, copy laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6668/74]. As enjoined in para 6 of the Resolution, the recommendations of the Planning Commission are made in close understanding and consultation with the Ministries of the Central Government

and the Governments of the States. The responsibility for taking and implementing decisions rests with the Central and State Governments. As such there is no consequential relationship of the Status and composition of the Planning Commission with the progress of implementation of the projects mentioned or others.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपकी सुरक्षा चाहता हूँ । आप सवाल को देखिये और जवाब को देखिये । आप देखिये कि जो सवाल है उसका जवाब स्टेटमेंट में है या नहीं है ? आप दोनों पढ़ लीजिये । फिर आप बताएं कि सवाल का जवाब स्टेटमेंट में है या नहीं है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब तो बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आप यह देखिये कि प्रश्न का जवाब स्टेटमेंट में है या नहीं है ? यदि नहीं है तो मेरे सवाल को आप किसी दूसरे दिन के लिए हेल्ड ओवर कीजिये । किसी दूसरे दिन मंत्री जी इसका जवाब दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके का का जवाब दिया हुआ है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : किसी पार्टी का जवाब नहीं है आप पढ़ने का कष्ट करें जरा । ए बी सी किसी का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है । आप पढ़ने का कष्ट करें । मैंने सवाल किया है कि प्लानिंग कमिशन कांस्टीट्यूशनल बाडी है या नहीं है ? इनको कहना चाहिये कि है या नहीं अगर है तो कहना चाहिये है और अगर नहीं तो कहना चाहिये नहीं है ।

मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह

If so, whether for this reason, various Central Ministries and State Governments do not attach much importance to the suggestions of the Commission.

तीसरा मेरा मवाल है।

'Whether there is slow pace of progress in the implementation of the Gandak project, Dumarla bridge and other projects sanctioned by the Centre.'

इन सब सवालों के बारे में कोई जवाब ही नहीं है।

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR): I apologise that the reply does not make it clear as to the causes which led to the completion of the two projects, Gandak and Dumarla bridge; these two projects unfortunately have had a sad history.

And I do admit that for various reasons, some avoidable and some unavoidable, there have been considerable delays in the completion of these projects.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्री जी ने पैरा 6 में लिखा है कि योजना के प्रत्येक चरण में जो प्रगति हुई हो उस का समय समय पर सूचकांक करना और इस सूचकांक के परिणाम स्वरूप नीति तथा उपायों में समायोजन लाने के लिए सिफारिश करना ऐसी आन्तरिक और आनुषंगिक सिफारिशें करना जो इसे नीचे गए कार्य को करने में सुविधा पहुंचाने या वर्तमान आर्थिक दशाओं विद्यमान नीतियों उपायों और विकास कार्यक्रमों पर विचार करने या केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सलाह के लिए इसे भेजी गई बात समस्या की जांच के लिए उचित प्रतीत हों।

इस के साथ ही और भी कहा है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्लानिंग कमीशन जो प्रस्ताव से बना और प्लानिंग कमीशन के जिम्मे कुछ काम सौंपा गया तो इन परियोजनाओं के बारे में प्लानिंग कमीशन ने इस दफा के बाँहर बिहार सरकार से पूछताछ की या नहीं की अगर की तो बिहार सरकार ने क्या जवाब दिया कि क्यों कुछ में देरी हुई देरी का

क्या कारण उन्होंने बताया ? या इन्होंने पैसा नहीं दिया ? अगर पैसा दिया तो क्या उन्होंने कार्यान्वित नहीं किया क्या बात हुई इस बारे में मंत्री महोदय क्या जवाब देना चाहते हैं

श्री डी० पी० धर : जनाब यह बाकया है कि इन दोनों मन्सूबों को मुकम्मिल करने में काफी ताखीर हुई है और इस स्थिति में बकतफववतन जो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ मुकम्मिल मन्सूबों का तो उस स्थिति में हम ने बिहार सरकार से भी पूछा कि इस ताखीर की वजह क्या है। मैं यह भी जानता हूँ कि बिभूति जी ताखीर की वजह से ज्यादा बाकिया है बनिस्वन मेरे धीरे इन्हें मैं बज्जहात को दोहराना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन यह बदकिशमती की बात है कि ये दोनों प्रोजेक्ट्स बकत पर तैयार नहीं हो सके जिस के लिए मैं ने पहले ही इस ऐवान से माफी मांग ली है।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : प्रश्न यह है कि मैं सब जानू पर मेरे हाथ मे तो कोई अधिकार नहीं है। अधिकार या तो इन के हाथ मे है या बिहार गवर्नमेंट के हाथ मे है। हम लोगों के हाथ मे तो सवाल है कि पार्लियामेंट में और जैसी देश मे चर्चा है कि डेमोक्रेसीफेल कर रही है ऐसी हवा चल रही है तो मंत्री जी से जाना चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों योजनाओं को जिन मे से एक योजना के बारे मे मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि मार्च में मैं अपने हाथ में ले लुगा बंडक योजना को तो मंत्री जी ने तो मार्च कहा था आज 10 अप्रैल हो गई वह कब तक इसको लेगे ? मंत्री जी ने मुझ से कहा था कि मार्च के बाद इनको सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में ले लेंगे क्या कि इस का संबंध नेपाल से है उत्तर प्रदेश से है और बिहार से है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी अपने बारे को कब तक पूरा करने की कोशिश करेंगे 31 मार्च से मुबार गई।

श्री श्री. श्री. डा. : इस में मेरे क्याल में जो विपुल जो मेरे खड़े दिखाई दिए हैं कि जम्मू रियल खत्म हो रही है उन खतरों का तो कोई भुनियाद नहीं है। लेकिन यह जरूर है कि इन दो प्रोसेस में कुछ तबदील हुई है और मैं उन की इतिला के लिए प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि कब दिन हुए गंडक के सिलसिले में एक डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड बनाया गया है और एक क्रिजिकल प्रोग्राम उन के लिए तैयार किया गया है ताकि उस के मुताबिक वह इस मन्सूबे को पूरा करें।

श्री विपुल सिंह : आप ने पूछे है या नहीं ?

MR SPEAKER: Question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Commemorative Stamp on Rao Tula Ram

*629. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a commemorative stamp on Rao Tula Ram, a great 1857 freedom fighter, is likely to be brought out during 1974 on his birthday; and

(b) when Government propose to bring out the stamp of Rao Tula Ram?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS, (SHRI K. BRAHMANAND REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Department to bring out a stamp of Rao Tula Ram.

Death of C.R.P. men due to Firings by Rebel Nagas near Impur in Mokochung District

*634. SHRI TARUN GOGOI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether three Central Reserve Police men were killed by the Rebel Nagas on 14th March, 1974 near Impur in Mokochung District; and

(b) whether Government have decided to have talks with the Rebel Nagas and if so, when the talks are likely to be held?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) No, Sir. However, three CRP men were injured and they are progressing satisfactorily in the hospital.

(b) No Sir.

Provision of Broadcasting Facilities in rural areas

*635. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWD-HURY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken steps or considered measures to provide broadcasting facilities in rural areas in order to propagate Government policies, both in the field of improved cultivation, family planning participation by people to implement the plan project and other policies of Government; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Main programmes for the rural population are the 'Rural' and 'Farm and Home' programmes. The Rural programmes are broadcast from all the Stations of A.I.R. and 'Farm and

Home' programmes from 31 Stations. These programmes *inter alia* provide information in the fields of agriculture, family planning, health and hygiene, education, small savings, etc., and seek to enlist people's participation in implementation of various plan projects besides propagating policies of the Government.

पांच लाख व्यक्तियों को रोजगार परियोजना के अन्तर्गत राज्यों में रोजगार योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति

637. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांच लाख व्यक्तियों के लिए रोजगार कार्य क्रम की क्रियान्विति की श्रम तक की राज्यश. प्रगति क्या है; और

(ख) कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत रोजगार के जो अवसर प्रदान किये गये हैं उनके कितने प्रतिशत रोजगार स्थायी प्रकार के है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन बागिया) : (क) और (ख) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत है । [अगस्त में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल टी-6669/74]

Assistance to Small Tanners

*637. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have proposed to give technical, financial and managerial assistance to small tanners to enable them to convert more semi-processed leather into finished leather for export;

(b) whether the small tanners have agreed to this proposal; and

(c) the date by which the same is likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Small tanners are expected to react favourably to this proposal.

(c) All types of assistance required by the small scale tanning units are being given by the extension staff of the Small Industries Service Institutes of the Small Industries Development Organisation and the National Small Industries Corporation.

Reservation of vacancies for Employment of Physically Handicapped men from Armed Forces in Public and Private Sectors

*638. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring a bill before the House to make obligatory for all employers in public and private Sectors to reserve a certain percentages of vacancies for the physically handicapped men from the Armed Forces; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) and (b). The question of enacting suitable legislation for reservation of posts in the public and private sectors for the physically handicapped in general is under examination of the Government.

Exemption of new tyre units from Price Control

*639. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether at a meeting of the representatives of the tyre industry and various Ministries called recently, the plea to exempt new tyre units from price control was made; and

(b) if so, decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). At a meeting held in the Planning Commission on the 13th March, 1974 with representatives of the industry to discuss the Fifth Plan Programme of the tyres and tubes industry a suggestion regarding exemption of new units from price control was made. However there was no consensus on the suggestion.

Residential Houses for Harijans, Tribals and Backward Classes in Kerala

*640 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) the number of residential houses proposed to be constructed for Harijans, Tribals and Backward classes in the State of Kerala during Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether the targets set up for this purpose in the Fourth Plan have been achieved in full and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Again a target of 1000 houses for Scheduled Castes and 538 for Scheduled Tribes the achievements during the IV plan were 663 houses and 314 houses respectively. The reasons for shortfall in the IV Plan and the targets for construction in the V plan are being ascertained from the State Government.

Under-utilisation in Industries due to Technological inadequacy

*641. DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inadequacy of the technological base was one of the main reasons for under-utilisation of the engineering industries both in private and public sector; and

(b) the action Government propose to take to improve the technological base?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The technological base of the engineering industries in India has been generally adequate. Whenever efficiencies are noticed, these are filled, among other things by allowing entrepreneurs and engineering units to collaborate with firms of repute abroad and by inducing them to undertake suitable research, design and development projects

Indo-Soviet Satellite Project

*642 SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Soviet team visited India in January, 1974 to coordinate the work of the two countries on the satellite project;

(b) if so, whether two stations are proposed to be set up for collecting data from the Indian satellite; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Two stations will be set up, one at Sriharikota and the other near Moscow, for receiving data from the Indian Scientific Satellite. The equipment and personnel at the Sriharikota station will be entirely Indian. The station near Moscow is being set up by the USSR Academy of Sciences, but the tape-recorder for the station will be provided by India in order to have exactly the same format for data recording as at Sriharikota. The telecommand facilities at both the stations will be fabricated by India and all commands will be by Indian personnel.

Setting up of a Commission to Study the Problem of Minorities as suggested in All India Muslim Majlis Mushwarat Conference

***643. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Muslim Majlis Mushwarat Conference has suggested the setting up of a commission to study the problems faced by the minorities and to recommend measures for redress of their grievances; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Government have seen a news item about the resolution reported to have been adopted on the subject by the All India Muslim Majlis Mushwarat Conference held in Delhi in March, 1974.

(b) A Special Officer has been appointed under Article 350-B of the Constitution to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for linguistic minorities under the Constitution. There is no proposal for appointing any other statutory authority. Apart from legal and other remedies available to all for getting their constitutional rights enforced, a Division has been created in the Ministry of Home Affairs specifically to deal with the problems of all minorities.

Enquiry into Affairs of Gujarat Khadi Board

***644 SHRI P. M. MEHTA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Crime Prevention Society of Gujarat has urged the Union Government to probe into affairs of Gujarat Khadi Board;

(b) if so, whether they have submitted memorandum to the Governor alleging corruption prevalent in the Gujarat Khadi Board; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir. A petition containing some allegations was received by the Government of India.

(b) Government have no information of any such memorandum having been submitted to the Governor of Gujarat.

(c) The action to be taken will be decided in the light of the report that the State Government would make on the petition received by the Government of India and which has been sent to the State Government for enquiry.

Proposal from the Chief Minister of Nagaland to settle Naga issue within the Union

*645. SHRI ARVIND M FATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nagaland Chief Minister has said that Naga issue can be settled within the Union;

(b) if so, the concrete proposals made by the Chief Minister; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) to (c). Government have seen press reports of observations made in this connection by the Chief Minister, Nagaland. According to these reports the Chief Minister stated that he was hopeful of a settlement within the ambit of the declared policy of Government of India. When he met me on April 5th, the Chief Minister, Nagaland, indicated his appreciation of the need for and importance of maintenance of peace and prevention of violent activities in the State.

Meeting of National Advisory Committee on Electronics for Development of Electronics

*646 SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Advisory Committee on Electronics met in New Delhi in the 2nd week of March, 1974;

(b) if so, whether the Committee reviewed all facets of electronics development in the country; and

(c) whether the strategy for accelerating export of electronic goods also figured in the meeting; if so, the decisions taken in the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Advisory Committee on Electronics which met in New Delhi on March 11 and 12, 1974, reviewed certain important facets relating to the development and growth of the Electronics Industry in the country. More specifically, it considered: (i) the Fifth Plan proposals for Electronics and Telecommunication; (ii) problems encountered in the growth of Electronics Industry; (iii) the strategy for Exports; and (iv) Manpower for the Electronics Industry. It was not considered practical to review all facets of electronics development in the country at the first meeting itself.

(c) In regard to the strategy for accelerating exports of Electronic items, a number of suggestions were made at the meeting of which the more important are the following:

(i) Idle capacities in existing plants may be more fully utilised through multi-shift working;

(ii) Raw material licences may be provided for a period of one year based on installed capacity; and after establishing proof of consumption, as per the policy, be given further replacement licences for a further period of one year. Shortage of Raw materials and Components are proving to be a serious handicap to export efforts;

(iii) Draw-back procedures may be simplified and made uniform;

- (iv) In the case of canalized items there is at present serious delay in procurement. Where the requirements of these items is very small, such imports may be allowed in the following cases:

1. Plastic material.
2. Epoxy resins.
3. Aluminium.
4. Tin.
5. Zinc.
6. Copper wire.

- (v) Higher rate of depreciation may be allowed due to the high rate of obsolescence in the case of electronic equipment; and

- (vii) Liberal foreign exchange be permitted for travel for, export promotion purposes.

These are currently under the examination of Government.

संसद की कार्यवाही का आकाशवाणी से प्रसारण

6229. श्री बिभूति मिश्र: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संसद की आये दिन की कार्यवाही में जो चर्चा होती है अथवा विपक्ष के सदस्यों द्वारा जो बातें उठाई जाती हैं उन्हें आकाशवाणी के प्रसारणों में महत्व दिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या कांग्रेस सदस्यों द्वारा कही गई बातों को इतना महत्व नहीं दिया जाता है :

(ग) क्या सरकार का ध्यान श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी द्वारा अपने गैर-सरकारी संकल्प पर दिये गये भाषण का महत्वपूर्ण सम्बन्ध सेते हुए आरम्भ किये गये प्रसारण की ओर दिलाया गया है जिस पर शुक्रवार

15 मार्च, 1974 को चर्चा समाप्त हुई थी ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सब दलों को समान न्याय देने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धनवीर सिंह): (क) और (ख): संसद के दोनों सदनों की कार्यवाहियों को पूर्णतया उनके समाचारिक महत्व के अनुसार तथा श्रोताओं को सरकारी प्रवक्तृताओं, कांग्रेस दल और विपक्षी दलों के सदस्यों के वक्तव्यों और भाषणों का सन्तुलित विवरण उपलब्ध करने की दृष्टि से आकाशवाणी के समाचार बुलेटिनों में स्थान दिया जाता है। यह सही नहीं है कि कांग्रेस के सदस्यों के विचारों की अपेक्षा विपक्षी सदस्यों के विचारों को या विपक्षी सदस्यों के विचारों की अपेक्षा कांग्रेस के सदस्यों के विचारों को महत्व दिया जाता है।

(ग) शुक्रवार, 15 मार्च, 1974 को मुख्य सायंकालीन बुलेटिन लोक सभा में बिधि और न्याय राज्य मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये इस वक्तव्य से आरम्भ हुआ कि सरकार मतदान प्रायु घटाकर 18 वर्ष करने के एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Tests carried out by C.F.R.I., Dhanbad to manufacture Synthetic Petrol from Coal

6230. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:
SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad has carried out laboratory tests on the feasibility of manufacturing synthetic petrol from coal; and

(b) if so, the main features of the tests carried out and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The laboratory experiments conducted at the Institute showed encouraging results for conversion of Assam coal to oil by direct hydrogenation. A Pilot Plant is being set up for the development of the process.

Stenographers Training for Adivasis Candidates in M.F.

6231. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have launched any scheme to impart stenography training to unemployed educated candidates belonging to Adivasis in the State of Madhya Pradesh, and

(b) if so, the main points of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Engine developed by a Professor which can increase power if plain water is added with petrol

6232. SHRI LAMBODAR BALIYAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that a Professor of Mar Athanasius College in Kothamangalam has developed an engine which can have 40 per cent more

power if plain water is injected with petrol and fuel;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter; and

(c) whether such a project will be encouraged by Government?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government has asked experts to give their views on the feasibility of using oil-water mix for better fuel efficiency. It will decide on the next step to be taken in the light of the views expressed by these experts.

Welfare of Employees in Kerala Circle

6233. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) brief outline of the steps Government propose to take in the Kerala Circle of the Post and Telegraph Department for the welfare of the workers in that Circle including that of providing housing facilities to them; and

(b) the total amount spent during the Fourth Plan for this purpose in the above Circle and the amount allotted during the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

Coir Research Centres in Kerala under F.A.O.

6234. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start some Coir Research Centres in the State of Kerala under the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations; and

(b) if so, a brief outline of the plan and the steps taken so far in that direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to start any Research Centre in Kerala at present. However, the inter-governmental Group on Hard Fibres has tentatively recommended to set up a Coir Research Institute with the help of UNDP assistance. No decision has yet been taken regarding the location of the Research Centre.

मध्य प्रदेश में उत्पादन की कमी

6235. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में विद्युत की कमी के कारण वत छः महीनों के दौरान उत्पादन में कितनी कमी हुई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है; और

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

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क); से. (ग). मध्य प्रदेश में बिजली आपूर्ति संबंधी स्थिति सामान्य रूप से सन्तोषजनक है और औद्योगिक एककों को बिजली की

आपूर्ति में अधिक कमी होने के बारे में कोई भी समाचार नहीं मिला है।

मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र के चीनी प्रचार साहित्य तथा उपकरणों का बरतनब होना।

6236. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र से चीनी प्रचार साहित्य तथा उपकरण बरामद किये गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहम्मद) : (क) और (ख). तथ्य-मालूम किये जा रहे हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीफोन सेवाएं

6237. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में विशेषकर इन्दौर डिवीजन में टेलीफोन सेवाएँ बहुत बिगड़ गयी हैं तथा उपभोक्ताओं की शिकायतें बढ़ गई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० मोरारजी) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं। वर्ष 1973 में मध्य प्रदेश में स्थानीय टेलीफोन सेवा का स्तर कम-बेश 1972 जैसा ही रहा है। खासतौर से इन्दौर में वर्ष 1973 के दौरान टेलीफोन संबंधी शिकायतें और शिकायतें वर्ष 1972 की अपेक्षा कुछ कम आईं।

1972 की तुलना में 1973 के दौरान सफल ट्रंक कालों का प्रतिशत कुछ कम हो गया है। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि तांबे

के तार की चोरियों आदि की वजह से लम्बी दूरी की टुक-सर्किटों के स्तह में कुछ निरावट आ गई थी। टुक-लाइनों में लंबे के तार को बदल कर उत्तम जगह ६० सी० एस० आर० या ताँबा डकें स्टील तार लगाने का काम हो रहा है। इन तारों की चोरी होने की सम्भावना कम होती है।

मध्य प्रदेश में स्वचालित टेलीफोन प्रणाली

6238. श्री गंगा खरब दीक्षित : क्या संचार मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश में स्वचालित टेलीफोन प्रणाली के बारे में 27 मार्च 1974 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4746 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश के शेष जिलों में स्वचालित टेलीफोन प्रणाली कब तक चालू कर दी जाएगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेर सिंह) : मध्य प्रदेश में सिधी और टीक नामक दो जिलों को छोड़कर बाकी सभी जिलों में इस समय छोटे आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज मौजूद हैं। सिधी जिले के बैदान नामक स्थान पर वर्ष 74-75 में और टीकमगढ़ जिले के निवान नामक स्थान पर वर्ष 1975-76 में एक एक आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज खोल दिए जाने की संभावना है।

जहां तक 45 जिला मुख्यालयों का संबंध है 14 जिला मुख्यालयों में आटो एक्सचेंज मौजूद हैं। पांचवी योजना के दौरान 14 अन्य जिला मुख्यालयों में आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज खोलने का प्रस्ताव है। छठी योजना की प्रारंभिक प्रारम्भिक भाग में जब आटोमेटिक उपस्कर को उत्पादन बढ़ जाएगा तो बाकी जिला मुख्यालयों में भी आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज खोल दिए जायेंगे।

बड़े शहरों में वायु प्रदूषण

6239. श्रीलम्बोदर कसियार : क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न किन बड़े बड़े शहरों में वायु प्रदूषण अधिक है ;

(ख) सरकार इस प्रकार के प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिये कौन सी योजनाएं बनाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत किन्-किन बड़े शहरों को लाने का प्रस्ताव है तथा इन में से प्रत्येक शहर पर कितनी राशि खर्च करने का विचार है ?

प्रौद्योगिक विभाग तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) :

(क) बम्बई, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली तथा कानपुर।

(ख) यद्यपि सरकार द्वारा कोई विशेष योजना नहीं बनाई जा रही है तथापि वायु प्रदूषण के नियंत्रण के लिए विविध-विधियों का मसौदा तैयार किया जा रहा है। भारतीय मानकीकरण संस्थान वायु प्रदूषकों के स्तरों के लिए मानकों को तैयार करने में संलग्न है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Sanction of New Telephone Connections in Delhi

6240. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of out-of-turn new telephone connections sanctioned in Delhi during the year 1973-74; and

(b) the number of such applications still pending at present and the reasons for delay in providing telephones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH):

(a) and (b) The number of out of turn new telephone connections sanc-

tioned in Delhi during the year 1973-74 is 880. Out of these, 32 could not be provided so far due to non availability of cable pairs.

पश्चिम बंगाल में संकटग्रस्त कपड़ा मिलों में 'कन्ट्रोलस' की नियुक्ति

6241. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय पश्चिमी बंगाल में कितनी और कौन सी संकटग्रस्त कपड़ा मिलें हैं जहाँ सरकार ने कन्ट्रोलर नियुक्त किए हैं और ;

(ख) इन मिलों द्वारा वर्ष 1973-74 में कितनी हानि उठाई गयी अथवा कितना खन कमाया गया ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय राउप्रमंजी (श्री एम० बी० राना) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

पश्चिम बंगाल में इस समय 14 कपड़ा मिलें हैं जिनका प्रबन्ध सरकार ने उद्योग (विम) और (विनियमन अधिनियम 1951 और संकटग्रस्त कपड़ा मिल (प्रबन्ध अधिकरण) अधिनियम, 1972 के अधीन अपने हाथ में ले लिया है। इन उपक्रमों के नाम तथा इनमें अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, 1973 की अवधि में हुए लाभ/हानि (अनन्तिम आंकड़े) का विवरण निम्न प्रकार है :—

क्रम सं०	उपक्रम का नाम	शुद्ध लाभ/हानि (अनन्तिम) (लाख रुपयों में)
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1	2	3
उद्योग (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951		
1.	बंगाल फाइन स्पिनिंग एण्ड बीविंग मिल्स लि० नम्बर 1 कोनागर	7.41
2.	बंगाल टैक्सटाइल्स मिल्स लि०, कासिम बाजार	1.05

1	2	3
3.	मणीन्द्र मिल्स लि०, कासिम बाजार	1.77
4.	सेन्ट्रल काटन मिल्स लि०, कलकत्ता	0.78
5.	बंगाल लक्ष्मी काटन मिल्स लि०, सीरमपुर	8.53
6.	श्री महालक्ष्मी काटन मिल्स लि०, पाल्टा	1.76
7.	रामपुरिया काटन मिल्स लि०, सीरमपुर	(—) 2.54
8.	लक्ष्मीनारायण काटन मिल्स लि०, रिसरा	10.57
	(नवम्बर 1973 तक) संकटग्रस्त कपड़ा मिल (प्रबन्ध अधिग्रहण) अधिनियम, 1972	
9.	भारती काटन मिल्स दासनगर हावड़ा	(—) 4.85
10.	बैंगसारी काटन मिल्स, सोदेपुर	(—) 5.23
11.	बैंगाल फाइन स्पिनिंग एण्ड बीविंग मिल्स, मिल नम्बर, 2 काटागज	1.23
12.	ज्योति बीविंग फैक्टरी, कलकत्ता	(—) 8.61
13.	कनोडिया इण्डस्ट्रीज (कपड़ा मिल विभाग) कोनागर	(—) 2.38
14.	सोदेपुर काटन मिल्स सोदेपुर	(—) 1.55
*मई 1973 में मिल में सामान्य रूप से उत्पादन प्रारम्भ हुआ। हानि के आंकड़े मई से दिसम्बर, 1973 की अवधि के हैं।		
जून, 1973 में मिल में सामान्य रूप से उत्पादन शुरू हुआ। हानि के आंकड़े अब से दिसम्बर 1973 की अवधि के हैं।		

बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों, इजीनियरों तथा डाक्टरों की संख्या का पता रखने के लिये वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा किया गया सर्वेक्षण

6242. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद के जनमक्ति विभाग द्वारा इस संबंध में कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया गया है कि इस समय देश में अनुमानित कितने वैज्ञानिक इंजीनियर और डाक्टर बेरोजगार हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सर्वेक्षण के क्या परिणाम निकले ; और

(ग) सरकार का उनको रोजगार दिलाने के सम्बन्ध में कौन सी कारागर कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) देश में वर्तमान बेरोजगार वैज्ञानिकों, इंजीनियरों, चिकित्सकों का कोई विशेष सर्वेक्षण वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा नहीं किया गया। वर्ष 1971 की जनगणना में एकत्रित आंकड़ों के आधार पर सी० एस० आई० आर० ने देश के बेरोजगार तकनीकी कार्मिकों का एक अध्ययन किया था।

(ख) अध्ययन के अनुसार यह अनुमान गाया गया है कि 199,689 कार्मिक कमस वैज्ञानिकों, इंजीनियरों और चिकि-

त्सकों की श्रेणी में अप्रैल, 1971 तक बेरोजगार थे। श्रेणीवार उनका वर्गीकरण इस प्रकार है।

1. जनरल साइंस (पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट) -18,881.

2. जनरल साइंस (ग्रेजुएट) -1,05,486

3. ऐप्लीकलर साइन्स (पो० ग्रे०) -1,180

4. ऐप्लीकलर साइन्स (ग्रेजुएट) -7,073

5. इंजीनियरिंग एवं टेक० (डिग्री) -21,294

6. इंजीनियरिंग एवं टेक० (डिप्लोमा) -40,506

7. मशीन (डिग्री) -5,269

(ग) शिक्षित व्यक्तियों की बेरोजगारी से सरकार का संबंध है। रोजगार के सुअवसरों को उन्नत करने के उपायों पर निरंतर विचार किया जा रहा है। इस दिशा में पहले ही किये गये कुछ उपाय सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में प्रदर्शित किये गये हैं। [प्रश्नसूचक में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT -6670/74]

Policy for Distribution of Scarce Raw Material to Industries

6243. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have defined its policy regarding the distribution of indigenous scarce raw materials; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The most important scarce indigenous raw materials are steel and non-ferrous metals. In-so-far as steel is concerned, there is at present no statutory control, but under the present policy of distribution, supplies of steel from the main steel plants are regulated by the Steel Priority Committee in the Ministry of Steel, taking into account availability each quarter, the end use for which steel materials are required, and competing demands. Insofar as non-ferrous metals are concerned, the indigenous production of zinc is allotted first to meet the requirements of defence, railways, P. & T. and for contracts entered into by the DGS&D. The balance, if any, is placed at the disposal of the DGTD/DC(SS)I for allocation to the DGTD/SSI units. These allocations are made on a half-yearly basis. Indigenous production of lead is very small as compared to total requirements, and the entire indigenous production is allotted to meet defence requirements. Insofar as copper concerned, the domestic production is allocated to meet DGS&D contracts, and the balance is allotted to units borne on the lists of the DGTD, on the basis of recommendations made by them. The allocation in favour of DGTD units is taken note of in making import allocations to meet the balance of their requirements. For aluminium, the distribution of electrical conductor grade metal is under informal distribution control, and is allotted to DGTD/SSI units exporting units and to DGS&D. There is no distribution control over commercial grade aluminium

Development of Atomic Power Resources

6244. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHAH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether development of atomic power resources is not being given a top priority in the country's power development plan;

(b) whether Government have directed the Department of Atomic Energy to start design works for a large-sized plant during the current calendar year; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir. Within the limits of financial and other constraints, full priority is being given to the development of the atomic power programme.

(b) and (c). Currently work on the re-design of the 235 MWe reactor system has been taken up. The proposed re-design will be such that similar design criteria and philosophy will be available for the future 500 MWe reactor design. Conceptual design work on the 500 MWe reactor system has been taken up and will be followed up after the re-design of the 235 MWe system is completed.

Set back in Out-put of Engineering Products due to Power Cut

6245. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has made by Government of the set back

in the net out-put of engineering products in the country, State-wise due to power cut during the year 1973; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the steps Government have proposed to meet the gap in the remaining period of the year in 1974?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Though most of the States have reported existence of power shortage from time to time, it is not possible to arrive at a precise estimate of the shortfall in industrial production attributable solely to power shortage. However, estimates of losses largely due to power shortage in respect of certain engineering industries available with the Government were furnished in reply to Unstarred Question No. 421 answered in the Lok Sabha on 25th July, 1973. The production losses for the subsequent period have not been worked out.

दिल्ली को विभिन्न बस्तियों में डाक व तार सुविधाएं

6246. श्री गुरुचोपल काकोडकर : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मदन पार्क, मनोहर पार्क, छानाबल पार्क, जयदेव पार्क तथा झमोका पार्क एक्सटेंशन के लिये प्राप्त होने वाली डाक केबाध नई दिल्ली-110026 जोन को; बजाये दिल्ली-110035 जोन द्वारा की जा रही है जब कि वे सभी बस्तियां जोन-110026 के निकट तथा उससे सम्बन्ध हैं।

(ख) क्या इसके कारण इन बस्तियों में डाक-सेवा प्रायः कनिष्ठ निम्न रहती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार इन असुविधाओं को कब तक दूर कर देने का है?

संचार विभाग में सचिव मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) दिल्ली डाक डिवीजन और नई दिल्ली केन्द्रीय डाक डिवीजन की सीमाओं का पुनः सीमांकन होने के फलस्वरूप ये इलाके विनरग्न क्षेत्र नई दिल्ली-110026 के अन्तर्गत लाये जा रहे हैं।

Seniority of Employees in P. & T. Department on Transfer from one Station to Another

6247. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under Rule 38 of Post and Telegraph Transfer Rules, employees demanding transfer from one station to another lose seniority;

(b) whether some category of employees have been exempted from this Rule; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH):

(a) Yes. The official who is transferred under Rule 38 to another unit is to be placed below all the officials of the cadre in the new division including those in the approved list for appointment in that cadre. An official transferred under rule 38 under mutual exchange with another official will take the position in the new unit based on his seniority in the whole division of the seniority of the official with whom he has sought mutual exchange whichever is lower.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

रुस में भारतीय इंजीनियर

6248. श्री हुकम चन्द कडवाय : क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार रुस स्थित भारतीय बूतावास के माध्यम से यह सूचना एकत्र करने का है कि इस समय रुस में कितने भारतीय इंजीनियर हैं ?

प्रौद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : वैज्ञानिक एवं प्रौद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद राष्ट्रीय रजिस्टर प्रभाग का एक 'प्रवासी भारतीय' अनुभाग भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों को, इंजीनियरों, प्रौद्योगिकी विद्वानों, चिकित्सा कर्मियों को का विदेशों से (यू० एम० एस०-आर०) सहित पंजीकरण करने के लिये, चलाती है। विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय बूतावासों में पंजीकरण के प्रयत्न उपलब्ध हैं। पंजीकरण स्वैच्छिक है।

1.1.65 से 31-12-73 तक 205 भारतीय इंजीनियर यू० एम० एस० आर० में पंजीकृत थे। 31-12-1973 तक उनमें से 23 इंजीनियर यू० एम० एस० आर० में सूचित किये गये थे।

Supply for Papers to Consumers

6249. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Paper Mills Association at their annual meeting had sought freedom for the industry to evolve its own price structure;

(b) if so, in view of the large-scale increase in prices of paper and acute scarcity of the commodity, Government consider that need for regulating its supplies and prices is all the more greater; and

(a) the decisions taken to ensure paper supplies to genuine consumers at reasonable prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) A suggestion to this effect was made by the President of the Indian Paper Mills Association in his Presidential Address at the annual general meeting of the Association.

(b) and (c). At the meeting of the Development Council for Paper, Pulp and Allied Industries held on 16th January, 1974, the paper mills, paper Traders and paper Converters etc. adopted a voluntary Code of Conduct. A special committee with Chairman, Hindustan Paper Corporations, as its chairman has been set up to ensure the implementation of the Code of Conduct. An investigation into the cost structure of paper industry is being done by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices. This study will help Government in evolving a rational pricing policy for the industry. In the meanwhile, the industry has assured to make supplies of writing and printing paper to vulnerable sections of consumers at a reduced price.

Demonstration by Jan Sangh Volunteers against Increase in prices of Post Cards and inland Letters

6250. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jan Sangh volunteers demonstrated on March 19, 1974 outside 35 Post Offices in the capital to protest against the proposed increase in the price of post cards and inland letters; and

(b) if so, whether Government intend to reconsider their decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No.

Preservation of Room used by Late Prof. S. N. Bose

6251. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposed to preserve the room that was used by late Professor Satyendra Nath Bose at his residence in Calcutta; and

(b) whether the views of the family members will be ascertained for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Sir, the recommendations of the National Organising Committee which was set up last year in connection with the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the Bose-Statistics but with now a broader mandate of suggesting the steps to preserve the memory of the late Prof. S. N. Bose as well are awaited. Whenever it is necessary, the members of Prof. Bose's family will be consulted.

Plot to create Communal Tension in Jammu and Kashmir

6252. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-
JHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a gang of 12 member pro-Pak, financed by a secret Pakistani agency to spark communal trouble in Jammu and Kashmir, has been unearthed recently;

(b) if so, the *modus operandi* followed by this gang; and

(c) whether the arrest of the gang leads to any disclosure of the functioning of such agent provocateurs in the State and if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The Government of Jammu and Kashmir have intimated that a case has been registered by Srinagar Police for attempt to disturb communal peace and harmony. Five persons have been arrested. Investigations so far made by the State Government do not indicate involvement of these persons with any foreign agency. Investigations are however continuing.

Manufacture of Calcined Petroleum Coke

6253. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved a few Schemes for the manufacture of Calcined Petroleum Coke;

(b) if so, to which firm these schemes have been allotted; and

(c) the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The details of the schemes registered for the manufacture of Calcined Petroleum Coke are as follows:

Name of the firm	Location	Annual capacity	Remarks
1. M S. Carbon Products.	Haldia (W. Bengal)	500,000 tonnes	—
2. M S. Tamil Nadu Ind. Dev. Corpn.	Madras (Tamil Nadu)	500,000 tonnes	—
3. Shri M.K. Moora	Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	500,000 tonnes	—
4. M S. Goa Carbon Ltd.	Goa	500,000 tonnes	—
5. M S. Singaneria Commercial	Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	50,000 tonnes	not likely to be implemented

**Suggestion for further Amendments
in the Newly Enacted Criminal
Procedure Code**

8254. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra and the Bombay Bar Association have requested the Central Government to make further amendments in the newly enacted Criminal Procedure Code;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government to these proposed amendments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra have proposed amendments in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, in its application to the State of Maharashtra seeking to provide *inter alia* that (i) appeals against decisions of Presidency Magistrates be filed directly in the High Court, instead of Sessions Court, as provided in the new Code; (ii) the system of 'Honorary Magistrates' and of Justices of the Peace as in the old Code be retained; (iii) the power of appointment of such Magistrates be conferred on the Government; and (iv) the requirement of consultation of the Sessions Court or the High Court, when the State Government appoints a Public Prosecutor, be removed. The Bombay Bar Association have, in addition to (i) above, suggested the amendment of the new Code to remove the bar on the right of appeal in cases where the accused person is sentenced to imprisonment to a term not exceeding three months.

(c) The proposals contained in the amendments proposed had already been considered by the Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament. The Bill was thoroughly discussed in both the Houses of Parlia-

ment and received the assent of the President only on 20th January, 1974. The Government, therefore, did not agree to the amendments suggested by the Government of Maharashtra and Bombay Bar Association, as it did not consider it proper to amend the decision, which have been arrived at after such a prolonged deliberation and careful consideration without giving them a fair trial.

Power Generation Target for Industries in Fifth Plan

6255. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's power generation at the present rate will fulfil the industrial targets in Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if not, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA). (a) A substantial step-up in the rate of power generation is envisaged in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan. The power targets for 1978-79 fully take into account the power requirements of the industrial programmes.

(b) Government have taken a number of steps to meet the present short-fall in power generation. The important steps taken are as follows:

- (i) The operation of the existing thermal stations were found to be unsatisfactory by and large due to poor maintenance, non-availability of spares and poor quality of coal supplied. Spares required for stations have already been procured or arrangements have been made to obtain them. In some stations, particularly in the eastern region, spares were obtained on a priority. To render

assistance in the maintenance of power stations and to manufacture and supply spares, Bhāra; Heavy Electricals have set up spares and service organisation. Thermal stations have been linked with particular coal fields. A monitoring cell has been set up in the Railway Board to ensure day to day supply of coal to the thermal stations.

- (h) Plant maintenance schedules are being drawn up on a co-ordinated basis in each region. Power from surplus States is being transmitted to deficit States through the inter-State lines constructed under the Centrally sponsored programme. Off-peak power is being utilised through this coordinated operation.
- (ii) In the allocation of funds, power sector has been given priority. In order to expedite some projects in advanced stages of construction, additional funds were provided ever and above the outlays provided in the Plans. Additional outlays of about Rs. 41.5 crores in 1972-73 and about Rs. 42 crores in 1973-74 were released to specific projects.
- (iv) Monitoring cells are being set up in the Planning Commission, Ministry of Irrigation & Power/Central Water & Power Commission to keep track of the day to day operation of the power stations and to monitor construction and commissioning of the projects according to scheduled targeted dates.
- (v) Arrangements are being made for supply of scarce materials like steel, cement, explosives to the projects.

केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों पर किया गया व्यय

6256. श्री जयन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री जयल विहारी बाजपेयी :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों पर वर्ष 1948-49 और 1968-69 में, बेटन, जत्तों तथा अन्य मन्त्रों के रूप में, क्रमशः कुल कितना कितना व्यय किया गया ,

(ख) वर्ष 1972-73 में उन पर कितना व्यय हुआ ; और

(ग) क्या इस व्यय को कम करने का सरकार के पास कोई रचनात्मक उपाय है और यदि हां, तो आगामी वर्ष में यह व्यय कितना कम हो जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एच० एच० मोहम्मद) : (क) और (ख) . एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) मंत्रियों के बेटन, भत्ते तथा परि-लब्धियां संसद के एक अधिनियम व संधि-विधिक निर्देशों द्वारा पहले से ही नियमित हैं । मंत्रियों के व्यय को कम करने के लिए अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) . वर्ष 1948-49, 1968-69 तथा 1972-73 के दौरान मंत्रियों के बेटन, व्यय नियामक भत्ता तथा बीरो पर किया गया व्यय इस प्रकार है :-
(रूपये लाख में)

वर्ष	बेटन व्यय	नियामक भत्ता	बीरो में किया गया व्यय
1948-49	5.69	1.02	2.01
1968-69	12.98	0.99	18.08
1972-73	12.38	0.98	29.37

३. परिलक्षित है, किनके लिए मुक्त मंत्री हकदार है, निम्नलिखित आवास तथा निम्नलिखित जल तथा विद्युत सप्लाई है। अप्रैल, 1963 से मंत्रियों ने स्वेच्छा से जल तथा विद्युत के निम्नलिखित प्रयोग के लिए 200/- रुपये माहवार की सीमा निर्धारित की है। वर्ष 1968-69 तथा 1972-73 के दौरान मंत्रियों के आवास व साज-सज्जा के रख रखाव और जल तथा विद्युत सप्लाई पर किए कुल व्यय का व्यौरा प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है तथा सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा। 1948-49 वर्ष के सम्बन्ध में ऐसी सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Investigation into the Death of GDR Vice-Consul in Calcutta

6257. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as reported in a Calcutta Daily on 12th February, 1974, it is a fact that Forensic Experts levelled allegations at the police authorities saying that they had "withheld adequate cooperation in investigating the death of the GDR Vice-Consul, Mr. H. D. Zimmer, in Calcutta";

(b) if so, whether Government have enquired into the allegations; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

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

Ban on Export of Tyres

6258. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to restrict, if not, totally ban, the

export of tyres in view of the growing domestic shortage of tyres;

(b) whether the shortfall is attributed to poor availability of essential raw materials and loss of production following strikes of works; and

(c) if so, to what extent and the co-operation, extended by foreign countries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The shortage of tyres has been due to loss of production on account of power-cuts, strikes in the factories, inadequate supply of raw materials etc.

(c) Government have not approached any foreign countries for assistance in this regard.

Loss of Market for Indian Made Cigarettes due to Foreign Made Cigarettes in India

6259. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will

the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noticed that a number of superior foreign made cigarettes are easily available in all cities throughout the country due to which our Indian made cigarettes either have gone out of the market or have suffered in their sale over the last few years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Import of cigarettes is not allowed. Government have no precise information about the availability of foreign made cigarettes brought into the country unauthorisedly. Government also do not maintain statistics

about the sale of Indian made cigarettes.

(b) Does not arise.

प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की सिफारिशों की क्रियाशक्ति

6260. श्री कूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की सभी सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित कर दिया है, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उनके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कामिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज निवास मिश्र) :

(क) और (ख) . सरकार को प्रस्तुत की गई 20 रिपोर्टों में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने 578 सिफारिशों की हैं जिनमें से 527 (5 आंशिक सिफारिशें सहित) सिफारिशों का सम्बन्ध केन्द्र के साथ और शेष 56 (5 सिफारिशें सहित) सिफारिशों का सम्बन्ध राज्य सरकारों के साथ है।

केन्द्र से सम्बन्धित 527 (5 आंशिक सिफारिशें सहित) सिफारिशों में से 408 (23 आंशिक सिफारिशें सहित) सिफारिशों पर निर्णय ले लिया गया है और इनमें से

(i) 351 (47 आंशिक सिफारिशें सहित) सिफारिशों मशौमनों के साथ अथवा अन्यथा स्वीकार कर ली गई हैं; और

(ii) 87 (36 आंशिक सिफारिशें सहित) सिफारिशें स्वीकार नहीं की गई हैं।

137 (18 आंशिक सिफारिशें सहित) सिफारिशें अभी भी अग्रसर के विचाराधीन हैं।

मशौमनों सहित अथवा अन्यथा स्वीकार की गई 351 (47 आंशिक सिफारिशें सहित) सिफारिशों में से 277 (49 आंशिक सिफारिशें सहित) सिफारिशों को पहले ही कार्य रूप दिया जा चुका है और शेष सिफारिशों का क्रियान्वयन के विभिन्न अवसरों में है।

इन सिफारिशों पर किए गए निर्णयों और निर्णयों के क्रियान्वयन की स्थिति दर्शाने वाले निम्नलिखित अवकलन पत्र समय समय पर प्रकाशित 31 7 73, 17 11 71, 20 12 72 और 22 8 73 को सभा पटल पर रख गए।

प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की कुछ सिफारिशों में दूसरे-थी महत्व है और उन के विभिन्न प्रभावों पर ठीक ढंग से विचार किए बिना तथा इसके परिवर्तन के लक्षण-युक्त तैयारी किए बिना इन सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित नहीं किया जा सकता। इन के अतिरिक्त इनके क्रियान्वयन में अनेक विभिन्न परामर्श और कुछ मामलों में राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श किया जाना आवश्यक होता है और इस सब में बहुत समय लगता है। तथापि इन मामलों को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है।

Production in Sick Textile Mills

6261. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the production one year before and after the take over of sick Textile Mills unit-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

LOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of a National Import Substitution Council

6262. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Import Substitution Council is going to be set up by Government;

(b) if so, whether the Council will provide an institutional arrangement to increase import substitution efforts; and

(c) if so, broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAN): (a) to (c). While Government had under consideration a proposal to set up an Import Substitution Council, it has since been decided that the existing committees in this regard would look after this function and there is, therefore, no proposal to form a separate Import Substitution Council in the country.

Allocation of Funds to States to deal with Unemployment

6263. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds to States for Special Employment Programmes are made available on the basis of population and not on the basis of the number of unemployed in the States; if so, the reasons for the same;

(b) the amount allocated for this purpose, year-wise to West Bengal, during the last three years; and

(c) the names of the States given maximum and minimum amounts during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DARIA): (a) Various special employment programme viz. the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment, the Programme for Educated Unemployed, Half a Million Jobs Programme and Special Employment Programme for States and Union Territories were in operation in the Fourth Plan. Under none of these Programmes, except Special Employment Programme for States and Union Territories, the allocation of Central assistance to States was made on the basis of population alone.

In the case of Crash Scheme for Rural Employment, Central assistance was broadly allocated on uniform basis in each district so as to provide employment for 1,000 persons on an average continuously over a working season of 10 months in a year.

Under Programme for Educated Unemployed, no uniform criteria were adopted for allocation of funds for all the schemes, because the schemes taken up under this Programme differed in their nature and contents. For illustration under the Scheme of Expansion and Improvement in the Quality of Elementary Education taken up under this Programme, first, two-thirds of the Central assistance was reserved for Backward States and one-third for other States; backwardness being judged on the basis of school going children for whom there was no provision for primary schools. Secondly, assistance was given to States on the basis of enrolment of school going children. In the case of Scheme of Rural Engineering Survey, Central assistance was allocated in proportion to the number of districts in States where either Rural Works Programme, now known as Drought Prone Areas Programme or alternatively Crash Scheme for Rural Employment was in operation. For the

Scheme of Design Units for Rural Water Supply, funds were allocated to States which had areas considered permanently disadvantaged from the point of view of rural drinking water supply, etc.

Under the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme, allocation of Central assistance to States was broadly made on the basis of three considerations: (i) Population (1971 Census), (ii) Number of Job seekers on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges as on 30th June, 1972 and (iii) Number of Educated Job Seekers on Live Registers of Employment Exchanges as on 30th June, 1972.

The Central assistance to the States under the Special Employment Programme was made on the basis of

population (1971 Census). The reason for allocating funds to the States on the basis of population was that as per guidelines issued by the Planning Commission, *inter-alia*, the Programme was for the benefit of all categories of persons including uneducated both from rural and urban areas and that the States were to mobilise additional resources at least to an equal extent. Further more, the figures of unemployment as available from Employment Exchanges do not reflect unemployment situation in the rural areas as realistically as in the case of the urban areas. This is because hardly 33 per cent of the registrants on the Live Registers of employment exchanges are from the rural areas.

(b) Year-wise allocations of Central assistance under these Programmes to West Bengal are as under:

	Rs. In Lakhs		
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1. Crash Scheme for Rural Employment .	299.00	320.00	262.50
2. Programme for Educated Unemployed .	98.25	219.75	302.29
3. Half-a-Million Jobs Programme for Educated Unemployed started in 1973-74 .	..	..	1500.00
Special Employment Programme for States & Union Territories started in 1972-73 .	..	218.00	185.70

(c) Names of States given maximum and minimum amounts of Central assistance during the last three years under these Programmes are as follows :—

		1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1. Crash Scheme for Rural Employment	Max. Min.	U.P. Madhya Pradesh	U.P. Tripura	U.P. Madhya Pradesh and Tripura
2. Programme for Educated Unemployed	Max. Min.	Bihar Tripura	U.P. Manipur	Bihar Manipur
3. Half-a-Million Jobs Programme started in 1973-74	Max. Min.	.. ..	.. ..	West Bengal Nagaland
4. Special Employment Programme for States U.Ts. Started in 1972-73	Max. Min.	.. ..	U.P. Nagaland	U.P. Nagaland

Percentage of Literacy in the Harijans

6264. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM:
SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of harijans children in the country in the age-group 6-12 years;

(b) how many of them are attending schools and how many are not attending schools; and

(c) what is the percentage of literacy among the Harijans in relation to the total population in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No such information is available.

(b) The number of Scheduled Castes children on the rolls in the schools was 81,81,078 as in 1967-68 for which information is available.

(c) Total population—29.45 per cent.
Scheduled Castes—14.71 per cent.

Note:—1. The above figures are of 1971 Census and are inclusive of population in the age group of 0-4.

2. The figure of percentage of literacy in Scheduled Castes is provisional.

Gujarat Land Ceiling Bill for Assent of President

6265. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat has sent its Land Ceiling Bill for President's assent; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The Gujarat Agricultural Lands Ceiling (Amendment) Bill, 1972, seeking to amend the Gujarat Agricultural Lands Ceiling Act, 1960 so as to lower the ceiling limit and to acquire estates above such limit, was received in December, 1973. The said Bill was assented to on 23-2-74 by the President. The fact of assent was communicated to the State Government on 25-2-74.

Education of Girls belonging to S.C. and S.T. in Orissa

6267. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have extended facilities and concessions for education of girls belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State of Orissa; and

(b) their percentage of literacy as compared with girls of other Communities in the State of Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Estimated percentage of literacy as in 1971 are as follows:—

Girls in general—13.75 per cent.
Scheduled Caste girls—5.17 per cent.

Scheduled Tribes girls—2.53 per cent.

Preservation of Tribal Culture

6268. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-

GO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the State Governments to

preserve the tribal culture;

(b) whether the Tribal Development and Community Development Blocks in India have opened museums to exhibit and, as, preserve the tribal arts, if not, the other alternative steps to preserve the same; and

(c) the role of the Centre to preserve and to encourage the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) That all communities may develop in accordance with their own genius is an accepted policy of Government. Care is taken while initiating legislation or other administrative action that they do not unnecessarily interfere in the way of life of the tribal communities. The process of economic development, however, results in spontaneous change of the various facts of the cultural life of any community.

(b) There are 11 Tribal Research Institutes in the country many of which have museums where the arts and crafts of the tribal communities are exhibited. Some of the non-official organizations like Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh also have museums which exhibit and preserve tribal art. Many of the State museums also have a special section dealing with tribal art. The Anthropological Survey of India is also doing work in this field.

(c) The Central Government provides the overall guidance and also financial support for various programmes in this field.

बिहार में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के परिवारों को गृह निर्माण के लिये

‘प्रभु’ की योजना

6269. श्री राजाबतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री सह-बसने की छद्म-कस्से कि

(क) केंद्र सरकार ‘प्रभु’ अनुसूचित जातियों की स्वतंत्रता की रजत जयंती के अवसर पर

बिहार के प्रमुख हथार, अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के परिवारों को गृह-निर्माण हेतु भूमि और आवास की नि-मुक्त व्यवस्था करने का निर्णय कर लिया था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार रखती है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एच० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता की रजत जयंती समारोह में ग्राम्य बातों के साथ प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में समग्र विकास के लिए एक जयंती गांव का ध्यान करने और मकान स्वलों, विविधकर हरिजनों और भूमिहीन मजदूरों के लिए, की व्यवस्था करने का निर्णय किया गया। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के भूमिहीन मजदूरों को मकान स्वलों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए अक्टूबर, 1971 में लागू की गई नियमित तथा आवास वित्तियन की केन्द्रीय योजना के अन्तर्गत केंद्र सरकार की ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों, जिनमें अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियाँ शामिल हैं, को नि-मुक्त मकान स्वलों की व्यवस्था के लिए राजस्व/समाजिक/समाजिक क्षेत्रों को रजत-प्रतिष्ठान अनुदान देना था।

अक्टूबर, 1971 में इस योजना के प्रारंभ होने के बाद बिहार के विभिन्न जिलों में 62.87 लाख रुपये की एक स्वीकृत लागत पर 32,608 मकान स्वलों की व्यवस्था के लिए प्रथम चरण 44 परियोजनाएँ स्वीकृत की गई हैं। 15.71 लाख रुपये की एक अतिरिक्त अनुदान, जो प्रतिशतानुसार की स्वीकृत लागत का 25 प्रतिशत होती है, राज्य सरकारों को इस परियोजनाओं के कार्य-धन के लिए दी गई है।

Designing and Installation of Water Pumping Windmills

6270. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Committee on Science and Technology has recommended to the Central Government for designing and installation of water pumping wind-mills in the country;

(b) whether the National Aeronautics Limited have all the expertise to fabricate the windmills and even in some States they are already in operation;

(c) the approximate cost of installation of each windmill and the capacity each windmill will have when put into operation; and

(d) whether Government have taken up the matter with the State Government and if so, their reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Installation of wind mills for pumping water in certain parts of the country after a suitable trial has been recommended by an Expert Committee on Wind Power set up by the National Committee on Science and Technology.

(b) The National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore, has developed small horsepower wind mills. Fabrication of such wind mills by indigenous manufacturers is possible.

(c) The approximate cost of installation of each wind mill including storage tank, piping, installation, etc. is estimated to be Rs. 18,000. The capacity of the wind mill will depend on a number of factors like 'lift' height, pump diameter, wind speed, etc.

(d) The recommendations of the Expert Committee are under consi-

deration and further action will be taken in the light of all the relevant factors.

Development of Rural Industries in West Bengal

6272. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4539 dated the 12th December, 1973 regarding development of intensive backward areas and state:

(a) whether any programme has been received from West Bengal to develop rural industries there;

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposals; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Formulation of specific programmes to develop rural industries in backward areas of West Bengal is the responsibility of the State Government. No specific proposal for the same has been received. The Central Government is, however, providing capital subsidy, liberal amount of imported and other raw material, for small industries besides technical and financial assistance for such industries located in identified backward areas.

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

Closure of Printing Presses in Maharashtra

6273. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether many printing presses in Maharashtra particularly from Poona, have decided to close down for want of paper and thousands of workers will be laid off; and

(b) if so, the steps to be taken to save the situation there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). No report to this effect has so far been received from either the State Government or the printing presses.

The Paper Mills have however adopted a voluntary code of conduct which *inter alia* lays down that the paper Mills will:

- (i) supply paper to the direct consumers on the basis of the average of their five year's off-take.
- (ii) undertake to make supplies direct to such consumers who had been receiving supplies through distributors and traders should such supplies be not forthcoming through the same channel for any reason whatsoever.

These measures, it is expected, will take care of the legitimate demand of consumers of paper including printing presses.

Expenditure incurred on Tours

6275. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on his tours from 1st January, 1974 to 31st March, 1974, month-wise;

(b) whether there has been any upward trend in the expenditure; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The requisite information is given below —

January, 1974—Nil.

February, 1974—Nil.

March, 1974—Rs. 940.00.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Visit of Prime Minister to States and Union Territories

6276. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of visits paid by the Prime Minister to each State and Union Territory during the period 1st January, 1973 to 31st January, 1974;

(b) the purposes of each of those visits;

(c) the total expenditure incurred in connection with the visits; and

(d) how many of the visits, State-wise and Union Territory-wise, were official and how many non-official?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (d). A statement is attached.

(b) The official tours were part of the normal process of the Prime Minister's periodical visits to various States for purposes of addressing public meetings; attending various functions; inauguration of conferences; visits to drought, cyclone and flood affected areas and meetings with State Governments and representatives of different parties and sections of the people and the Press.

(c) The Prime Minister does not draw any Travelling or Daily Allowance. An expenditure of Rs. 1377.40 was incurred by the Prime Minister's Secretariat on Travelling Allowances/Daily Allowance of the officers of that Secretariat who accompanied the Prime Minister to assist her in discharge of her official duties during these tours—both official and unofficial. A sum of Rs. 565.00 was paid towards tips given on behalf of the Prime Minister during the official tours.

STATEMENT

Names of States/ Union Territories	Total number of visits	
	Official	Non- official
Assam . . .	1	..
Bengal . . .	2	..
Chandigarh . .	1	..
Goa, Daman and Diu	1	..
Gujarat . . .	2	..
Himachal Pradesh .	1	..
Jammu and Kashmir	1	..
Kerala . . .	3	..
Madhya Pradesh .	1	..
Maharashtra . .	3	..
Mysore . . .	5	..
Nagaland . . .	1	..
Orissa . . .	3	..
Punjab . . .	9	..
Tamil Nadu . . .	3	..
Uttar Pradesh . .	19	4
Total . . .	50	4

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations by Foreign Companies

6277. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 4385 on 12th December, 1973 regarding Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations by Foreign companies and state:

(a) whether the following subsidiaries or branches of foreign companies have been charged with violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations viz. India Tobacco Company Limited, Hindustan Lever, Union Carbide, American Singer Sewing Machine Company, Colgate-Palmolive, Pfizer Company, Coca Cola Export Corporation, Cadbury Fry, Brook Bonds India (P) Limited, English Electric Company of India Limited, IGI (India) Limited and Gramophone Company of India;

(b) if so, the specific charges against each; and

(c) the action taken in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NTHAS MURDHA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters from Maharashtra

6278. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Accountant General, Maharashtra, has referred pension cases of Freedom Fighters for necessary classifications/amendments in December, 1973 and January, 1974 to his Ministry;

(b) if so, the number of cases referred and the action taken in the matter;

(c) the number of cases, district-wise, received, approved and sanctioned, conveyed and pending in respect of Maharashtra State; and

(d) whether Government have formulated guidelines to give priority in clearing the cases of pensioners above 70 years and the widows of Freedom Fighters who died after sanction of pension/after applying for pension from Central revenue and if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of 104 cases referred by Accountant General, necessary amendments have been issued in 65 cases.

(c) Information is given in the attached statement.

(d) Yes, Sir. Priority is given to freedom fighters who are very old (first priority to over 80 years, second priority to over 70 years), or who are very ill and in need of financial assistance. Widows without any means of subsistence are also given out of turn consideration.

STATEMENT

As on 31-3-1974

Sl. No.]	Name of the district	Received	Approved and sanctions conveyed	Pending
1	2	3	4	5
1	Ahmednagar	453	392	120
2	Akola	677	421	30
3	Amravati	731	360	230
4	Aurangabad	332	22	94
5	Bhandara	425	328	210
6	Dhir	190	57	10
7	Buldana	124	85	60
8	Chandarpur	302	182	55
9	Dhulia 1	302	212	55
10	Greater-Bombay	2008	767	1624
11	Jalgaon	948	392	215
12	Kolaba	313	170	216
13	Kolhapur	763	309	280
14	Nagpur	1614	785	254
15	Nanded	363	87	73
16	Nasik	1793	746	222
17	Osmanabad	687	495	445
18	Pardhanji	337	168	76
19	Poona	1115	422	355

1	2	3	4	5
20	Ratnagiri	280	108	51
21	Sangli	924	392	345
22	Satara	878	315	432
23	Sholapur	679	451	343
24	Thane	492	202	372
25	Wardha	470	251	223
26	Yedmal	129	22	15
		15961	7647	6341

Indo-West Germany Pact on Radio and Television

6279. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the protocol for cooperation in the field of Radio and Television has been signed between A.I.R. and West German Radio; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Protocol is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6671/74].

Instructions from Central Government to State Governments for keeping a Vigilance on the possibility of threat in the Law and Order Situation

6280. SHRI TARUN GOGOI:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had issued instructions to the State Governments for keeping a vigilance on the possibility of threat in the law and order situation in States in the same manner as in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the contents thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Public order is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Government remain in touch with them. In the wake of Gujarat disturbances in March, 1974, the State Governments were generally advised to alert their intelligence agencies and take suitable precautionary and preventive measures to avoid possible breaches of peace.

Assistance to Small Scale Industries in Assam

6281. SHRI TARUN GOGOI:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether small scale industries in the State of Assam are facing great difficulty in the absence of proper help from the nationalised banks;

(b) whether the small scale industries in the State are not being helped by the Union Government;

(c) whether no encouraging help has been assured in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. In fact assistance from the Nationalised Banks to small scale units in Assam has increased from Rs 144 lakhs—loans outstanding as in June, 1969 to Rs 533 lakhs—loans outstanding as in September, 1973. Apart from nationalised banks other agencies such as the State Governments and other financial institutions such as State Financial Corporations also offered financial assistance to small scale units.

(c) and (d). The sizes and contents of the Fifth Plan of the States including those of Assam are yet to be finally determined.

Reorganisation of Planning Commission

6282 SHRI TARUN GOGOI:
SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN.

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reorganize the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Grant of pension to renowned, freedom fighters who do not apply for freedom fighters' pension

6283. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fact that some renowned freedom fighters are feeling shy to apply for Freedom Fighters' pension, Government will consider to trace them out, particularly Andaman returnees from jail and also some of them in the Mainland Jails, who are very much renowned and known to the country and give them pension; and

(b) if not, the difficulties thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to trace out freedom fighters and grant them pension, because the emphasis is on early disposal of applications already received in large numbers. The scheme is for giving pension to freedom fighters who are in need of financial assistance and who wish to apply for the same.

Teesta Barrage Project (West Bengal)

6284 SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme regarding the Teesta Barrage Project, which is a part of the total Master Plan, to control floods and to provide measures for irrigational facilities in North Bengal has already been received, scrutinised and recommended for approval by the Central Water and Power Commission for Rs. 70 crores;

(b) if so, the outline of the scheme and whether it has been sanctioned; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The Scheme entitled "Teesta Barrage Project—First sub-stage—phase I—Modified proposals (for West Bengal only)" estimated to cost Rs. 69.72 crores, was received from the Government of West Bengal in November, 1973. The scheme envisages construction of barrage across the river Teesta, a link canal, a second barrage across the river Mahanada and the canal system on the left bank of the river Mahanada to irrigate annually 380,000 hectares in the West Dinajpur and Malda districts of West Bengal. The scheme, after it was processed by the Central Water & Power Commission, was placed before the Technical Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control & Power for consideration. The Technical Advisory Committee felt that a phased construction programme for the project needs to be worked out so as to derive benefits commensurate with investments. The scheme has also some inter-state aspects. These are to be sorted out before the scheme is accepted by the Planning Commission.

Manufacture of Paper from Jute sticks in North Bengal

6265. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has given a serious thought to the report published by the National Research and Development Corporation that paper of both high quality and inferior variety, including news-print, can be produced from jute-sticks, which are now not utilised for any meaningful purpose;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry will consider to expedite the process of manufacturing paper from jute-sticks and locate one or more projects of such a nature in the areas where jute sticks are available in plenty;

(c) in view of (b) above, whether his Ministry will consider the sanctioning of a project to manufacture paper from jute sticks at Cooch Behar in North Bengal (West Bengal) where raw materials are available and what other incentives the Government will offer to any private entrepreneurs who are willing; and

(d) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (d). The Forest Research Institute, Dehradun has developed the process for the manufacture of writing, printing and grease proof packaging paper from jute sticks. Government have considered the possibility of utilisation of jute sticks as raw materials for manufacture of paper/newsprint, but as these sticks are available during certain seasons only, the collection and storage of these raw materials presents certain practical difficulties. However, if this can be successfully tackled, the setting up of projects for manufacture of paper/Newsprint based on jute sticks can be considered.

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

6286. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the State-wise latest available estimates of population of each Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): According to

the 1971 Census, the total population of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes at State/U.T. level is as follows:

India/State/U.T.	Scheduled caste population	Scheduled Tribe population
INDIA	79,995,896	38,015,162
1. Andhra Pradesh	5,974,548	1,657,657
2. Assam *	912,639	1,919,947
3. Bihar	7,950,852	4,932,767
4. Gujarat	1,825,432	3,734,422
5. Haryana	1,895,933	..
6. Himachal Pradesh	769,572	141,610
7. Jammu and Kashmir	381,277	..
8. Kerala	1,772,168	269,356
9. Madhya Pradesh	5,453,690	8,387,403
10. Maharashtra	3,025,761	2,954,249
11. Manipur	16,376	334,466
12. Meghalaya	3,887	1,814,230
13. Mysore	3,850,034	231,268
14. Nagaland . . . . .	..	457,602
15. Orissa	3,310,854	5,071,937
16. Punjab	3,348,217	..
17. Rajasthan	4,075,580	3,125,506
18. Tamil Nadu	7,315,395	311,515
19. Tripura	192,860	450,544
20. Uttar Pradesh	18,548,916	198,365
21. West Bengal	8,816,028	2,532,969
22. Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . . . .	..	18,102
23. Arunachal Pradesh	399	969,488
24. Chandigarh	29,073	..
25. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,332	64,445
26. Delhi	635,698	..
27. Goa, Daman and Diu	16,514	7,634
28. Laccadiv, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands . . . . .	..	29,540
29. Pondicherry	72,921	..

*Includes Mizo district which is now a separate U. T. known as Mizoram.

Figures for individual Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are still being processed.

Seminar on Planning

6287. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two day seminar to assess the planning in India was held on 14th and 15th March, 1974;

(b) if so, whether any report has been submitted to the Government in this regard; and

(c) the main suggestions made in the seminar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Planning Commission has seen press reports regarding a recent seminar on planning held in Delhi on March 16 and 17, 1974 under the auspices of the Gandhi Peace Foundation, the Radical Humanist Association and the Scholars Foundation.

(b) No report has been received by the Planning Commission regarding this seminar.

(c) According to press reports some of the suggestions of this seminar were:

(i) decentralisation of agricultural and rural development;

(ii) demographic control;

(iii) formulation of social welfare and educational policies in a coordinated framework to create an indispensable basis for sharing progress on a wide basis; and

(iv) removal of physical controls wherever it is not feasible to enforce them.

Opening of post offices in Tamil Nadu

6288. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices proposed to be set up in Tamil Nadu State during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether most of the villages there are without post offices and if so, the steps taken to open the post office in every village of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) State-wise targets have not been fixed for opening of post offices during the 5th Five Year Plan.

(b) Out of 23,747 villages in the State, 8773 villages are having post offices as on 31.12.73. On average, there is a post office for every 3 villages and this compares very favourably with the all-India average of one post office for 6 villages. Post offices are opened for villages where the prescribed conditions relating to population, distance from the nearest post office, anticipated income and loss to be borne by the Government etc. are fulfilled. It is feasible to open post offices only in such villages which fulfil the prescribed condition.

Ban on screening of the film 'Siddhartha'

6289. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not given permission to screen in India the controversial film called 'Siddhartha'; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No application for certification of the film 'Siddhartha' has so far been received by the Board of Film Censors.

(b) Does not arise.

Field Publicity Units in Kerala

6290. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Field Publicity Units are not working in all the Districts of Kerala;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the names of the Districts where they are functioning and total number of people working in these Units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir. Field Publicity Units are functioning in all the districts of Kerala.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Field Publicity Units are functioning in the districts of Kerala at Alleppey; Cannanore (which also covers Mahe), Ernakulam; Kottayam (which also covers Idikki); Kozhikode (which also covers Malappuram); Trichur (which also covers Palghat) and Trivandrum (which also covers Quilon).

The total number of persons working in these Units is 58.

Cases against Government Officials, Politicians and Business Houses etc. pending before C.B.I.

6291. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending before Central Bureau of Investigation now;

(b) the number of cases, category-wise, pending inquiries against Government officials, politicians, business houses and industrialists; and

(c) the number of such cases disposed off in 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Information regarding the number of cases pending before the Central Bureau of Investigation as on 31-3-1974 against public servants and others mentioned in the Question and the number of cases disposed off during the years 1971, 1972, 1973 and upto the end of March, in 1974 is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Self Employment Schemes to provide Jobs to Educated Unemployed in Kerala

6292. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government has drawn up some self-employment schemes to provide jobs to educated unemployed persons; and

(b) whether Central Government's approval has been sought; and if so, the amount sanctioned for this purpose for the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI

MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 17 self-employment schemes with an outlay of Rs. 213.05 lakhs were originally approved for the State of Kerala under the Half-a-Million jobs Programme during 1973-74. Thereafter two more self-employment schemes and certain amendments to the already approved schemes involving a net additional outlay of Rs. 87.14 lakhs were approved on the condition that the outlay needed for the purpose would be met from out of the anticipated savings in an outlay of Rs. 451.54 lakhs approved for the entire Half-a-Million Jobs Programme for the State during 1973-74.

Besides this a sum of Rs. 51 lakhs was also provided to the State of Kerala during 1973-74 under the 'scheme of assistance to educated unemployed'. This amount was to be utilised by the State Government towards such of the schemes which conform to the guidelines of the Programme and covers expenditure on (a) Consultancy Services, (b) towards margin money for construction of Industrial estates, (c) for feasibility reports, (d) rent subsidy and (e) Industrial Cooperatives. The funds under the Programme are not to be utilised for any construction purposes.

Larger Annual Plan for Kerala

6293. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala State has urged upon the Central Government to enlarge the size of the State's annual plan; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Annual Plan for the year 1974-75 for Kerala

was finalised on the basis of discussions with the representatives of the State Government regarding resources as well as sectoral outlays on the 3rd of April, 1974. Since then no reference from the State has been received for enlarging the size of the State's Annual Plan.

(b) Question does not arise.

Trunk Telephone System

6294. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether the alternate arrangements provided for more reliable trunk telephone service when the co-axial lines suffer damage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): The bulk of the trunk and telegraph communications between major centres are now provided on underground coaxial cables. In the event of failure of the co-axial cable systems skeleton services are provided over alternative routes wherever possible and on open-wire lines in other cases. The skeleton communications of a few circuits provided on the open-wire routes during coaxial breakdowns do not provide reliable service due to inherent higher fault liability on open-wire systems. Reliable alternate media will be available on the main trunk routes linking Madras, Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay when the present Microwave schemes are completed.

Setting up of an Autonomous Body to manage the Affairs of Film and Television Institute, in Poona

6295. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 443 on 14th November, 1973 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision to set up an autonomous body to manage the affairs of Film and Television Institute, Poona; and

(b) if so, what will be its functions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government has decided to set up a Society to take over and manage the affairs of the Film and Television Institute of India.

Indo-German Collaboration

6296. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study has been conducted by the Indo-German Chamber of Commerce on the cost of collaboration with West Germany; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to the survey conducted by Indo-German Chamber of Commerce on the export situation in respect of Indo-German joint ventures operating in India. The survey covers the years 1970, 1971 and 1972 and is based on the information furnished by one hundred. Indo-German joint ventures considered by the Chamber as suitable for the study. The survey *inter-alia* gives comparative figures of the outflow of foreign exchange caused by the Indo-German collaborations by transferring dividends, licence fees and interest payments and the foreign exchange earnings of these companies by exports. According to the survey, total remittances in the form of dividends, licence fees and interest payment of all Indo-German collaborations operating in India were Rs. 31.4 million in 1969-70 and Rs. 44.4 million in 1970-71.

As against this, the total exports of Indo-German collaborations covered by the study amounted to Rs. 96.9 million in 1970, Rs. 92.9 million in 1971 and Rs. 111.6 million in 1972.

Revision in allocations for Fifth Plan for Gujarat

6297. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revise the allocations for Gujarat for Fifth Plan, keeping in view of the great damage done to the public property in the State; if so, by how much;

(b) the names of the schemes which the Planning Commission has agreed to reconsider for inclusion in the State's Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the names of the projects proposed to be set up in the State during 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Fifth Five Year Plan of all the States, including Gujarat, are still to be finalised. The size of the plan of each State will be determined by the resources mobilised by each State and the Central assistance available to it in accordance with an objective formula to be evolved by the National Development Council for the allocation of Central Assistance during the Fifth Plan period. Since the Fifth Plan of Gujarat is still to be finalised, the question of a review of allocations or inclusion of new schemes does not arise.

(c) Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 143.32 crores for the State Annual Plan 1974-75, the sectoral distribution of which is indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6672/74].

पोषाहार कार्यक्रम संबंधी केन्द्रीय समन्वय समिति

6298. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे :

क्या योजना मंत्री पोषाहार योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति के लिए विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में ताल-मेल के बारे में 27 मार्च, 1974 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 485 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पांचवीं योजना में स्थापित किए जाने वाले केन्द्रीय समन्वय समिति में कौन-कौन सदस्य होंगे तथा उसके क्या कार्य होंगे ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : प्रस्तावित समन्वय समिति के गठन तथा कार्यों के बारे में योजना आयोग सम्बद्ध मंत्रालयों तथा विभागों के साथ विचार-विमर्श कर रहा है।

Financial Assistance to Unemployed Engineers in West Bengal and Maharashtra

6299. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the Financial Assistance given to unemployed engineers and technicians in West Bengal and Maharashtra

for the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) the year-wise allocation for the purpose and the amounts disbursed year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Besides various Plan programmes and Programmes of the State Financial Corporation, State Industrial Development Corporation etc., several special schemes were launched from time to time during the Fourth Five Year Plan to provide employment opportunities, among others, to the unemployed engineers and technicians. There are: (i) Programme of Educated Unemployed started in 1971-72, (ii) Special Employment programme started 1972-73 and (iii) Half-a-Million Jobs Programme for Educated Unemployed initiated in 1973-74. These schemes were implemented in the States of West Bengal and Maharashtra also. The actual figures of financial assistance given to the unemployed engineers and technicians for the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 under various schemes are not available. The allocations made for the special schemes which *inter-alia* have employment potential for engineers and technicians in the States West Bengal and Maharashtra for these years are given below program-mewise:

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Year	Programme for educated unemployed including engineers and technicians (Started in 1971-72)	Special Employment Programmes for States and Union Territories (Started in 1972-73)	Half-a-Million Jobs Programme (Started in 1973-74)
West Bengal	1971-72	98.25	..	..
	1972-73	219.75	218.00	..
	1973-74	302.29	185.70	1500.00
Maharashtra	1971-72	100.82	..	..
	1972-73	240.34	247.00	..
	1973-74	264.28	210.41	800.00

Development of Sundarbans in West Bengal

8300. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of teams of Planning Commission which visited West Bengal during the last two years;

(b) the names of the members of the teams and the problems dealt with by them; and

(c) whether any team has undertaken a study for the development of Sundarbans area during this period, if so, the result of the study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Four teams of Planning Commission visited West Bengal during the last two years.

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

(c) No, Sir.

Statement

Date	Names of the persons	Problems dealt with
23rd and 24th March, 1972	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shri P. P. Agarwal, Adviser (PA), Planning Commission 2. Shri S. K. Gangopadh yaya, Joint Secretary, Planning Commission. 3. Shri S. D. Srivastava, Director, Ministry of Finance. 4. Shri R. Vengu, Deputy Secretary, Planning Commission. 5. Shri P. Rohimingthanga, Deputy Secretary, Deptt. of Food. 6. Dr. P. S. Bhatnagar, Director, Rice Deptt., Ministry of Agriculture. 7. Shri T. N. Bhargava, Supt. Eng., Roads Wing, Min. of Transport. 8. Shri T. Durairaj, Deputy Adviser (PHE), Ministry of Health. 9. Dr. R. S. Chawla, A.D.C. (HA), Ministry of Health. 10. Dr. K. M. Gupta, Asstt. Commissioner, (Minor Irrigation), Min. of Agri. 	<p>Leader To make an on the spot-assessment of the drought situation.</p> <p>Member</p> <p>"</p> <p>"</p> <p>"</p> <p>"</p> <p>"</p> <p>"</p> <p>"</p> <p>"</p> <p>"</p>
7th to 10th August, 1972	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shri P. P. Agarwal, Adviser, (PA) Planning Commission. 2. Shri S. K. Gangopadhyaya, Joint Secretary, Planning Commission. 3. Shri Hari Singh, Chief Engineer, C. W. & P. C., Ministry of Irrigation and Power. 	<p>Leader To make an on the spot assessment of the drought/floods situation.</p> <p>Member</p> <p>"</p>

Date	Names of the persons	Problems dealt with
	4 Dr. T. S. Bolonia, Jt. Director, Ministry of Agriculture	Member
	5 Shri K. B. Thyagarajan, Dy. Secy, Deptt. of Food, Min. of of Agri.	"
	6 Shri Y. L. Rajwade, Under Secretary, Deptt. of Expenditure, Min. of Finance.	"
18th November, 1972	1 Shri P. P. Agarwal, Adviser (Programme Administration), Planning Commission	Leader To review the ceilings of expenditure on drought floods.
	2. Shri P. K. Kaul, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance	Member
	3. Shri K. M. Balasubramanian, Senior Research Officer, Planning Commission]	"
27th to 29th September, 1973	1 Dr. S. K. Rau, Adviser (PA) Planning Commission	Leader For an on the spot study of flood si- tuation and assess- ment of the re- quirements of funds.
	2 Shri H N Dass, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Finance, (Department of Expenditure)	Member
	3 Shri Hari Singh Member, Gan- ga Flood Control Commission CW & PC	"
	4 Shri H P Srivastava, Joint Commissioner (Crops) De- partment of Agriculture Ministry of Agriculture.	"
	5 Shri M L Mandal, Super- intending Engineer, Min. of Shipping and Transport.]	"
	6. Shri H. P. Patel, Superinten- ding Engineer, Calcutta Central Circle No 3, C.P.W.D., Min of Works & Housing.	"
	7. Shri B S. Sahu, Joint Director, Planning Commission	"

**Memorandum for setting up of Rural
Industrial Complex in Bhadrak, Distt.
Balasore**

6301 SHRI ARJUN SETHI Will
the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVE-
LOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether during the last election
tour of Orissa in February, 1974 the

people of Bhadrak, District Balasore
submitted a memorandum on the
defunct engineering school buildings
Barapada lying vacant, for its utilis-
ation as a Rural Industrial Complex in
the Central Sector, and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Gov-
ernment thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVE-

LOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Irrigation Projects in Orissa included in Fifth Plan

6302. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of irrigation projects in Orissa proposed to be included for execution during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the broad features of each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A statement giving information regarding the irrigation projects in Orissa proposed for inclusion in the Fifth Five Year Plan is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. L1-6673/74]. The allocation to be made for the continuing projects and the new schemes to be taken up for execution in the Fifth Plan will be determined after the size of the States' Fifth Plan, including that of Orissa, is finalised. This will be possible only after the National Development Council has evolved a formula for the distribution of Central assistance to States.

Supply of Truck Tyres to Orissa

6303. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual requirement of heavy truck tyres of Orissa is in the order of 1,50,000 against which the supply has been made of the order of 7000; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to supply adequate number

of tyres to remove discontentment amongst the transport operators in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA):

(a) According to the Government of Orissa, the annual requirements of Orissa State for heavy truck tyres are estimated at 1,50,000 Nos. on the basis of eight tyres per vehicle per year. However, on the basis of vehicles registered in the State, the Industry has estimated the requirements of heavy truck tyres for Orissa at 63,500, against which the annual supplies have been reported by the State Government to be of the order of 37,000.

(b) The Automotive Tyre Industry has been requested to speed up the supply of tyres to Orissa.

Applications for Telephone connections in Delhi

6304. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 10,000 applications for telephone connections are pending in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and the time by which these telephone connections would be provided; and

(c) whether the telephone connections were provided to persons who applied after these applications were received, on over-riding priority basis and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes. Total number of pending demands on 1-3-74 was 87770.

(b) Due to limitation of resources available in the country, it has not been possible to provide adequate equipment for meeting this demand.

Provision has been made in the Fifth Five Year Plan to provide 65,000 additional lines in Delhi, Telephone System

(c) Yes, in some cases Under the General Category connections are provided according to dates of applications priority installations are allowed to applicants registered under Special and OYT categories according to certain procedures laid down

Growing demand of Telephone Lines

6305 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry would be in a position to meet the growing demand of telephone lines by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan,

(b) the expected requests for telephone lines for connections by the Fifth Plan period,

(c) whether one of the main causes of shortage of telephones is out-dated machinery in the factories producing telephones, and

(d) if so, whether the Government have set up an enquiry committee to go into the causes of shortage of telephones and if so, the time by which the report of the committee is expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) No However the waiting list and average waiting period will be reduced

(b) The telephone connections and pending requests for new connections as on 1-4-74 (at the beginning of 5th Plan) are expected to be 127 lakhs, and 4 lakhs lines respectively. The new requests during the 5th Plan period are expected to be about

6.8 lakh lines. It is proposed to provide 7.8 lakh new telephone lines during the 5th Plan period leaving a waiting list of 3.1 lakh lines at the end of the 5th Plan

(c) No The shortage of telephones is not due to the outmoded machinery but primarily due to the demand outstripping the production capacity of Switching Equipment of the telephone factories which is being expanded

(d) Does not arise

Commissioning of Irradiation Plant for Sterilisation of Medical Products at Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay

6306 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Asia's first large-scale Irradiation Plant for sterilisation of medical products has been commissioned at Bhabha Atomic Research Centre Trombay,

(b) if so, whether it is being handled by Indian technicians alone or some other country's help has also been sought, and

(c) the products to be sterilized in the plant?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The medical sterilisation plant (ISOMED) has been set up with the assistance of the UNDP/IAEA, whose representative was here during the installation and commissioning of the plant. One UNDP expert has visited BARC on a brief assignment for advice on market development. The plant is being operated by Indian technicians

(c) The products to be sterilised include absorbent cotton wool and gauze, surgical dressing, wound dressings, examination and surgical gloves, absorbable surgical sutures (cat gut), non-absorbable surgical sutures (silk, nylon, polyester etc.), medical tubings, infusion sets, blood giving and taking sets, catheters, disposable syringes, sanitary pads (maternity and post-operative) and Pharmaceutical containers and closures

Foreign Missionaries in India

6307 SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise break-up of foreign missionaries working in India at present.

(b) what precautions are taken against their engaging in anti-India propaganda and activities, and

(c) how many missionaries were driven out of India for engaging in anti-Indian activities during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI W. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (c). Information is being gathered and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) Vigilance is maintained and whenever a foreign missionary comes to notice for undesirable activities, or violates any law, suitable action is taken under the appropriate law

Per capita Gross National Product and National Income

6308 SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the per capita Gross National Product and the per capita National Income in India during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) how much of the increase is due to price-rise and how much is due to achievements in industry commerce and agriculture, and

(c) the percentage of increase in inflation during these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a)

Year	Per capita gross National product (Rs.)		Per capita income (Rs.)	
	at current prices	at constant (1960-61 prices)	at current prices	at constant (1960-61 prices)
1971-72*	657.2	369.4	615.1	343.6
1972-73**	71.5	363.9	637.6	337.5
1973-74	Not available			

* Provisional

** Quarterly estimates

(b) Of the total increase of 8.9 per cent in the National Income (at current prices) between the year 1972-73 and 1971-72, 8.5 per cent is accounted by the price-rise. The increase in National Income originating from industry, commerce and agriculture during the same period is 4.1 per cent, 4.2 per cent and 6.7 per cent respectively.

(c) The increase in prices in 1972-73 over the preceding year is 8.5 per cent as derived from the estimates of national income.

Equipment for Cross Bar Switch Gear system

6309. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) which company or companies have supplied us the equipment for the cross-bar switch gear system of telephones; and

(b) in which cities have these telephones been installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Messrs. Bell Telephone Mfg. Co., Belgium and Messrs. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore, have supplied cross-bar type of telephone switching equipment.

(b) The equipment supplied by M/s. Bell Telephone Mfg. Co. has been installed in Bombay, New Delhi, Madras and Kanpur.

The equipment supplied by M/s. Indian Telephone Industries is working in the following cities

Ahmedabad, Ajmer, Allahabad, Ambala, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bhubaneswar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cuttack, Delhi, Ernakulam, Guntur, Gwalior, Jharia, Jodhpur, Kanpur (Trunk Auto Exchange), Lucknow, Ludhiana, Madras, Mysore, Patna, Poona, Ranchi, Shillong, Tirupur, Trivandrum and Tuticorin.

Shortage of Tyres in Maharashtra

6310. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra has the largest number of automobile vehicles in India;

(b) whether the tyre shortage is extremely acute in that State;

(c) the State-wise and month-wise distribution of tyres during 1973-74; and

(d) the steps being taken to mitigate the hardship due to shortage of tyres in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The availability of tyres particularly truck tyres in the various States, including Maharashtra, has fallen short of the demand due to loss of production as a result of power cuts, strikes in the tyre factories, inadequate supplies of raw materials etc

(c) Figures regarding the distribution of tyres to different categories of users have not been collected by Government.

(d) To overcome the difficult supply position, the industry has been asked to work extra shifts as well as on closed holidays, and Sundays to maximise the production. Import of bus and truck tyres has also been permitted. Besides the State Road Transport Undertakings have also been allowed to import limited quantities of tyres against their motor vehicles and parts licences

Establishment of leaf threshing plant in India Tobacco Company at Bangalore

6311. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company has sought for and obtained Government sanction for establishment of a new leaf threshing plant within the premises of the India Tobacco Company's factory at Bangalore;

(b) if so, whether this application has been cleared by the MRTP Commission; and

(c) if the answer to (a) is in the negative, whether he is aware that the company is already constructing the new plant, which amounts to unauthorised expansion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M B RANA):

(a) to (c) It has been reported that a Green Leaf Threshing Plant is being set up in the premises of the Cigarette factory of M/s India Tobacco Co Ltd at Bangalore. This proposal is yet to be considered from the MRTP angle.

Death Sentence to Shri Amrit Bhushan Gupta

6312 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether one Amrit Bhushan Gupta was sentenced to death for having burnt alive three children at Srinivasपुरi, New Delhi in June, 1968;

(b) if so, whether he has been sent to the Ranchi Mental Hospital in December, 1972 for tests as to his sanity;

(c) whether any report has since been received from the Hospital Authorities; and

(d) what action Government propose to take in the matter in view of the long delay since sentence was passed for the crime?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Amrit Bhushan Gupta was sent to the Ranchi Mental Hospital and a report from the medical authorities has been received.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

Recession in Radio Industry

6313 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether radio industry in the country has not been able to come out of recession since 1970;

(b) whether Government have made any study as to the causes thereof, and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to remove the difficulties faced by the industry?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Government are aware that there has been a slowing down in the growth rate of the Radio Industry in the country since 1970. The production during 1972 and 1973 has remained almost at the same level as in 1971. This is due to a variety of factors the most important of which are the erosion in the purchasing power of the people to buy radio sets and the restricted choice of programmes in the rural areas. Other factors include the general increase in prices

of all components used for the manufacture of Radio Receivers and the annual burden of a broadcast licence.

(c) Government have recently taken a number of steps to help the Radio Industry to meet the recession. Low cost radios costing below Rs. 200 have been reserved for the Small Scale Sector which will enable new production units to be set up in the semi-urban areas for tapping rural markets. Excise duties have been exempted on low-cost radios (below Rs. 225/-) manufactured in the small scale sector. The licence fee for radios costing below Rs. 125 is half of the amount for those in the organised sector. In addition, the National Advisory Committee on Electronics at its recent meeting held in March, 1974, has recommended that the popular programmes of All India Radio such as Vividh Bharati be put out on the high power transmitters to provide a much larger coverage of such programmes. It has also recommended the complete abolition of the licence-fee for radio receivers since the net benefit to the national resources on this account is questionable. These recommendations are currently under consideration by Government. Government is also examining the question of new technology for radio receivers to bring down their cost, as well as reduction in the cost of components through large scale production.

Supply of Cables to State Electricity Boards

6314. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cable manufacturers have stopped supplies to the State Electricity Boards; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). The Central Government have no information about stoppage of supplies by the cable manufacturers as the orders for supplies of cables are placed on the manufactures direct by the State Electricity Boards.

Offer by India of Technical Assistance to other Countries

6315. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has offered technical assistance and expertise to other countries to improve environment; and

(b) if so, the response of those countries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The response is encouraging.

Central Assistance for Development of backward Areas in Andhra Pradesh

6316. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether for the rapid development of backward pockets in the three areas in Andhar State Rayalaseema, Telengana and Coastal Andhra Pradesh, special assistance is expected from the centre;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) when Government propose to take up the developmental work in these regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARA): (a) to (c). A six-point formula relating to Andhra Pradesh includes a provision that 'accelerated development of the backward areas of the State and planned development of the State capital with

specific resources earmarked for these purposes and appropriate association of representatives of such backward areas in the State Legislature along with other experts in the formulation and monitoring of development schemes for such areas should form the essential part of the developmental strategy of the State. Constitution at the State level of a Planning Board as well as Sub-Committees for different backward areas should be the appropriate instrument for achieving this objective.'

The State Government have already set up Planning and Development Committees for Telengana, Rayalseema and Coastal Andhra Pradesh. It is presumed that the State Government will in consultation with the Planning Commission, delineate its backward areas. The Planning Commission have requested the State Government to formulate sub-plans for tribal areas for which special assistance is envisaged during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Further, the Planning Commission has emphasised the development of backward pockets within the approved plan outlays for 1974-75.

Pattern of Central assistance to the States during the Fifth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised.

Closure of Zip-fastener Industry in Bombay

6317. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Zip-fastener industry is in a crisis owing to an excessive burden of excise duty which has already resulted in the closure of eight small scale units, particularly in Bombay area;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government have taken for their survival?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c). The Zip Manufacturers Association has submitted a representation to the Government requesting that the excise duty imposed on Zip Fastener Industry should be totally withdrawn. This matter is being looked into.

No precise information is available about the closure of small scale Zip Manufacturing units.

Number of persons injured, died and arrested under M.I.S.A. and D.I.R. during disturbances in Gujarat State

6318. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons and policemen injured or who lost their lives during the disturbances in Gujarat upto now;

(b) the number of battalions of B.S.F. and C.R.P. deployed to deal with the situation;

(c) the various occasions and the extent of seeking military help in Gujarat; and

(d) the number of persons (i) arrested under M.I.S.A. and D.I.R.; (ii) charged-sheeted for violent activities, (iii) still in prison and (iv) arrested and released thereafter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (d). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

(b) 59 Companies of CRP and BSF were made available to the Government of Gujarat for internal security duties.

(c) On three occasions, the Army units in adequate strength were made available to the Government of Gujarat.

Coverage of the Ministers' visits to the various regions by P.I.B. officials

6319. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the regional Officials of the Press Information Bureau are being instructed to cover the Central Ministers, State Ministers and Deputy Ministers' visit to the various regions;

(b) if so, the names of the Central Ministers, State Ministers and Deputy Ministers who have been covered by P.I.B. Officials in Calcutta during 1973, date-wise; and

(c) whether P.I.B. releases will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a). The Press Information Bureau is responsible for projecting the policies and programmes of the Government which are sometimes articulated through the speeches of the visiting Ministers. As a facility to the Press and for the overall purpose of disseminating information, important visits are covered.

(b) A list is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6674/74].

(c) Releases are not always made; in several cases facilities are provided to the Press to cover functions or the Press is orally briefed about the main points of the speeches or the background of the event covered.

Development rebate for setting up Industries in West Bengal, Bihar

6320. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to power crisis in West Bengal, Bihar and several other parts of the country for the last one year, the setting up of new small and medium size industries has been delayed by one year;

(b) whether Government's attention has been invited to a proposal for extending the period of allowing development rebate for such industries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c). In the budget speech for 1974-75, the Finance Minister has drawn attention to the several unforeseen factors including power shortage which had been responsible for causing a setback to the timely completion of a number of industrial projects before May 31, 1974. In order to provide relief in such cases it has been proposed in the Budget for 1974-75 to extend the operation of the development rebate by one year upto May 31, 1975, in cases where there is conclusive evidence to show that contracts for purchase of machinery and plant were finalised before December 1, 1973. It is hoped that new small and medium industries affected by power shortage in all parts of the country, including West Bengal and Bihar, will be able to avail themselves of the extension of the operation of the development rebate by one year upto May 31, 1975.

Small Scale Service Institute, Calcutta

6321. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Small Scale Service Institute at Calcutta takes unusually long time to pass projects;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to speed up clearance of projects by the Institute?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a). Schemes which are complete and contain all relevant details ordinarily get cleared by the Small Industries Service Institute, Calcutta without delay.

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

डाक तार विभाग में प्रशासनिक व्यय

6322. श्री मूलचन्द झागा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या डाक तार विभाग को वर्ष 1971, 1972 तथा 1973 में कोई लाभ हुआ या हानि हुई और प्रत्येक वर्ष में कितना लाभ या हानि हुई, और

(ख) वर्ष 1971 में विभाग का प्रशासनिक व्यय कितना था और इस समय इसमें कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० जेएन सिन्हा) : (क) डाक-तार विभाग को वर्ष 1970-71, 1971-72 और 1972-73 के दौरान जो अतिरिक्त ग्रामदानी हुई है वह इस प्रकार है:—

	करोड़ रुपये
1970-71	22 91
1971-72	37 14
1972-73	37 12

(ख) वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान प्रशासनिक खर्च 16.74 करोड़ रुपये का हुआ था। वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान यह खर्च 2.76 करोड़ रु० बढ़ गया था और 19.50 करोड़ रुपये का खर्च हुआ था। वर्ष 1973-74 के लिए अनुमानित खर्च 1.94 करोड़ रुपये का है।

गांव चंडावल में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाना

6323. श्री मूल चन्द झागा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार गांव चंडावल तहसील मोजन में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाने का है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त गांव में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन तभी लगाया जाएगा जब वहां अपेक्षित टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देखिए जाए और यदि हा तो इस उद्देश्य के लिए निम्न टेलीफोन कनेक्शन अपेक्षित है, और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने चंडावल के पास उससे छोटे गांव देवली में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाया है और यदि हा, तो इस के लिए क्या मानदण्ड अपनाया गया और इसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को प्रति वर्ष कितना बाटा हुआ ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० जेएन सिन्हा) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) चंडावल में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के प्रस्ताव की जांच की गई है। किसी सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर में ज्यादा से ज्यादा जितने एक्सटेंशन दिए जा सकते हैं उनसे होने वाली आय को ध्यान में रखने के बाद भी यह सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलना आर्थिक दृष्टि से अनुनाभकर पाया गया है।

(ग) चंडावल के पास देवली में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने का प्रस्ताव वित्तीय दृष्टि से लाभकर पाया गया था अतः यहां सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर की व्यवस्था कर दी गई थी।

दिल्ली के क्लबों में जुआ

6324. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के क्लबों जैसे मनोविनोद के स्थानों पर लोग जुआ खेलते हैं; और

(ख) क्या गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली के किसी क्लब में जुए का कोई मामला पकड़ा गया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख) : सरकार को ऐसे केन्द्रों में इस प्रकार जुआ खेलने के किसी अपराध की जानकारी नहीं है। ऐसा कोई मामला ध्यान में नहीं आया है।

Cross Bar Exchanges in the Capital

6325. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received regarding the working of cross-bar Exchanges in the Union Capital; and

(b) if so, the nature of these complaints and the main advantages or disadvantages of the cross-bar system over the other existing systems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. Some complaints have been received regarding the working of the cross-bar exchanges in the Union Capital.

(b) Most of the complaints pertain to delay in receipt of dial tone and failure of incoming calls to cross-bar subscribers.

The cross-bar exchanges have not been working at high efficiency due to the following defects:

- (i) Inadequate contact protection,
- (ii) Components failure,
- (iii) Unstability of mechanical adjustments,
- (iv) Minor circuit problems.

After detailed investigation of the deficiencies it was decided to upgrade the cross-bar exchanges. The up-gradation work in all the cross-bar exchanges is expected to be completed in about 12 to 14 months time.

The main disadvantages of the cross-bar system are the occasional delay in dial tone and failure of calls which may occur due to defects in the common control equipment.

The important advantages of the cross-bar system are—

- (a) less maintenance effort;
- (b) reduction in junction and trunk network costs;
- (c) facility of alternate routing and retrial;
- (d) flexibility in numbering scheme and routing of calls;
- (e) much simpler STD barring;
- (f) automatic tracing of malicious calls;
- (g) better performance with high speed dial;
- (h) use of less costly thinner conductor underground cables; and
- (i) fast switching operation with the use of multifrequency signalling.

Proposal to Educate Public in order to forestall recurrence of Gujarat Type of Happenings in the Country

6326. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn any conclusion from the tragic happenings in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for educating public opinion so as to forestall any recurrence of these activities in the other parts of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Short supply of certain essential commodities and rise in prices sparked off agitations in Gujarat. The situation was exploited by anti-social elements and there was wide-spread violence and destruction of property. Government are aware of the hardships of the people and the concerned agencies are taking appropriate steps to alleviate their sufferings. The State Governments have also been advised to take all possible steps to step up production and procurement and regulate the distribution of essential commodities. They have also been urged to take stringent action against anti-social elements like hoarders and black-marketeers and to take suitable precautionary and preventive measures to avoid possible breaches of peace.

8. During discussions in Parliament, Government have mentioned the causes of these disturbances and appealed to the House and through it to the public at large to cooperate in maintaining peace.

Loss to P. & T. Department in violent Agitation in Gujarat Circle

6327. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loss has been sustained by the various P. & T. institutions and establishments in Gujarat Circle during the violent agitation in the months of December, 1973 and

740 LS-5.

January, February and March, 1974; and

(b) if so, its assessment in financial terms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There was no loss in December, 1973. The amount of loss (from January, 1974 to March, 1974), so far assessed, comes to about Rs. 11,37,857/-.

Applications for Telephone connections in Delhi in General Category

6328 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications lying pending for telephones in the General Category in the capital at present;

(b) the number of telephones provided during the year 1973-74; and

(c) the criteria adopted by Government to provide telephonic facilities in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The number of applications lying pending for telephones in the General Category in Delhi as on 1-3-1974 was 55902.

(b) The number of telephones provided during the year 1973-74 is 9063 which includes O.Y.T., Special Category, General Category, Temporary and Casual telephones and Public Call Offices.

(c) The available spare capacity for permanent connections is apportioned to waiting lists in different categories on the following basis:-

O.Y.T.	70 per cent
Special Category	15 per cent
General Category	15 per cent

Earning of foreign Exchange through Export of Electronics

8329 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government feel that the electronics sector can make a substantial contribution to the country's foreign exchange income if concrete steps are taken to tackle the problem of idle capacity;

(b) whether Government have made any study in this regard; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof and the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Idle capacity in the Electronics Industry is due to several causes. Firstly, there is the non-availability of basic raw materials and components which are imported from abroad; this, in turn, is caused by the scarcity of foreign exchange resources. Secondly, many units are working on a single shift basis. Idle capacity could be utilized by introduction of 2 or 3 shift working where necessary or feasible; for this, restrictions to the employment of women in the second and third shifts under the Factory's Act may have to be relaxed, since women are employed on many of the operations. Thirdly, there is need for balancing equipment to utilize idle capacity of the main plant; applications from manufacturers for balancing equipment which will enable them to substantially increase production for export purposes are being given favourable consideration. These aspects have been brought out in the recent deliberations of the National Advisory Committee on Electronics held on 11th

and 12th March, 1974 in Delhi. Based on this, Government are taking several steps to encourage utilisation of idle capacity primarily for export purposes, so that the necessary foreign exchange can be earned through exports. In addition, as a measure of import substitution indigenisation of both equipment and components is being actively pursued and a number of parties have been encouraged to produce items which are currently being imported. Special facilities have been provided in the current Import Policy to encourage manufacturers to look to export for fuller utilisation of their existing capacities.

Reservation of Items for Small Scale Industries

8330. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reserved 53 more items for exclusive manufacture in the Small Scale Sector; and

(b) whether these items are not to be manufactured in any other sector?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In future, proposals for establishment of fresh capacities in respect of these items in sectors other than small scale and ancillary, will not be considered, unless they involve export of a minimum of 75 per cent of the additional production.

Reorganization of Capital structure of National Newsprint paper Mills Ltd.

6332. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI S. A MURUGANAN-THAM:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd. has been given any loan by the Central Government for its expansion programme;

(b) whether capital structure of the Company is also being re-organised; and

(c) if so, the outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA):(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) No final decision has yet been taken in regard to re-organization of capital structure of the Nepa Mills.

दिल्ली नगर निगम और म्युनिसिपल कमिशनर के बीच मतभेद

6333. श्री भागीरथ शंकर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सत्तारूढ़ दल और म्युनिसिपल कमिशनर के बीच हाल ही में मतभेद हो गया है;

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

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

एह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ०एच० जोहंसिम्ह) (क) से (ग). सरकार की दिल्ली के महापौर से कुछ पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं जिनमें आयुक्त के विरुद्ध ये आरोप हैं —

(1) उन्होंने निगम की अनुमति से गद्दी बस्ती विभाग और सम्बन्धित उप-आयुक्त को दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का स्थानान्तरित किया था ;

(2) उन्होंने नगर निगम के विरुद्ध अपनी लड़की की शर्त में दायर किये गये एक दावे के बारे में निगम के वकील पर प्रभाव डालने की कोशिश की थी;

(3) उन्होंने महापौर और उप-महापौर द्वारा उनका भेजे गये पत्रों की पाबती नहीं मँगी ;

(4) उन्होंने महापौर द्वारा मांगी गई फाइल प्रस्तुत नहीं की; और

(5) उन्होंने विकास योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में पहल तथा प्रयत्न नहीं किए ।

2 मंत्रालय की ओर से महापौर तथा निगम आयुक्त के साथ मामले पर विचार विमर्श किया गया है। आयुक्त ने स्पष्ट किया है कि उन्होंने निगम के वकील पर, जैसा कि आरोप लगाया गया है कोई प्रभाव नहीं डाला था। उन्होंने उन परिस्थितियों की, जिन में गन्दी बस्ती विभाग का केन्द्रीय सरकार के निर्णय के अनुपालन में स्थानान्तरण किया गया था, पूर्ण रूप से स्पष्ट किया है। महापौर तथा उप महापौर द्वारा उनका भेजे गये पत्रों के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने स्पष्ट किया है कि अधिकारों रूप से वे उन समस्याओं के

सदस्य में वे जिन पर विभिन्न विषयों द्वारा कार्यवाही की जानी थी और उन्होंने उचित कार्यवाही के लिए उन्हें उपयुक्त हस्तक्षेप अधिकारियों को मार्ग दिखाया। जहाँ उत्तर मांगे गये वे वहाँ उन्होंने शीघ्र कार्यवाही करने के उद्देश्य से संबंधित व्यक्तियों को निदेश दिए थे कि वे महापौर भयवा उप महापौर को सीधे उत्तर भेजें।

3. महापौर द्वारा मांगी गयी फाइल और रिपोर्टें भी सामान्यतः प्रस्तुत की गईं।

4. उप-राज्यपाल से मामले पर विचार करने के लिए कहा जा रहा है

cult owing largely to the widely dispersed nature of these industries, especially the traditional and rural industries. There were also delays in the formulation and sanction of the schemes and in organizing and strengthening institutional and other arrangements for providing assistance and facilities in various forms to these industries. Moreover, the shortfalls in production of a number of large industries which supplied raw materials to and purchase their requirements of parts and components from small industries, followed by the recent shortage of power, also adversely affected the production of a good number of small industries, including the handloom industry and ancillary units.

Utilisation of outlay for Small Scale Industries in Fourth Plan

6334. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether against the Original Fourth Plan outlay of Rs. 122.80 crores for setting up small scale industries with Central Assistance, not even 100 crores could be utilised; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Against a total original Fourth Plan outlay for small scale industries and industrial estates of Rs 122.70 crores, the estimated expenditure was Rs. 86.06 crores.

(b) important among the reasons for under-utilisation of Fourth Five Year Plan outlay were shortage of certain raw materials and inadequacy of statistical information, credit facilities, industrial extension services and marketing facilities. To an extent, short-term solution of some of these problems are somewhat diffi-

Bringing Back the Ashes of late Rashbehari Bose from Tokyo

6335 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 300 on 13th March, 1974 and state:

(a) whether the words 'No such step has yet been taken' mean that the matter is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, when such consideration will be given final shape;

(c) whether many representations were made to the Government during last ten years for bringing the ashes of late Rashbehari Bose to India from Tokyo;

(d) whether Government assured the House to consider the matter with due regard; and

(e) if so, the reasons for delay in finalisation of the consideration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) As regards the setting up of a memorial in honour of late Shri Rashbehari Bose and his revolution-

my colleagues, the matter is being continued in consultation with Delhi Administration and the concerned Ministries. It is difficult to say when a decision in this regard will be taken.

(c) to (e). The matter has been under continuous consideration of the Government. It is informally understood that there would be no objection to the transfer of ashes from Japan to India. However, further action can be taken only after a final decision has been taken about the setting up of the memorial.

Development of Atomic Energy in Fifth Plan

6336. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Profile' prepared by late Dr. Sarabhai for development of Atomic Energy over a period of 10 years, has been taken into consideration while finalising the programme for development of atomic energy during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the comparative facts thereabout?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An indication regarding the construction schedule of the power stations vis-a-vis the programme envisaged in the profile published in 1970 is given in the following table:—

Power Station	As envisaged in the Profile		As per present indications	
	Capacity	Date of criticality	Capacity	Date of criticality
Rajasthan Atomic Power Project—I	200 MWe	1971	200 MWe	Aug. 1972
Rajasthan Atomic Power Project—II	200 MWe	1973	200 MWe	1976
Madras Atomic Power Project—I	235 MWe	1974	235 MWe	Mid-1977
Madras Atomic Power Project—II	235 MWe	1975	235 MWe	Early 1979
Narora—I	235 MWe	1976	235 MWe	1981
Narora—II	235 MWe	1977	235 MWe	1982

**Commemoration of Late Professor
S. N. Bose**

6337. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Commission has taken or proposes to take any steps to honour the memory of late Professor S. N. Bose whose contribution to fundamental science ranks in the highest order of the theoretical physics; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Atomic Energy Commission are aware of the contribution of the late Prof. S. N. Bose in the field of Theoretical Physics. The question of honouring his memory in a suitable manner is under consideration.

**Technology for Preservation of food
article and vegetable and fruit
seeds**

6338. SHRI SAMAR GUHA. Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Commission has successfully developed the technology for preservation and enrichment of various food, articles and vegetable, and fruit seeds, if so, the facts thereof;

(b) the reasons for not utilising the technology for commercial purposes; and

(c) whether this technology has not been cleared by the Health and Agriculture Ministries; if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Radiation technologies that have been worked out relate to sprout inhibition and prevention of spoilage in stored potatoes and onions. disinfection for insect control and prevention losses in stored wheat and preservation of sea foods like Bombay duck, shrimp, pomphret and mackoral. Feasibility studies conducted in this regard have shown encouraging results.

(b) The utilization of this technology for commercial purposes will depend upon the clearances from the Health Ministry.

(c) The matter concerning clearances is under consideration.

**Adverse effect of issue of Licences to
Large Industrial Houses in Leather
Industry on small units**

6339. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU. Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether the licences given to the larger industrial houses in the leather industry have adverse effect on the smaller units in the field; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to help the smaller units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). No industrial licence has been granted to any larger industrial houses in the leather industry. Leather industry is not included in the list of industries in which large houses and foreign companies are ordinarily expected to participate. However, their proposals can be considered provided the production is predominantly for export. Recently M/s. Tata Exports Ltd have been granted a licence under the In-

dustries (Development and Regulation) Act, for setting up a new undertaking at Dewas in the State of Madhya Pradesh for the manufacture of 1359 million sq. ft. of finished leather and 1,20,000 Nos. of leather garments p.r annum. The licence has been issued subject to export of 60 per cent of the production of finished leather and 75 per cent of the production of leather garments. However, according to the information now available with the Government, M/s. Tata Exports Ltd are not interconnected with the Tata Group of Companies and is, therefore, not registerable under section 28 of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969.

As the production will be based on semi-processed hides and skins. M/s. Tata Exports have to obtain their requirements of raw materials from some of the existing units. Therefore, the scheme of M/s. Tata Exports is not likely to affect the existing tanneries adversely. On the other hand those small scale units which are not in a position to set up finishing units for which relatively large investments are necessary, are likely to find an additional outlet for their production.

Promotion of Grade III Stenographers

6340. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Grade III stenographers of the Central Secretariat Stenographers' service have not been promoted so far in relation to their promotion quota nor any seniority list has yet been prepared; if so, the reasons therefor and Government's reaction thereto; and

(b) whether some junior Grade III stenographers in some Ministries have been promoted; and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL: (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No. Sir. Promotions

have been made to all the vacancies in the quota for promotion from Grade III to Grade II of the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service. These promotions have been made on the basis of seniority lists prepared for the purpose.

(b) The Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service was decentralised in 1962. Grade III of the Service was constituted with effect from 1st August, 1969, also on a decentralised basis. Promotions from Grade-III to Grade II of the Service are made cadre-wise, subject to these being regulated within the range of seniority as specified for the purpose on all-Secretariat basis by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. In the promotions made cadre-wise, it has therefore happened that some eligible Grade III Stenographers, who were junior on all-Secretariat basis, received promotions earlier than their seniors in other cadres where promotion vacancies were not available in Grade II of the Service.

Time-limit for Completion of Studios, Transmitter Building for Mithila (Darbhanga),

6341. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2911 on 13th March, 1974 and state:

(a) what is the time limit for completion of the studios and transmitter buildings for Mithila (Darbhanga) station of the All India Radio;

(b) what is the capacity of the equipment from which country it is being imported and by which time it is to be installed; and

(c) whether this transmitter will have the capacity to cover the entire Maithili-speaking area of India and Nepal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The studio and

transmitter buildings for Darbhanga Station are likely to be ready by the middle of this year.

(b) The transmitter is a medium power unit of indigenous manufacture supplied by M/s. BEL Bangalore.

(c) The transmitter will cover the Maithili speaking areas comprising the districts of Darbhanga, Samastipur, Madhubani Muzaffarpur, Vaishali and Sitamarhi. These districts form the bulk of Maithili speaking population.

Services to Nepal constitute a part of External Services and are arranged from transmitters at Calcutta and Delhi.

Target for setting up Industries in Orissa during Fourth Plan

6342. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target for setting up industries in Fourth Plan was not achieved; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof with special reference to Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). Annexure III of the Chapter on Industry & Minerals of the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan (Vol II-Pages 156 to 159) indicates the targets of capacity and production and the estimated achievements in 1973-74 for "Selected" industries. The targets for various industries are laid down for the country as a whole and not State-wise.

यमुना नदी, दिल्ली के पन्टून पुल में फंसे शव का निकाला जाना

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 17 मार्च, 1974 के हिन्दी के एक स्थानीय दैनिक में प्रकाशित इस शिकायत को और दिलाया गया है कि 22-2-74 से यमुना नदी के पन्टून पुल में फंसे एक शव का पुलिस कार्यक्षेत्र निश्चित न होने के कारण नहीं निकाला जा सका;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस घटना का पूरा व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) ऐसे मामलों में विलम्ब से क्या कारण है?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एक० एव० मंहसिन) : (क) और (ख) : जी हां, श्रीमान । 22 फरवरी, 1974 का दिन में लगभग 3 बजे दरियागंज के थाना अधिकारी ने पुलिस नियंत्रण को सूचित किया कि पन्टून पुल के नीचे तारों में एक शव अटका हुआ है । कीतवाली थाने से तुरन्त एक सब-इन्स्पेक्टर तथा एक कान्स्टेबल घटनास्थल पर गये और उन्होंने देखा कि एक आदमी का शव पुल के आश्रय के तार में अटका हुआ है । इस स्थान पर पानी की गहराई लगभग 20 से 25 फीट थी तथा पानी का बहाव तेज था और शव को लाने के लिए कोई नाव उपलब्ध नहीं थी । कान्स्टेबल का वहीं छड़कर सब-इन्स्पेक्टर वहां से 2 कि० मि० दूर ए० जी० सी० आर० के पुल की ओर गया जो नाव प्राप्त करने के लिए समीपस्थ स्थान था । नाविक को ढूँढने में कुछ समय लग गया और इसी बीच में शव वहां से बह गया । कीतवाली थाना अधिकारी भी तुरन्त घटना स्थल पर पहुंचे परन्तु पुलिस के बहुत प्रयत्न करने पर भी शव का पता नहीं लग सका ।

(ग) इसमें कोई अनावश्यक विलम्ब नहीं हुआ था ।

6343. श्री चन्द्र लाल चन्द्राकर : क्या गृह मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

एक बॉगस संस्था द्वारा जाली डिपियों का वितरण

6344. श्री चणू लाल चन्नाकर : क्या यह संजी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान समाचार पत्रों में कुछ बॉगस कंपनियों के बारे में छत्र समाचार की छोर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान एक बॉगस संस्था द्वारा जाली डिपियों के वितरण संबंधी शिकायतों की छोर दिलाया गया है जैसा कि 12 मार्च, 1974 के एक दैनिक पत्र में छत्रा है, छोर

(ग) इस बुराई को समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

यह संश्लेष में उप-संजी (श्री एच० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) मे (ग) प्रश्न में उल्लिखित समाचार में सब संस्था (राजस्थान) के एक व्यक्ति श्री हरिभ कुमार भाटिया द्वारा सम्पादक को लिखे गये एक पत्र में है। उन्होंने लिखा है कि उनका एक संस्था द्वारा सूचित किया गया था कि यदि व संस्था का सर्वोच्च अधिकार द्वारा 11 रायें बने ता संस्था उन्हें 'सामाजिक शास्त्री' की उपाधि दना चाहता है। परन्तु संस्था का नाम तथा उसका पता नहीं दिया गया है। इसका दृष्टि में रखते हुए जाली संस्था के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करना संभव नहीं है।

Memorandum from Maharashtra State Road Transport Workers Federation for allotment of Bus Chassis, Tyres, Tubes and other Parts

6345 SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHI-NDE Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum sent by the Maharashtra State Road Transport Workers Federation, regarding the allotment of bus-chassis, tyres, tubes and other spare parts to the State Road Transport Corporation,

(b) if so, the salient features of the same, and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) (a) to (c) Copies of a memorandum from the Maharashtra State Road Transport Workers Federation have been received by the different authorities of the Government of India. Main points made in the memorandum are:—

(i) In the case of nationalised road transport i.e. State Transport Corporations, responsibility for passenger transport rests with the Corporations exclusively;

(ii) To enable these Corporations to discharge the responsibility satisfactorily and to the satisfaction of the consumers, they require adequate number of chassis, tyres and tubes springs, batteries and other essential spare parts; and

(iii) The supply of chassis and other requisites as indicated above should be made to the Corporations according to requirements direct by the manufacturers on the basis of a quota system, quotas and prices being fixed by the Central Government.

So far as the distribution of tyres and tubes is concerned, State Transport Undertakings and all fleet owners having 10 or more vehicles are entitled to the supply of tyres direct from the manufacturers. Price of tyres and tubes is also subject to an informal control by the Government while prices of certain categories of tyres like truck tyres and tubes, rear tractor tyres and tubes and off-the-road tyres and tubes have also been statutorily controlled. As regards the distribution of spare parts, batteries, springs etc. the concerned authorities would no doubt take suitable action in the matter.

The availability of tyres in the country has fallen short of the demand due to loss of production as a result of power cuts, labour strikes etc. To overcome the difficult supply position the industry has been asked to work extra shifts as well as on closed holidays and Sundays to maximise the production.

Opening of Automatic Telephone Exchanges

6346 SHRI ANNASAHEB GOKHINDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) the number of automatic telephone exchanges opened during the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74, in the various cities Circle-wise and year-wise, and

(b) the Circle-wise total number of such exchanges by the end of the year 1973-74.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b) The information for the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and for the year 1973-74 (upto 30-9-73) are contained in the attached statement. For the balance period of 1973-74, the final figures are not yet available.

Statement

Name of Circle District	No. of Automatic Exchs. added during			Cumulative No. of Automatic Exch. as on 30.9.73	
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Circles					
1. Andhra Pradesh		23	24	4	489
2. Bihar		13	5	7	213
3. Gujarat		18	12	6	241
4. Jammu and Kashmir		.	4		44
5. Kerala		14	16	3	234
6. Madhya Pradesh		14	19		223
7. Maharashtra		30	24	11	350
8. Mysore		15	10	6	258
9. North Eastern		14	6	3	136

8	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Orissa . . .	9	14	6	81
11.	Punjab . . .	15	18	2	186
12.	Rajasthan . . .	7	18	2	120
13.	Tamil Nadu . . .	38	24	4	391
14.	Uttar Pradesh . . .	5	10	5	254
15	West Bengal . . .	9	4	5	124
<i>Districts</i>					
1.	Ahmedabad . . .	1	3	..	11
2.	Bangalore . . .	..	1	..	6
3.	Bombay . . .	..	3	..	25
4.	Calcutta . . .	1	..	..	25
5.	Coimbatore ■ . .	..	..	..	9
6.	Delhi . . .	4	2	1	26
7.	Hyderabad . . .	..	1	.	11
8.	Jaipur . . .	..	..	..	2
9.	Kanpur . . .	..	..	.	3
10.	Lucknow . . .	..	..		4
11.	Madras . . .	..	1	.	16
12.	Nagpur . . .	..	1	..	3
13.	Patna . . .	..	..	..	4
14.	Poona . . .	1	..	..	5

Absorption of Educated Unemployed Registered with Employment Exchanges

6347. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to launch any Crash Scheme to absorb all the educated unemployed who are registered with the employment exchanges upto December, 1973 within the next two years;

(b) the outlines of the Schemes formulated to absorb them year-wise, and

(c) whether any directive has been issued to Private Sector undertakings in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The Government of India do not propose to launch any special Crash Scheme to absorb all the educated unemployed who are registered with the employment exchanges upto December, 1973 within the next two

years. None-the-less the Planning Commission has kept in view the overall employment situation in the country including that of the educated unemployed while formulating Fifth Five Year Plan. Consistent with the twin Plan objectives of self-reliance and removal of poverty, an internally consistent sectoral pattern of growth for the perspective period and the emerging inter-industries relationship corresponding to overall rate of growth of 5.5 per cent in the Fifth Plan, 6.0 per cent in the Sixth Plan, and 6.2 per cent in the first two years of the Seventh Plan has been worked out. The Central objective of the Fifth Five Year Plan is redistributive growth and to this end employment is an important vehicle. However, it would not be a correct view to consider that the problem of employment generation can be dealt with in isolation from the strategy, the rate and pattern of growth envisaged in the Plan and the employment content of the programmes of the individual sectors.

The Fifth Five Year Plan recognises that wage/salaried employment alone cannot meet the present unemployment situation fully and major efforts will have to be made to generate more self-employment opportunities to the extent possible particularly in the sectors of agriculture, small industry services, commerce and trade.

It was the experience in the Fourth Plan that measures to increase self-employment would involve (a) the proper identification and motivation of suitable persons (b) the provision of requisite on the job or other pre-services and preparation of projects, professional training, and consultancy to back the efforts of individuals, (c) effective arrangements to provide infra-structural facilities raw materials, and also marketing and (d) last, but not the least, proper institutional arrangements which would enable the maximum financial support from banks and other financing institutions with

the minimum necessary involvement of Government funds. These measures formed an important part of the package of special employment programmes like Scheme for Assistance to Small Entrepreneurs, taken up under the Programme for Educated Unemployed and the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme, adopted in the Fourth Plan period. Similar measures are proposed to be intensified during the Fifth Plan period through implementation of the Employment Promotion Programme with thrust on self-employment and the monitoring of the sectoral performance of Village and Small Industries, along the following lines:

- (i) Develop and promote entrepreneurship and provide a 'package of consultancy services' so as to generate maximum opportunities for employment particularly self-employment.
- (ii) facilitate fuller utilisation of the skills and equipment of the persons already engaged in different small industries.
- (iii) progressively improve the production techniques of these industries so as to bring them to a viable level and
- (iv) promote these industries in selected 'growth centres' in semi-urban and rural areas including backward areas.

Industries in Orissa

6348 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the industries which have been sanctioned for Orissa District-wise during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): 12 industrial licences and 23 letters of intent were granted for setting up industries in Orissa during the years 1971-73. Out of these 2 industrial licences and 5 letters of intent have gone to backward districts. These related to Metallurgical industries, telecommunication, industrial machinery, fertilizers, chemicals (other than fertilizers), textiles, paper and pulp including paper products, fermentation in industry, food processing industry, ceramics, cement and gypsum products etc. Data regarding industrial licences/letters of intent are not being maintained district-wise.

Role of CIA in Student Troubles in Bihar and Gujarat

6349. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any CIA plan behind the student trouble in Gujarat and Bihar; and

(b) what steps Government have taken in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Government have no information to indicate any CIA plan behind the student trouble in Bihar and Gujarat. Utmost vigilance is maintained in regard to such matters.

Jobs in the Field of Electronics

6350. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether students passing out of the Universities after getting a Degree

in Electronics have ample scope to get jobs in India; and

(b) how many have left India for outside jobs?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Many graduates in electronics and communication engineering go abroad for higher training in order to return to India to get to higher positions more rapidly. Some of them get absorbed in jobs abroad whilst there. Some recent figures on the number of persons in the fields of electronics and communication engineering who have gone abroad for training/jobs have been provided in the Technical Manpower Bulletin (January 1973) of the Division for Scientific and Technical Personnel, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (C.S.I.R.). According to it, 173 persons in electronics and 134 persons in communication engineering were enrolled as on 1-1-73 in the 'Indians abroad Section' of the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel. It is further reported in the same issue, that of these, 72 electronics engineers and 54 communication engineers have reported return to India by the end of 1972.

उत्तर प्रदेश तथा मजीपुर में चुनावों में काम पर लगाये जाने पर सीमा सुरक्षा बल तथा केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस पर व्यय

6351. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लुवाय : क्या यह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सीमा सुरक्षा बल और केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के कितने अधिकारियों और जवानों की सेवाओं का उपयोग उत्तर प्रदेश एवं मजीपुर के चुनावों के दौरान किया गया था; और

(ख) उन पर कितना व्यय हुआ ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एक० सुब० मोहम्मिन) :

(क) अपेक्षित सूचना इस प्रकार है:—

उत्तर प्रदेश — 130 अधिकारी
और 10,863 जवान ।

मणिपुर — 42 अधिकारी
और 4,163 जवान ।

(ख) उन पर हुआ अनुमानत खर्च
इस प्रकार है —

उत्तर प्रदेश — 19,50,173/-
हाथे

मणिपुर — 24,29,815/-
हाथे

नई दिल्ली में विदेशी पिस्तौल तथा कारतूस
बराबर करना

6252. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छाय :
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली में जनवरी 1974
में कुछ व्यक्तियों से विदेशी पिस्तौलों एवं भरे
हुए कारतूस बरामद किए गए थे, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध
में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही
की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एक० सुब० मोहम्मिन) (क) और (ख). जो हा, श्रीमान/ 11 जनवरी 1974 को एक व्यक्ति के पास से एक विदेशी पिस्तौल और 10 कारतूस बरामद किए गये थे । जिसे बिना लाइसेंस के उनको रखने के कारण गिरफ्तार किया गया था । पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट घने में एक मामला दर्ज किया गया था जिसकी जांच पड़ताल हो रही है ।

23 जनवरी, 1974 को थाना पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट द्वारा एक विदेशी रिवाल्वर और 10 कारतूस बिना दावे की सम्पत्ति के रूप में अधिकार में लिए गए थे । बाद में उन्हें न्यायालय के आदेशों के अनुसार उनके मालिक को सौंप दिया गया था ।

Violation of provisions of Diversification by officials

6353. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign firms having more than 26 percent equity have been given permission to manufacture certain items under diversification even in 1970 and thereafter;

(b) if so, the name of the company, item of manufacture, import of raw materials, capital goods installed etc.; and

(c) whether the concerned officials have twisted the provisions of diversification to give benefit to certain companies, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No special facilities for diversification have been allowed to firms having more than 26 per cent foreign equity. The facilities for free diversification available to foreign majority firms and large houses were withdrawn in 1970 when Government brought all the activities of these concerns under licensing provisions. The position has remained unchanged since then. Government's present policy on free diversification was announced vide Notification No. S.O 98(E)/IDRA/29B/73-1, dated the 16th February, 1973 (which is available in the Library of the House), which allows the facility for free diversification to industrial undertakings other

than those covered by the MRTP Act and foreign-majority concerns.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Functioning of cell of the Ministry in Delhi for West Bengal

6354 SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cell for West Bengal attached to the Union Home Ministry still functions at Delhi to look after the work, administration and law and order situation in the State of West Bengal; and

(b) what is the total annual expenditure that has to be incurred for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). While the earlier arrangement of West Bengal Cell have been discontinued, Home Ministry continues to remain in touch with West Bengal problems and Rs. 6539.05 only in 1973-74 for staff employed exclusively on this work has been spent.

Posting of C.R.P. in West Bengal

6355. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of C.R.P. forces still kept in West Bengal to help the State Government in maintaining law and order; and

(b) the amount paid by the State Government of West Bengal during the last two years towards maintaining this Central Force and getting their service for the State of West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) At present 30 coys. of C.R.P. are deployed in West Bengal under the control of the State Government for maintenance of law and order.

(b) No payment has so far been made by the State Government on account of the cost of C.R.P. detachments made available to them during the last two years.

STD Link between Calcutta and other cities

6356. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4795 on 27th March, 1974 regarding S.T.D. facility between Delhi and Calcutta and state:

(a) the reasons for not setting up S.T.D. in telephones between Calcutta and other cities, considering the industrial and commercial importance of the city of Calcutta; and

(b) whether Government propose to eliminate such a discrepancy by keeping Calcutta out of S.T.D. system and establish S.T.D. system forthwith to help development of industrial and commercial expansion of Calcutta in the interest of growth of Indian economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The Calcutta Telephone system was technically not suitable for introduction of Subscriber Trunk Dialling facility. Extensive modifications to equipment had to be made and fast progress could not be achieved on these modifications as these were to be carried out on working equipment which were already under strain of excess traffic. Any attempt to achieve faster progress would have resulted in a serious deterioration of the local system during

the period of modification which was undesirable. The modifications have now been completed.

(b) Subscriber Trunk Dialling service from Calcutta has been planned to be provided through a Trunk Automatic Exchange at Calcutta. The Trunk Automatic Exchange at Calcutta is expected to be commissioned in 1974-75 first establishing STD Service with Asansol. Subscriber Trunk Dialling service to other stations such as Kharagpur, Cuttack and Bhubaneswar would also be provided in 1974-75. Access to other cities such as Delhi, Bombay and Madras would be progressively given during Fifth Plan period.

Inclusion of Nepali language in Eighth Schedule of Constitution

6357. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be please to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any memorandum from the local C.P.I.(M) and Gorkha League of Darjeeling (West Bengal) in respect of certain autonomous rights within the State of West Bengal including the use of Nepali language and raising the status of this minority language by including it in the Eighth Schedule; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to information received from the Government of West Bengal, facilities for instruction through the medium of Nepali both at the primary and secondary stages are available. The West Bengal Official Languages Act, 1961, provides that in the Sub Divisions of Darjeeling, Kalimpong and Kurseong in Darjeeling districts Nepali language may be

used for official purposes. Steps are being taken by the State Government to introduce Nepali gradually in different spheres of governmental activity.

Several specific measures have been initiated by the State Government to ensure the accelerated development of this area. As advisory committee known as the Darjeeling Hill Area Advisory Committee has been constituted to advise the State Government on the special needs of the Hill areas so as to quicken the pace of development. A senior Cabinet minister of the State Government who is the Chairman of the Committee has been assigned the task of co-ordinating the activities of different departments in connection with the implementation of development projects. A separate Hill areas secretariat has been located in the Planning and Coordination Department of the State Government to administer the special funds earmarked for this area. A comprehensive sub-Plan for the development of the Hill areas is also being prepared. Various measures are thus being taken to bring about all round development of this area.

Planning Boards in States

6358. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have set up their Planning Boards;

(b) the names of members of the State Planning Boards, State-wise, and

(c) the contribution made by these Planning Boards in formulating the Fifth Five Year Plans of the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b) According to the latest available information State Planning Boards/Commissions have been set up in all States

except Manipur. A statement showing the composition of the Boards/Commissions is laid on the Table of the House. [Place in Library. See No. LT-6875/74]. Details on the composition of State Planning Board in Jammu & Kashmir are still awaited.

(c) The State Planning Boards have generally contributed to the process of plan formulation in States by advising and interacting with the Planning and other departments in the assessment of the overall socio-economic situation, the determination of the overall strategy, the assignment of inter-sectoral priorities and the identification of problems and preparation of programmes for various disadvantaged areas and sections of the population.

Development of Darjeeling, Sunderbans and Jhargram in West Bengal

6359. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the proposal made by West Bengal Government for the development of Darjeeling, Sunderbans and Jhargram areas of the State;

(b) the amount so far spent for the development of these areas during the Fourth Plan period; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government to the proposal made by West Bengal Government regarding the development of these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c) The main features of the proposals made by West Bengal Government for the development of Darjeeling, Sunderbans and Jhargram areas of the State are as follows:

Darjeeling: The Government of West Bengal have recently forwarded a sub-plan for the hill areas of Dar-

jeeling District. This is in response to the provision in the Fifth Five Year Plan that such plans should be formulated for the hill areas on the basis of their specific problems, potentials and priorities. Transportation and communication systems, power facilities and other public services crucial to economic activities in general have received emphasis in the sub-plan. The sub-plan is under the consideration of the Planning Commission.

Sunderbans: The Draft Fifth Five Year Plan—West Bengal, includes a proposal for the accelerated development of Sunderbans Region involving an outlay of Rs 8 crores. In formulating the proposals the following considerations have been taken into account:

(i) Investment is to be production oriented i.e., agriculture, fisheries and animal husbandry and growth centre development.

(ii) Minimum provision for protection of farm lands and removal of drainage condition.

(iii) Creation of employment in non-primary sectors.

These proposals are a part of the ten-year comprehensive development plan prepared for the Sunderbans Region.

Jhargram: In the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan proposals—West Bengal, the State Government have proposed a sum of Rs. 3 crores for the development of Jhargram Region. The strategy adopted for the development of this Region will be to invest in production-oriented schemes, proper provision for protection of farm and agricultural lands and creation of employment opportunities through construction of roads, establishment of new industries, institutions etc.

The responsibility for development of backward areas is essentially that of the State Government and the funds for their development will necessarily form part of the State plans. Additional Central assistance

to Darjeeling is being presently worked out in the Planning Commission.

Information on the amount so far spent on the development of these areas during the Fourth Plan has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as the same is received.

Formulation of District Plans in States

6360. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has urged upon the States to formulate district-wise plans; and

(b) if so, whether West Bengal is one of the States that has formulated its Fifth Five Year Plan, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The West Bengal Government is reported to have set up district planning Committees who have been assigned the responsibility of preparing district plans. Further, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission the West Bengal Government have given, in their Draft Fifth Five Year Plan proposals, districtwise allocation of divisible outlays and physical targets.

Achievement of target of Fourth Five Year Plan for setting up Radio Stations in Andhra Pradesh

6361. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether setting up of AIR stations in Andhra Pradesh during Fourth Plan has achieved its target; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The main broadcasting schemes in Andhra Pradesh included in the Fourth Plan are:

(i) Augmentation of the power of the transmitter at Visakhapatnam. This project is likely to be completed by 1975-76.

(ii) Upgrading of Visakhapatnam station into a full fledged station by construction of studios. This project is likely to be completed by 1976-77.

(iii) Establishment of permanent studios at Vijayawada. This project is likely to be completed by middle of 1976.

(b) It has not been possible to complete the projects at S. Nos. (i) & (ii) above in the Fourth Plan period because these were included in the Fourth Plan at the time of the mid-term appraisal of the Plan. In the case of the project at (iii) there was delay in the transfer of the site to A.I.R.

Chairman of N.T.C.

6362. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new chairman of the National Textile Corporation has been appointed;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the date by which the appointment will be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA):

(a) to (c). Shri A. N. Banerjee, Special Secretary, Ministry of Industrial Development, has been appointed Chairman-cum-Managing Director of the National Textile Corporation in addition to his own duties in the Ministry of Industrial Development as an interim measure. A decision regarding appointment of a Chairman, on a long term basis is expected to be taken shortly.

Scarcity of Salt in Assam

6363. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of scarcity of salt in Assam; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA):

(a) and (b). Under the zonal scheme for distribution of salt to Assam and other North Eastern States, salt is to move to these areas from Calcutta where it comes by ship from the West Coast ports in Gujarat and Tuticorin port in Tamil Nadu. From Calcutta, salt moves by rail under priority traffic to Assam and other consuming areas in the North Eastern Region.

There has been some shortage of salt in Assam. Arrangements have been made for providing more ships for transporting salt to Calcutta. The Railways have been requested to provide additional trains for supplying salt to North Eastern States. A quantity of 5000 tonnes has also been released from the reserve stock of 25000 tonnes of salt at Salkia Salt Golahs to meet emergent requirements. A Committee has also been constituted under

the Chairmanship of Minister of State for Industrial Development to study the problem of supply of salt to North Eastern States in depth.

Development of Fast Breeder Reactor in collaboration with U.S.S.R.

6364. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Soviet Union have not agreed to collaborate with India in the development of a fast breeder reactor;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have approached any other country for the purpose; and if so, the results of the efforts made?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) India is already having collaboration with France in the field of fast breeder technology and a fast breeder test reactor is under construction at Kalpakkam with French Assistance.

Institutions for training in Science of Handwriting and Finger-prints

6365. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government Institutions functioning in India for giving training in the Science of Handwriting and Finger-Prints; and

(b) the amount allocated by Government for each institution during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Training in the Science of handwriting and finger prints is imparted at the Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, New Delhi, Central Finger Print Bureau, Calcutta, Central Detective Training Schools, Calcutta, Hyderabad and Chandigarh and at the offices of Government Examiner of Questioned Documents Simla, Calcutta and Hyderabad

(b) The budgeted outlays allocated by Government for each of the Institutions during the last 3 years are indicated below:—

Institute	Budgeted outlay
(Rs. in thousands)	
1. Institute of Criminology & Forensic Science, New Delhi	11 94
2. Government Examiner of Questioned Documents:	
(a) Simla	10 65
(b) Calcutta	5 93
(c) Hyderabad	5 81
3. Central Detective Training School:	
(a) Calcutta	15 23
(b) Hyderabad	11 34
(c) Chandigarh	4 06
4. Central Finger Print Bureau, Calcutta	15.09

Finalisation of Programme for use of Science and Technology in Fifth Plan

6366 SHRI S N MISRA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised the programme for the use of Science and Technology during the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) A draft of the Science and Technology Plan has been finalised

(b) The Volumes I & II of the Draft Science and Technology Plan, which give the main features, were placed on the Table of the House on the 26th March, 1974.

Abolition of Radio Licence Fee

6367. SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether any recommendation has been received by Government from the Electronics Commission that the Radio licence fee be abolished to help the growth of the electronics industry in the country, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) A suggestion from the Electronics Commission for abolition of licence fee in respect of certain categories of receiving sets has been received

(b) The suggestion is under examination.

Setting up of Cement Factory in Guyana with Indian help

given cadres as given to the Engineers and Administration in the Institution; and

6368. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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

(a) whether Government offered Guyana Government the help for setting up a cement factory; and

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been concluded, if so, the main features thereof?

(b) Staff Artistes of All India Radio already constitute a separate cadre by virtue of their distinct character and terms and conditions of service.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) Government of Guyana have shown interest in securing assistance from India in connection with setting up of a cement plant in that country. A private Indian party is in negotiation with the Government of Guyana in this regard.

Sex Ratio at Birth in Rural Area of North India

6370. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

Demand from All India Radio Staff Artistes Union

6369. SHRI M. S. PURTY:

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

(a) whether the sex ratio at birth in the rural area of North India marks a noticeable divergence from that of the ratio in rural India as a whole;

(b) whether any study in this regard has been made; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof, State-wise?

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand from the All India Radio Staff Artistes Union has been made that the Artistes be

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The sex ratio at birth (males per 100 females) in the rural areas of northern India is slightly higher than that of rural India as a whole.

(b) The office of the Registrar General, India, has brought out a publication on Sex Composition in India' giving the sex ratio at birth in the rural areas of some States.

(c) Given in the attached statement

Statement
(Males per 100 females)
Sex ratio at birth in rural areas

Sl. No.	State	Year	Sex ratio
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1968	99.8
		1969	103.8
2.	Assam	1968	106.6
		1969	103.5
3.	Gujarat	1968	108.3
		1969	105.3
4.	Haryana	1968	116.2
		1969	113.3
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	1968	108.0
		1969	120.9
6.	Kerala	1968	105.6
		1969	105.5
7.	Maharashtra	1968	109.9
		1969	110.2
8.	Mysore	1968	111.5
		1969	106.7
9.	Punjab	1968	115.5
		1969	112.1
10.	Rajasthan	1968	111.6
		1969	115.4
11.	Tamil Nadu	1968	
		1969	104.2
12.	Uttar Pradesh	1968	109.5
		1969	109.3
	POOLED	1968	108.4
		1969	107.8

Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Class I Posts

6372. SHRI AMBESH Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have under consideration the question of giving reservation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Class I posts filled on the basis of selection; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):
(a) and (b) The question as to whether the scheme of reservations for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes in promotions made on the basis of selection could be extended to Class II posts and posts above Class II, and, if so, to what extent, is under consideration. It will take some time before a final decision is taken in the regard.

Telecommunication Training Centre at Patna

6373 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI BHOLA MANJHI

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is proposal for establishment of Telecommunication Training Centre at Patna for Training of Engineering Supervisors,

(b) whether building for the said purpose has already been taken on hire long ago but the telecom training centre has not yet been established due to non-provision of technical instruments and technical staff, and

(c) if so, the steps taken to expedite opening of the full-fledged training centre there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The Regional Telecom. Training Centre has been opened at Patna on 30th March, 1974.

Allotment of Quarters to P. and T. Employees at Golmuri, Jamshedpur

6374. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5460 on the 19th December, 1973 regarding construction of quarters at Golmuri, Jamshedpur and state the period by which the quarters are expected to be allotted to P&T employees and steps taken to cut short further delay in their allotment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): Electrical Supply Company has sanctioned the load for the P&T Colony at Golmuri, Jamshedpur. Quarters will be allotted to the P&T employees after the actual connection is provided.

Delay in Payment of Overtime Allowance to Staff of Gaya Division

6375. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Overtime Allowance bills and amount which are lying unsettled with PMG Patna, for Gaya Division during the period April, 1973 to October, 1973 and the reasons for delay in PMG Office, Patna;

(b) whether there are orders that OTA must be paid within six weeks and this order is not being followed by DET Gaya despite repeated instructions of PMG Patna and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken to pay these bills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) All O.T.A. bills for the period from April, 1973 to October, 1973 pertaining to Gaya Engineering Division received in P.M.G.'s office, Patna have been sanctioned;

(b) Orders exist that OTA bills of staff should be settled within six weeks of their submission. Normally payment of O.T.A. is made by D.E.T. Gaya Division maximum within one month of receipt in his office;

(c) Does not arise

भारत रक्षा नियम के अन्तर्गत पकड़े गये व्यक्त

6376. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन महीनों में राज्यवार भारत रक्षा नियम के अन्तर्गत पूरे देश में कितने व्यक्ति पकड़े गये और कितने व्यक्ति रिहा किये गये?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एक-एक मोहसिन) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Development of Birbhum (West Bengal)

6377. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY, DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any representation for the development of backward District of Birbhum, in West Bengal in the Fifth Five Year Plan industrially; and

(b) if so, the concrete action taken thereon and the industries set up so far and propose to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Birbhum district of West Bengal is already identified as backward district for providing concessional finance from the financial institutions. Under this scheme, the concessions offered by the all-India term-lending financial institutions, namely, the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, include briefly a lower rate of interest, extension of period for repayment of the first instalment of the principal amount, longer period of the repayment of the loans, reduction of the normal service charges, etc. Every type of industrial activity which has potential for growth in this district is being encouraged.

Setting up of New Public Sector Undertakings in Electronics in 1974-75

6378. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Electronics proposes to set up four new public sector undertakings during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The undertakings which the Department of Electronics proposes to set up during 1974-75 are:

- (i) the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation—which will concern itself with certain aspects of the import-export trade in electronics (without acting as a canalizing agency) as well as assessment and transfer of

advanced technologies in Electronics;

- (ii) Semi-Conductor Complex for production and research and development in the areas of medium and large-scale integrated circuits and display devices;

- (iii) Computer Maintenance Unit to provide the capability for the maintenance and servicing of computers imported from abroad and also to assist user agencies in systems engineering.

There is also a proposal to set up a Unit for production of Two-Way Communication Equipment to cater to the demands of the Home Ministry as well as other users. The agency for the implementation of this project is under consideration of the Government.

Restructuring Energy Base

6379. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken any steps to stress the need for the management of our energy resources to actualise production prospects; and

(b) if so, the main features of the steps proposed to be taken to restructure the energy base during Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The management of energy resources is being given due attention. The rationalisation and reorganisation of the electricity supply industry and the restructuring of the coal industry is receiving attention on priority. The exploration of oil is being speeded up. Investment on research and development of other energy resources is also

proposed to be stepped up during the Fifth Plan. Setting up of an Energy Board to restructure the energy base and deal with the energy problems is under consideration. Replacement of oil fuel by coal in the industries, electrification of railways in preference to dieselisation, replacement of kerosene by soft coke for domestic use etc. is being contemplated. A number of Expert Committees with which representatives of industries are associated have been set up for drawing a plan of acting for maximising the use of available energy in different industries. The reports of these Committees are awaited.

Difficult Raw Material Situation in Industries

6380. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether while addressing the annual general meeting of the Indian Engineering Association (Southern Region) the Secretary of the Ministry called upon the industries to be more prepared for more difficult raw material situations in the next year; and

(b) if so, whether it will again affect the industrial production for 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) In his address to the annual general meeting of the Indian Engineering Association (Southern Region), Secretary (Industrial Development) referred in general to the problem of raw materials required by the industries, and called upon industrialists to effect greater economy and

efficiency in the usage of scarce raw materials.

(b) To the extent that a number of industries continue to depend on imported raw materials and components, the outlook in respect of these industries during 1974-75 would depend on the foreign exchange availability.

Utilisation of Energy in Industrial Production

6381. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any plans for relating energy generation to industrial production requirements in specific sectors;

(b) if so, whether Government intend to seek cooperation of industry in optimum utilisation of energy; and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The power generation target for 1978-79 as indicated in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan, fully take into account the power requirements of the industrial programme. The strategy for ensuring power supply to priority industries like steel fertilizers, coal, non-ferrous industries etc., has been indicated in Chapter 4 of the Draft Fifth Plan document (Volume II) which was placed on the Table of the House. A number of steps have been taken by Government to meet the present shortfall in power generation.

(b) and (c). A number of expert committees, with which representatives of industries are associated, have been set up for drawing up a plan of action for maximising the use of available energy in different industries. The reports of these committees are awaited.

Loss of production in Storage Battery Industry

6382. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the storage battery industry apprehends substantial loss of production because of spiralling international prices of lead and uncertainties in its supply; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to ensure adequate supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Government is aware that lead, which is imported, has been in short supply and that prices have risen.

(b) Within the constraints of available foreign exchange resources, it is the Government's endeavour to assist this industry with allocation of their requirements of lead on a priority basis as this is one of the industries classified as 'IDA priority industry'.

अलीगढ़ में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए
आवेदन-पत्र

6383. श्री चन्द्र शैलानी : क्या
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अलीगढ़ में वर्ष 1972-73 के
दौरान कुल कितने नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शन
दिए गए और कितने आवेदन-पत्र विचाराधीन
हैं ;

(ख) टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों को मंजूरी देने
में असमान्य विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ;
और

(ग) सभी आवेदकों को नये कनेक्शन
शीघ्र देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा
रही है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो०
शेर सिंह) : (क) वर्ष 1972-73 के
दौरान 128 नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शन और
वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान 106 नये टेली-
फोन कनेक्शन दिए गए थे । 31-3-74
को 1915 टेलीफोन कनेक्शन काम कर
रहे थे और प्रतीक्षा सूची में 715 अर्जियां
दर्ज थीं ।

(ख) और (ग). 2000 लाइनों की
क्षमता वाले मौजूदा मैन्युअल टेलीफोन
एक्सचेंज से अधिक संख्या में कनेक्शन दे देने
की वजह से इससे और नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शन
देना संभव नहीं हुआ है । वर्ष 1975
के दौरान इस एक्सचेंज की जगह 2400
लाइनों की क्षमता का एक आटोमैटिक
टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज लगाया जा रहा है । उसके
बाद और अधिक नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शन
दे दिए जाएंगे । बाद में 1200 लाइनें और
जोड़ दी जाएंगी ।

अलीगढ़ में नया टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

6384. श्री चन्द्र शैलानी : क्या
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ::

(क) अलीगढ़ का नया टेलीफोन
एक्सचेंज कब तक चालू हो जायेगा ; और

(ख) क्या इस आटोमैटिक एक्सचेंज के
चालू होने पर अलीगढ़ और दिल्ली के
बीच सीधी डायल सेवा प्रारम्भ हो जाएगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो०
शेर सिंह) : (क) उम्मीद है कि अलीगढ़ में

नया टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज 1975-76 के दौरान चालू हो जाएगा।

(ख) अलीगढ़ में नया आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज चालू हो जाने के पश्चात् फिलहाल दिल्ली और अलीगढ़ के बीच सीधे टेलीफोन डाइल करने की सेवा प्रारम्भ करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Use of Deposits of Lignite by Producing Lignite Pellets

6385. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether those regions of the country which have sub-zero temperature for three to five months in a year have been traditionally depending on wood which is becoming costly and rare for heating up homes and places of work;

(b) whether representatives of the National Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad, who were in Jammu recently to attend a meeting of the National Council of Science and Technology were asked about the possibilities of using local deposits of lignite by producing lignite pellets for commercial use being cheaper than wood or soft coke; and

(c) if so, whether the experiment of lignite pellets has been successful?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. At the meeting, production of briquettes using Kashmir Lignite was discussed.

(c) Yes, Sir. Some improvements of the existing Briquetting Plant at Shelting (Kashmir) are under consideration.

Congestion at Telephone Exchanges

6386. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how long the present State of congestion at the Telephone exchanges in the country will continue thereby depriving the prospective aspirants from the telephone facility; and

(b) the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The position of traffic handled by each telephone exchange is under constant review and additional traffic relief equipment as required is ordered and installed in the exchanges. Due to the overall shortage of telephone equipment in the country, the provisioning of traffic relief equipment sometimes does not keep pace with the rise in traffic.

The traffic readings at different stages and routes in telephone exchanges are being regularly taken and analysed to determine the congestion on any route. Additional equipment needed to relieve the congestion is thereafter calculated and ordered on the Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore.

The Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore are taking necessary steps to expedite production and supply of traffic relief equipment.

Changes in the Policy of setting up of Cement Plants

6387. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a change in policy, the applications for setting up new

Cement plants will now have to furnish full information regarding availability, proximity and quality of limestone deposits, source of coal supply and movement facilities available or expected;

(b) whether this change in procedure has been done in view of the coal and raw material constraints; and

(c) if so, the number of entrepreneurs who previously obtained letters of intent but did not pursue it further till today?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) With the setting up of Secretariat for Industrial Approvals, the applications for Industrial Licences are now required to be disposed of within a stipulated time. Having regard to the significance of raw material aspects and transport of coal as well as finished goods in the Cement Industry, applicants seeking letters of intent/licences for the manufacture of cement have been advised to furnish detailed information, along with the applications, regarding limestone deposits, source of coal supply, movement facilities etc. These details have been asked with a view to remove avoidable delays involved in sending back references for seeking additional information and in the interest of expeditious disposal of the applications after taking into account all relevant factors. It, however, does not involve any change in the policy.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Since February, 1970, when licensing was re-introduced in the cement industry, letters of intent granted to 6 parties lapsed for failure to take effective steps within the stipulated time-limit.

Applications for Telephone Connections in Capital Cities of India

6388. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL

REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications for new telephone connections pending as on 1st January, 1974 under the OYT scheme in the capital cities of India;

(b) how many of them are more than two years old; and

(c) what steps Government are taking or propose to take to clear them of expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Achievement of Fourth Five Year Plan Target for setting up Radio Stations and T.V. Centres in the Country

6389. SHRI BANAMALI BABU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether setting up of A.I.R. stations and Television centres in the country during the Fourth Five Year Plan has reached its target; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No Sir. Several of the schemes have spilled over into the Fifth Plan.

(b) The main reasons are delays in acquisition of land sites, procedural delays in administrative and financial approval to estimates, budgetary constraints and non-availability in time of critical studio and transmitter equipment and construction materials like steel, besides delay in the fabrication and installation of T.V. towers.

Reasons for not covering the News of Students' Youth Rally against Hoarders by A.I.R. Calcutta

6390. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4837 on 27th March, 1974 and state;

(a) the reasons for not announcing the news of massive Students' Youth Rally against hoarders on 8th February, 1974 by A.I.R. Calcutta; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken against the News Editor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The news of the demonstration organised by the Youth Congress and Chhatra Parishad in Calcutta on February 8, 1974, was covered in the Yuv Vani bulletin at 5.55 p.m. and later in the 10.05 p.m. bulletin from A.I.R. Calcutta on the same day. Unfortunately it was missed in the 7.50 p.m. bulletin.

(b) Does not arise.

Number of Temporary, Permanent and on Casual Basis Artistes working in Song and Drama Division

6391. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state;

(a) the number of Artistes working as temporary, permanent and on casual basis in Song and Drama Division; and

(b) whether these employees get usual benefit and promotion in their grades like other Staff Artistes in A.I.R.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The staff artists in the Song and Drama Division are ap-

pointed on contract and not on temporary or permanent basis. The number of staff artists employed on regular contract is 641 and on casual contract 79.

(b) The staff artists in Song and Drama Division are getting usual benefits admissible to the staff artists of A.I.R. except the following:

1. Children's Education Allowance.

2. House Building Advance

There is no automatic promotion for the artists in the Song and Drama Division.

Uranium discovered in Rock Formations in Jhansi District (U.P.)

6392. SHRI LALJI BHAI. Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state;

(a) whether Uranium has been discovered in rock formations in the Sonrai area in Jhansi district; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Uranium bearing bitumen has been located during investigations carried out in the Sonrai area jointly by the United Nations Minerals Survey and the Uttar Pradesh State Directorate of Geology and Mining. The Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy is investigating the extent and grade of the mineralisation to assess its economic viability.

Availability of Lepidolite needed for Generating Atomic Energy

6393. SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether three quintals of deposits of atomic minerals have been discovered in Govindpal and Mundval villages of Bastar District (Madhya Pradesh);

(b) whether there are indications of the availability of lepidolite needed in generating atomic energy; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the analysis and efforts of the Government to exploit those deposits?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Sporadic occurrences of some atomic minerals have been located around Govindpal and Mundval villages of Bastar District, Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Lepidolite occurs in small pegmatites, with beryl and niobium-tantalum bearing cassiterite. As the Department of Atomic Energy has already acquired the quantity of Lepidolite required by it, it has no plans to exploit these occurrences at present.

Protest Day observed by Central Government Officers

6394. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government Officers all over the country had decided to observe 20th March, 1974 as a "protest day"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) and (b). Government have

noticed some press reports to the effect that some Central Government officers had observed a protest day on the 20th March, 1974, in response to a call given by the All-India Confederation of Central Government Officers' Associations. From those reports, it seemed that the purpose of the protest was to demand parity for Class I officers with the IAS in the matter of pay-scales and status, and to assert their determination to fight any attempt to abridge the freedom of expression that service associations legitimately have. As regards the question of parity, Government have already announced their decisions on the recommendations of the Pay Commission in regard to Class I and the All-India Services. As regards the other issue, there has been no attempt by Government to abridge the freedom of expression of service associations.

Opening of P.C.Os. and Telegraph Offices in various Districts of Bihar

6395. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3836 on 20th March, 1974 regarding proportion of Post Offices to the population and state:

(a) the reasons for non-inclusion of proposals for any P.C.O. or telegraph office in the Districts of Madhubani, Sitamarhi, Samastipur, West Champaran, Siwam, Purnea and Begusarai;

(b) whether it is proposed to open public call offices and telegraph offices in all the Block Headquarters of these districts including Babu Barahi and Bisfi of Madhubani District; and

(c) whether it is proposed to connect Madhawapur and Shaharghat P.C.Os. to their District headquarters, Madhubani directly via Bhimpatti and if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The reasons for non-inclusion of proposals for any PCO or telegraph offices in the Distts. of Madhubani, Sitamarhi, Samastipur, West Champaran, Siwan, Purnea and Begusarai were as below:

(i) Either proposals were not received.

(ii) Or the proposals examined were unremunerative and the losses involved could not be condoned.

(b) the case for including Block Headquarters as category station for opening public call offices on loss in the policy for Fifth Five Year Plan is under consideration. The cases of Babu Barahi and Bisfi of Madhubani Districts will be decided as per policy to be approved.

(c) No, Sir. The present traffic does not justify connecting PCOs at Madhawapur and Shaharghat to Madhubani via Bhimpatti at present.

Revision of Pay Scales in Delhi Administration

6396. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pay scales of Ministerial staff of Delhi Administra-

tion employees have not been revised so far as per recommendations of the Third Pay Commission Report;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) when the new pay scales of the said employees would be revised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The Gazette of India Extraordinary prescribing the scales of pay of ministerial staff of Delhi Administration on the basis of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission has already been issued.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UN-STARRED QUESTION NO. 1015 DATED 27-2-1974 RE: BROADCAST OF TALKS OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINGHA): A few names of Members of Parliament were omitted from the list furnished with the answer referred to above, through an oversight, which is regretted. These names are given in the enclosed statement which may be treated as added to the earlier list.

The omission came to our notice after the Question was answered. Earliest opportunity is being taken to rectify the same.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Station/Centre	Name of the M.P.
33.	TV Centre, Amritsar	Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir. Shri M. S. Gill. Shri Prabodh Chandra.
34	TV Centre, Srinagar	Shri Sayed Hussain. Shri Shamim Ahmed Shamim.
35	TV Centre, Bombay	Shri I. K. Gujral. Shri Habib Tanveer. Shri Sikander Ali Wazir.

fresh

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED STOPPAGE OF BOOKING FRESH CARGO AT INDIAN AIRPORTS BY INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES

श्री मधु लिमये : (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अखिलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस विषय में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“स्थान के अभाव के कारण लगभग सभी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एयरलाइनों द्वारा भारतीय हवाई अड्डों से, विशेषतः पश्चिमी देशों को जाने वाली उड़ानों के लिए, नये माल की बुकिंग बन्द कि जाने के समाचार जिस के कारण माल के निर्यात में गिरावट आई है तथा स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही ।”

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): The movement of cargo by air from India has increased considerably in the last few months but the carrying capacity has not increased correspondingly. During March airlines were obliged to restrict the acceptance of cargo at Bombay because of the rush. Air India also did not place any embargo on booking but had to restrict bookings except vegetables and newspapers. There was no embargo as such at Delhi, Calcutta and Madras airports but the flow of booking was restricted owing to the difficulties in forwarding cargo via Bombay which already had a continuing backlog of nearly 75 tonnes at the end of each day.

The shortage of capacity for air-freighting cargo from India has become very acute recently because of the world-wide shortage of fuel and rise in prices. There is shortage of capacity on Air India also as compared to the volume of cargo offered. Against approximately 23,500 tonnes offered for carriage in 1973, Air India was able to carry only about 13,200 tonnes i.e. 55 per cent on its scheduled services. In 1974, with the addition of one more all cargo service the corporation hopes to carry about 15,000 tonnes which would represent an increase of 14 per cent over the cargo carried in 1973. With a view to meeting the increased demand for cargo traffic, effective April 1, 1974 Air-India has made arrangements to operate two round-trip all-cargo services on the India-U.K.-India route. These flights can be extended either to Calcutta or Madras to uplift or discharge cargo at these points as required.

According to information available there is a total backlog of approximately 350 tonnes of cargo awaiting shipment by all international carriers including Air India at the four airports.

It is not economically feasible for Air India to increase its cargo capacity at the present moment and introduce additional all cargo services because loads available on return flights are inadequate. If Air India could get more cargo for the return flight, the operating cost would come down and make all cargo operations more economical. Despite poor return on certain commodities Air India continues to carry shipments of these in the overall interest of the country.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में पूरी जानकारी नहीं दी है। सब से पहले उस को यह बताना चाहिए था कि हवाई जहाजों के द्वारा एयर इंडिया हो या दूसरे विदेशी जहाजों

इन के द्वारा जो माल भेजा जाता है उन का कुल मूल्य क्या है ? इस की जानकारी उन्होंने अपने वक्ता में नही दी। उन्होंने कहा है कि 23 हजार 5 सौ टन के आर्डर हमारे पास पहुंचे थे। लेकिन हम सिर्फ 55 प्रतिशत माल भेज पाए। मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार वास्तव में हम से भी अधिक माल लोग भेजना चाहते हैं। लेकिन चूंकि आप उस को स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं इसलिए बहुत सारे लोग आप के पास आना बन्द कर दिए हैं। इसलिए यह 23 हजार 5 सौ टन का आंकड़ा भी ठीक नहीं है। 23 हजार 5 सौ टन में से इन्होंने कहा है कि 13 हजार 200 टन हम लोगों ने भेजा है। लेकिन आप ने किन किन चीजों को, किम निर्यात को प्राथमिकता दी है ? उस के लिए मूल्य की कसौटी है या और भी कसौटियां हैं क्योंकि कुछ लोगों ने मेरे पास शिकायत की है कि वहां भी बूमबोरी का मामला चलता है और जो लोग बूम देते हैं उन को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। इस में बहुत सारा माल ऐसा भी है कि तस्करी करने वाले जो लोग हैं उन के द्वारा भेजा जाता है इसलिए 23 हजार 5 सौ टन के जो आर्डर आए हैं। उन का वह विवरण मदन के सामने रखें। और जो उन्होंने माल भेजा है उस का भी विवरण वे मदन के सामने रखें ताकि हम को पता चले कि क्या इस में देशहित का कोई नीति है या मर्यादों का से आर्डर को चुक करने का काम और माल भेजने का काम किया है। मोटे तौर पर मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि जिन चीजों का बहुत कम है लेकिन मूल्य अधिक है, उन चीजों को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए। इसी तरह से जापानी चीजें हैं कि ज्यादा समय लगने से या तो नष्ट हो जायेंगी या खराब हो जायेंगी जैसे फल आदि। उन के सम्बन्ध में जहां तक मुझे पता चला है—1972-73 के प्रथम, हीनों में लगभग 39 लाख रुपये के घरेलू आम हो

भेजे गये। मेरा खयाल है कि आम तो हवाई जहाज से ही ज्यादा भेज दिए गये होंगे। इसी तरह दूसरे फल भी है जैसे नीची, केला आदि, जिन का भारत से काफी निर्यात हो रहा है। मैं इस वर्ग के नीचे भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या फल, सब्जी आदि, जो बिलम्ब होने से खराब हो सकती हैं, नष्ट हो सकती हैं क्या इन को भी प्राथमिकता दी जाती है ?

अब बहुत सारी नई नई चीजें भारत में बनने लगी हैं। कुछ साल पहले इन्होंने एक योजना बनाई थी—सान्ताक्रुज, डमडम, मद्रास हवाई अड्डों के आसपास वे मुक्त व्यापार के कुछ केन्द्र बनाना चाहते थे। इस केन्द्रों के जरिये जो निर्यात होगा वह हवाई जहाज से करने का इरादा था, क्योंकि हवाई अड्डों के नजदीक इस तरह के मुक्त व्यापार केन्द्र बनाने का मतलब होता है कि उन चीजों का निर्यात हवाई अड्डाओं से किया जायेगा। इस की तकनीक भी इन्होंने अपने ध्यान में नहीं दी है।

अन्यत्र मद्रास, जहां तक फलों के निर्यात का सवाल है—इस में किसी लाइसेंस की जरूरत नहीं होती है और सरकार इस के ऊपर 50 प्रतिशत को सम्बन्ध भी देती है। मैंने यह देखा है कि जत्र वे इन्होंने निर्यात इन्फेन्टिव योजना को चलाया है, बहुत सारी विदेशी कम्पनियां, जैसे कोकाकोला, एक्सपोर्ट कारोरेशन, इण्डियन टबैको कम्पनी और अन्य कम्पनियों ने भी इस तरह के काम शुरू कर दिए हैं, जित से आप को डबल मुकनाम होगा—सम्बन्ध भी देंगे और साथ साथ एक्सपोर्ट इन्फेन्टिव लाइसेंस भी देंगे, उस में भी पैरे की लूट की जायेगी, अपना मुनाफा बाहर भेजते हैं यह अनग बात है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं—सान्ता-

[श्री मधु लिमये]

कुछ डमडम और मझास में ही की जो मुक्त व्यापार केन्द्रों की योजना है उस की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

मंत्री महोदय ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह कहा था—बूँक बहुत मान पड़ा हुआ है, इनके लिए बहुत सारे निर्यात करने वाले जहाजों की आवश्यकता है इस लिए चार्टर करने के बारे में विचार किया जायगा। एक अन्य प्रश्न के जवाब में उन्होंने पहले कहा था—लेकिन अब जब कि यह ममला पुनः उन के सामने आया तो उन्होंने अपने उत्तर में इस का उल्लेख नहीं किया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—300 टन माल पड़ा हुआ है ठोने के लिए—इसलिए क्या कोई चार्टर करने की योजना है क्या इस सम्बन्ध में विदेशी कम्पनियों के साथ आप की कोई बातचीत चल रही है ? आप ने अपने बयान के अन्त में कहा है—

"If Air India could get more cargo for the return flight, the operating cost would come down and make all cargo operations more economical"

यह कार्गो प्राप्त करने का काम किस का है मंत्री महोदय इन्तजार करते रहेंगे कि जब वह यहाँ पर बयान देंगे तो उस के बाद लोग यूरॉप, अमेरिका या जापान में दौड़ कर आयेगे और आप में बातचीत करेंगे ? पर देश में दूतावास है हर दूतावास में आप के कर्मचियर्स एम्बेसी हैं क्या इस तरह का विजनेस को का कार्य हमारे दूतावासों को नहीं करना चाहिए, या आप का अविश्रय यह है कि आप के बयान के बाद लोग दौड़ कर आपके पास आयेगे और आप ने कहेगे कि गिडन फ्लाइट्स के लिए हम ये चीजें निर्यात करना चाहते हैं—मैं इस के बारे में आप में जानकारी चाहता हूँ। क्या विदेशी दूतावासों के साथ रिटर्न फ्लाइट्स पर माल भेजने के लिए आयात करने के लिए आप ने कोई खोज की है पत्र-व्यवहार किया है और उस में भी ऐसा माल लाना चाहिए

जो इस देश के लिए जरूरी है। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि औद्योगिक हीरो के लिए बहुत बड़ा मार्केट है—भारत में चूँकि मजदूरी की दर कम है कच्चे हीरों के पैदा करने वाले जो देश हैं जैसे इजराइल उन में भी मजदूरी की दर बहुत ज्यादा है अगर आप इजराइल तथा अन्य देशों में अच्छा हारा प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न करें और उस को इण्डस्ट्रियल डायमेण्ड में परिवर्तित कर के निर्यात करें तो आमदनी बढ़ सकती है इस के बारे में चार-पाच साल पहले भी मैं बोल चुका हूँ विमानों में चीजें भेजने के लिए औद्योगिक हीरा बहुत अच्छी चीज है क्योंकि जगह कम लगती है वजन कम होता है और मूल्य अत्यधिक होता है। इसलिए पब्लिक क्षेत्र में या निजी क्षेत्र—आप चाहें जो पुकारे क्योंकि इस सरकार की अयोग्यता में मेरा पूरा विश्वास है इस झगड़े को तो मैं अपने युवका पर ही छाड़ देता हूँ इस में मेरी रूचि नहीं है मेरे कहने का मतलब यह था कि इस तरह के निर्यात को आप को खोज करनी चाहिए और हवाई जहाजों में जो सीमित स्थान आप के पास है उस का इस्तमाल अधिक मूल्यवान् चीजों को विदेश भेजने के लिए करना चाहिए। हीरे के क्षेत्र में अकला इजराइल ही आप का कम्प्रीटोर है ऐसे बहुत सारे लोग हमारा देश में हैं जिन का हम धन्य का बहुत ज्ञान है, उन की मदद से इस काम को करें इस में आप को काफी विदेशों मुद्रा प्राप्त हो सकती है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन सारी बातों का विवरण आप हम को दे ताकि पता चले कि एअर-इण्डिया इस क्षेत्र में अपनी जिम्मेदारी को निभा रहा है या नहीं क्या इस में स्मॉलिंग और घूसखोरी हो रही है ? स्मॉलिंग की बात तो हम जानते हैं इस लिए कह रहे हैं—मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन सारी बातों का स्पष्टीकरण कीजिए।

श्री राज बहादुर श्रीमान माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि उन्होंने जो सूचना चाही

वह उन्हें नहीं दी गई। मैंने दोबारा उन के प्रश्न को पढ़ा, उस में मूल्यों का कहीं जिक्र नहीं है। फिर भी जो आंकड़े दिये जाते हैं और जहाँ तक हमारा सम्बन्ध है कि हम किन्तु टन माल ले जाते हैं वह हज़ारी एयर इण्डिया और हवाई जहाज़ कम्पनी का मुख्य कर्तव्य है उस के ही अनुसार हम ने सूचना दी थी। यह विदित हो है कि 23 हजार टन में से 13 हजार टन तो एयर इण्डिया ने उठाया और बाकी अन्य कम्पनियों ले गई। 350 टन के लगभग प्रती जाना है। इन सम्बन्ध में एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य यह भी है कि जब वर्ष का प्रश्न आता है, 31 मार्च आता है तो वे चीजें भी जो आम तौर से दूसरे जहाज़ों से आती हैं साल के अन्दर ही उस ट्रांजिट को पूरा करने के लिए हवाई जहाज़ों से भेजते हैं, इस लिए रज ज्यादा हो जाता है। इन के अलावा पशुपन और बंकरिंग आयल के सहंगा हो जाने से शिप्स पर भी अमर पड़ा है — फिर भी कुन मिला कर हम ने जो प्रयास किया है वह कम नहीं है।

इसके अलावा उन्होंने पूछा कि किन चीजों के लिए प्रिक्लरें दिया जाता है — मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि फ़ूटन फ़ेग, बेजिटेबिल्स के लिए प्रिक्लरें दिया जाता है। मैंने मुख्य प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया था —

"Air India also did not place any embargo on booking but had to restrict bookings except vegetables and newspapers."

यह सब हम ने किया है। न्यूजपेपर्स को हम नहीं रोक सकते, वह तो उसी दिन जाता चाहिए, वरना वह न्यूजपेपर नहीं रहता, रद्दी हो जाती है, इस लिए उस को भोजना पड़ता है।

जहाँ तक विवरण की बात कही है माननीय सदस्य बाकायदा प्रश्न रखें तो मेरे सहयोगी श्री चट्टोपाध्याय जरूर बतावेंगे।

बाकी प्रश्न जो हैं वे उन्मुख व्यापार इंडियन टोबैको कं० और कोका कोला के बारे में

श्री मधुलिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा प्रश्न था कि इन लोगों को पता चलना चाहिए इनके पाम स्थान की कमी है माल 55 प्रतिशत मेत्र पर रहे हैं क्या माल ठीक भेजा जा रहा है या उपने कुछ गड़बड़ों हैं? इनलि यह प्रश्न के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है, व्यापार मंत्री इनकी बगन में सहा देने के लिए बैठे हैं, उनसे जानकारी प्राप्त करके यह पता बता सकते हैं।

श्री राज बहादुर : मैंने अभी विनती की कि 23,500 टन में से 13,200 टन एयर इंडिया ने लिया है, 55 परसेंट और बाकी अन्य कम्पनियों ने और अब साढ़े तीन मी टन मौजूद है चारों पोर्ट्स पर तो इसमें मैं को ऐंगवायटी या चबराहट बर्खा करने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझता।

जहाँ तक उन्मुख व्यापारों के क्षेत्र का सम्बन्ध है मेरे सहयोगी श्री चट्टोपाध्याय विस्तार से बता सकते हैं। जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रयोग भी किया गया है। जहाँ तक इंडियन टोबैको और कोका कोला का सम्बन्ध है मैं उनका एक्सर्ट नहो हूँ। चार्टर के बारे में आवश्यकता हो और पूरा माल मिले तो उनका शायद हम कर सकते हैं। खोज के बारे में श्री हीरा-लाल के व्यापार के सम्बन्ध में मधु लिमये जी को दिलचस्पी है तो मैं अपने सहयोगी से कहूँगा कि उनकी दिलचस्पी का वह ध्यान रखेंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप इन उत्तर के संतुष्ट हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : संतुष्ट तो आपको ही होना है।

श्री राज बहादुर : वैसे यह जो सवाल है बड़ा वाइड साइन का है ।

प्रम्वक्ष महोदय : इसका फैसला तो मुझे ही करना है कि किस मिनिस्टर को जबाब देना है ।

श्री राज बहादुर : जितनी सूचना मुझे प्राप्त थी वह मैंने दे दी है ।

MR. SPEAKER: This is directed to the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA)
rose—

MR. SPEAKER: If I make a departure from the usual practice once, I will not resist it in future. I am surprised. Why do you do like this?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Then we do expect that whichever minister is entrusted with answering it, he would be ready with the answer.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapura): Knowing the complications, I had called the attention of both the Ministers. You can check up from my notice.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a different matter if members create difficulties. But if the ministers themselves create difficulty, what can I do? The practice we follow is, we direct it to the minister mentioned in the first member's notice.

श्री मधु लिखवे : इन्टर रिलेटेड मिनिस्ट्रीज के बारे में मैं आपसे पहले अज कर रहा हूँ कि इस पर आप अपना कोई फैसला दीजिए । मैं इसके अनेक उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ जैसे कोका कोला का सवाल आता है तो वित्त मंत्रालय से व्यापार मंत्रालय व्यापार मंत्रालय से उद्योग मंत्रालय और फिर वहाँ से पता नहीं कहाँ चला जाता है । तो इन्टर-रिलेटेड मिनिस्ट्रीज में दोनों मिनिस्टर्स को यहाँ पर मौजूद रहना चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am informed by the Secretary-General that this was sent to the Commerce Minister first and he said, it is meant for the Civil Aviation Minister. Now he gets up again. Either he should have accepted it earlier or taken the stand that it concerns the other minister. Now I have no alternative except to call Prof. Chattopadhyaya.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I would like my friend to identify the supplementary which I have not answered.

श्री मधु लिखवे : आप नोट करते चले जाते हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जी हाँ, मैं ने नोट कर लिया है ।

MR. SPEAKER: If the Commerce Minister was interested in answering it, why did he direct it to the Ministry of Civil Aviation? He could have said that it belongs partly to his Ministry and partly to the other Ministry. Then I would have tried to find a way out. Just now when the proceedings are going on, if the Minister wants to get up and say something, it would be difficult for the Chair to admit it. Anyway, I would allow him to answer any question now, but it should not be taken as a precedent.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have nothing particular to say. Since the hon. Member referred to me by name, if any question is directed to me, I can answer it.

MR. SPEAKER: You settle it amongst yourselves. When a question comes in the form of a notice, the Minister says that it does not concern his Ministry and when the question is actually taken up in the House he gets up and says "I am prepared to answer it". I do not like it.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): The hon. Minister in his reply has mentioned the total quantities air-lifted. He should have given the monthly figures for the last one year in support of his claim. Then the hon. Minister mentioned that return freight is not available and, therefore, it is not economical for Air India or the other airlines to take this freight.

The facts are that the traffic is available both ways. Except that exports exceeded imports for a short period, it is a fact that we are having regular higher imports. We are continuously relying upon aid, which means that we are paying more than we earn in foreign exchange. That shows that our imports exceed exports. Therefore, the return freight is always available. The difficulty is in the procurement of the return freight. Also, it cannot be said that only export is important. Import is also equally important because we require urgently some goods urgently and spare parts for some of the equipments.

Then the hon. Minister said that the gap is small, only 350 tonnes. The fact is that the cargo offered was 23,500 tonnes and the cargo actually lifted was 13,200 tonnes. He presumes that the rest was lifted by other airlines and the balance left is 350 tonnes. This does not satisfy us. It is quite likely that because of the perishable nature of the goods or because of the stipulation of the delivery date, some of the freight which was offered was cancelled when it was not air-lifted in time.

Then a mention was made about fuel shortage and other difficulties arising out of international problems. If the oil price has increased, the air freight has been increased substantially for outward cargo and so it can cover the increased expenses.

Now, the freight rate, if you see has exceeded very much more. For example, here, as has been stated, it

is Rs. 5.90 per kg. as against Rs. 3.50 per kg. This is something which is not only more than covered but will make the operation more profitable. Therefore, to that extent, the hon. Minister may look into it. The freight rate, in fact, has been increased to Rs. 5.90 per kg. as against the old freight rate of Rs. 3.25 per kg. This makes about Rs. 2.65 per kg. more, i.e., Rs. 2650 extra per tonne.

Then, the consignments are being stated to be 23,500 tonnes. This is also not valid, because, in view of the difficulties of exporting them, the discouragement to exporters has been substantial. The hon. Minister is asked whether he has made any market study by which he can judge the total available cargo that could be put through for exports. As regards the cargo of heavier nature, for instance, recently I read a newspaper item that the entire plane was chartered for air-lifting diesel engines from a factory in Poona. This is possible. There are a large number of valuable goods produced in the country besides diamonds and other articles to which my hon. friend referred. There are other items of labour-intensive manufacture, like, machine tools, moulds, dies, components, etc. These by way of export promotion are so vital to our economy that the hon. Minister is requested to see and provide the fleet. Now, there is the question of foreign exchange needed for planes that the hon. Minister would refer to. Here again, there is a large number of aircrafts available on charter. When there is a cargo at such a remunerative rate, there is no dearth of available charters for the flights to carry the consignments from Indian airports to any part of the world.

There is one more important point that I would like to make. It is possible that outward goods are going to particular destinations and the inflow is so regulated that they do not match. Here again, the hon. Minister may ask the Commerce Minister who is sitting here to take into account our traffic bothways and so organise it

[Shri D. D. Desai]

that the imports are not coming from one end and the exports are going to entirely different end. To this effect also, some system should be evolved.

It has been mentioned that Air India and other airlines are handling the cargo. The fact is that other airlines are resisting freight outwards. It may be checked up whether those airlines carried higher percentage in earlier years and, presently, due to their international policy or some sort of blocking and diversion of exports from India to other countries is done. This is also a possibility which requires to be looked into.

I would request the hon. Minister to reply to all the points which I have made.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: If I have understood the hon. Member correctly, he has made more comments than asked questions. If I may say so, the only comment which would require some answer is about the figures. He said that I should have given figures for a certain number of years or, perhaps, for a certain number of months, which I have done.

I would invite his attention to the fact that I have given figures for 1973 and also projections for 1974, the contemplated or the planned increase of capacity of 14 per cent over the capacity of 1973 which will enable Air India to lift bigger weights. This is one particular factor to which I would invite his attention. He has expressed a view that there is no difficulty about freight being available on return flights. This is rather a very bold statement, and I would beg of him to consider that, in all destinations where our export cargoes go, it is not an invariable rule that you will get the return freight. For instance, if you take a lot of vegetables, fruits, flowers and leather goods, you may not get the return cargo, of the type which admits itself to be borne on the aircraft.

Our experience has been that, while we are carrying certain commodities by air, we are also incurring losses on those commodities, but we are doing so in the interest of export promotion and in the national interest.

He has referred to the question of increase in freight rates. I do appreciate, and I am fully conscious of the fact, that freight rates have increased, and the freight rates have increased for reasons beyond our control. The hike in the price of crude and its after-effect and the chain reaction resulting therefrom are well known to the House; I need not expatiate on that.

About the availability of chartered flights, there is no difficulty; they can be made available. But the right of the citizen is to go to the national air carrier. I suppose that my friend would agree with me that, so long as we can provide those facilities, he would not ask us to go in for chartered flights from foreign air companies. So far as Air India is concerned, as I have submitted earlier, Air India has restored its service which had been given up from 1st April 1974—the flight which had been cancelled earlier due to fuel shortage. In addition to this, they have also started a cargo service with ten pallets, that is, goods-container capable of clearing 25 tonnes at time, every week to Europe. Apart from that, as I have mentioned in my earlier statement, two round trips of cargo service, India-U.K.-India service, have also been started. From all these steps it would be obvious that we want to provide all the air space that we can for such items of our export cargo as are amenable to be carried by air.

About the rest of the comments, I can only say that they can be noted and nothing more.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: We all know that many of our power plants and even public sector industries are working below their capacity at times for

want of components; they are required to be flown here. The hon. Minister is well aware of that. Therefore, he will definitely get not only the return freight but he would find that the return freight is more profitable than the outward freight.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: It depends on the country of destination. If, for example, fruits, vegetables and flowers are taken to Persian Gulf countries, you may not get all the spares and parts that you want in the return traffic. It is a question of each trip, each particular transaction, matching itself.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajapur): The subject-matter of this call-attention motion vitally concerns our dwindling export and the corresponding loss of foreign exchange. I had raised this vital issue during the debate on the Commerce Ministry's Demands. But since the Minister of Commerce did not find it worthwhile to make even a cursory reference to this particular aspect of the problem, I had tabled the call-attention notice.

Before I raise certain issues, I would seek a clarification from you. Sometimes, if the subject-matter of a call-attention motion is a overlapping matter between two Ministries and if we make a specific reference in our notice to both the Ministries, would it not be expected of the Ministers concerned to come forward and give the necessary clarifications? That is the clarification that I want to seek from you. Sir, because in the future such situations are bound to arise and I would request that, on such occasions, the two Ministers concerned, may be permitted to put forward their points of view because that will give us the information that we are seeking through the call-attention.

MR. SPEAKER: The time is very limited for call-attention motions. If you can split that into two and make two call-attention motions, that would be better because one Minister can

deal with one subject and the other Minister can deal with the other subject; that would be better than mixing the two into one which may give rise to confusion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: After the furnace oil crisis, it is a fact that the cargo booking has been shifted from the consumer's service to air cargo service and, as a result of that, there is some pressure on the air cargo. Here, I would like to know definitely whether it is a fact that in view of the new restrictions imposed and the stoppage of fresh air cargo booking, there has been a dwindling of exports and I would like to know the exact percentage and, as a result of that, what is the corresponding loss in terms of foreign exchange?

I would like to know whether, as a result of the new restrictions that have been imposed, whether the exports of food products, fruits, Jams jewellery and leather have suffered.

In this connection I would again like to raise the issue to which a reply has not been given by the hon Minister. A specific query was raised by Shri Madhu Limaye that whenever these difficulties are there—and he has rightly put forward all the difficulties—in such a situation, when a number of commodities are to be exported so as to safeguard the foreign exchange position of our country, what exactly is your policy regarding granting of priorities to various commodities? It is a specific question Shri Madhu Limaye has raised. On this question, of course, the hon Minister will have to consult the Commerce Ministry and give us a specific answer but in this particular call attention notice, it is absolutely necessary that this particular question must be specifically answered—what is the priority they allot whenever certain restrictions are to be imposed?

Is it true that as far as leather exports are concerned, leather exporters are willing to offer 500 tonnes of air-

[Shri Madhu Dandavate]

cargo but the Air India has no cargo space and, as a result of that, this particular export of leather is suffering. There was some export to be made from Madras to foreign countries. From Madras it has to be brought to Bombay. I would like to know specifically from the hon. Minister whether from Madras to Bombay there is a backlog of 100 tonnes even at this stage. I ask a specific question and I want a categorical answer, whether it is true that because the Airlines are keen on lifting up non-bulk and small packages, export of cotton garments has been suffering the most. If export of cotton garments is suffering the most and even according to the statistics available with the Commerce Ministry, it is very clear that the foreign exchange position will become very difficult and India is in the danger of permanently losing the UK market for fresh fruits and UK and Cyprus for vegetables due to inadequate cargo space provided by Air India, will they try to solve the situation so that these exports can be actually stepped up?

As far as the exports by air are concerned, I would like to know whether the exports from Bombay itself have dwindled by 60 per cent and the average weekly rate has gone down from 40,000 kg to 10,000 kg. I have asked a specific query and I want a categorical answer. Is it true that exports by air can be made upto 60,000 kg if adequate cargo space is available and that it has gone down from 40,000 to 10,000 kg? The all India Exporters' Federation has stated that if adequate space was available for air cargo, the exports would have gone up to 60,000 kg. If this is the gap, what concrete steps will they take to bridge this gap?

Now, I will come to the export of mangoes. I represent a constituency which exports mangoes to the world. This will not merely fetch foreign exchange for our country but sweetness also will be exported to foreign countries and probably international rela-

tions will also improve. In this connection, I may point out that there has been a serious backlog as far as this aspect is concerned. Export of mangoes is such that it cannot wait like the exports of other commodities. These two to three months are extremely important for the export of mangoes and it is my information and I would like to have it confirmed, whether it is true that as far as the export of this commodity, the commodity of mangoes, is concerned, which is mostly by air, as my friend Shri Madhu Limaye said, orders are placed around 350 lakhs kg valued at Rs 15 crores. I am told that the exports of mangoes can be stepped upto the tune of Rs. 10 crores and that such an amount of exports is going to dwindle down. In that case, it will make a very adverse effect on the foreign exchange position of our country. Only Rs 50 lakhs worth of mangoes were sent last year. That shows that there is a big gap.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra) Mango Specials may be arranged

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE As far as the plight of vegetable export is concerned, it is extremely bad.

My friend raised this question to which he has not given a reply. The question was whether it is true that the air companies have increased rates from 3.25 per kg to 5.90 per kg. The export of vegetables have suffered a loss. I want to know whether you will consider a concrete proposal to the effect that Air India should commence freighter services so that immediate action is taken as this mango season will last 2 to 3 months. So that export of other vegetables could also be undertaken.

I now come to the area which you represent, Amritsar. The representatives of Punjab Rayon Fabrics Exporters Federation requested Afghanistan Government to lift their goods from Amritsar. Ariana Afghan Airlines is the only airline lifting export cargo from Amritsar to Kabul in the

absence of land transit through Pakistani territory. Is it true that Rs. 20 lakhs worth of artificial silk for Afghanistan is piled up at Amritsar? There is tremendous lack in our recovery of foreign exchange. Further delay in despatch of export consignment involves heavy losses in exports in view of the recent decision of the Silk and Rayon Export Promotion Council to withdraw the replenishing yarn on shipments of art silk fabrics to Afghanistan after April 15 under the terms of Indo-Afghan trade agreement. So long as this decision continues so long as the limit is 15th April, there will be difficulty. Is it true that the exporters have already made a request that this decision should be reconsidered? Will you kindly use your good offices to see that the interests of our exporters are taken into account so that this restriction can be removed or at least suspended for the time-being or the time-limit can be increased so that these exports would not suffer.

These are my specific queries and I request him to give specific answers to my satisfaction and to your satisfaction.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: He made certain observations regarding diversification of goods from steamer to air services. I agree with him, Sir, because of the rise in the bunker oil prices and other factors we are faced with this situation. We have to take into account the availability of space in Air India. As I have mentioned already, Air India has given preference to fresh vegetables, fresh fruits and so on. So far as mango is concerned, he has given a figure of 10,000 k.g. In terms of tonnes it will be 60 tonnes out of a traffic of 13,200 tonnes. This is a seasonal type of fruit and it is uneconomic so far as freight rates are concerned. Despite this fact that it is uneconomic, we are still exporting.

He referred to backlog at Madras and Calcutta ports. The figures are 32 tonnes in Madras and 30 tonnes in

Calcutta. If it can be rectified, I will try to do that.

About cotton garments to Afghanistan from Amritsar I am sure my colleague the Commerce Minister will look into it and give due consideration to these points.

So far as freight rates go, the exact extent of rise of freight rate will differ from commodity to commodity. I cannot really say that it will apply to all the commodities.

Because each one perhaps carries its own freight. The question of priorities, of course, is there and so far as fresh fruits, vegetables, flowers, woollen carpets, handicrafts, leather goods etc. are concerned, they are given preference.

You referred to 500 tonnes of cargo. That is also a suggestion. I would request my colleague, the Commerce Minister, to furnish you with the break-up figures. As I said earlier, these are being given preference. Also they are given some cash assistance to meet the freight cost to the extent of 50% or 70% of the F.O.B. price.

So far as projections are concerned, I think, a Working Group was set up by the Ministry of Commerce. It has already given us the projections and those projections denote that as much as 33,000 tonnes will be the available traffic by 1975 as against 23,000 tonnes in 1973; and, by the end of 1978, it would be 55,000 tonnes and by the end of 1985, it would be 75,000 tonnes. As regards shortfall in traffic, steps would be taken to see that the gap is narrowed down to the maximum extent possible.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we move on to the next item.

12.52 hrs.

RE. PROROGATION OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF BIHAR

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) Sir, I want to raise a matter regarding the prorogation of the Assembly in Bihar by the Speaker. After its failure to adopt a motion of thanks, it automatically collapsed. It means they have forfeited their rights to stay in and the Government goes.

MR. SPEAKER: How are we concerned with that? We do not come in.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have written to you.

MR. SPEAKER: Even your writing to me does not make it relevant.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is a total collapse of constitutional functioning of Government. And we expect a debate on the floor of this House. If this House cannot discuss this matter, what else can it discuss?

MR. SPEAKER: Some Assemblies are adjourned and some are prorogued. How are we concerned about that?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, there is a constitutional breakdown.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (गवालियर) यह मामला इ न. जल नहीं है। एक असाधारण परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है। बिना अन्याय का प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुये विधान सभा की बैठक अनिश्चित काल के लिए स्थगित कर दी गई है। आप चर्चा करने नहीं देगे तो लोग सड़को पर जाए, इसके अलावा और चारा ही क्या है? आप यहाँ हमें अपनी बात कहने का मौका दे।

MR. SPEAKER: How are we concerned with it? And how is it relevant for Parliament to discuss about this matter?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) May I submit a point?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Constitutional breakdown is within the jurisdiction of Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of defining the Parliament's jurisdiction. I have already examined this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are the Speaker of the highest national forum.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप तो इतर पार्टियों यूनिया के चारपैन हैं। आप तो एरो दुनिया को पार्लियमेंट को देख रहे हैं। क्या आप बिहार की विधान सभा के बारे में नहीं चिन्ते ?

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly listen to me

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: The other day also I had said that my being the President of the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union has no relevance to these things. Why should it have relevance to what has happened in Bihar? I am concerned with this country and this Parliament.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to make a submission.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

12.56 hrs

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

PUBLICATION IN THE PRESS ABOUT THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE MEETING HELD BY THE SPEAKER IN PRESIDENTIAL ORDER IN RESPECT OF PONDICHERY

श्री जूल चन्द डाला (पाली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय 3 अप्रैल, 1974 को प्रेसीडेंसल ऑर्डर पांडिचेरी के बारे में जो हुज़ा या जस

पर चर्चा हुई थी। तब आपने यह निर्णय दिया था :

"Whatever be the lapses, we must find a way out. After all, Pondicherry is in India. On broader considerations, I will call a meeting of the leaders of parties in which the Finance Minister and Law Minister may participate."

पांच अप्रैल को मीटिंग कनवीन की गई।

A meeting was convened.

लेकिन छः अप्रैल को हिन्दुस्तान के सारे पेपर्स में इस तरह से खबरें छपी।

This is in *The Hindustan Times* of 6th April: 'No Special Session on Pondy Bill'; then *The Times of India* said: 'Plea for early Rajya Sabha session rejected'; *The Statesman* head-lined 'Pondy Order Tangle: Cabinet Rejects Opposition Move'; *Indian Express* had this headline 'Government agrees to prepare Bill on Pondicherry'; *Motherland* 'Tangle over Pondy Affair unresolved'; *The Hindu*: 'Pondy Issue: No Early Convening of Rajya Sabha', and so on.

सारे पेपर्स ने आपके रूलिंग के खिलाफ डायरेक्शन के खिलाफ इनको छापा। आप रूल को देखें :

"The proceedings of a Committee shall be treated as confidential and it shall not be permissible for a member of the Committee or any one who has access to its proceedings to communicate, directly or indirectly, to the press any information regarding its proceedings including its report or any conclusions arrived at, finally or tentatively, before the report has been presented to the House".

The House has not been informed about what happened. But it has appeared in the press.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajpur): It was an informal meeting.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: It was not an informal meeting.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me listen to him first. Later on I will see about the point of order.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He is on a matter of privilege. I am raising a point of order on that.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me first know what he says.

SHRI PILOO MODY: This is a point of order on what he has said.

MR. SPEAKER: He will finish in a minute and then I will listen to you.

3.00 hrs.

श्री मूल सन्ध डागा : एक मीटिंग कनवीन की गई और सारी पार्टीज को उस में बुलाया गया। वहाँ पर डिस्कशन हुआ, डिलिबरेटेशन हुआ और उन सब को बिना हाउस के नोटिस में लाए पहले ही पब्लिश कर दिया गया है। और सारी जगह..... (व्यवधान) यह आप को मीटिंग में तय करना चाहिए या कि यह पब्लिश को जायेगा। सारी मीटिंग..... (व्यवधान)....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह क्या करते हैं ? आप में वेजेंस क्यों नहीं है ?

श्री मूल सन्ध डागा : यह कोई तरीका नहीं है। हाउस के अंदर हम ने एक निर्णय लिया। स्पीकर महोदय ने कहा या कि मीटिंग बुलायी जायेगी और मीटिंग में डिस्कशन होंगे।

[श्री ज्योतिरमोय बोस]

स्पीकर साहब ने 4 तारीख को सीक्रेट मीटिंग काल की। उस की प्रोसीडिंग्स हुई और वह मारी प्रोसीडिंग्स पेपर में प्रकाशित हो गई। इस प्रकार यह झोठ झूठ प्रिविलेज झूठ कि हाउस हुआ और बिना हुन हमारी मान-हानि इससे हुई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस की जांच की जाये।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I must express my surprise that an hon. Member is allowed to make certain statements which are wrong. We had convened a meeting on the 5th April; we had a meeting of the Opposition leaders for an informal chat in which we had put forth certain points— (Interruption).

SHRI PILOO MODY: This is what happens to the procedures! I had a point of order and I rose; you did not allow me but you have now allowed him to raise his point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: He rose on a point of order earlier than you.

SHRI PILOO MODY: On what?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, the point is, an informal meeting of the Opposition leaders was convened by the Government in your room—

MR. SPEAKER: By me; it was not by the Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes; by your good self. A meeting was convened by your good self where the Opposition parties and their representatives were invited to attend. There, a dialogue took place in which we had put forward our requirements of the Government about the Appropriation Bill on Pondicherry. We wanted them to get the clearance of the Rajya Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The point of order is, he is making a wrong statement on the floor of the House. (Interruptions) We were quite entitled to say to the press that they have rendered a service by publishing in all the paper what had happened. I am thankful to the press for rendering this service.

SHRI PILOO MODY: First of all, you have admitted somebody to make his presentation on privilege. He ends up his presentation by saying

इसकी जांच होनी चाहिये

whom is he accusing, first of all? What is the objective in his raising the question of privilege has not been understood by the House. He has read out the rules referring to statutory committees of Parliament, and if I may say, what was decided in the House the other day, by calling a meeting in your room, can be described as nothing short of a public conspiracy to defraud the Constitution. It was a public conspiracy to defraud the Constitution (Interruption) And those who attended it are fellow-conspirators

MR. SPEAKER: You better raise your point of order.

SHRI PILOO MODY: If as a result of it no agreement was reached to defraud the Constitution, I think it should be a matter of public knowledge

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (स्वा-
लियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। पीलू मोद ने जो कुछ कहा है वह बहुत आपत्तिजनक है। वह पार्लियामेंट कमेटी थी या नहीं? इस के बारे में अलग अलग राय हो सकती है लेकिन आप ने पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की बैठक बुलाय। आप के कम में यह बैठक हुई। वह इस बात पर हुई कि कोई संविधान में के रास्ता निकाला जाय। लेकिन उस के लिए यह कहा जाय।

कि यह कांसपिरेस थीं और कार्ट'टेशन का फाड था यह तो रेप्लिकेशन है। इस को कार्यवाही में नहीं जाना चाहिए।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, Mr. Daga has brought a privilege motion.

AN HON. MEMBER: Against whom?

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I have mentioned the names of the newspapers.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You expect me to reply to all the Members. You expect me to listen carefully. But, then, so many voices come in between. Kindly be patient and be silent. Let me listen to him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, my submission is this. He has brought a privilege motion. The privilege motion is either against the newspapers or against those who attended the meeting. Sir, it cannot be both. Either it is against the Members or against the newspapers. Firstly, Sir, this is surprising and this is something extraordinary because when we get the proceedings the next day it is always written 'Not for publication' while everything is published. It is written there 'Not for publication', but it is published in the newspapers. Then, daily, I can move a privilege motion against the newspapers. It is not to be published but it is published. In regard to the particular meeting, whether it is formal or informal, if certain proceedings have been published, there is nothing wrong. So, I would request Mr. Daga not to raise this sort of privilege issue. This also involves the question of the freedom of the Press. This should be maintained.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय इस बात से इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि यदि किसी सैद्धान्तिक महत्वपूर्ण

मामले पर आप के द्वारा संसद सदस्यों की कोई बैठक बुलाई जाती है उस में जो निर्णय होते हैं उन निर्णयों की बाकायदे सदन में घोषणा की जानी चाहिए। जो सदस्य उस में भाग लेते हैं उन्हें यह सावधानी बरतनी चाहिए कि उस बैठक की मर्यादा और इस सदन की मर्यादा इस में कोई भ्रन्तविरोध पैदा न हो। लेकिन मैं यह समझने में असमर्थ हूँ कि क्या जो बैठक आप ने बुलाई थी उसे पार्लियामेन्ट्री कमेटी की बैठक कहा जा सकता है? पार्लियामेन्ट्री कमेटी की पार्लियामेंट के अंदर आप के द्वारा घोषणा की जाती है। उस कमेटी का कम्पोजीशन उस के सदस्यों की संख्या नाम यह सब वहाँ घोषित किया जाता है। इस का मैंने निबंधन देखा तो मुझे लिखा था कि आप आएँ या अगर आप न आ सकें तो किसी और को भेज दें....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो हम बिजनेस ऐंड-वाइजरी कमेटी में भी करते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बिजनेस ऐंडवाइजरी कमेटी का दर्जा इस को देना है तो फिर प्रिविलेज का मामला नहीं आ सकता। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में आप ने थोड़ी सी डील रखी थी क्योंकि आप सभी दलों के सदस्यों से विचार विनिमय करना चाहते थे और समिति के सदस्यों की घोषणा नहीं की गई। आप ने निबंधन दे कर बुलाया। पर इसमें कोई विशेषाधिकार का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता और समाचारपत्रों-को कैसे दोषी ठहराया जा सकता है? इस सरकार की गुप्त से गुप्त बात समाचार पत्रों तक पहुँच जाती है और इस के लिए समाचार पत्रों को दंडित नहीं किया जाना चाहिए बर्खास्त दी जानी चाहिए। अगर किसी के विनाश विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न था तो जो समिति में उपस्थित थे उन के खिलाफ आ सकता है। आखिर पत्रों की पत्र कैसे

भी अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

लगा ? जब किसी ने बताया तभी तो पता लगा ।

मेरा निवेदन है कि इस को विशेषाधिकार के रूप में न लिया जाय लेकिन इन के बारे में सब लोग बैठ कर निर्णय कर सकते हैं कि जब इस तरह की बैठक हो तो उस के निर्णय सदन में घोषित होने चाहिये । इस तरह की बात सदन के बाहर पहले ही समाचार पत्रों में आ जाये तो जिस विषय को महत्वपूर्ण मान कर चर्चा करते हैं उस का महत्व घट जाता है ।

श्री अशु लिवये (बाका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरी आप से अपील है कि इस को आप एकदम क्ल-माउट कर दें। मैं इस के कारण बतलाता हूँ—वहना—वह बतला रही है कि सदन को अपनी प्रोसीडिग्स पर पूरा अधिकार है और प्रोसीडिग्स को आप की इजाजत के बिना या सदन की इजाजत के बिना नहीं छपा जायगा । लेकिन आप ने जो अनौपचारिक बैठक बुलाई थी वह सदन की कार्यवाही का हिस्सा नहीं है सदन की कमेटी की कार्यवाहियों का हिस्सा नहीं है इसलिए इस तरह का कोई प्रिविलेज बनता है अनुसार या मेज पार्लियामेन्ट प्रेक्टिस के नहीं है । जॉर्जटा हाऊस आफ कॉमन्स के अनुसार या मेज पार्लियामेन्ट प्रेक्टिस के अनुसार प्रिविलेज है या नहीं उस पर प्रिविलेज आ ही नहीं सकता । पहले साबित करना पड़ेगा कि उस से कौन सा प्रिविलेज वायोलैट हुआ है । अगर किसी संसद सदस्य ने जानकारी दी भी है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई गलत काम नहीं किया है । उस के लिये जिम्मेदार ठहराना है और मुझे ही जिम्मेदार ठहराना है तो मैं जिम्मेदारी लेने की तैयार हूँ ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, to my mind, no privilege arises in this matter because there are no privileges belonging to an

informal get-together. No privileges pertain, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to an informal get-together of Members of Parliament, the kind of meeting that you had called and secondly, if any breach of privilege arises, to my mind, it arises against the Government whose Political Affairs Committee gave publicity to a news that the Government member had not agreed with the views of the Opposition, in this matter. That is one authoritative...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस में कमेटी के भी मेम्बर हों और गवर्नमेन्ट के मेम्बर हों । और ऐसा कर द तो जो होगा पकड़ेगा कमेटी पकड़ेगी ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Let me make my full submission. Then, Sir, it should have been the concern of the Chair, it should have been the concern of the hon. Speaker, to have brought *suo moto* a privilege motion against the Government because that is an authoritative statement given by....

MR. SPEAKER: I am prepared to give it myself.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Against the Government? No privilege arises in an informal get-together.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले इस कमेटी को कमेटी मानगे तभी प्रोसीडिग्स की बात आयेगी । अगर कमेटी मानगे तो गवर्नमेन्ट पर भी बात आती है और आप पर भी बात आती है ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Now, Sir, if anybody can have any grievance against the Committee, it is myself, whose views were mis-represented. They said, Sir, that I had agreed to the issuance of an ordinance, whereas others had urged the re-convening of the Rajya Sabha. This was not my view. My view was that there must be immediate legislation of the illegal act. So, in this case, I

can raise an issue of breach of privilege.

This was an informal get-together.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: At this rate it would be difficult to accept even your lunch invitation.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो इस पर काकी बात हो गई है अब और क्या करता है ?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Why was this allowed to be raised in this House?

MR. SPEAKER: I allowed it to be raised so that we can have some views about it. I wanted to bring it to your notice, but not as a privilege motion, so that I can have your views.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): Sir, I would have liked Shri Daga to have specified his point more clearly, by trying to indicate which persons or institutions come within the ambit of his thinking, in so far as the violation of the privilege is concerned. But, as far as I could make out, he has said nothing of that sort. But I am positive that in so far as the meeting was held in pursuance of your statement in Parliament, it was a meeting whose proceedings were not to be divulged, if propriety was to be maintained by whoever attended it. That is a point on which I think we ought to be very clear. I do not agree that only because it was an informal meeting, one could do whatever one liked about its proceedings, either shout about it from the house tops or, if necessary, keep completely mum, irrespective of the results. To my mind, that is not permissible because the meeting took place in pursuance of a decision which you took, as representing the House and in the normal course of things I should have thought the meeting should have been reported back to the House, if it was thought necessary. Whatever has been published has been published by

perhaps an enterprising press, and I do not think there is any point in trying to muzzle the enterprise of the press, particularly when on Government's side, not only on this occasion but on so many occasions, they refuse to divulge what goes on inside a committee, as was mentioned a little while ago. Even when consultative committee meetings are held, Government puts out its own material. So far we have never been able to have a code of conduct in regard to the non-divulgence of information in regard to what goes on inside a committee. The Members of Parliament are equally to blame, in so far as this is concerned.

Therefore, I feel it can be a matter of theoretical interest if this idea could be thrashed out a little bit. If a privilege does appear to have been violated, then it can be agitated in the Committee. Otherwise, you could call another meeting, which again would be getting unauthorised publicity. But, for heaven's sake, evolve some kind of code of conduct to prevent members of a particular description from loading the press with all kind of information relative to their activities in the party, beneficial or otherwise. This is a thing which has passed muster for such a long time and that has got to be stopped.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Shri Daga has not been able to crystallize the issue very well. The basic question is whether it is the prerogative of the House to know the decisions of a committee. Whether it should be earlier than that of the press is a different matter. If the press knows it earlier, it is certainly a question of impropriety. It is an important issue. Today you called a meeting of this nature. Tomorrow you may call some other people for informal discussion and again it will be the prerogative of the House to know what is your decision and what is the decision of that informal committee which meets under your chairmanship. How is the House to be guided in that matter?

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

As to who is responsible, it is for you to decide. What is of importance for us is to know clearly whether or not in a matter like it is the prerogative of the House to know your decision, first and foremost, if it is published and leaked out, what happens to those who are responsible for this leakage. We would like to know your views clearly and categorically on that.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, this is a very important matter. I would request the hon. Members opposite and the leaders, particularly, to treat it as a non-party issue. Whether technically it is a question of privilege or not, it is a matter for you to decide. I am not going into all those details.

I would like to submit for your consideration and for the consideration of the House that situations do often arise when the hon. Speaker has to consult the leaders of Opposition and other important people in smaller committees. We must have some norms, some code of conduct, as Prof. Mukherjee said, whether such proceedings should be divulged to the press. It is a matter for all of us to consider. I am talking of committees concerning the Lok Sabha with the hon. Speaker in the Chair. Various occasions may arise in future also. This is an important matter. If everything that we talk in committees goes to the press, then we better talk to the press than talk between ourselves. We cannot give free expression to our feelings..

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why did the Government, the Political Affairs Sub-Committee, give it to the press that they were not agreeing with the views expressed in the meeting?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Let us not mix up the issue. I am not suggesting anything over your heads. I am saying that it is a matter for

all of us to consider. I would suggest a meeting of the leaders to see what should be done in such circumstances. After all, it is in the common interest that some norms should be adopted. This is my humble suggestion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Sir, if I might have the temerity to make a suggestion to you with all respect, you had announced in this House that in view of the grave importance of the issue which had been raised and which had reached an impasse, some sort of solution should be found out by consensus or consent and you made a suggestion which was accepted by everybody that there should be a meeting of the leaders of various parties under your Chairmanship. Now, that decision which was accepted by everybody was known to the country and to the public at large. I would suggest that it is not unreasonable or unjustified for the country or the people at large to know what is the result of that meeting. When it had been announced here that since a Constitutional problem had arisen which was not being solved on the floor of the House and that a consultation should be held, and if, subsequent to that meeting, nothing officially was given out to the House and to the country as to what was the result of that meeting, then inevitably there will be a provocation for what is described as a leakage.

After all, why should the press be bound by any sort of a conspiracy of silence? It is not their job. They will try to find out what happened in the meeting. They may approach various people; they may approach Government quarters; they may approach Opposition quarters or anybody. Therefore, I would suggest that it would be much better in such a case, when it is known to everybody that the hon. Speaker, in his wisdom, has convened such a meeting in order to find out some solution, it would be much better for the hon. Speaker himself to inform the House at as

early a moment as possible as to what has been the outcome of the meeting, whether anything has been agreed to or not. Otherwise, it is really most unreasonable to expect that there will not be some ventilation in the press, which is not desirable because it will not be the correct version also.

And that is what is being alleged now by so many people from different points of view. When such an informal meeting was held under your guidance and chairmanship—and it was not so informal that the country did not know about it; the country knew about it; it was waiting, anticipating that some result would follow—it would have been better if you had officially given out something.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I wanted to say exactly the same thing; except that if it was not possible for you to inform the House by virtue of the fact that the House may have adjourned for the day, you yourself, with the agreement of the Committee, should have issued some statement or communique. That would have been better.

MR. SPEAKER: I am thankful to you for the views expressed. The normal procedure is that we have Committees, either elected or nominated—elected by the House or nominated by the Speaker—and we have rules concerning their proceedings, that they cannot be published except the resume or a small summary given with the consent of the Committee. Normally this practice has been followed. Since my friend Bosu became the Chairman of the PAC, he has been over-elaborating it, and I have invited his attention to it. But, as far as committees which are summoned on ad hoc basis are concerned, they are to be governed, in my own opinion, by the rule of propriety. And the propriety is this as if we have discussed something in a meeting. A stray remark is all right, but in this case the report appeared as

if the full press gallery was sitting inside the Committee room, all the papers had their representatives inside, the proceedings were reported verbatim.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It was not correct; I was misrepresented.

MR. SPEAKER: Now the position is like this. It is only a question of propriety. Why should we blame the press? They always welcome such news. After all, they are meant for this purpose, fishing for something here and there; and some people are all the time ready to oblige them. It is their job, and it is your job also to keep them satisfied. As far as proper briefing on behalf of myself or my secretariat is concerned, we did not know that everything would be reported. We had called a meeting and we thought that there was some understanding between us. If it had been known to me that this would come in this shape later on, the very next day I would have told the House at least the broad out lines of agreement or discussion....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But no agreement had been reached.

MR. SPEAKER: . . . the broad out-lines of agreement or disagreement. But I never expected that this would come in such an elaborate shape in the Press and that the public will have the access to know what we were thinking, sitting in a private meeting.

So we will certainly sit together again and consider it now. It never happened earlier. When I called a meeting of the leaders on an ad hoc basis, it never came to the Press. It is only this particular subject matter that appeared. . .

SHRI PILOO MODY: If you permit me, Sir, it was because there was an announcement in the House prior to that.

MR. SPEAKER: That is the reason, because there was an announcement in the House. I wish there was much more restraint and responsibility about the question of propriety.

This, I think, is enough. I will call the meeting on this sometime.

श्री जयल बिहारी बाबूदेई : अध्यक्ष जी उस की मीटिंग में क्या हुआ हम को तो अभी तक नहीं मान्य ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो प्रेम में आया बही हुआ । घोर क्या होना था ।

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): Now the House should thank Mr. Daga for bringing this issue before the House.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What did happen in the meeting that led to this? Where did the meeting take place?

MR. SPEAKER: The meeting considered all aspects. The opinion was divided. It was decided that the Finance Minister should lay the Budget and the Financial Statement etc. etc....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No, Sir. There was no decision.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The order was illegal.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We did not agree with it.

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you get up in the midst of this?

First we asked the Finance Minister as to how much time he would take. He said that it was a question of printing this and that and getting ready and that on the 11th he would come with the papers and present it to the House and that about the 15th or 16th the Grants and Appropriation Bill would come for discussion in the House. Then; the Opposition demanded that an immediate meeting of the

Rajya Sabha be called so that this could be pushed through without delay. So; this was exactly what took place.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: One more thing. How to cure the illegality?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What about curing the illegality of the continuing illegal expenditure?

MR. SPEAKER: There was no decision on the legality or the constitutionality.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You will have to give your finding.

MR. SPEAKER: They are adamant and the Government stand is that it is legal and you had expressed views ... (Interruptions). This was not decided at all.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: What is the Speaker's opinion?

MR. SPEAKER: Secondly, of course, I have already mentioned, with regard to calling a meeting of the Rajya Sabha, the Government had said that they were unable to do it before 22nd April.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not here to explain it. You may better ask them.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It gave publicity to this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Another matter that came up was: yesterday.

Shri Viswanathan brought a letter from Shri Sezhiyan for me. He handed it over to me personally. I thought it must be a very confidential matter as he brought it personally. But I have found it in the Press to-day already published.

SHRI JOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The matter is in the court.

MR. SPEAKER: A letter written to the Speaker—the Speaker sees it later whereas it goes to the Press first. This is highly improper. My consent should also have been sought.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Arising out of what you are saying. I want to make a pertinent point.

When the court is seized of the matter, can you proceed to legalise something over which the court is sitting in judgment?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not sitting over to legalise. You asked what had happened and I am telling you only that. There is no question of anything else.

A subject which does not suit you, you say, should not be raised here as it is before the court. But when it suits you, you even make sub judice matters quite relevant for discussion here.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnand-gam): With regard to the question of propriety, I would like to say . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to request you that when the Speaker calls a meeting, it should be treated on par with other meetings. No undue haste is to be shown in rushing every thing to the press; it is very improper. I am withholding my consent to this Privilege motion in view of the opinion expressed in this House.

1335 hrs.

RE. PROROGATION OF LEGISLA-TIVE ASSEMBLY OF BIHAR—Contd.

श्री प्रमल बिहारी बाजपेयी (बजपेयी):
असभ की अब तो बिहार का सारना सा
चाहिये ।

असभ कहेंगे : बिहार बाकों ने बरा
बिहार उन्होंने असेम्बली ऐवरी कर दी बि
असभ को हक है । बिहार का बरा
असभ को हक है ?

श्री प्रमल बिहारी बाजपेयी . अध्यक्ष जी
अब एक संवैधानिक सफट रीदा हो गया है ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Dia-mond Harbour): The prorogation of the Assembly by the Governor and adjournment of the Assembly sine die are improper. That Motion of Thanks was not adopted by the House

MR. SPEAKER: Parliament has nothing to do with their adjournment or prorogation. This is not a privilege to be referred to in this House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, I wish to submit a point of order—it is on this point whether this matter can be considered by this House or not. It is for the honourable Speaker to consider this point and give a ruling. Sir, in 1969, when the Governor of West Bengal skipped over two passages in his Address, the matter was taken up in this House and also fully debated. It is a mandatory provision, it is a constitutional provision that the Governor shall make an Address to 'a' House or to a joint session of 'both' Houses as the case may be. It is a mandatory provision of the Constitution that time shall be allotted for discussion of the matter referred to in the Address. Now, the time had been allotted for the discussion of the matters referred to in the Address and those matters relate to the policies and programmes of the Government both in domestic and international spheres. Mr. C. B. Gupta was Chief Minister of UP in 1967. He resigned when his party was reduced to a minority. Therefore, this Address, in my respectful submission, constitutes the basis on which the opposition can vote off the Government. The Government deliberately brought in a motion in the Bihar Assembly saying that the House should be adjourned. The bell kept on ringing for some time but with the House was adjourned sine die. Then the Governor in his wisdom prorogued the House. That means that what was slated for discussion is now scrubbed

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]
off the slate. So, a constitutional duty imposed on the House, namely, discussion on the Governor's Address has not been fulfilled. It can well be assumed therefore that the Government there had come to forfeit the confidence of the legislature and since they had lost majority in the legislature, they wanted the House to be adjourned. They had approached the Governor to scrub the business off the slate so that it could not be debated further.

It is clearly our duty to deal with this matter and come to some definite conclusion about it. I have already given a precedent about it. May I remind this House that the Calcutta High Court have given a ruling particularly that the Address is very important, that anything before the Address, any proceedings other than this could be considered illegal. That is the sort of primacy that is attached to the Address. In view of all this, I would request you to allot some time for discussion of this highly important constitutional aspect. This is my respectful submission to you. Mr. Speaker.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to point out a most important matter.

That is prorogation has been done by the Governor while adjournment sine die has been done by the Speaker of the Assembly and thereby they have failed to adopt the motion of thanks to Governor. As a result, it has collapsed and thereby also, they have forfeited their right to continue in Government. The Government has no right to stay. We do not stretch our hand on that. But, we shall be failing our duty if we do not raise it that the Assembly has failed to adopt the motion of thanks to the Governor.

श्री मधु सिन्हा (बाका) : मजान बज्जत सीमित है कि क्या इम मदन में इम प्रोरोगेशन पर बहस हो सकनी है ? अगर चौथी लोक सभा की प्रोसीडिअर को आप निकालेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि पंजाब,

हरियाणा, पश्चिमी बंगाल और मध्य प्रदेश में जब स्पीकर ने सदन को एडजर्न किया था और एक संवैधानिक संकट उत्पन्न हुआ था तब हम लोगों को कार्लिंग एड्रेसन के रूप में या चर्चा के रूप में उस पर बहस करने का मौका मिला था और हमने अपनी बात रखी थी। आप पुराने प्रीसीडेंट्स को देख लें और कल हम को किसी न किसी रूप में इस पर बहस करने का मौका दें।

श्री छटत बिहारी दाशरथी : सदन को तब हम मदन को भी यह देखना है कि प्रदेशों का शासन संविधान की धाराओं के अनुसार चल रहा है या नहीं ? एक अमाधारण परिस्थिति बिहार में पैदा हो गई है। क्या आप सदन में किसी ऐसे दिन की कल्पना कर सकते हैं कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय अभिभाषण दे सरकार की ओर से उस पर धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव लाया जाए और उस प्रस्ताव को बिना पास किए हुए ही सदन को एडजर्न कर दिया जाए इसको प्रारोपण कर दिया जाए। ऐसी परिस्थिति की जिस की नई दिल्ली में कल्पना भी नहीं की जा सकती है बिहार में घटित हो गई है। संविधान की भावना का उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है। सरकार का वहाँ यह देखना चाहिये था कि जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव रखा गया था वह पास होता। वह पास नहीं हुआ और बैठक स्थगित कर दी गई अनिश्चित काल के लिए। इन्होंने मन में सन्देह पैदा होता है कि सरकार मदन का विश्वास खो चुकी है और अपने पतन के डर से उसने विधान सभा को स्थगित कर दिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन पर आप हमें चर्चा का मौका देंगे।

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kargra): Mr. Speaker, Sir there are two points—firstly, whether Parliament can discuss the conduct or the functioning of the Governor in the Assembly and secondly, is it mandatory that there has to be a vote on this in the State Legislature. These are two basic

points. My humble submission, therefore, is that under the Constitution, it is not mandatory to have a vote on this. Under Art. 176 of the Constitution this is the position. For the benefit of my hon. friends on the Opposition side, I would like to read the provision:

"176(1): At the commencement of (the first session after each general election to the Legislative Assembly and at the commencement of the first session of each year), the Governor shall address the Legislative Assembly or, in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, both Houses assembled together and inform the Legislature of the causes of its summons.

"(2) Provision shall be made by the rules regulating the procedure of the House or either House for the allotment of time for discussion of the matters referred to in such address."

It does not say that it will have to pass a motion of thanks. Therefore, I submit that there is no violation of the mandatory provision in the Constitution. There are occasions when we have discussed a motion in this House, but there is no voting on such a discussion. Therefore, it is not a mandatory provision. In certain discussions, there is voting that is provided for under the Constitution and on certain discussions, there is no voting. Therefore, I submit that it is not necessary to have the Governor's Address passed by the Legislature. There is no mention about this in the Constitution. That is my first submission. Secondly, there is a validly constituted State Legislature still existing in the State and the Governor has exercised his powers under Art. 174, which gives the power to the Governor to prorogue or adjourn the House.

Therefore, I submit the power has been rightly exercised under the Con-

stitution. Hence it is not even proper for this House to discuss what happened or is happening in the State legislatures. Because if you start doing this, other State legislatures will also say that they have the power to discuss the conduct of Parliament on their floors. Therefore, it will be a wrong procedure if you start discussing happenings in State legislatures in Parliament.

SHRI G VISWANATHAN (Wardha): As far as the legality or competence of this House to discuss these things is concerned, it has been amply proved that we can discuss them. As regards adjourning the House *sine die* and prorogation and art. 176(2), it is absolutely certain that there is a breakdown of the Constitution. What has been done by the Governor as well as the Speaker is not in consonance with the Constitution. I think it is proper for this House to discuss the matter.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Fully. Please consider it.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you with great interest. The position is like this. The Assembly was adjourned by the Speaker. The relevant question is whether the Speaker, Lok Sabha, can decide that it was an improper use of his authority and, therefore, it should be discussed in Lok Sabha. The second question is this. The Governor prorogued the House. Is the Speaker, Lok Sabha, competent enough to judge whether he had any authority to prorogue or not and then say that we can discuss it here? There is no questioning of his authority to prorogue.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Who has prorogued?

MR. SPEAKER: Do not try to force yourself in this way.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Who has prorogued?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Governor prorogued. It was the Cabinet which had advised the Governor to prorogue.

MR. SPEAKER: Everything is done in the name of the Governor. The right of prorogation and summoning is with the Governor. The right of adjourning the House is with Speaker of the House. I fail to understand where do we come in the picture. After all, they are masters of their own procedures. Where do we come in? I fail to understand it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Constitutional breakdown.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of Constitutional breakdown.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The Governor's conduct can be discussed here

MR. SPEAKER: There is a procedure. A report has to be received about constitutional breakdown. It is laid before the House. We cannot do it in this way. I am sorry.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Is it not imperative for the Address to be discussed for the Motion to be voted upon and then passed? If so, is it being fulfilled?

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry I cannot allow any discussion on this subject.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In regard to West Bengal, the Governor's conduct was discussed. It came up here time and time again.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): We are discussing the conduct of the Governor. We are entitled to do it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The West Bengal Governor's conduct was discussed in this very House.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Because it suited you, you discussed it.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry we have no authority to go into the rulings of the Speaker of a State Assembly, or to the prorogation of the Assembly by the Governor.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already dealt with it. I have given my ruling. There is no question of a point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We have discussed the conduct of the Governor before, in regard to West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a different matter.

Papers to be laid on the Table.

13.48 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL AND AUDIT REPORTS OF CSIR FOR 1970-71 AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM). I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for the year 1971, along with the Audited Accounts for the year 1970-71.

(2) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the accounts of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1970-71.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (1) and (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8881/74].

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT
1962 AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944**

graph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library.
See No. LT-6665/74]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
K. R. GANESH):** I beg to lay on the
Table—

13.48 hrs.

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
HUNDRED AND SIXTH AND HUNDRED AND
SEVENTH REPORTS**

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 324 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1974, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6662/74]

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Dia-
mond Harbour):** I beg to present the
following Reports of the Public Ac-
counts Committee—

(1) Hundred and Sixth Report
on action taken by Government on
the recommendations contained in
their Seventy-ninth Report relating
to Ministry of Railways.

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 323 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1974, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6663/74]

(2) Hundred and seventh Report
on action taken by Government on
the recommendations contained in
their Eighty-fourth Report relating
to Department of Cooperation.

**BOMBAY RENTS, HOTEL AND LODGING
HOUSE RATES CONTROL (GUJARAT
AMDT.) ACT, 1974**

13.49 hrs

**STATEMENT RE ALLEGED BAYO-
NET CHARGE BY R.P.F. PERSON-
NEL AT LAKHISARAI RAILWAY
STATION**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** I beg to lay
on the Table a copy of the Bombay
Rents, Hotel and Lodging House Rates
Control (Gujarat Amendment) Act,
1974 (President's Act No. 5 of 1974)
(Hindi and English versions) pub-
lished in Gazette of India dated the
31st March, 1974, under sub-section
(3) of section 3 of the Gujarat State
Legislature (Delegation of Powers)
Act, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No.
LT-6664/74].

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):** Sir, this
statement is being made by me in
reply to the notice of breach of pri-
vilege and contempt of the House
given by Shri Madhu Limaye and the
discussion in the House on 9th April
1974 which has arisen out of a state-
ment made by me in the Lok Sabha
on 29-3-74 on the alleged atrocities
committed by the Railway Protection
Force personnel at Railway Station
Lakhisarai on 19-3-74.

**INDIAN TELEGRAPH (FIRST AMDT.)
RULES, 1974**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA):** I
beg to lay on the Table a copy of the
Indian Telegraph (First Amendment)
Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English ver-
sions) published in Notification No.
G.S.R. 259 in Gazette of India dated
the 9th March, 1974, under sub-section
(8) of section 7 of the Indian Tele-

In the statement, I had only said
that 'no bayonet charge' was ordered
by the police or the RPF engaged in
dispersing the mob. In this connec-
tion, it may be necessary to explain
that a "bayonet charge" is a definite
act where the Force making the
charge is formed up in a particular
formation and the charge is made
under proper command and control.
I had meant to convey to the House

[Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi]
that no such bayonet charge had been ordered by any police or RPF officer present at the spot.

The fact that I had in my statement accepted that five of the arrested persons had received punctured injuries goes to show that there was no intention on my part to make a wrong statement deliberately or to hide any facts. It has been mentioned by the hon. Member himself in his quotation from the book on Medical Jurisprudence by Dr. N. J. Mody that punctured or penetrating wounds may be caused by a variety of instruments such as bayonet, spear, dagger, pick-axe, arrow, etc. The weapon by which these injuries were actually caused would be established only through police investigation which is in progress.

These facts had been placed before the House on the basis of the information available with the railway administration at the time of making the statement, supplemented by the information then furnished by the Inspector-General of Police, Bihar, himself.

I did not make any statement about the suspension of the Supply Inspector as the official concerned is not a railway employee, and we had no control over him nor was any information available with the railway administration about the part played by the said inspector or his involvement in the burning of the Lakhisarai godown in collusion with the RPF personnel.

श्री मधु लिखये (वांका) : मैं केवल बेयोनेट चार्ज के बारे में ही आप के सामने दो बातें रखना चाहता हूँ। इन्होंने कहा है कि :

"It may be necessary to explain that the bayonet charge is a definite act where the Force making the charge is formed up in a particular

formation and the charge is made under proper command and control."

स्थिति को धूमिल करने का इस में जानबूझ कर प्रयास किया गया है। "मैं ग्राक्सफोर्ड डिक्शनरी से आप को बेयोनेट चार्ज का अर्थ बताता हूँ। 'उस के बाद आप निर्णय कीजिए (अवधारणा) . . . जब मैं बोलने लगता हूँ आप बीच में टोकने लगते हैं। मुझे आप दो मिनट दीजिए। दो मिनट से एक सेकेंड अधिक लूंगा तो आप बीच में टोकिये। जब मैं बोलने के लिए खड़ा होता हूँ आप की इजाजत से तो आप मुझे अपनी बात कहने तो दीजिए। उस के बाद आप को जो निर्णय होगा उस को मैं मानूंगा। ग्राक्सफोर्ड डिक्शनरी के पृष्ठ 200 पर बेयोनेट चार्ज की यह परिभाषा की गई है।—

—Bayonet charge: impetuous attempt.

[श्रीर पृष्ठ 608 पर 'Impetuous,
का यह अर्थ दिया है

—moving violently or rapidly; acting with rash or sudden energy."

'हालत में "कामोशन होता है," "ग्राइंडर दिबा जाता है" ये सारी बातें जो है इन का कोई मतलब नहीं है। सही स्थिति यह है कि लडकों के ऊपर बेयोनेट का हमला हुआ, उन के पट फाड़े गए। इस की वह कहते हैं कि जांच हो रही है तो जांच होने के पहले ये इस को रूस धाउट कैसे करते हैं कि यह बेयोनेट से नहीं हुआ। यह सीधा सा सवाल है। क्या इन का यह कहना है कि पुलिस ने स्पीयर का इस्तेमाल किया है? मैं यही कह रहा हूँ कि इन को एक्सक्लूड नहीं करना चाहिए और बूक इन्होंने एक्सक्लूड किया है इसलिए सदन को घुमराह करने का यह प्रयास है।

श्री मुहम्मद सली कुरेसी : मैंने जो
यहाँ पहले बयान दिया था उसमें यह साफ कहा
है कि पुलिस ने या सार० पी० एफ० ने कोई
ऐसा हुकम नहीं दिया है कि बेयोनेट चार्ज
किया जाये ।

श्री मधु निषधे : चार्ज तो हुआ
हुकम हुआ या नहीं हुआ ।

श्री मुहम्मद सली कुरेसी : यह तो
फैक्टुअल पोझीशन है जो मैंने हाउस के सामने
रखी है । अब खुद इन के बयान के मुताबिक
डा० मोदी की जूरिस्प्रूडेंस में ('बयबसाव') .
मैंने जो कहा कि पाच आदमियों को पन्खर्ड
इनजरीज हुई है । अब वहाँ पर यह हकीकत
है कि नेलवे का जगना तोड़ा गया । जगले
को बजह से किसी के पेट में जंगला चुवा किसी
को बेयोनेट से लगा किसी को छुरा किसी
ने घोसा कोई खुद गिरा ये तथाम चार्जे
तः पुलिस देख रही है सभी कैन्स इस के बारे में
कुछ कह सकते हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: As this matter is
already under investigation, the
Minister has not given his own
opinion. He says, no formation was
made for that particular act. But
when the investigation is made, they
may enquire into it. There is nothing
which the minister says is debarred
from the enquiry. May be the inves-
tigation may reveal whether bayonet
or some other piercing implement was
used. Where does the minister come
in here? I cannot allow it.

The Minister of External Affairs
will lay the whole statement about the
negotiations at 6 o'clock.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore):
Will he lay or say something also?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):
If you like, I will make a short state-
ment.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We want
some statement.

12.58 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

SHORTAGE OF CERTAIN DRUGS

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE
(Bombay Central): Through you Sir,
I would like to draw the attention of
the Minister for Petroleum and Chemi-
cals to the fact that there is an acute
shortage of a medicine called sharke-
ferrol, which is given to the TB
patients, and a cough syrup, Glycodine
Terp Vasaka, supplied by the Alembic
Chemical Works Ltd. Baroda. They
have stocks piled in their godowns and
they are not marketing it since
January 1974, in order to pressurise
the Government to increase the price
of these drugs. The cost price of this
cough syrup of 70 ML is just 23 paise,
but it is sold for Rs. 2.30. Similarly,
the cost price of Sharkoferrol is only
Rs. 1.20 but it is sold at Rs. 6.24. I
would request the minister to go into
the details of the functioning of this
Alembic Chemicals in which the LIC
General Insurance have investment
upto 29%. It is bifurcating into
various companies to avoid income-
tax and central taxes. I would
request the minister to look into it
and make a statement by tomorrow.

AN HON. MEMBER: Where is the
minister?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This
was admitted only a little while ago
and the minister was not informed.
You cannot expect him to be here.
What the Lady Member said has gone
into the record and I hope the
minister will take note of it.

12.50 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1974-75—

Contd.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL
WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE
—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now resume the discussion on the Demands of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and the Department of Culture

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH). We have 1 hour and a few minutes left. There are still a few speakers on the opposition and a good number on our side who want to speak. I have talked to the leaders of the opposition parties. Subject to your orders, the time may be extended by 2 hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the House has no objection, I can't have any objection because my big obstacle of having a tussle with the members will be reduced to that extent. Shri K. C. Pandey

14.00 hrs.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाठ (खलीलाबाद)
माननीय उपस्यल महोदय मैं शिक्षा और समाजकल्याण मंत्रालय की मांगों का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ।

मान्यवर, इस देश को आजाद हुए 27 वर्ष होने जा रहे हैं लेकिन आज तक इस देश की शिक्षा नीति में किसी भी प्रकार का कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया। कई आयोग और कई समितियों का गठन हुआ, सिफारिशें आईं, लेकिन उन पर पालन नहीं किया गया। जिस का परिणाम है कि आज देश में छात्र असन्तोष और शिक्षक असन्तोष बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। आप जानते हैं कि आज देश में जो भी शिक्षा-प्रणाली है उस को हम भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली नहीं कह सकते, क्योंकि वही पुरानी अंग्रेजों की शिक्षा नीति का अन्वयण। पालन किया जा रहा है, जो देश में बाबू पैदा करने के लिए बनाई गई

जो और आकांक्ष में हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी भी बाबू ही पैदा कर रहे हैं। मैं आप के माध्यम से शिक्षा मंत्री जी से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि वे दिन सद यथे, अब आप को छात्रों, अध्यापकों और बेरोजगारी की चुनौती को स्वीकार करना चाहिये, शिक्षा नीति में आमूल-मूल परिवर्तन करना चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में बीता में भगवान कृष्ण ने एक स्थान पर कहा है —

नासाति जीर्णानि यथा विहाय
नवानि गृह्णाति नरोधमराणि ।
नथा क्षीराणि विहाय जीर्णान्धन्यानि
मयाति नवानि देही ॥

अगर देश को मजबूत करना है, अगर देश की बेरोजगारी को दूर करना है तो आपको यथावधि नीति अपनानी पड़ेगी और शिक्षा को रोजगार बनाना पड़ेगा। यदि ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो जैसा हमारे बुजुर्ग सतत सदस्य माननीय विभूति मिश्र जी ने कल कहा था—यह चुनौती है छात्रों को, अगर छात्रों की समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं किया जा अने वाला भविष्य इस पीढ़ी को बरदाश्त नहीं करेगा। मैं पुनः माननीय मंत्री जी से अपील करना चाहता हूँ—आप इस शिक्षा नीति को उठा कर हिन्द महासागर में दफना दें। अगर कानिजो को एक साल के लिए बन्द करना पड़े, अगर विश्वविद्यालयों को एक साल के लिए बन्द करना पड़े तो बन्द कर दीजिए, लेकिन बैठ कर एकाग्र चित से शिक्षा नीति को बनाइये, जिस से बेरोजगारी न बढ़े। आप के जो भी शिक्षित नौजवान शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद निकले उन का सदुपयोग किया जाये।

आज कल की बढ़ती हुई बेरोजगारी की पूरी जिम्मेदारी एकमात्र शिक्षा मंत्रालय पर है और यह बेरोजगारी उन्हीं दूर की जा सकती है जब रोजगारपरक शिक्षा नीति हो

इस के लिए मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ—
जिसकी शिक्षा बंगाली बतई बाव भइ मबार्न-
बाही होनी चाहिए म्बन्धनमयपूरकहोमी चाहिए
जिससे विद्यार्थियों के नैतिक चरित्र में
भी सुधार हो ।

आज देखा जा रहा है कि स्वतन्त्रता के
बाद देश के नैतिक चरित्र का जो ह्रास हुआ
है—उसकी जिम्मेदारी भी दूसरे विभागों पर
नहीं है उसकी जिम्मेदारी भी एक मात्र शिक्षा
मंत्रालय पर है । जब तक जिस देश की शिक्षा
नीति मजबूत नहीं रहेगी मुद्द नहीं रहेगी
उस देश की भावनाओं का। से कर चलने-
बानी नहीं होगी बेरोजगारी बढ़ती जायेगी
जनता का आक्रोश छात्रों का आक्रोश बढ़ता
जायेगा । मैं अपील करना चाहता हूँ आप
लोग एकत्र चित्त हो कर बैठ कर शिक्षा नीति
पर पुन विचार करे और बदले ।

आज देखा जा रहा है कि हमारे पढ
लिखे छात्र भाई रोजगार और नौकरी के
लिए लखनऊ और दिल्ली के चक्कर लगा
रहे हैं लेकिन उन को रोज़ा नहीं मिलती ।
हार कर वे विद्यालयों और विश्वविद्यालयों में
जाते हैं और वही से इस देश में विद्रोह की
भावना भडप रही है ।

मैं इस मौके पर एक निवेदन करना
चाहता हूँ —राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए
आवश्यक है कि उच्च शिक्षा विश्वविद्यालय स्तर
की शिक्षा और परीक्षा नीति पर पुन विचार
होना चाहिए । राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर विश्व-
विद्यालयों की परीक्षाओं का केन्द्रीयकरण
होना चाहिए । इस केन्द्रीयकरण से एक लाभ
होगा कि राष्ट्र में प्रवेश में जो लड़ाई चल
रही है एक प्रदेश का दूसरे प्रदेश के लोगों
से बिलगाव चल रहा है वह कम होगा और
देश में राष्ट्रीय जागृति आयेगी लोगों में एकता
आयेगी और यदि आप परीक्षा का स्तर सुधारे-
रना चाहते हैं तो वह भी मुश्किल मकेगा ।

राष्ट्रीय एकता को बल देना चाहेंगे तो वह भी
विकसित । मैं चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय
इस पर विचार करे और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर
सारे विश्वविद्यालयों की परीक्षाओं का
केन्द्रीयकरण किया जाय । इस से सम्पूर्ण
विश्वविद्यालयों के शिक्षा स्तर को ऊँचा
उठाया जा सकता है ।

मैं यह भी प्रतीव करना चाहता हूँ—
अगर मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा बड़े लम्बे-
चोड़े अनुदान दिये जाते हैं लेकिन देहात
में बसने वाले गरीब मजदूर अपने बच्चों
को अच्छी शिक्षा हम लिए नहीं दे पाते कि
वे दिल्ली से बहुत दूर बसते हैं । जो सुविधायें
आप दिल्ली नगर के छात्रों को दे रहे हैं वे
देहात के विद्यार्थियों को भी दी जाय जिस
से इस देश के गरीब मजदूर अपने को सम्पन्न
सके कि 27 वर्ष की छात्रादी के बाद हमारे
बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा मिल रही है । सहर्ष
में देखा जाता है कि भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार के
छोटे-छोटे बच्चों के लिए मोटे-सरी स्कूल खुले
हुए हैं बसों आती हैं और बच्चों को ले जाती
हैं लेकिन देहातों में गरीब मजदूरों के बच्चों
की स्थिति बड़ी दयनीय है । मैं चाहता हूँ
कि प्रत्येक बच्चा के स्तर पर ऐसे स्कूल खोले
जाय जिस के लिए आप ने अग्रसर भी
दिया था । ये छोटे छोटे स्कूल सरकार को
चलाने चाहिए और वहाँ के बच्चों को अच्छी
से अच्छी शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिए ।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने बहुत से महापुरुषों की
जन्म शताब्दि मनाई है । महात्मा बुद्ध से
ले कर निकोलस तक जन्मशताब्दि मनाई गई
लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूँ महात्मा तुलसी दिन
का हिन्दी साहित्य में अनुपम योगदान है
जिस तुलसी ने राम की कथा को ले कर
राम की देश और विदेश में प्रसर कर दिया
उस तुलसी की आज कल चतुःशती मनाई
जा रही है उस में शिक्षा मंत्रालय अत्यन्त

(श्री: कल्याण चन्द्र पांडे)

निराशा दिखा रहा है। मैं अभील करना चाहता हूँ कि निम्ना मंत्राय उा नरक ध्यान दे क्योंकि महात्मा तुलसी का हिन्दी साहित्य में अत्यन्त स्थान है।

एक अभील और करना चाहता हूँ —

छात्र असन्तोष पर केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मन्त्रालय बोर्ड ने श्री एन० सी० पराशर मन्द सदस्य के प्रस्ताव पर एक उपमिति बनाई थी उस कमेटी ने क्या किया अभी तक कोई जानकारी हम लोगों को नहीं हुई है।

तो मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी से अभील करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी कमेटियाँ जो बनाई जाये उस पर विचार करना चाहिए और छात्र असन्तोष जो बढ़ रहा है उस पर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। आज देश में छात्र असन्तोष को भड़काने की कोशिश कुछ प्रतिक्रियावादी लोग कर रहे हैं। मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी से अभील करना चाहता हूँ कि विद्यालयों और विश्वविद्यालयों को राजनीतिज्ञों के चंगुल से बचाये और उनको एक स्वस्थ परम्परा जो हम राष्ट्र की परम्परा रही है उस पर ले जाये। आज देखा जा रहा है कि बिहार में जयप्रकाश नारायण जी जो सर्वोदय नेता हैं कान्ति पर उतर आये हैं और हमारे विद्यार्थी भाइयों को भड़काना आरम्भ कर दिया है। मैं अपने देश के समस्त छात्र भाइयों से अभील करना चाहता हूँ कि वे प्रतिक्रियावादी एवं राजद्रोही तत्वों में सावधान हो कर देश को मजबूत बनाने के लिए देश को एक करने के लिए काम करें जिससे हम देश का निर्माण सम्भव हो सके।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं श्री यादवजी को कि जनसच के सदस्य हैं उनसे भी अभील करना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय आवश्यकता हम

बात को है कि हम सब मिल करके छात्रों को पढ़ने के लिए चेहें न कि उनको उकसा कर विद्रोह करने के लिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुन इन मन्त्रालयों की मार्गों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री मुखर्जी राज सैनी (देहरादून) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण विभाग की मार्गों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण विभाग ठीक उसी तरीके से शिक्षा देने के लिए और लोगों का विकास करने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण विभाग है जैसे कि गेडियो और ब्राडकास्टिंग विभाग है। ब्राडकास्टिंग विभाग का भी बच्चों युवकों तथा बड़ी उम्र के नर-नारियों पर बहुत प्रभाव पड़ता है। उर्वा प्रकार इस शिक्षा विभाग की जिम्मेदारी भी बहुत ऊंची है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What the Minister of Information and Broadcasting said was that he would like his Ministry to be upgraded to the level of the Ministry of Education. Now, here, you say that it should be treated as important as the other one.

श्री मुखर्जी राज सैनी : मैं तो कमेटी-जन कर रहा हूँ कि ब्राडकास्टिंग मिनिस্ট्री से ज्यादा एड्युकेशन मिनिस্ট्री की जिम्मेदारी है। इसलिए शिक्षा विभाग को ज्यादा धन मिलना चाहिए और उसकी सेबिल में इसको ऊँचा होना चाहिए—वेरा पड़ना सुभाव तो यह है।

दूसरे मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि आज 27 साल के बाद भी देश में सारे बच्चों को शिक्षा देने की जो सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है वह पूरी नहीं हुई है। प्राइमरी स्टेज पर भी पूरी नहीं हुई है और उसके पश्चात माध्यमिक स्टेज में पूरी नहीं हुई है। इसके लिए धन चाहिए इसके लिए शक्ति चाहिए और वह जरूर मिलनी चाहिए। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जैसा कि पांडे जी ने कहा बहुत बड़ी खाई है। ऊंची आय वालों के बच्चों के लिए मान्टेसरी स्कूल हैं नर्सरी स्कूल हैं और फैंसी स्कूल हैं जहां पर तीन सौ चार सौ या पांच सौ रुपया महीने में एक बच्चे पर वह खर्च करते हैं। वहां पर उनको अलग तरीके से शिक्षा दी जाती है जबकि दूसरी ओर देश के 80-90 प्रतिशत गरीब बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा नहीं मिलती है या शिक्षा कतई नहीं मिलती है। तो इस खाई को दूर करना चाहिए और सभी को प्राइमरी और माध्यमिक शिक्षा शुरू में मिलनी चाहिए।

एक बात जो बहुत महसूस की जा रही है वह है छात्र असंतोष। इस छात्र असंतोष को दूर करने के लिए शिक्षा नीति के अन्दर ऐसे परिवर्तन करने चाहिए जिनको माननीय सदस्य यहां पर कहते रहे हैं। हम सुनते भी रहे हैं कि शिक्षा में परिवर्तन होगा शिक्षा में परिवर्तन होना भी चाहिए लेकिन वह परिवर्तन कौन करेगा वह परिवर्तन कब होगा और कैसे होगा वह बात सामने नहीं आ रही है और न ही उसका समय आ रहा है। इसलिए शीघ्र से शीघ्र शिक्षा की नीति में परिवर्तन करना चाहिए। आज की शिक्षा प्रणाली में बेरोजगारी फैलती

है। इसके अलावा अभी बाबू तैयार करने की जो नीति कही गई है तो अब बाबू तैयार नहीं हो रहे हैं बल्कि दादा तैयार हो रहे हैं जो जा कर समाज में नेतृत्व करते हैं। वह दादा लोग कौन हैं? वे उन्हीं ऊँसे घरों के लड़के हैं जो कि गरीबों के लड़कों को पढ़ने नहीं देना चाहते हैं। वे घर में भी रेडियो ट्रांजिस्टर से दादागिरी सीखते हैं और फिर स्कूल कालेजों में दादागिरी करते हैं। तो इस बात को भी रोकना चाहिए। इसके लिए शिक्षा नीति में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है तथा शिक्षा के स्तर को ऊंचा उठाना है। नर्सरी स्कूलों में जो शिक्षा का स्तर है उसी प्रकार गरीबों के बच्चों की शिक्षा के स्तर को उंचा उठाना है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा सुझाव है कि जो पब्लिक स्कूल हैं उनको बन्द कर देना चाहिए कम से कम समय तक के लिए जब तक कि सभी बच्चों को ऊंची शिक्षा न मिल जाये। आज जो फैंसी स्कूल हैं उनकी मोनोपली हो गई है। वहां पर ऊंचा रोजगार प्राप्त करने दबंग कुसियां प्राप्त करने की मोनोपली बड़े घरानों में आ गई है जिस के बच्चे उन फैंसी स्कूलों में पढ़ने हैं।

श्री सूरज पांडे (गाजीपुर) : वह बन्द नहीं होंगे।

श्री मुस्क्री राज संतो आज नहीं होगा तो कब होगा लेकिन इसको करना ही होगा। कांग्रेस का प्रोग्राम है कि यह होगा। जब आसका सहयोग मिलेगा तब यह होगा।

जो रिजिस्ट्र हमने पढ़ी है उनमें बहुत भारी मदें दी गई हैं और बहुत सारे कार्यालय खोले गए हैं जैसे राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान परिषद केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड केन्द्रीय शिक्षा विज्ञान मंडल केन्द्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग—इस प्रकार से यह बहुत

[श्री मुल्कीराज लोधी]

सम्बन्धी लिस्ट है और इनको देख कर हम ऐसा महसूस करते हैं कि यह सारा का सारा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण बौद्ध का पैसा सारे निदेशालय और यह सारे संनद्ध ठीक तरह से काम करें तो शायद हमें किसी प्रकार की आलोचना करने की आवश्यकता ही न पड़े। लेकिन इसका जो इम्प्लीमेंटेशन है उस के अन्दर डिलेरी है उसमें खराबी है जिसकी तरफ मन्त्री जी का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

इसमें जैसे आई टी है जो तकनीकी आधार पर इंजीनियर्स तैयार करती है और दूसरे टेक्निकल पर्सनेल तैयार करती है विशेष तौर से दिल्ली का जो आई आई टी है उसकी तरफ मैं मन्त्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा। मेरे पास इसके तथ्य हैं, मैंने चिट्ठियों के जरिए मे मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करने की कोशिश की है लेकिन अभी तक कुछ हुआ नहीं। लगभग दो वर्ष पूर्व संघ के एक माननीय सदस्य ने दिल्ली स्थित आई आई टी में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार, आई भ्रष्टाचार एवं जनता के पैरों की नाजायज रूप से वशति के ऊपर एक प्रेम चान्क से मे अपने विचार रखे थे। संसद्धान संसद् में इस विषय पर चर्चा भी हुई थी एवं एक पी एम की गठन कर आई आई टी के एकाउन्ट्स की जांच कर ई गई थी जिसने अपनी रिपोर्ट भी संसद् में प्रस्तुत की थी। पता नहीं सरकार ने उस पर क्या किया? मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस रिपोर्ट के ऊपर क्या कार्रवाही की गई है? मैंने इन विषय को लेकर शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान अपने पत्र दिनांक 26-72 दिनांक 6-7-72 एवं दिनांक 7-3-73 द्वारा आई आई टी में चल रहे सामान्य शिक्षा रईवे की ओर आकृष्ट कराया था जिसमें कुछ व्यक्तियों को नाजायज रूप से मवाया जा रहा है एवं कुछ अन्य व्यक्तियों की गवतः व्यक्तियों को बढ़ावा दे कर और उनके

काले कारनामों पर पदवी डालकर पदोन्नति की जा रही है। ठीक उसी तरह का मामला है मैं नाम लेना नहीं चाहता क्योंकि मैंने पत्र में दे रखा है जैसे कि पूरा इन्स्टीट्यूट में मजदूर हो कर एक इंजीनियर जहा साहब को आत्महत्या करनी पड़ी थी। दिनांक 21-9-73 को मैंने स्वयं मंत्री महोदय से मिल कर उन्हें पूर्ण विवरण के प्रवणत कराया और उनसे यह आश्वासन भी प्राप्त किया कि वे फाइल मंथना कर इस मामले की स्वयं जांच करेंगे। मुझे ज्ञात हुआ है कि कुछ अन्य माननीय सदस्यों एवं एक वरिष्ठ मंत्री महोदय ने भी माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट किया था परन्तु खेद है कि अभी तक इस विषय में कोई कार्रवाही नहीं हुई। मैंने संसद्धान के चेयरमैन को भी एक चिट्ठी दिनांक 8-8-73 को लिखी थी और मुझे ज्ञात हुआ है कि मेरा पत्र संसद्धान के डायरेक्टर को भेज दिया गया है। डायरेक्टर ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में स्वीकार किया है कि संसद्धान में इस प्रकार के लोगों को संरक्षण प्राप्त है। जो उचित और जिन के हक हैं उन को हक नहीं मिल रहा है। जिन का हक नहीं है उन को ऊंचा उठाया जा रहा है और उन को ऊंचे पद दिये जा रहे हैं। पर तो पद कलना आना ही है कि संसद्धान के अधिकारी दुष्चरित्र एवं बेहमान लोगों के बिना कायवाही करने के बजाय उन्हें मरतब देने का प्रयास करने रहे हैं। मैंने चेयरमैन के पत्र की एक प्रति माननीय मंत्री महोदय को अपने पत्र दिनांक 18-1-74 के साथ सन्न कर के उन से निवेदन किया कि वे अपने 21-9-73 को दिये गये आश्वासन के अनुसार मामले की जांच करें उस पर उचित कायवाही करने का कष्ट करें। जिस का कोई उत्तर मुझे प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

चेयरमैन के पत्र के उत्तर में मैंने पूर्ण रूप से विस्तृत विवरण देते हुए एक पत्र

18-2-74 को निष्ठा बा और उम का रिमाइन्डर भी 19-3-74 को भेजा है जिन का उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

उक्त संस्थान में जहां देन के भावी इंजीनियरों का निर्माण हो रहा है और जिस पर सरकार लाखों रुपये खर्च कर रही है कई कई दिनों तक बिजली एवं पानी गायब रहता है। पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार उक्त संस्थान में बिजली का बेजिज आवश्यकता से अधिक मात्रा में खरीदा गया है। और भी काफी सुरक्षात्मक प्रबंध रहने हुए बिजली एवं पानी का कई कई दिनों तक गायब रहना दुर्भाग्य की बात है। ज्ञात हुआ है कि एक कर्मचारी द्वारा संस्थान के बिजली घर में गड़बड़ी पैदा कर छात्रावास को काफी समय तक अन्धकार में डुबो दिये जाने की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर भी संस्थान के डायरेक्टर ने उन के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की।

नवम्बर दो वर्ष पूर्व संस्थान ने चांग सब-स्टेशन के निर्माण का कार्य अपने हाथ में लिया था जिसके लिए मन्त्रिपरिषद् व्यक्तियों को बराबर ओवरटाइम दिया गया परन्तु उन में से अभी तक एक भी सब-स्टेशन पूरा नहीं हुआ। इस प्रकार वहाँ सरकारी पैसे का अप्रव्यय कर के उस में कुछ विशेष व्यक्तियों को लाभान्वित किया जा रहा है। संस्थान के कर्मचारियों द्वारा सरकारी सामान को बेचने और उससे अनुचित घन प्राप्त करने की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर भी ने डायरेक्टर आज तक न तो उस मामले की जांच ही करायी और न उस व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध कोई कानूनी कार्यवाही की है। इस दुर्कार्य के लिए शिक्षा मंत्री को 21-9-73 को मैं सूचित कर चुका हूँ। मैं बर्रर नाम लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर एक ऐसे कर्मचारी हैं जिन को आई आई टी में 1966 में नियुक्त

किया गया था और आज भी वह 250-470 के स्केप में चल रहे हैं। जब कि उन्हीं के साथी दूसरे कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो 28-10-63 को आवे और उन्हें

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Further details you can pass on to the Minister.

सिखा, और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० सी० यादव) यह सब निब कर हम को दे दो दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All these details you can give to the Minister. Now that you have mentioned it, the Minister will give you the reply. Let him look into it and give you a reply.

श्री मून्की राज सेनी : हुजरी उच्च शिक्षा वाले स्थान पर जहाँ बिन्देदार लोग है वहाँ पर जब ऐसी स्थिति पैदा होती है तो सरकार का काम ठीक नहीं चल सकता और सरकार का जो बजट खर्च होता है वह बेकार जाता है। इसलिए मंत्री जी से पुन प्रार्थना करता कि वह मेरी ही राय है पूरी उस को परमनन देव ताकि बड़बड़ न हो सके और जिसके माध्यम से जो दुष्प्रभाव उनके पास व्याप हो सके।

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur): Education is a vast subject and the time at my disposal is very limited. Therefore, I will confine my remarks to certain aspects only.

In the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan we have seen that emphasis has been given on primary education. But even there, a certain percentage of students in the age group of 6-11 will remain outside the operation of the scheme of education. This is more so in respect of girl students. Therefore, I would

[Shri Biswanarayan Shastri]

suggest that more and more emphasis should be given on primary education so that during the period of the Fifth Five Year Plan all the children of this age group may have their education.

It is the knowledge of all members here that there is a demand for allocating 12% of the Budget for education, but we were disappointed to see that the percentage of the budget for education is much lower than the 12% and there is every cut on every pretext.

For example in the last financial year there were cuts on the different aspects of education on the pretext of economy. I do not deny that there is need for economy but this should not be applied to educate indiscriminately. Because, education, as we say always, is a nation-building project. Education should not be considered as a wasteful expenditure or unproductive expenditure because it is just like a foundation of a big building. If the foundation is not stable the building cannot be built up; there cannot be a 4-storey or 5-storey building without proper foundation. There cannot be a good citizen without proper foundation in education.

So far as languages are concerned we have switched over to the regional language as medium of instruction. There is some encouragement from the Government for preparation of text books in the regional languages to be prescribed for the students studying in the different universities. It is a good thing. But more emphasis should be there in other respects also for development of those regional languages. Otherwise as a national language, Hindi cannot grow. Because, there must be proper coordination among all the regional languages so that Hindi can take its proper place.

In this context I would like to plead and emphasise the case of Sanskrit, Urdu and Arabic which have no definite region or area as such. The Government of India of course has done something for all the languages

but still more is awaited. So far as Sanskrit is concerned, the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan has suggested and submitted a proposal to the Government for the establishment of a Central Manuscript Library which was very essential. Sanskrit is not to be viewed from a communal or religious point of view. It is a national language. We have seen even in Communist China they have printed Buddhist Sanskrit texts. Some of them are translated into Chinese also and we are making use of them nowadays. Therefore Central Sanskrit Manuscript Library when established at Delhi will be an international property. I would urge upon the Minister to take immediate steps in this regard.

So far as the University Grants Commission is concerned, my experience is very disappointing. The University Grants Commission has been turned into a grant-giving institution as if they are meant for and their main purpose is to distribute grants to the different universities and colleges and to fix up plans and sanction projects for constructing the hostels and College buildings (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The two Ministers are adding force and volume to your speech! You are too soft-spoken.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: University Grants Commission has done nothing so far which can be appreciated by the people. They may produce certain essays, certain theses, sitting in their offices which are quite unrealistic to the mass of the people and to the educated people as well. Therefore I would urge upon the Minister to see that the University Grants Commission creates an atmosphere and takes initiative in this regard to reform the examination system practically which will be realistic and not by producing 100 page essay. They should take initiative for advancement of learning. It is repeatedly stated that they are going

to take steps for avoiding duplication of research and other higher standards of education in universities. What is the result? In a particular State, for instance, there are seven, eight or nine universities where the same subjects are taught in all the universities. The research and other facilities for higher standard of education that are there are not to the satisfaction. If a selective attitude has been taken by a particular university to specialise in a particular field, then that university will cater to the needs not only of that states but also will cater to the country as a whole. Such a selective attitude should be taken. U.G.C. should take the initiative in the matter.

So far as disbursement of grant is concerned, I have to complain that the rural colleges or, the colleges, situated in the rural areas, have not received the same attention as the colleges situated in urban areas do receive. Because the people or the representatives from urban area are more vocal, more grants are given to those institutions situated in those areas. So far as the amount of grant is concerned, there is a great disparity. For example, a college in a rural area, for construction of a hostel, will receive Rs. 40,000 or 50,000 or so as grant while a college situated in an urban area may receive Rs. 2 lakhs or 3 lakhs or even more. That disparity is still there. Even that small amount is not forthcoming to the rural colleges. I should say that there should be no discrimination and more liberal attitude should be taken to the colleges situated in the rural areas.

I would also like to refer to the cultural affairs. In the budget estimate, we see that a sum of Rs. 11 crores has been provided for cultural activities including archeology. Government of India have three academies and one International Centre. So far as the academies are concerned, the grant given to them is inadequate. The Sahitya Academy has to execute programmes in different languages. But,

the grant for this institution is about Rs. 7 lakhs or something like that. If I am not wrong, 83 per cent of the grant is spent on administration alone. Therefore, there remains very little for the programme to be executed. I would suggest that for the schemes submitted by the Academy, more grants should be made available, particularly, to carry out programmes in different regional languages. Sangeet Natak Academy and Lalit Kala Academy are more fortunate in this respect. These two institutions are receiving higher amounts of grants than the Sahitya Academy. But, these two Academies have not reached the rural people so far. We have a vast majority of the people in our countryside, particularly tribals where there are folk dances and other dances. Sangeet Natak Academy has not done anything so far to bring in the experts or artistes from among them to the capital and produce them before the vast galaxy of the capital. If the activities are confined only to the States capitals and to the sophisticated areas, then, I should say, it is a capitalist attitude and it has nothing to do with the present structure of our society.

I would urge upon the Ministry to see that Sangit Natak Academy and Lalit Kala Academy do something for the culture which is abundant in our countryside. They should know the Rustic India. Rustic India has many things to contribute for the cultural development of our country. In this respect also I would refer to cultural exchanges. There is a cultural exchange programme and the Government of India have entered into an agreement with different foreign countries for sending delegations. But the selection of the delegations is not satisfactory because the same group of persons have been selected and the fortunate ones visit those foreign countries. In the matter of selection of members of cultural delegations, consideration should be given to all parts of India because there are certain persons who are knowledgeable in art,

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culture, dance and different aspects of arts in different parts of India in different communities.

So far as distribution of grants to voluntary institutions is concerned, last year it has not been distributed due to measures of economy. I hope this year they will renew the scheme. Under this scheme, grants should be made available to all parts of the country. I have to say with disappointment that since the inception of this scheme, only two institutions in Assam have so far been given this grant during these 12-13 years. This is my information, subject to correction. So I say there should be more attention paid to the backward and far-flung areas of our country.

About the reservation of ancient monuments and sites, there is one aspect that has to be mentioned. The beauty of the ancient monuments and sites is spoiled or destroyed by ugly construction in the vicinity. Perhaps the Ministry has no control over this. So, if necessary, they should amend the Act to prevent such unnecessary construction of ugly structures spoiling the beauty of the monuments and sites.

Then there should be facilities in universities to train up students in epigraphy, numismatics and iconography. I hope the Ministry will pay attention to this matter. I support the demand.

श्री यशुना प्रसाद संहल (समस्तीपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, समाज कल्याण और शिक्षा के बारे में भाग संख्या 24, 25 और 26 का मैं अनुमोदन करता हूँ, इससे हमें काफी लाभ मिलेगा। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ और भी बातें हैं कहना चाहता हूँ जो हो सकती हैं कड़ी हो, मोठी न हो, व्यवस्थित हों। कई मेरे साथियों ने कहा है कि कई शर्तें हैं जिनमें बहुत कम राशि रखी गई है। करीब 22 करोड़ लोग जो पावर्टी लाइन से नीचे

हैं उनके बच्चों को कुछ दिया जा सके, उसकी तरफ बड़ा सा ध्यान दिया है। कौटिल्य आधार, निम्नम स्तर प्रोजेक्ट में बच्चों को राशि की बसकी देकर करोड़ों से लाखों बार करोड़ कर दिया है यह बिस्वरम सार्व के मुताबिक है। 450 टाइम्स बिस्वरम चार्टर के मुताबिक जो खर्च है उसके हिसाब में बताया गया है कि 1726 करोड़ है जो कि 4.6 प्रतिशत ही बताता है। शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने छ अप्रैल को जब डिजिट बल स्त्री श्री क्या कहा था इसको अगर आप मुझे मजबूत तो मैं पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा था :

"I think it would not be out of place for me to mention here that comparatively larger funds have been allocated for education in the proposed Fifth Five Year Plan."

मुझे कुछ है, तकलीफ है, खेद है कि विद्यान प्रोफेसर ने किस तरह समझ लिया कि ये जो रुपये हैं इसमें केन्द्र के अलग हिस्से हैं, राज्यों के अलग हैं, सब शामिल करने को अलग देने हैं। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह से टोटल बजट में इसका परसेंटेज घटता जा रहा है। 7 परसेंट या पहली योजना में। घट कर हुआ 5.8 करीब दोने छ परसेंट दूसरी योजना में। तीसरी योजना में यह घाटा 6.9 या तो करीब 7 परसेंट। चौथी योजना में घट कर 5.2 हो गया और अब जो गरीबी से लड़ने और मुकाबला करने का उल्लेख प्लान के हर पक्ष में किया गया है, आप किन्हीं फाइव ईयर प्लान के पहले पार्ट के पहले चेंजर और दूसरे चेंजर की पहली पंक्ति को पढ़ें तो उस में उन्होंने कहा है कि गरीबी उन्मूलन और क्षमता निर्धारण ये ही मेरे मुख्य उद्देश्य और लक्ष्य हैं और हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री बहुत मजबूत हैं कि ये लार्ज फंड्स दिए गए हैं। यह विद्यान समा ही बता सकती है कि किसे तय

ले लोगों के साथ शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बिलबाइ मिलान करते हैं ? शिक्षा के किसी भी क्षेत्र में एक तरह का बिलबाइ चाहे वह शिक्षा का क्षेत्र हो या शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में ही, नहीं किया जाता । यह हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारे यहाँ ऐसी स्थिति है ।

हमारे यहाँ गरीबी है, ठीक है, हम बहुत गरीब हैं और 22 करोड़ गरीब लोगों के लिए का पी कुछ करने का उद्देश्य है । समूह चार सौ करोड़ घापने न्यूट्रीशन प्लान पर दिया है । डेढ़ करोड़ पहले देते थे । इसका मैंने पहले भी स्वागत किया और मैं भी इसका स्वागत करता हूँ । अब ये राज्य किस तरह में खर्च करते हैं इसकी तरफ ध्यान ले जाना चाहता हूँ । आन्ध्र प्रदेश बड़ा भाग्यशाली है कि 177.4 पर कैपिटल बजट एकस्पेंडीचर है एजुकेशन पर, यह 1972 की बात मैं बताता हूँ और मैं एक ऐसे राज्य बिहार से आता हूँ जिसकी गाथा कहते मुझे लज्जा आती है, सिर झुक जाता है । हमारी पर कैपिटल इनकम मारे देश में तीसरे नम्बर पर थी और अब वह 19 वें स्थान पर आ गई है । मैं अपना सिर झुका लेता हूँ, हमारे यहाँ पर कैपिटल बजट एकस्पेंडीचर एजुकेशन पर 10.3 है—लोएस्ट इन दि वर्ल्ड, लोएस्ट इन दि कन्ट्री, परहूँ लोएस्ट एमग दि लोएस्ट है । यह हमारी हालत है । मैं इसलिये भावुक हो कर नहीं दुखी होकर कहता हूँ कि हमारी गरीबी का यह भी एक कारण है कि उसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता ।

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh) Then why are you supporting these demands for grants?

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MAN-
DAL Because you are opposing; be-
cause we are poor and we have every
right to ask our Government to look
to the most backward States. Please
let me say something

हमारे मित्र का कहना बड़ा सही है
लेकिन उनकी पता नहीं है कि देश में किसका

काम हो रहा है । बी० पी० एम० वाले तो
एक तरफ़ा तस्वीर खींचना चाहते हैं ।

कई लोगों ने कहा कि शिक्षा का उद्देश्य
बदलना चाहिये । ठीक है । आप के० बी०
एस० के काम पर एक सम्झौता करते हैं, केन्द्रीय
विद्यालय संघठन । मैं दबो उबान से कहता हूँ
कि यह के०—केन्द्र के लिये है या किरानी
विद्यालय के लिये है, आप किरानी देना
चाहते हैं ? मैं धायद कुछ गलती कर गया,
यह मैंकाले विद्यालय की तरह है । सरकार
ही अगर एक धर्म नहीं रखेगी और शिक्षा को
बोकेशनलाइजेशन की तरफ नहीं ले जायगी
उसको कार्यान्वयन नहीं बनावेगी तो फिर
हमारा भाग्य कौन ठीक करेगा ? दो दो
विद्वान प्रोफेसर इसमें हैं और ये पैदावागी
जानते हैं, पैदावागी के बड़े विद्वान हैं फिर भी
क्या होना चाहिये, किम तरह हम आगे चल
सके, यह कुछ सामने नहीं आ पाता है ।
यह तो बिल्कुल ये जाँचो प्रोफेसर हैं वे जानते
हैं और नेता जी भी हैं वे तो खेल के नेता हैं
मैं उन्हें भी बो-चार सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ
और वो चार बातें अगर मैं कहूँ तो मैं समझता हूँ—
वे उसके ऊपर ध्यान देंगे । देश में केरल में
काफी मिट्टी है वह हम लोगो के लिए एक
लाइट है, हम लोगो का पथ प्रदर्शन करती है
कि वे कम से कम खर्च करके शिक्षा का इतना
प्रसार अपने यहाँ किये हुए हैं । वे 35.4 पर-
कैपिटल इनकम का खर्च करने हैं फिर भी
वहाँ किस तरह में बच्चियाँ और बच्चे सब
पढ़ते लिखते हैं । बिहार की बच्चियाँ को
स्कूल जाने का बहुत कम मौका मिलता है
और जब एब्रैज लिया जाता है तो उन्होंने
फैक्ट्स एण्ड फीगर्स का एक छोटा सा महल
रखा है । जिस तरह से सारे सागर को
आप लोगो ने इस रिपोर्ट की माग में भर
दिया है मैं उनकी ताइद करता हूँ और प्रशंसा
करता हूँ कि सारे देश की शिक्षा को एक साल में
बिजली हुई उसको आपने उस रिपोर्ट में
रख दिया है । उस रिपोर्ट को मैं माग

[श्री बबुना प्रसाद बंडल]

कहता हूँ। उस गरीबी में क्या है उस को यही बता सकते हैं। एक चीज मैं बताऊँ—

"All education is free in two States of the Union. The entire education is free in six States. Primary education is free in all States except three where it is so only upto certain classes or for some sections of students"

मेरा यह सब पढ़ने का मतलब यह है कि जो बिहार राज्य गरीब है, जो सब से नीचे है, जो तीसरे स्थान से बिरते-गिरते अब सब से आखिर में चला गया है, शायद मेमालय और दूसरा एक राज्य और उससे भी नीचे है क्योंकि बहा पहाड़ी इलाका है, तो ऐसे राज्यों की तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये।

अभी हमारे आदरणीय मित्र विश्वनारायण शास्त्री जी ने संस्कृत की बात कही। वह देव-भाषा है, देव-भाषी है। सारे कच्चेर की बात उससे उत्पन्न होती है। पढ़ते लोग बड़े विद्वान कहते गये हैं, मैं तो चाहूंगा कि इसकी रक्षा की जाय। मगर आज आपने राष्ट्र भाषा और राज भाषा को भुला दिया है। आप हिन्दी के प्रति इतना प्रतिकूल चाल रखते हैं, आप कभी कहते हैं कि यह होम मिनिस्ट्री की जिम्मेदारी है, कभी आप अपने जिम्मे लेते हैं। हमें पता नहीं लगना है आप इस राजभाषा को जनता की भाषा बनाएंगे या कौन सी भाषा बना कर रखेंगे? मुझे बड़ी तकलीफ है और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह मे जो आपने पृष्ठ 11 में दिया है कि मांग देश इससे प्रमत्त है। इसे बड़ कर प्रमत्त शायद ही किसी विषय को लेकर देश में हो सके।

... जब कि केवल जननीय उपमंडली नेतृत्व जी की बात केवल है कि किस तरह हम स्पोर्ट्स के खेल में और शारीरिक शिक्षा में बिरते जा रहे हैं। स्कूलों में हमारा सफाई ऊंचा स्थान, विश्व में सब से ऊंचा स्थान था। एशिया में हम सब से अच्छा काम कर रहे थे। वहां खेल होने की था। सारे विश्व के लोग आने वाले थे और क्या हुआ? जाने नेता साहब और जानें ये मिनिस्टर लोग।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That was discussed in the House.

श्री बबुना प्रसाद बंडल . आप जानते हैं कि 1947 की 14 अगस्त की बड़े रात्रि में हमारे महान नेता नेहरू ने क्या कहा था? वह पढ़ कर मैं खन्म करूंगा। उन्होंने कहा था—

"भविष्य आराम से बैठे या दम लेने के लिए नहीं, बल्कि निरन्तर और भरसक मेहनत करने का है जिससे कि हम उन प्रतिज्ञाओं को पूरा कर सकें जो कई बार हमने की हैं।"

खासकर फिरोज फादर ईयर प्लान के संकट पैराग्राफ की प्रथम पंक्ति में भी हम ने ये शब्द कहे हैं। उन्होंने आपे कहा है—

"भारत की सेवा का अर्थ करोड़ों दीन दुखियों की सेवा है। इसका अर्थ गरीबी, अज्ञानता, बीमारी और भ्रष्टाचार की विध्वंसना को समाप्त करना है।"

मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि यह विषयता क्यों? कोई पब्लिक स्कूल में पड़े, कोई बूढ़ के नीचे भी न पड़ सके, ऐसी विषयता अब नहीं चलेगी। अगर आप ऐसी विषयता

करते हैं तो उस बड़े लीडर के जो स्कूल में है, उसके खिलाफ काम करते हैं। प्रत्येक गाँव की आपकी सोचना होगी। अगर आप नहीं सोच सके और उसको नहीं बचा सके तो आप सिट जायेंगे, ठहर नहीं सकेंगे। ऐसा करना हमारी शक्ति से परे हो सकता है पर जब तक धांसू हैं, दुक और पीड़ा है, तब तक हमारा काम पूरा नहीं हो सकता। इसलिये हमें मेहनत करनी है, कठिन परिश्रम करना है ताकि हमारे सपने साकार हो सकें।

इमालिये हमें स्व० नेहरू जी के इरादों पर चलना है।

SHRI N. E. HORO (Khunti): Sir, I do not understand why the Education Ministry of a great country like India is not presided over by a Cabinet Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It was, just two years ago.

SHRI N. E. HORO: I take it that the Union Government is not giving much importance to this department. Otherwise, it would have been presided over by a Cabinet Minister. This department has been neglected badly. Everybody in the entire country is saying that our standard of education has gone down. There is much indiscipline in universities and colleges and in society itself.

— Education should be a Central subject. I feel the entire educational system should be reoriented and vocational guidance should be an integral part of secondary education. Many people have said that education should be job-oriented. This universal demand should be looked into.

In university education, the University Grant Commission has been helping a lot through allotting funds, but I feel only a few privileged universities have benefited by this. There are many universities especially in

eastern India, which have yet to get substantial grants from the UGC. In my area in Bihar, there are several colleges which are starving because they do not have sufficient funds. Those colleges are situated in areas populated largely by scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Is it not the duty of the Education Ministry to look into it and see that UGC gives sufficient funds to the universities of that area? Some years ago there was a demand that Ranchi University should be converted into a central university. I do not know what has happened to it. But if the Government cannot agree to converting it into a central university, I want that a central university in Chotanagpur in Bihar should be started.

In several languages books are being published. There is National Book Trust. But I feel the Government have given only lip sympathy towards advancement of tribal languages. Why can't the Government take up this work? There should be more books produced by the Government in tribal languages. In eastern India where there is a large tribal population it is necessary that they should get education through the mother tongue. I have been hearing that the Government is very sympathetic towards the condition of Adibasis, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There is one aspect which the Government should take up immediately, namely producing literature in tribal languages. This will go a long way in integrating the tribes of India and make them into good citizens.

Coming to adult education, I feel this has been neglected to a great extent. Adult education should be spread over the entire country. There should be a system by which all the villages are covered. The Union Government might say that this responsibility is with the State Governments. But if the Centre give proper direction and sufficient funds to the States to run this scheme, our country, which is still illiterate to a great extent, will have a large percentage of education

[Shri N. E. Horo]

in a few years. Since adult education and social education are the responsibilities of the Union Government, I would ask the Minister to consider this in right earnest.

In the field of social welfare, sports and cultural activities, I may point out that there was a time when India was at the top, specially in hockey. I want the Education Department to consider one point, namely, the opening of some regional commissions or committees. There should be a commission or committee for eastern India for developing sports and other cultural activities. There is much scope for it and you have funds. At the moment everything is centralised at one point and there is always struggle for power or office, like the one we have been hearing about the Indian Hockey Federation. If you decentralise this function and give sufficient funds to the different regions to organise themselves, they would give more emphasis to encouraging sportsmen and giving them training and in the days to come we will be one of the countries at the top in the field of sports.

If you look at the scheme of giving financial aid or stipends to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, you would find that the amount was fixed years ago. Now the cost of living has gone up very much. The Government should reconsider this and give increased stipends, commensurate with the increase in the cost of living.

Very little has been done in the field of doing justice to the mentally retarded and crippled people. The Government should see that the different State Governments and also the voluntary agencies are geared up in order that millions of mentally retarded and crippled people could be looked after. I want the Union Government to consider these suggestions of mine in right earnest.

15 hrs.

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय
तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (जी

डी० पी० वाइस) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्यों के विचार सुनने का मुझे अवसर प्राप्त हुआ है। मैं आपका अनुग्रह ध्याित करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे भी बोलने के लिए समय दिया। कुछ ऐसे मुद्दे हैं जिन पर हमारे सहयोगी श्री धरविन्द नेताम जी बोल चुके हैं, उन पर मैं नहीं बोलना चाहूँगा और अन्त में हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी भी इस बहस को सम-अप करेंगे और पालिसी मैटर्स पर उनके विचार सदन में आयेंगे। लेकिन कुछ ऐसी समस्याएँ हैं जिनसे मेरा सीधा सम्बन्ध है और उन पर मैं कुछ प्रकाश डालना चाहूँगा। खाम कर यहाँ पर सेंट्रल स्कूल के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया है, त्रिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया है, एडल्ट एजुकेशन के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया है और इसके अतिरिक्त स्टूडेंट प्रीमियम पर भी मैं कुछ बोलना चाहूँगा।

मब में पहले केन्द्रीय विद्यालय मगडन के कार्यकलापों के ऊपर जो संतोष माननीय सदस्यों ने यहाँ पर प्रकट किया है उसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। कम से कम यह एक ऐसा सगठन है जिसका सदन के मारे सदस्यों ने मराहा है और यह मांग की है कि देश के देहाती क्षेत्रों में भी केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोले जायें। हमारे साधन सीमित हैं इसलिए हम बादा नहीं कर सकते हैं कि हम देहाती क्षेत्रों में भी केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोल सकेंगे। केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों का जो उद्देश्य था वह यह था कि भारत सरकार में काम करने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारीगण जो प्रायः ट्रांसफर पर जाया करते हैं, उनके बच्चों की शिक्षा का क्या होगा, उनकी समान शिक्षा के लिए एक माध्यम ढूँढा जाये अतः हमने इस सगठन का निर्माण 12 साल पहले किया था। इसमें खास कर सेना के लोग, जो हमारे और राष्ट्र के प्रहरी हैं, उनकी सुख सुविधा के लिए, उनके बच्चों के लिए इस पर ज्यादा जोर दिया गया और आज देश में करीब 180 केन्द्रीय विद्यालय काम कर रहे हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : किसान खाना न दे तो वहाँ मर जायेंगे वे लोग ।

श्री डी० पी यादव : किसान को भी खाना देना पड़ेगा अपनी सेना को और सेना को भी अपने किसानों की रक्षा करनी पड़ेगी । यह तो रैसिप्रोकल है और इसी सम्बन्ध को बनाने के लिए हम वहाँ पर बैठे हुए हैं ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : केन्द्रीय विद्यालय गाँवों में खोलिए ।

श्री डी० पी यादव : हाल्दर जी ने जो वहाँ पर कहा, मैं समझता हूँ उनके मन में कुछ भ्रान्ति हो गई है कि कौस्ट रेसियो कुछ ज्यादा है । नान-रेकारिंग पैस जो खर्च होता है, बड़े नये विद्यालय बनाने के लिए, उस पैसे को भी जोड़ कर वे कहते हैं कि एक लड़के पर 600 रुपए खर्चा होता है । ऐसी बात नहीं है कि एक लड़के पर 600 रुपए खर्चा होता है । जहाँ तक मेरा अपना केल्कुलेशन है एक बच्चे पर रेकारिंग कौस्ट 410 रुपया सालाना जरूर आती है । लेकिन यह क्यों आती है इसके भीतर हमको जाना होगा और देखना होगा क्योंकि ऐसी ऐसी जगहों पर केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों की स्थापना की गई है जो बहुत हाई स्टेजन्स हैं जहाँ पर लड़के बहुत कम हैं । लेकिन जहाँ पर हमारी सेना का डिपो हो या इस्टैब्लिशमेंट हो वहाँ पर विद्यालय देना पड़ेगा । ऐसी स्थिति में हमको हाई स्टेजन्स के लिए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने पड़े हैं और हम अपनी सेना के लिए जो हमारी रक्षा करती है, उसकी सुख सुविधा के लिए, उनके बच्चों के लिए हाई स्टेजन्स पर अधिक से अधिक सेंट्रल स्कूल खोलेंगे ।

जहाँ तक विभूति मिश्र जी का सवाल है और हमारे जगन्नाथ मिश्र जी ने भी कहा है कि देहाती क्षेत्रों में स्कूल खोलने चाहिए

और हमारे मिश्र मन्त्री, श्री० नूतन हसन जी ने इस बात को कहा है कि हम ऐसे कांफ्रिहेंसिव स्कूल की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं जो हमारे राष्ट्र निर्माण में, हमारी आर्थिक मदद करने में हमको सहायता पहुंचाये और ऐसे कांफ्रिहेंसिव स्कूल की योजना हमने बनाई है ।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी) : किस क्षेत्र में खोलना चाहते हैं यह स्पष्ट कर दीजिए ।

श्री डी० पी यादव : ऐसी कांफ्रिहेंसिव शिक्षा की हमारी योजना है और माननीय सदस्यों ने जो असन्तोष प्रकट किया है और कहा है कि कांफ्रिहेंसिव स्कूल आप खोलें तो हम कोशिश करेंगे कि इस क्षेत्र में माननीय सदस्यों की इच्छा का भी ध्यान रखा जाए । आपने जो हमारी मदद की है डिबेट में कि इसके लिए पैसे का ब्रावटन हो, इसके लिए हम प्लानिंग कमिशन और फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री के पास जायेंगे ।

श्री समर गृह (कन्टाई) : प्लानिंग कमिशन तो आपकी बात सुनता नहीं है ।

श्री डी० पी यादव : जाना तो पड़ेगा ।

प्रपोज़न के बारे में मैं कह चुका हू कि 1-21 का प्रपोज़न जो कहा गया उसमें हाई स्टेजन्स के लड़कों की संख्या भी आ गई है लेकिन शहरों में जो केन्द्रीय विद्यालय हैं वहाँ पर 1-35 या 1-40 का रैसियो है जो इण्डियन एवरेज के आस पास ही आता है । मैं श्री विभूति मिश्र, श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र और श्री हाल्दर जी को यह जरूर आश्वामन देना चाहूंगा कि राष्ट्र की शिक्षा का किस प्रकार से माडल स्वल्प बनाया जाये इसके लिए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय समूह कोशिश कर रहा है । इस बात का आश्वासन मैं आपको दे सकता हू ।

[अ. ३१०. पी० यादव]

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने सफा प्रकट की है कि केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में बच्चे उच्च कक्षाओं के जाते हैं, उच्चपदस्थ लोगों के ही जाते हैं। (अध्यक्ष) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय में एडमीशन का कोई रेस्ट्रिक्शन नहीं है और आज मुझे कहते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि सारे देश में जो विद्यार्थियों की परीक्षा सेंट्रल एग्जामिनेशन बोर्ड से होती है उसमें आज केन्द्रीय विद्यालय का स्थान बहुत ऊँचा आ गया है और बहुत सारे पब्लिक स्कूलों जिनके बारे में लोग बहुत चिन्तित हैं उन पब्लिक स्कूल से केन्द्रीय विद्यालय का स्तर ऊँचा हो गया है और अब उनको लोग सम्मान की दृष्टि से देखने लगे हैं। अतः इसमें चिन्ता करने की कोई बात नहीं है और यह आवश्यकता नहीं है कि पब्लिक स्कूलों को तोड़ दिया जाये या उनको हटा दिया जाये। केन्द्रीय विद्यालय आपके हैं, सरकार उनको चलाती है जिसमें ऊपर से लेकर नीचे तक, क्लास फोर, भी, सभी के बच्चों के एडमीशन होते हैं। यदि एक भी एडमीशन हमको कोई बता दे जिसमें डिस्ट्रिक्मिनेशन हुआ है तो उसमें सख्त कार्यवाही की जायेगी इस बात का आश्वासन मैं आपको देना चाहता हूँ।

श्री दामोदर पांडे (हजारीबाग): जो सरकारी छात्र भी उनके बाल-बच्चों को उसमें लिया जाता है लेकिन वहाँ के नागरिकों के लड़के जो अधिक तेज रहते हैं, पढ़ने-लिखने में होशियार भी रहते हैं उनको न लेकर प्रिन्स सरकारी नौकरो के लड़कों को ही बिठा जाता है तो क्या आप इस बात की व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं कि जो मेरिटो रियल लड़के हों उनको केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में ले लिया जाये?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : दामोदर पांडे जी ने जो सफा प्रकट की है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं बिल्कुल ही निश्चिन्त हूँ कि प्राइमरिली यह विद्यालय केन्द्रीय सरकार में काम करने

वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए हैं लेकिन जहाँ जहाँ स्थान बाली हुआ है हमने मेरिट पर एडमीशन किया है और करेंगे भी।

स्टूडेंट प्रोब्लम को लेकर बहुत सारे सदस्यों ने जहाँ पर सम्मिलितता से अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं। इस पर विस्तार से तो हमारे शिक्षा मन्त्री जी कहेंगे लेकिन विधूति मिश्र जी ने बिहार को लेकर एक सवाल उठाया था और अत्यन्त नारायण सिन्हा जी ने भी कहा था कि बिहार के छात्रों को आप बुलायें, शिक्षकों को बुलायें तो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि 18-19 तारीख से जो घटनाये बहा घटी है वह खेद जनक घटनाये हैं, उसके लिए मैं भी बिहार गया था और छात्र सच के बहुत सारे लोगों से मिला शिक्षक सच से मिला, सभी लोगों से मैं ने बातचीत की और वहाँ मैंने यह ऐनान भी किया था कि आप अगर यह अनुभव करें कि केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में कोई स्टूडेंट सेल खोलने की आवश्यकता पड़े तो हम उममे आपका सहयोग चाहेंगे, उस बात को मैं यहाँ फिर दोहराता हूँ कि आप इसमें भगवान् कीजिए और विद्यार्थियों के लिए जो भी सुख सुविधा केन्द्र या राज्य सरकारें दे सकती है वह होगी। इसमें कोई भी हम को आपत्ति नहीं होगी। और आप ही नहीं मिश्र जी बल्कि मैं तो सभी अपोजीशन के माननीय, सदस्यों से कहूँगा कि विद्यार्थियों के जो मौलिक प्रश्न हैं, उन के खाने पीने का, रहने का, उन के कागज आदि के जितने भी प्रश्न हैं, कोई बहुत बड़ी चीज नहीं है, अगर शान्ति से बैठे तो उन को सॉल्व आउट कर सकते हैं। बिरोधी दलों के माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन करूँगा कि यह जो स्थिति है उस का दुरुपयोग न करे, विद्यार्थियों को इस प्रकार से गुमराह भी नहीं करना चाहिये हम लोगों को। मैं आप को भी इनबाइट करता हूँ, मैं आप के साथ काम करने को तैयार हूँ विद्यार्थियों की समस्या के समाधान के लिये।

जी समर बहू : छात्र परिषद् की पहले विधायिका की थी, और संस्थाओं भी जो हैं उनको भी विधायिका कर दें। यह पहला कदम होना चाहिये।

जी जी० बी० काश्यप : छोड़ दीजिये अभी छात्र परिषद् की बात समर जी। मैं तो पूरे विद्यार्थी वर्ग की बात कह रहा हूँ। छात्र, शिक्षक हम दोनों साथ बैठें।

माननीय मधु लिमये जी, छात्रों और नौजवानों की बात प्रायः कहा करते हैं, वह इस समय सदन में नहीं हैं, मैं आप के जरिये उनको भी कहना चाहूंगा कि माननीय लिमये जी जो भी मुझाव हम को देते हैं उसका एक माडल वहीं तैयार करके प्रच्छा हो अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएँसी में बता लें, हम सारे इनपुट्स उनको देंगे समर बाबू इसको आप नोट कर ल। तो मुझ को भी सुविधा होगी काम करने में। जो स्टूडेंट्स प्रोबलम को सोल्व करने में सहायक हो, ऐसा इंस्टीट्यूशन बनाने के लिये हम उन्हें सहायता देंगे। लेकिन एक बात जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि छात्रों को गलत तरीके से गुमराह करने की प्रवृत्ति त्यागनी होगी। आज हम पावर में हैं कल आप हो सकते हैं, इसकी कोई बात नहीं है लेकिन छात्रों को गुमराह करना त्यागना होगा। जो उनकी बेसिक नीड्स है उसमें कैसे सहायता पहुंचे इस बारे में हम आपका सहयोग चाहेंगे।

इसके बाद कुछ ऐसा वर्ग भी है जो कालेज या स्कूल ड्राफ्ट्स उन तमाम मुद्दों पर ध्यान देने के लिये अगर आप रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ 73 को देखें तो आप पायेंगे कि हम ने सारे देश में अभी करीब 100 नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों की स्थापना की है और प्रगती बैंकबचिव योजना में पिछली बार भी कह चुका हूँ सारे देश के हर एक जिले में नेहरू युवक केन्द्र की स्थापना करेंगे।

इसका एक ही उद्देश्य है कि कालेज और स्कूल ड्राफ्ट्स, लिटरेट्स और इन्विट्रेट्स जो भी पोटेंशियल युवकों हमारे देश में हैं, उसको राष्ट्र निर्माण में किए प्रकार लगावें। उसका एक समायोजन, उसका इंटेग्रेटेड डेवलपमेंटल प्रोग्राम बनाने के लिये नेहरू युवक केन्द्र की स्थापना की गई है। प्राबंटन कितना है यह इसमें दिया गया है। साथ साथ वह भी है कि सिर्फ शिक्षा मन्त्रालय ही नहीं, अन्य मन्त्रालयों से कोऑर्डिनेशन कर के एन० एस० एस० प्रोग्राम को चलायेंगे। और इस बार हम एक नेशनल क्विज बोलेन्टीयर स्कीम भी चलाने जा रहे हैं, जिस पर मन्त्री यहोदय प्रकाश डालेंगे। उस सारे प्रोग्राम को इंटेग्रेट कर के राष्ट्र निर्माण के क्षेत्र में कितना अधिक काम कर सकेंगे इसका हमको चिन्तन करना होगा।

हम एक नया प्रोग्राम और उठाने जा रहे हैं और यह यह है कि आज देश में 80 लाख ऐसे लोग हैं जो आँखों के रोग से पीड़ित हैं, हजारों चेचक की बीमारी से पीड़ित हैं। हमारे देश में कोई भी व्यक्ति नेत्रहीन हो इसको हम बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे। अतः इस बार हमारा मन्त्रालय स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय के साथ मिल कर राष्ट्र के बहुत से युवकों को यूथ एग्नेस्ट डिजीज प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत लायेगा। इसके लिये पैसे तो सबको नहीं दे सकते, यह सम्भव भी नहीं है। लेकिन सीड मनी की जो आवश्यकता है उसमें करीब 20 लाख का प्राबंटन हुआ है और खास कर में बंगाल बिहार, उड़ीसा एवं उत्तर प्रदेश के ज्ञासनों का आन्धान करता हूँ कि एक बीमारी चेचक है उसको ही इरेडीकेट कर दें तो बहुत बड़ा कल्याण हम देश को कर देंगे। छात्रों की, नवयुवकों की शक्ति का सदुपयोग किया जाय इसमें हम आपका सहयोग चाहते हैं। राष्ट्र का निर्माण हो, सारी बीमारियों का उन्मूलन हो, इसलिये यूथ एग्नेस्ट डिजीज प्रोग्राम सारे देश में चालू किया है। इस प्रकार जो प्रिबेन्सिव

[श्री डी० बी० शर्मा]

डिप्टीसेक्रेटरी सात घाट देस में हैं उन को समाप्त किया जाय इस के लिये ठोस कार्यक्रम चलाना होगा, ठण्डे बिल से।

जहां तक हिन्दी के प्रोग्राम की बात है। तो मैं माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान आपकी रिपोर्ट के पेज 75 से ले कर 90 तक की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस में जो आबंटन राशि है उस का विवेचन करने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। लेकिन मुझे खुशी है कि नान-हिन्दी स्पीकिंग स्टेट्स में हम ने पिछले साल जो शिक्षकों की बहाली की है हिन्दी पढ़ाने के लिये उस में 22,000 शिक्षक नियुक्त कर चुके हैं पुनः आगे आने वाले पांच साल के अन्दर 22,000 तो कंटीन्यू रहेंगे ही 10,000 हिन्दी शिक्षक और बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं। और मैं समझता हूँ यह एक मैसिब प्रोग्राम है जिस में आप को सहयोग देना चाहिये। आप को जानकर खुशी होगी कि हम ने हिन्दी के विकास के लिये कोई भी कसर नहीं उठा रखी है।

अन्य भाषाओं का जहां तक सवाल है, संस्कृत का सवाल माननीय डी० सी० गोस्वामी, माननीय शिवनाथ सिंह, माननीय दीक्षित और शिव कुमार शास्त्री जी ने उठाया है माननीय बी० एन० शास्त्री भी संस्कृत पर बोल रहे थे, मैं उन से कहना चाहूंगा कि संस्कृत के विकास का जहां तक सवाल है, आकरें से जरूर पता चल जायेगा कि द्वितीय योजना में संस्कृत के विकास के लिये हम ने सिर्फ 5 लाख रु० रखा था। तृतीय योजना में 75 लाख रु० था जो चौथी योजना में 2.75 करोड़ रु० हो गया और पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में संस्कृत के विकास के लिये हम ने 5 करोड़ 20 लाख रु० की राशि रखी है।

15 17 hrs

[SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SENHA in the Chair]

माननीय बी० एन० शास्त्री ने संस्कृत मैन्युस्क्रिप्ट लाइब्रेरी का सवाल

उठाया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले पांच साल में हम एक सैन्ड्रल सस्कृत रेकॉर्ड लाइब्रेरी किसी न किसी विद्यामठ में खोलने, उस की जाच पड़ताल हो रही है और हम जल्दा करते हैं कि मैन्युस्क्रिप्ट लाइब्रेरी अगले पांच साल में अच्छे रूप में किसी न किसी विद्यापीठ में हम खोल देंगे।

माननीय डी० सी० गोस्वामी ने कुछ प्रश्न उठाया था कि बिजाली प्रवर्तितोष असोसिएशन आसाम में है उस को वैसे की कमी हुई है। राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी के प्रचार के लिये उन्होंने पैसा माँगा था जो हम ने कम दिया। ऐसी बात नहीं है मैं ने कामज देखे उन्होंने जितने शिक्षक माने थे उतने शिक्षक हम ने दे दिये और आसाम के कोटे में जो हिन्दी शिक्षक हैं वह भी आसाम सरकार ने जितना माँगा था वह प्रायः हम ने दिया है।

रह गई बात अरेबिक उर्दू अरब इण्डियन लैंग्वेज की। इन सारी भाषा के विकास के लिए पंचवर्षीय योजना में हम ने 10 करोड़ रु० रखा है और जो प्रथम साल खर्च होना होगा वह होगा लेकिन अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के विकास के लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वैसे की कोई कमी नहीं होगी।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी) . सभी बताया है मंत्री जी ने भाषाओं के विकास के लिए तथा अन्य कामों के लिए मैं पैसों का अभाव नहीं होने दूंगा। यह खुशी की बात है और इसके लिए वह धन्यवाद के पात्र है। इसी मधुबनी में मैं उनका ध्यान बिहार में स्थापित यूनिवर्सिटियों की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। इस क्रम में मैं मिथिला यूनिवर्सिटी का नाम लूंगा। वहाँ पर हर काम व्यापकता से चल रहा है। लेकिन यू जी सी उसको ग्रांट नहीं दे रही है? मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि बार बार उस यूनिवर्सिटी द्वारा और हम लोगों के द्वारा

श्री मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया गया है लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं हो सका है। इस पृष्ठभूमि में क्या आप उस यूनिवर्सिटी को उचित तथा यथेष्ट धनराशि देने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेंगे।

श्री डी० पी० दाबंघ • इसका जवाब शिक्षा मंत्री देंगे। उन्होंने इस को नोट कर लिया है।

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन) इसका कई मर्तबा जवाब दिया जा चुका है। बार बार वही बात क्यों कहलवाते हैं ?

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र • वह नकारात्मक जवाब है। इस वास्ते बार बार कहना होगा जब तक आप कृपा करके उस यूनिवर्सिटी को धनराशि नहीं देते आप से अपील करनी होगी कि उस यूनिवर्सिटी को धनराशि देने के मामले पर आप गम्भीरतापूर्वक और सहृदयता पूर्वक विचार करें।

श्री डी० पी० दाबंघ • हाल्डर जी और सुधाकर पांडेय जी ने एडल्ट एजुकेशन पर गहरी चोट की है और कहा है कि हम उस में फेस हो गए हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि एडल्ट एजुकेशन के क्षेत्र में जिनकी प्रगति होनी चाहिये थी, नहीं हुई है। मैं इसको खुद मानता हूँ कि हम उनकी प्रगति नहीं कर पाए हैं। लेकिन एक बात जरूर है कि यह विषय राज्य का विषय है, शिक्षा का विषय राज्य का विषय है और हमने कोशिश की है कि राज्य सरकारों से आने वाली ओम्प्लीमेंट है उन में एडल्ट एजुकेशन की बाबत थी, उसके लिए भी पैसा दिया जाए और पैसा दिया गया है।

बम्बई फंक्शनल लिट्रेसी के बारे में एक प्रश्न गायब गौस्वामी जी ने उठाया है कि उसको

ज्यादा पैसा दिया गया। मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप बासटरी संस्थाओं कायम करें, पैसे की कमी आपकी नहीं होने दी जाएगी, एडल्ट एजुकेशन में पैसे की कमी आपको हम नहीं होने देंगे। जिस संस्था के संचालक आप होने अगर उसका पैसा कोई खा जाए तो मैं क्या कहूँ लेकिन मैं आपको आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि एडल्ट एजुकेशन प्रोग्राम के सुसंचालन के लिए पैसे की कोई कमी नहीं आने दी जाएगी। तेजी से और मजबूती से हम को काम करना होगा। इस में आप सब के सहयोग की आवश्यकता है। जब तक यह प्राप्त नहीं होता है तब तक एडल्ट एजुकेशन में सफलता हम नहीं हो सकते हैं।

फंक्शनल लिट्रेसी प्रोग्राम का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है 106 जिलों को हमने इस में लिया है और कुछ और जिले इस में लिए जाएंगे। नेहरू युवक केन्द्र के माध्यम से और एन एस एस के माध्यम से तथा दूसरी बालेद्री एमो-सिएशज के माध्यम से जब तक आप मारे काम की कोआर्डिनेट नहीं करेंगे तब तक फंक्शनल लिट्रेसी का प्रोग्राम सार्कसफुल नहीं हो सकता है। सरकार आपको सीड मनी जरूर . .

समाप्ति महोदय क्या आप का ध्यान इस सुझाव की ओर गया है जो कई माननीय सदस्यों ने दिया है और समाचारपत्रों में भी आया है कि हम बेकार नौजवानों को काम देने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं, तो एडल्ट लिट्रेसी सेंटर खोल कर पचायतो के द्वारा हम इसको दे सकते हैं? यदि इधर आ पका ध्यान गया है तो उसके सम्बन्ध में भी आप क्या कुछ कह सकते हैं ?

श्री डी० पी० दाबंघ आप खुद इस में इंटरेस्ट लेते हैं। पिछली बार जब बिहार में कुछ किसान आए थे उस समय भी आपने इसकी जिज्ञासा प्रकट की थी और बड़ी कृपा करके कहा था कि आपका जो बैंक है बिहार में, कोओपरेटिव बैंक उसके आप चेयरमैन भी

[श्री डी० पी० यादव]

हैं और उसके भी जैसे का आकट्य करेंगे। मैं आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि आपके जैसे का भी सघुनयोग हम करेंगे और प्रैक्टिकल फार्मल ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम, यूथ लीडरशिप ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम में हम आपकी सहायता जरूर करेंगे। इस काम में बंगालय आपको सहयोग देना और साथ ही आपका सहयोग भी चाहेंगा।

कोप्रोप्रेटिज और पंचायतों के माध्यम से एक मसिव प्रोग्राम लागू करने की आवश्यकता है एडल्ट एजुकेशन को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए।

शिक्षकों की इन सर्विस ट्रेनिंग के बारे में श्री विभूति मिश्र ने सवाल उठाया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 25 लाख शिक्षक हमारे देश में हैं। अब 25 लाख को एन सी ई आर टी या इसके चार रिजनल कालेजों में ट्रेनिंग नहीं दी जा सकती है। उनके कुछ लीडरों को ही हम ट्रेन कर सकते हैं। उनके जरिये इसका प्रोपेगेशन हो सकता है। पिछले साल मैंने इसका जिक्र किया था। आज मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि सारे देश की प्राइमरी स्कूल टीचर्स एसोसिएशन के प्रतिनिधि हमारे यहां आए और दस दिन तक उनका प्रशिक्षण हुआ। एन सी ई आर टी में इसका बड़ा अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ा। हमारे भी उच्च अधिकारियों और प्रोफेसरों को पता चला कि घरातल पर क्या स्थिति है और उस स्थिति को देखते हुए किस प्रकार का करीकुलम बनाया जाना चाहिये। इसका चिन्तन हम करेंगे। हर एक राज्य से हम लोगों ने कहा है कि शिक्षकों के प्रतिनिधियों को बुला बुला करके उस राज्य की क्या समस्याएँ हैं उनको देखते हुए एक माडल स्कीम तैयार की जाए और उसको हम करेंगे। यूनिसेफ भी इसके अन्दर कुछ शिक्षकों की मदद करना चाहता है। राज्य शिक्षा संस्थान और राज्यों में जो टीचर्स कालेज हैं उनकी भी हम काफी मदद कर रहे हैं और करते रहेंगे। अभी तो 100 टीचर्स कालेजों को और 400 टीचर्स

ट्रेनिंग स्कूलों को यूनिसेफ के अन्दर कर देंगे। इस तरह से टीचर्स ट्रेनिंग के प्रोग्राम को मैसिव वे में हम लागू करने जा रहे हैं। इसलिये यह कर रहे हैं कि करीब 55 हजार सर्विस टीचर्स को और कुछ साइस टीचर्स को भी हम इन-सर्विस ट्रेनिंग देना चाहते हैं।

आपने पिछले साल कहा था कि शिक्षकों को एन सी ई आर टी के माध्यम से आप एजुकेट करे। शिक्षक प्रतिनिधियों को हमने एजुकेट करना शुरू कर दिया है और एजुकेट करेंगे। लेकिन उसकी संख्या बहुत कम होगी उनको वापिस आ कर रिफ्रैक्स एक्शन स्टेट में चलाना होगा। इस में आपके सहयोग की भी आवश्यकता है और साथ ही राज्यों के शिक्षा संस्थानों को भी मजबूत करना होगा उस में आप हमारी जो भी मदद चाहेंगे हम करने को तैयार रहेंगे।

श्री पी० जी० मालवंबर (अहमदाबाद) : आप ज्यादा खर्च करेंगे तो ज्यादा शिक्षक ट्रेन हो सकते हैं और ज्यादा शिक्षकों को ट्रेनिंग मिलेगी शिक्षक ज्यादा अच्छे होंगे तो इसके विद्यार्थियों को भी फायदा होगा।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : देश में 26 लाख शिक्षक हैं। उनको चार रिजनल में या एक एन सी ई आर टी के हंडक्वार्टर में हम ट्रेन नहीं कर सकते हैं। आप उसको लीडरशिप भन्ने भी दे सकते हैं। लीडरशिप के लिए महाराष्ट्र से भी काफी शिक्षक आ रहे हैं। हर एक जिले में दो दो शिक्षक आ रहे हैं। यह लीडरशिप प्रोग्राम अच्छा है।

श्री बलीच सिंह (बाम्ह दिल्ली) : शिक्षा मंत्रालय की भाँगी का समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि शिक्षा के अन्दर प्रगति बहुत कम हुई है। मेरी राय है कि प्रगति बहुत ज्यादा हुई है। वह उमाना मुझे याद है कि जब दिल्ली में हम पढ़ते थे तो सारी दिल्ली के बच्चों के अन्दर एक ही स्कूल होता था जिस का नाम था

महर्षी' होई स्कूल। 'आज दिल्ली के देहातों के अन्दर हर गांव में या हरे दो तीन गांव के बीच में एक होयर सैकेंडरी स्कूल है और सारी दिल्ली में लकरीबन साईं फाट ली हायर सैकेंडरी स्कूल है। इस तरह से काफी तरकीब हुई है काफी प्रगति हुई है।

लेकिन शिक्षा की आपने दो भागों में बांटा हुआ है। एक वह भाग है जिस में घनी लोगों के बच्चे पैसे के जोर से शिक्षा खरीद करते हैं और एक वह भाग है जिन में गरीब आदमियों के बच्चे जो गांव के बच्चे हैं वे पढ़ते हैं। जो घनी लोगों के लड़के लड़कियां हैं वे कारों में बैठ कर स्कूल जाते हैं सीधे स्कूल के दरवाजे पर कार से उतरते हैं उनको सुबह का ब्रेक फास्ट या लंच जो कुछ भी होता है मिल जाता है और उनको इतनी अच्छी किस्म की शिक्षा दी जाती है कि कलिंग क्लास उन में से पैदा होती है। भारत में 85 प्रतिशत आबादी गांवों में रहती है जहां पर किसान रहता है मजदूर रहता है खेतीहर मजदूर रहता है और वहां स्कूलों की हालत यह है कि वहां टीचर तक नहीं होते हैं।

दिल्ली में हमारे गांवों के लोगों ने एक एक स्कूल के लिए बीस बीस, पच्चीस पच्चीस एकड़ जमीन दी, और वहां खूबसूरत बिल्डिंग भी बनी। लेकिन आज हालत यह है कि कितने ही स्कूलों में मैनेजेंट्स के टीचर नहीं हैं। क्या सरकार इस शिक्षा पद्धति के जरिये समाजवाद लाने की बात सोच रही है? मैं श्री यादव का बड़ा मुन्गुवार हू कि उन्होंने किसी भी जोब के लिए पैसे की कमी नहीं बताई है। लेकिन दिल्ली, बें, जं हिन्दुस्तान को राज-घाबी है, स्कूलों में मैनेजेंट्स के टीचर न हो और साइंस पढ़ाने का इस्तेमाल न हो, वह एक अज्ञानता की बात है। एम्बालिकेशन हो चुके हैं, लेकिन टीचर न होने की वजह से स्टुडेंट्स मैनेजेंट्स नहीं पढ़ सके हैं। इस बात की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है कि उन स्कूलों में मैनेजेंट्स के टीचर नहीं हैं और

साइंस पढ़ाने की इस्तेमाल नहीं है, क्योंकि 'उनमें गरीब लोगों के बच्चे पढ़ते हैं'।

आज हमारे देश में मुकालिफ भीकेंद्री के लिए-आई० ए० एस०, आई० पी० एस०, सी० सी० एस० और इनकी सी० ए० क्लैस के लिये काम्प्यूटेशन हो रहा है। आप भ्रमाला लगा सकते हैं कि जो लड़के गांवों के स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं, वे कैसे उन काम्प्यूटेशन में कामयाब हो सकते हैं।

मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया है कि देश भर में 180 केन्द्रिय महाविद्यालय खोले गये हैं। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है, क्योंकि जिन स्कूलों में सल्वेज का अलब अलब जमा हो पर ट्रांसफर होता रहता है, उन के बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए इन स्कूलों का होना बहुत जरूरी है। लेकिन सरकार ने गांवों में शिक्षा के लिए क्या इन्तजाम किया है? इलेक्शन के सिलसिले में मैं हाल ही में बुलन्दशहर गया था, जो दिल्ली से चालीस मील के फांसे पर है। मैं ने देखा कि गांव में स्कूल में एक कमरा है, आधी बल रही है, बूल उड़ रही है, और वहां बैठ कर बच्चे पढ़ रहे हैं। इस के मुकाबले में जिन स्कूलों में खनबाओं के बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, वहां सब तरह की सहूलियतें मौजूद हैं, वहां टैक्स्टबुक दूसरी है और शिक्षा पद्धति भी दूसरी है।

एक बार जब मैं अपनी कास्टीट्यूएन्सी में गया, तो मुझे यह देख कर खुशी हुई कि एक हरिजन लड़का, जिस का बाप जुलाहे का काम करता है, आई० ए० एस० में सिलेक्ट हुआ। इसी तरह एक दूसरा लड़का भी आई० ए० एस० में सिलेक्ट हुआ, जिसका बाप जूती बनाने का काम करता है। इस लिए यह न समझा जावे कि गरीब आदमियों का विभाग नहीं है। अगर उन के बच्चों का मुनासिब मौका दिया जाये, तो वे भी इन काम्प्यूटेशन में कामयाब हो सकते हैं।

मैं दिल्ली में जो पब्लिक स्कूल खुले हुए हैं, उन में गरीब आदमियों के बच्चे नहीं

[श्री अजीब सिंह]

आ सकते हैं। जब किंगेड कमेटी में किसी स्कूल एजुकेशन बिल पर चर्चा हो रही थी, तो मैं मैननेजमेंट के एक प्रतिनिधि से पूछा कि उन के स्कूलों में इतनी प्रीस ली जाती है, क्या उन में गरीब छात्रों के बच्चे भी जा सकते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि अगर मैननेजमेंट अच्छी होती है, तो कुछ रैंकों से लेते हैं। मैंने पिछली बर्षा भी कहा था कि सारे मुल्क में एक शिक्षा पद्धति हो और सब स्कूलों में एक सी किताबें सवाई बच्चों, ताकि सब के बच्चे भी दूसरों का मुकाबला कर सकें। लेकिन सरकार मौजूदा शिक्षा पद्धति को बदलना नहीं चाहती है। भारतवर्ष की 85 फीसदी आबादी गांवों में रहती है। सरकार का उन लोगों के बच्चों का भी खयाल करना चाहिए।

हम देखते हैं कि ज. सात, आठ या दस साल का बच्चा तीसरी या चौथी जमात में पढ़ता है, वह किताबों का गछे का बीज लाने कर ले जाता है। समय में नहीं आता कि छोटे छोटे बच्चे इतनी किताबों का कैसे पढ़ सकते हैं। जो हम लोग पढ़ा करते थे, तो थोड़ी सी किताबें हुआ करती थी और उस जमाने का पढ़ा-लिखा आदमी आज कल के ग्रेजुएट या हायर सेकंडरी पास से कहीं बेहतर है। इस लिये मिनिस्टर साहब बच्चों का किताबों का बीज बटाने की कोशिश करें।

दिल्ली स्कूल एजुकेशन बिल को इस लिए पास किया गया कि टीचर-बर्ग को प्रोटेक्शन मिले और स्कूलों के मैननेजमेंट प्राइवली न कर सके। आज मुझे अनाउडिड स्कूल इंटरन एसोसियेशन के सैक्रेटरी, मिनज

पी० अचरन, जी एक सिद्धी मिली है, जो मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को दे दूँगा। उस में कहा गया है कि श्री अनाउडिड एसोसियेशन स्कूल, पूरा रोड में प्रोटेक्ट टीचर है; उस स्कूल के जो मैननेजर हैं, उन की बीबी उस की प्रिंसिपल है; श्री अनाउडिड लॉय स्कूल की बेंच-पटेल नगर बांच में काम करते थे; उन को कार भेज कर हैड माफिस में बुलाया गया और एक कमरे में बन्द कर के, जिस के बाहर दस बारह आदमी खड कर बिये गये थे, उन का मैननेजेशन ले लिया गया। आज वह व्यक्ति दर दर की ठोकरें खा रहा है। उस ने पुलिस में रिपोर्ट की और लेबर कोर्ट में दरखास्त दी, लेकिन कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया गया है। जब उस ने हायरेक्टर आफ एजुकेशन के नाम दरखास्त दी है। उस के साथ बड़ा अन्याय किया गया है। अगर हम तरह एक गरीब टीचर का इन्वीफा जर्बर्स्पी ले लिया जाता है और मैननेजमेंट की तरफ से उस को परेशान किया जाना है, तो फिर दिल्ली स्कूल एजुकेशन बिल को पास करने का फायदा क्या है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ ध्यान दें।

मेरी कास्टीट्यूटन्सी में हरियाणा शक्ति हायर सेकंडरी स्कूल, कन्नौजवा, में बच्चों और टीचर्स की तरफ से प्रिंसिपल के खिलाफ छ महीने तक हड़ताल रही, लेकिन सरकार उस स्कूल को टेक ओवर नहीं कर सकी। पना नहीं, बच्चों का एग्जामिनेशन भी हुआ है या नहीं। जब मैं ने देखा कि कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है, तो मैं ने उस की तरफ ध्यान देना छोड़ दिया।

देहरादून के स्कूलों में मीनियर पी० टी० आई० भी मंत्री हैं। हम अपने मीनियरों की बिलचस्पी खेलों से पैदा करना चाहते हैं और उन को अच्छे खिलाड़ी बनाना चाहते हैं। इस बारे में डाइरेक्ट्रेट आफ एजुकेशन में 1972 और 1973 में इन्टरचू हू, और रैनस बनाया गया, लेकिन आज तक किसी को

एपायंट नहीं किया गया है। जब स्कूलों में पी० डी० आई० बीजू नहीं हैं, तो हमारे स्कूलों में हिस्सा नहीं ले सकते। मिनिस्टर साहब को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अब तक ब्राह्मणों की तात्त्विक है, हमारे यहां कितनी ही एजेंट और डिस्ट्रिक्ट बिस्डिंग हैं। मेरा नाम ब्रह्मकुमार शिवजी के कले के अध्यक्ष बनना है, जिस को सिटी मीरी कहते हैं। वह किला अभी तक किसी न किसी मकस में फायदा है। उस की बीमारों की विचारों से है। पहले मैं देखना था कि उस की प्रोटेशन के लिए कोई बीकी-दार होता था। उस के साथ साथ मजदूर शाह बीकी-दार की बरगल और दूसरी बिस्डिंग के लिए भी बीकी-दार होता था। लेकिन आज वहां कोई बीकी-दार नजर नहीं आता है। लोग फोंट की बीमीन पर नाजायज कब्जा करते चले जा रहे हैं और फोंट का तत्त्व किया जा रहा है। मिनिस्टर साहब को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि हमारी डिस्ट्रिक्ट बिस्डिंग में रहें और हमारी पुरानी यादगार बचाने रह सकें।

जहां तक शिक्षा पद्धति का मसाला है आप उस पुराने जमाने को याद कीजिए, अब राजा के लड़के, हाथ, और गरीब ब्राह्मण का लड़का, सुदामा, दोनों एक-साथ बैठ कर पढ़ते थे। उन दोनों का एक ही गुरु था और एक ही शिक्षा थी। उन दोनों में इनका प्यार था कि जब बाद में हाथ राजा बने, तब भी उन की तरफ से सुदामा को बहुत इज्जत दी गई। जिन को हम बचवाना मनते हैं, जिन को बीनेशन कहा जाता है, वह भी एक गरीब ब्राह्मण के लड़के के साथ बैठ कर पढ़ते थे। लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि ब्रह्मणों के बच्चे गरीब आदिवासियों के बच्चों के करीब नहीं आता

आते हैं — उस को मजदूर धानी है। इनबानों के बच्चे, ब्राह्मणों के बच्चे, देश के बेटों के बच्चे, जिन लोगों ने ब्राह्मण के पैसा कमाया है, उन के बच्चे ऐसे स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं, जहां उन को घुप और हवा भी न लगे जैने कावज की पुस्तिका में से निबले हो। वही रंग गीरा गीरा सुबह से शाम तक नजर आए और हमारे गांव के बच्चे जो बाहर बैठने हैं उन्हें गर्मी में लु लगे, सर्दी के दिनों में ठण्डी हवा लगे और छाछी या दूध तो सारी घण्टा मुंह पर और उन के सिर पर जम जाये, फिर वह आप को कुछ बेंगे नहीं और वे आप के लिए मेहनत कर के आप पैदा करेंगे आप को धन देंगे। तो आप का का मुह उन की तरफ क्यों नहीं होता है? आप वहां उन बच्चों को बैठने के लिए जगह दीजिए उन के स्कूलों में हर एक मजबूत का टीचर दीजिए। आज जब दिल्ली के अन्दर यह हालत है और 40 मील दूर बुलन्दशहर की बात में न बतायी तो और जगह की क्या हालत होगी? बिहार, उड़ीसा की हालत आप देखें, वहां पढ़ने में उन्हे देव कर आया है फिर दिल्ली को जब यह हालत है तो उसे से मुझे लगता है कि उन स्थानों की क्या हालत होगी?

मेरा गांव शाहपुर जट है जो त्रिज खाण के पास है। जब मैं पढ़ता था उस में पढ़न वहां एक प्राइमरी स्कूल था और आज भी वही प्राइमरी स्कूल चला आ रहा है। डायरेक्टर आफ एजुकेशन को मैंने बिट्टी भी लिखी। वहां हीज खास में एक हायर सैकेंड्री स्कूल था जहां हमारे बच्चे पढ़ने आते थे। अब वह भी वहां से उठ गया है और उन को डेड डेड दो दो मील दूर जाना पड़ता है। तो मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि डायरेक्टर आफ एजुकेशन से कह कर एक हायर सैकेंड्री स्कूल भी वहां खुलवा दीजिए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अनुष्ठान की मार्गों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, a democratic and progressive nation is known by the quality of education it maintains and by the attention it pays to and the moneys it provides for both the quality and quantity of education. If you consider, therefore, the Ministry of Education's Report with this measuring yard, you will find that the report is far from satisfactory. Not that, it has not done many good things, which this Report mentions. Of course, it has done some good things. But from the very beginning of our Independence education has not been given the right priority, one of the top-most priorities, and we find a chequered history of our Education Ministers being inside and outside the Cabinet. I should have thought that particularly in a developing democracy, Education Ministers all along would be members of the Cabinet, and not only members of the Cabinet, but members who would also influence the decisions of the Cabinet. Every single decision you take, no matter whether it is on economic or social or on other allied subjects, the Minister of Education and his considered judgement and opinion are bound to be influential. Therefore, my feeling is, this report talks about many things, but it does not convey them in the real sense in which it ought to. The sad fact is that it just cannot convey. This is one thing.

The second aspect, is the Ministry of Education is constantly suffering from paucity of funds. This problem of paucity of funds and resources is a perennial one. This can be seen from the Report itself. In the Report, there is mention of this fact. When the resources for the Fifth Five Year Plan were being assessed,—the report itself says on Page (1) of the Introductory Chapter—the proposals for educational development in the Fifth Five Year Plan were estimated to cost Rs. 3200 crores. Later on, they were scale down to Rs. 2200 crores. Ultimately, the amount decided was Rs. 1726 crores. My friend, the Deputy

Minister yesterday talked very enthusiastically and rightly so, about the fact that the social welfare budget has been increased by six times, in the Fifth Five Year Plan. I wish his enthusiasm prevails over the next five years. But I am afraid, as we pass through the next months and years, there will be some economies and cuts and I think those economies and cuts will always be for education and social welfare as if these are things which can be taken up at the last minute. As a matter of fact, these things should have been done earlier.

Now, I would briefly mention certain points about the Report. I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister to certain things and I hope he will give reply to some of the points. On page (v) of the Introductory Chapter, the report refers to the proposal to establish a National People's University for non-formal higher education. But, the details of this proposal have not been spelt out. We would like to know something about this. On page 9 the Report tells about the 'Teachers Day' and about the funds collected for teachers aid, and about the National Awards to and honour of teachers. It is all good, if you give to the teachers a honoured place in the society and give them aid, especially to those teachers who are economically needy. But, Sir, what about the other freedom? A good number of them, particularly the teachers, at the higher education level, are unable to express themselves freely, and some eminent professors are unable to go abroad. I would draw the attention of the Minister to this particular problem and I hope he will give answer to this particular question. Does the Ministry of Education enable outstanding scholars of this country to go abroad and attend international conferences, without any hindrance from the Government?

On Page 13 of the Report, we find that in the Fifth Five Year Plan, an allocation of Rs. 210 crores has been

made to the University Grants Commission. This is a very small amount. Bodies like the UGC should get much more amount. The number of universities has increased from 41 to more than 100, if you take into account those institutions as well which are known as deemed Universities. Now, when you have more than 100 such Universities in this country, you have allotted only Rs. 210 crores, for a period of 5 years. This is a very small amount, for distribution, for all round educational development. Then, again, out of these funds allotted to UGC, my grievance is that a lion's share is spent on Central Universities like Jawaharlal Nehru University. I have nothing against these Universities. I would like to see that these Universities are and should be properly developed. But, the distribution is not fair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you mean to say that UGC is only Delhi University Grants Commission?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: That is what is happening!

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Do I deal with the Chair's observations also in my reply?

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the Minister so wishes, he is free to do so.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: By all means spend more on certain universities, but don't neglect others universities.

Coming to the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Simla, from Press and other sources, I find it is not faring well. There are complaints about its functioning, particularly its Director. I am not completely informed about it. The Minister should tell us whether this institute is delivering the goods as expected.

I shall now come to some general aspects. The role of education in a developing democracy is pivotal. But

in the country today, whether it is primary, secondary or higher education, the picture is dismal and disturbing. Educational places and university campuses have become by and large barren and waste lands. The teachers and students do not feel inspired and hopeful about the coming events. The students especially are not hopeful whether they would get a placement after graduation. Of course, all education is not for jobs but all education is at least to make the individuals competent and able to stand up against all ordeals in life and grapple with the life's problems. Even that type of training and education is not made available to our students. We are neglecting education to our peril and to the peril of posterity. The human factor in economic development is very important. Then why should education have such a small outlay from the whole plan? The Education Minister should persuade his colleagues, and particularly the Prime Minister, that not only he should be made a Cabinet Minister but his ministry should get larger funds.

The other day he announced happily the revised scales for university and college teachers. But he did not mention anything about the improvement in the scales of 700 teachers of Delhi University who are placed in the selection grade.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I have said in that statement that this matter is under the consideration of UGC and Government will take a decision after UGC's views are available to Government.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Moreover it is no use merely giving more pay. Security is also important. Particularly in colleges under private management, teachers have no security. Even if they do not do anything wrong and they confine themselves to educational matters, they are not sure of remaining in their posts. Some times teachers are compelled to resign

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because they are not finding favour with the management. Government should look into this aspect.

The Minister should also look into the conditions of Directors of Physical Education and Librarians. As a Principal for many years in a college in Ahmedabad, I know these people are as much a part of the faculty as any other members who teach this or that subject. Without a good Librarian and a good Director of Physical Training and Education, how are you going to have an overall educational development on the campuses of universities or colleges?

Look at higher education. The report says, in 1960 there were 45 universities. The number rose to 101 in 1973. In 1960-61 there were 1,542 colleges. Today there are 4,158 colleges. The number of students has also naturally gone up tremendously. The student explosion in the colleges and universities is so great that unless you do something concretely in regard to satisfying the students and making them know that you are concerned for them, you care for them, the students are bound to go astray.

A number of hon. Members belonging to different parties have referred to the disturbing student unrest. Some have called it student movement and others student power or student disturbance. I am one of those teachers who believe that we need not necessarily take a very dismal view of the student disturbances. Though I am very much tempted to quote, I would content myself by merely referring to a well known American social critic, Noam Chomsky, who has written a very fine book called *For Reasons of State* in which there is a chapter entitled "*The Function of the University in a Time of Crisis*". I broadly agree with this social critic of America that the student movement and the student aggressiveness money and attention to the problems good sign. But it only means that we have to spend more in terms of and the sharp challenges they sling at

us are something which we must welcome. These are, indeed, some of the hopeful developments of the day. On the other hand, if the students are going to be docile and conservative, taking everything lightly then we would be facing a real problem and a disturbing situation. So, this student unrest is a good sign. But it only means that we have to spend more in terms of money and attention to the problems of the students in the various campuses.

I find that in Gujarat today, a number of universities and colleges are in turmoil. Though there are committees established to look into those problems, every day we see students come out in processions. What are their demands? They complain that there is no drinking water facility, no sanitary services, no bathrooms, no adequate class rooms, not many good teachers, not well equipped libraries, not modern laboratories, no books or playgrounds worth the name. But over and above all this, and apart from looking into the complaints of the students, there should be regular dialogue between the teachers and the students, so that the students feel that they get something out of college and university education. At present they do not have that feeling. Therefore, if education is to become purposive, meaningful and fruitful then all our energy, money and attention should be poured into this educational endeavour in such a way that students develop themselves into cultivated, cultured and considerate citizens and they become self-respecting, self-reliant, sensitive and sensible individuals.

SHRI A. S. KASTURE (Khamgaon).
Mr Chairman, I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. In this connection, I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister some problems for his consideration. The statistics show that 87 per cent of the students enrolled for getting elementary education. That means 13 per cent of the students are not enrolled at all. Who are these students and

what are the reasons for their non-enrolment? It is obvious that these students are from the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and, as such, they are the worst sufferers. The main reason is that they live in the interior areas. In order to bring these people on par with others some solution must be found and efforts must be made to see that these communities get elementary education. I would request the Government to provide special incentives to help the enrolment and retention of these students in schools, such as scholarships, free-ships, residential schools (Ashrams) for Scheduled Tribes with some percentage of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes of that area, free distribution of text-books and stationery, mid-day meals, uniforms and attendance scholarships and some special benefits for girls. If these measures are implemented, I have no doubt the children of Scheduled Castes and Tribes will come on par with others and take an active part in the building up of our nation. As a matter of fact, there is a constitutional obligation for provision of universal elementary education for spreading mass literacy, which is a basic requirement for economic development, modernisation of the social structure and the effective functioning of democratic institutions. It is also a first step towards the provision of equality of opportunity to all citizens.

The next problem is about adult education. This is a very important problem. I am glad to know that measures are contemplated for organising a large-scale campaign of non-formal education for youth in age group of 15-25 years in the Fifth Plan. The measures are very necessary because most of the children who drop out or are withdrawn from schools prematurely, do so for economic reasons. In view of the present level of per capita income and the nature and pattern of utilisation of the labour force, especially in agriculture, it is unrealistic to expect that the problem of drop-out can be

completely solved in the near future. But in the meantime some essential steps should be taken on an urgent basis. There should be provision of part-time classes for children who have completed five years of the primary school and who intend to continue education but cannot do so on a full-time basis and literary classes for those who have never been at school or have dropped out after finishing Class I or Class II.

The next problem is about the scholarships at the secondary stage for talented students from rural areas. The object of this scheme is to achieve greater equalisation of educational opportunities to the development of rural talent and thereby to promote national integration. During 1973-74, scholarships were distributed amongst States and Union Territories at the rate of 2 scholarships for each Community Development Block. The same number is proposed to be continued during the year 1974-75. This number is most inadequate and hence in order to give opportunity to more rural talents, the amount and rate should be at least 5 scholarships per Community Development Block out of which at least one is from Scheduled Castes and one is from Scheduled Tribes necessarily.

About the National Scholarships for study abroad, this scheme was instituted in 1971-72 and provides financial assistance to meritorious students who are citizens of India and who do not have the means to go abroad for further studies. These scholarships are available for post-graduate studies. The number of scholarships awarded under this scheme every year is 50. I do not know whether during the last 4 years some Scheduled Castes/Tribes students have been sent abroad under this scheme and, if not, I would request the Minister to reserve seats for Scheduled Castes/Tribes students every year for these foreign scholarships as these students have no means to go abroad.

[Shri A. S. Kasture]

Another point is about the Post-Matric scholarships. The rates of scholarships are old and there is a need now for revision of these rates as the cost of living index has gone up. This is the Government of India scheme of Post-Matric scholarships for the Scheduled Castes/Tribes students studying in colleges. They get Post-Matric scholarships at various rates faculty-wise. I think, the rates were fixed in 1950-51 under the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme. Since then, the same rates are still continuing. In spite of the demand from various students unions and associations and also by the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, no attempt has been made to revise these rates. As matter of fact, these students, if they live in hostels, get a very paltry sum of Rs. 40/- and day scholars get only Rs 27/-. These are the rates which were fixed in 1950-51. In spite of the demand to revise the rates, the rates have not been revised. The cost of living index has gone up and, as such, the rates should have been raised. But so far it has not been done. I do not know when it will be done. It shows that the Government is not paying any attention towards the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

There is another point regarding various Institutes of Technology. There was a Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Mr. K. T. Chandy. They have submitted the report. I have got a copy of that report. The Committee was constituted by the Council of the Institutes of Technology on admission of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates. They submitted the report on 6th February, 1973. The hon. Minister of Education noted that and approved it on 16th February, 1973. But in spite of that, their recommendations have not yet been implemented. There is a provision in this report that it will be brought into force from this year 1973-74. Some of the students studying in these Institutes

have met me and explained their difficulties. In spite of the report being in their favour, they are not getting any advantage of the report. The recommendations of the report are as follows:

"All SC/ST candidates who have passed the Higher Secondary Examination or equivalent be admitted against the quota reserved for them on the basis of their performance in the Joint Entrance Examination. Their performance should, in no way, be related to the minimum standards prescribed for the general candidates for qualifying at the Joint Entrance Examination.

All SC/ST candidates be given free tuition, exemption of hostel seat rent and a scholarship of Rs. 150/- p.m to cover board expenses and a food grant of Rs. 300/- per year."

16.00 hrs

Those students who are studying in the Institutes of Technology are not getting these facilities, and if immediate steps are not taken to provide them with these facilities, some of them may leave the institutions.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The grant for the Ministry of Education is so insignificant that I do not know whether I should say that I stand to support it or I stand to oppose it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may keep silent on that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I will not make any observation on that. In 1973-74 it was Rs. 130 crores; in the revised estimates for 1973-74 it was slashed to Rs. 116 crores. Now for 1974-75, the provision is Rs. 113 crores only. So, I do not want to make any observation about that. Since Independence, if any department in our country has been neglected by the Central Government, it has been Education. I do not know whether the

Planning Minister and others think that hand, divested from mind, can work.

Now I would like to make a few observations I would, first, say some thing about Prof. S. N. Bose. I want to remind you that when late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru visited America he met Prof. Einstein, and the first question that Prof. Einstein asked Panditji was, 'How is Prof. Bose?'. And Panditji did not know who it was, whether it was the political Bose or come other Bose. It was about Prof. S. N. Bose. I want to remind you that, if Prof. Einstein had lived a year more, Prof. Bose would have got the Noble Prize. It was Prof. Einstein himself who suggested his name for Noble Prize, but before he could formalise it, he died. I have written to you about the way Prof. Bose was treated by one of your Secretaries or Under Secretaries. In the form of a letter addressed to him, they had said that his application for National Professorship was under consideration. The close associates of Prof. Bose suppressed that letter lest it should be a rude shock. Yet, the news percolated. I would request the Minister to see that his officials have some sense as to whom they are dealing with. I know you have written a letter of apology; I have seen that. Do such persons, who dare to write such a thing to an eminent student of science, deserve to be in any department of Education? It was a matter of great distress for all of us. I have written to you, Sir. Many scientists who worked on his statistics have got the Noble Prize. But Prof. Bose was absolutely careless about himself; he never tried for it; he was not concerned with earthly affairs. Many names of Noble laureates may be forgotten, but the name of Prof. S. N. Bose will remain so long as fundamental physics, fundamental science, is there. I request you to take some measures to honour him. We have not accorded him any national honour—not just as a National Professor; it is nothing for him. You should

take initiative to set up an institute dealing with fundamental science in his name—in the name of Prof. S. N. Bose. That is my first request.

Secondly, the room in which Prof. Bose was living for the last many years, its condition is not very good. You should take some steps for the preservation of that room.

Thirdly, there is a nucleus of scientists who are working on Bose's statistics and they will soon be requiring some assistance from you. Not much they will demand from you. Kindly see that you can accommodate them. They are the Bose Group of Scientists working in Calcutta. They will be sending you their note soon.

Another thing. Perhaps you know that. You had sanctioned a project of helium gas which is absolutely essential for atomic energy and for space work and that is a project submitted by Prof. Bose for his national professorship. Unfortunately, Prof. Bose is no more with us. In Birbhum and Bihar areas there is natural gas and there is an immense quantity of helium. In other countries it is not so. The Atomic Energy people said that they will have any amount of helium. You have sanctioned this project only upto August. Please have a dialogue immediately with the Ministries of Science and Technology and Atomic Energy so that the whole project could be taken up and developed further. That will not only obviate our necessity to import helium from outside but it will have a great export potential also which will earn us valuable foreign exchange. For that reason, I will request you to see that the helium production project that was being developed by Prof. Bose is quickly undertaken. Just a few months after his death there was a curious situation and the whole organization was going to collapse. Fortunately, you have extended it upto August. Naturally, after discussions with the other

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Ministries, I hope you will extend the project.

You have announced increased scales of salaries for the University and College Teachers. Coming as I do from that fraternity, naturally I am very happy that they will be the most benefited by the quantum jump of increase in their salaries. I welcome it. Though I welcome it, at the same time. I will be happier still if you had taken an integrated view of the whole of the teaching community, not of the College and University teachers only. What is the number of University and College teachers? 1,39,000. Primary School teachers—17,22,000. Secondary and Higher Secondary Teachers—5,76,000. So, the school-teachers put together number 23,07,000. If I add to it the other employees in the schools, it may be 25 lakhs. You have given the benefit to the College and University Teachers. I have made a little calculation. 5.5 per cent of the teaching community will be benefited by your acceptance of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. Prof. Hasan, if you have done first with the primary teachers, then the secondary and higher secondary teachers and then the college and university teachers, I would have understood and appreciated it more. You know what the teachers are getting at the moment. Less than a Class IV official. I can give the figures. You know it. What are you going to do about the recommendation with regard to primary teachers, the secondary and higher secondary teachers? Are you going to accept the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission? If you are not accepting them and if you say that it is a State matter, you cannot escape it. Prof. Hasan, you have given a clarion call to all primary teachers, to all secondary and higher secondary teachers. who together number about 25 lakhs and to more others and if they come on the streets, what will you say? If socialism has any meaning, they should have started from

primary teachers. Then they should have gone to secondary teachers and higher secondary teachers and them to college and university teachers. Although I am a beneficiary by the announcement made by Prof. Hasan I would like to state that he will not escape this by just saying that the matter will be settled by the State Governments. Sir, you have given the clarion call. If you do not accept the Pay Commission's recommendations, if you don't convene a meeting of the State Education Ministers and find a way out, things will take a different shape in which thousands and lakhs of teachers will be involved

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Let it not be a threat.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is not a threat. You have given a clarion call. You have acted as a leader. You have shown the way. It is all right about the higher echelons. But what about the bottom 95 per cent? That question is most relevant. It is a most explosive question.

You should have an integrated policy. Instead of that a mess is created regarding secondary and higher secondary education. You have given the scheme of school education; it will be in the next Fifth Plan, two plus two in school and 3 years in college education. Now so far as the course and syllabuses are concerned, so far as the syllabuses are concerned, method of teaching and examinations are concerned, these are all in a mess. In some States they are setting up junior colleges. I say, it will be a dangerous thing to set up junior colleges. The reason is this. The students have one psychology in the school stage; they have a different psychology in the college stage. Different types of disciplines are involved in the school and college stages. You can easily deal with students in the school stage and develop their faculties and sense of discipline but it will be difficult in college stage because they will develop a kind of 'immatured maturity' in the junior college

stage. So this danger is there. And therefore I suggest that there should not be junior colleges. Please give up this idea altogether. You should have secondary two years, higher-secondary 2 years as in Delhi. You should be very firm about these things. There are some other issues connected with this but I will not go into them in detail due to lack of time.

I have nothing against Hindi because it is our national language but there are other national languages also. So far as non-Hindi speaking areas are concerned the three-language formula was accepted long ago, but what allotment have you made? There are about 11 to 12 items here. These are for non-Hindi speaking areas. There are items like post-matric scholarships, teachers' appointment, Teachers' training, Hindi medium college, voluntary organisation, writing books in Hindi, correspondence course, Hindi Encyclopaedia, Hindi Propaganda abroad, post-matric studies Hindi Library and so on. What allotment have you made? A meagre Rs. 328 lakhs. About the expenditure for Hindi, I do not grudge it. But the point is this. You have not allotted even a single farthing to teach and develop that idea of three-language formula in the Hindi States. Do you think you will develop national integration by this way? If you do not have this three-language formula it is not easy for the rest of the non-Hindi areas to adapt themselves emotionally.

You have done a great wrong because you have not allocated a single farthing for teaching any additional language—teaching Tamil in U.P., teaching Telugu in Punjab or Malayalam somewhere also. You have allocated Rs. 8.32 lakhs for the development of Urdu.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is wonderful idea. Please conclude now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I shall take two minutes more. I want to draw his attention to one point. What is the kind of amount that has been provided for by the Education Ministry for propagating the ideals of Gandhiji; but for Netaji, what have they done? There is sheer discriminatory policy that is being followed by the Education Ministry. I do not want to use the word discrimination because I do not know whether it is correct or not to use that word. I have with me a catalogue of fifteen items or so. For one year only, in the year 1971-72, a sum of Rs. 156 crores has been spent. For propagating the ideals of Gandhiji, they spent Rs. 9.75 crores but, for Netaji, only Rs. 3 lakhs has been spent. And recently, they have set up a Sports Association in Patiala. They have added Rs. 10 lakhs for the purpose. It is not very much. I know that the hon. Minister has got very much admiration for Netaji. But, still, not much has been done. You should have allotted more funds for the purpose.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I am very happy that I am being given a lecture on History by my distinguished friend, Shri Guha who is a scholar on Chemistry.

MR CHAIRMAN: He also talked about something in scientific terms a little while ago.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: As a Professor, I can give an answer outside. Just at the moment you used the word lecture. In the University Campus the word lecture has a different connotation. On the floor of Parliament at least you should have that much of understanding and decency by using the word lecture. you have lowered yourself you being a Professor yourself.

Anyway, I want to remind you about one thing. You might remember that in Delhi for the teachers of Thirtyfive Government-aided schools you promised some selection grades

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when they demonstrated. On your assurance, they withdrew their agitation. That has not been fulfilled.

I hope you will keep that assurance in mind.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: I have already assured the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have another very interesting thing from the Kharagpur IIT. I have talked also to the new chairman. He has found a tobacco company and from there he has suddenly got one gentleman, a personal adviser, on Rs. 1800; and another person has also been recruited. I know it and everybody knows it; that gentleman Mr. Haksar had two friends in certain tobacco companies and those two friends have been drafted there for specialisation in the IIT. You will be astonished to know that they called a meeting of the students in the Calcutta Club; it looks so progressive as if we are living in Sweden or Norway or Paris or some such place. and not soft cold drinks but hot drinks were served to the students by the director or the governors themselves. This matter should be looked into.

I do not want to have a dig at the hon. Minister. But if any Minister thinks that his *alma mater* is the repository of all genius, naturally certain suspicions would be roused. Recently, there had been innumerable recruitments from that *alma mater* of the hon. Minister which creates certain questions. I just leave it to him for making a little bit of heart-searching.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not want to give any lecture to the Hon. Member since he is objecting to it. But he is just not looking into my case at all.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I shall conclude in a minute.

As regards the NCERT, it is doing good work. At least for one particular book in chemistry at the school level I had occasion to have consulta-

tions there. But I feel that could have been done better because it can be done better. There are about a dozen professors, and recently Government have brought a good man as a director there and there are a hundred lecturers. But I would make one suggestion for the hon. Minister's serious consideration. These professors and teachers of the universities and colleges have their own specialisation in their specialised fields dealing with students of special categories, but they have no practical experience of dealing with and knowing the mind of the school students. Therefore, the hon. Minister will do well to prepare the model books by getting the help of at least a few school teachers of different categories having long-standing experience of ten or fifteen years. Only then the model will be a realistic thing and the expenditure that is being made will be commensurate with the output.

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK (Puri): I would not like to speak much about higher education, but about our educational system in general. Our educational system should be an instrument for making social change. It is our aim to establish a casteless and classless society. We have to see how far our traditional system of education or our National system of Education has succeeded in achieving this objective. Commissions after commissions have been appointed and all the big educationists were associated with them and they made their recommendations, but we do not know how far those recommendations have been considered and implemented. First, we had the Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar Commission, then we had the Dr. Radakrishnan Commission and then we have had the Commission headed by Dr. Kothari. All these commissions have made their reports, but we have failed to abide by their recommendations.

Still, we have not arrived at any decision in regard to the duration of the higher secondary course. First, we had the high school system, then we had the PUC, and again we are going back to the twelve-year school

education. Even in Orissa, there are three universities and each of them is following its own system. In one university they have PUC and in another they are having IA and BA, with the result that if a student who has studied in one university wants to go and join another university he is in great difficulty. Why should we not evolve a uniform pattern of education with uniform standards all over the country? The Central Advisory Board of Education should have been able to enforce a uniform standard all over the country, so that if a student from Orissa goes to Kerala he may be admitted in the same class in the same school or college. There must be some such standard system. But unfortunately that standard pattern is not there and everything differs from one university to another and one State to another. Unless we enforce a uniform standard, our idea of national integration would be put in great jeopardy. It is for the Education Minister to solve this question.

Of course, he may say that education is a State subject and the State Governments do not like it if anything is enforced by the Centre, and even the universities have got their own autonomy. But the inter-university board should have been able to enforce this. After all, there is some purpose in having this uniform standard, namely that our students should not be put in a helpless position.

There are Central universities also. Previously, a large number of students from other States used to go to Banaras or come to Delhi to study. Nowadays, of course, they are coming to Delhi but they are not going in such large numbers to Banaras as before. What is the trouble with the Banaras University? After all, that is also a Central university. Perhaps, it is because of the language formula that there is some difficulty. By all means let Hindi also be taught, but side by side, English should also be taught in the universities.

In Central Universities, there must be a certain quota reserved for students from other States also.

Recently, the Minister of Education made a statement about the scales of Pay for university teachers as recommended by the UGC. This is a good thing. But are all these things implemented? Even the previous scales of pay have not yet been implemented in many States. It is very difficult for the States to implement it.

Recently the Chairman of the UGC wrote to the Vice-Chancellor of Utkal University that University education in Orissa is of the lowest, that whereas the ratio is 7.5 all-India it is 2.5 in Orissa. How are you going to improve it? If you look at the State Government's plan, there is little provision for higher education. They cannot pay the increased salaries to university teachers, leave aside the question of other government college teachers. How are you going to rectify this regional imbalance?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You were a Minister of Education in your State. You could give some suggestions.

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Those days are gone. It is only a question of finance. Without finance, it is very difficult to implement these things. For example, in higher education, there is little provision in the plan. That being so, how can you think of establishing new colleges under the Fifth Plan? Where is the question of implementation of higher scales of pay for college teachers? The State Governments are in difficulties. Their finance is jeopardised. They cannot implement the Education Minister's programme of higher scales of pay.

Postgraduate teachers in Government colleges are not entitled to the UGC scales of pay. What is the difficulty? Only of finance. This is the same difficulty in your State. In Government colleges, the teachers do

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not get the same scales as the UGC has recommended. This is the position in most of the States.

There must be some uniformity in this matter. For this purpose, if there is exchange of teachers and there is an all-India service of all teachers in postgraduate colleges, it will improve matters. Then universities are functioning like isolated citadels. They do not exchange teachers. There should be an all India standard. Teachers from one university should be able to go to another university. They should have the same improved standard of scales for all. This will improve the teaching standard. I will not say more about higher education.

There is talk about vocationalising education. Sometime ago when Dr. Nagchowdhury was member of the Planning Commission in charge of Education, there was a committee to inquire into the vocational system of education under his chairmanship. They have submitted their report. Most of our students come from rural areas. The rural folk constitute more than 50 per cent of our population. They live on agriculture. They belong to the agricultural community. In the report, it was recommended that in higher secondary schools, agriculture should be one of the subjects taught and it should be vocationalised in such a way that when they go back to their villages they should be able to work as some semi-skilled workers with scientific knowledge about agriculture. This type of education will ensure that they will have this type of knowledge from the very beginning. But we have not taken steps in that direction. What has happened to that report? Dr. Nagchowdhury is now Scientific Adviser to the Defence Ministry and is shortly taking over as Vice-Chancellor of Jawaharlal Nehru University. He is an eminent educationist; there were agriculturists and men of eminence in the educational world in that Committee. But nothing has been done in implementa-

tion of their report under the Fifth Plan by way of vocationalising education so that agriculture receives first attention at the Secondary stage so that when these students go back to their villages, they can work as semi-skilled workers.

Coming to the development of tribal education, the standard of education there is low. What is the difficulty? They speak tribal dialects. They have no written language. We post teachers in such areas who do not know their language. For example, Koraput, which is adjacent to the area from which Shri Netam, the Deputy Minister, comes, many people speak the Koya language. The teachers who are sent there should know the Koya language. If you say 'Mango', they will not understand. You should use the Koya equivalent of it. Similarly in regard to the Soura, Gadva or Kond area. The teachers must know these languages. Their vocabulary is limited. There are 300 to 400 words which are in common use. These should be translated and put in their own script, in the Oriya script where they speak that language and in Telugu script those areas in Andhra Pradesh where they live or if it is in Madhya Pradesh, in the Hindi script. These 300-400 words should be adopted into that language. All the teachers should be given a special type of training. They should be given a special allowance for the purpose so that they can teach people there and the students are attracted. If that is not done, then it becomes difficult. Therefore, in those tribal areas educational facilities are lacking and education is not progressing, and that is because the students are not attracted for the training of teachers. Moreover, it is very difficult to find out the teachers in that community who can teach them in that language. So, it should be the endeavour on the part of the Education Ministry to have a special programme, some sort of package programme at the level of the Centre. It should be a Central programme so that the people in the backward areas and the tribal areas get primary education, gradually get more

educated and teachers are recruited for that purpose, and so that they get some sort of allowance to teach these languages. Moreover, in the other areas, either in the Zila Parishads or in the Panchayat Samitis, there are some houses, but in the tribal areas there is nobody to build houses. Therefore, most of the schools are co-educated under the trees. There is no class-room for those people. The teacher has no House because the tribal people have no house. So, it is very difficult for them to have a school-building. What can the teachers do and where can they stay? This is the problem. So, under the minimum needs programme, we should lay emphasis on this point in respect of those areas and we should improve those areas which are socially and educationally backward and see that they get better education and the standards of the students are improved.

I must congratulate the Minister for declaring the Jagannath Temple as an ancient monument of national importance, and for taking over the management of that temple. I think the declaration, however, has not yet been made and that process is there. It is one of the temples of national importance. It is, however, in decay. It is leaking. Rain-water is leaking and flowing through the temple. So, it is very difficult, and if early steps are not taken to repair the temple, this ancient temple will go to ruin.

Sir, Orissa is full of archaeological monuments. The other day, while I was speaking, I mentioned about the Pushpagiri university which was under excavation. The excavation report is not yet out. Miss Debala Mitra had conducted a tour of research and excavation but nothing has happened about them; the reports have not come out. It is a very important work which she was conducting. The entire eastern region, beginning from Puspagiri to the end of the Rishikul river is full of ancient monuments; most of them are in decay. Nothing

has been done so far for its protection. Of course, the Minister will say that it is due to lack of funds and so we cannot create more circles. I think in the eastern circle, most of the ancient monuments lie in Orissa. So, Orissa needs a separate archaeological circle. Unless that is created there, most of ancient monuments will be decaying and the properties will be stolen.

Allegations have been made about the Superintendent of the Konarak Museum with whose connivance many beautiful deities are being taken away by the tourists. So far, however, no steps have been taken. Every day, in spite of our Act, the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, most beautiful ancient antiques are being stolen and taken away by the foreigner. What step are you going to take to prevent this? Unless we strengthen the Archaeological Department, unless we appoint more care-takers and unless we appoint more people, it is very difficult to protect them. Of course, the State Governments can do it. It has to be done with the collaboration of the State Governments.

The other day I mentioned about the 64 Yogini statue which is a rare piece of its kind. The entire region in the east is reminiscent of the ancient Buddhist culture and the blending, and the tantric culture along with the Brahminical culture. All these temples are a blend, a mixture, of the Brahminical culture. All these temples. What has happened to these temples now? They are not protected.

Recently, when the Salandi project was in progress, in that village, the Atalokiteswara Buddha a prominent, standing statue of the Buddha, and a large number of Buddhist images were found. The word Baidakhya comes from Buddha. Nothing has been protected. We wrote to the Archaeological Department, but no steps have been taken. Similarly, there is the beautiful temple of

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Khetching in the district of Mayurbhanj which is next to Konarak. That is not yet fully protected. What steps have been taken by the Archaeological Department in this direction? They generally go and see the site and come back. Of course, there is lack of funds. But there must be proper co-ordination with the State Government and the Archaeological Department of the Government of India so that all the ancient monuments are preserved well and can stand the test of time.

There have been proposals for locating the regional sports centre in Orissa. I have been suggesting to the Minister to locate it in Cuttack at the Barabati stadium which is one of the best of its kind in Orissa. What has happened to the proposals? It is, I think, much better than the Calcutta stadium. Anybody who sees it can be proud of that stadium. If we locate the regional sports centre there, we can coach the students by giving all the facilities there, so that we can achieve our goal, because we are very much lagging behind in the field of sports. There are not sufficient facilities and sufficient attention is not paid to the coaching aspect, and so in the international field we do not have such a name as we ought to have. It is necessary that we should develop our regional sports centres to see that proper coaching is given to the students and we achieve a good name outside India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Roza Deshpande.

Before you begin, I have to announce—it always falls to my lot—that the time is very short. There is hardly 30 minutes left now and there are six speakers. I would request the

hon. Members to plan their speeches in such a manner that they complete it in 5-6 minutes. I would not be able to give more than that.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE (Bombay Central): Sir, I would like to emphasise one point that this Ministry is connected with a very sensitive, rather volcanic section of our society, namely, students and youth. I would like to point out that we have to be very careful about imperialist penetrations through the CIA amongst the youth and the students. According to one report, the Asia Foundation was asked to close down because of its CIA involvement. Some time back, the New York Times published a series of articles, wherein, it was reported that CIA was acting through Asia Foundation, Indian youth and student organisations. Secondly, there is another body, the World Youth Assembly. This is acting through Indian Youth Assembly and it is influencing our students and youth. I do not think it is necessary to emphasise and impress upon this aspect, how the CIA, all over the world, has been trying to sabotage the progressive Govts. of the peace-loving countries and developing countries in all ways and by all means. Not only that. Through PL 480 funds, books have been published and printed at cheaper rates and at cheaper cost on all kinds of subjects, history, literature social science etc. I am sure, by these means, they want to influence our students psychologically, philosophically, which must be resented to by all.

Now, we are told that there is another foundation which is being set up in this country, called the Ford Foundation. I would request the hon. Minister not to permit the functioning of such foundations in this country and base our educational system on our own foundations.

Secondly, in the Banaras, Hindu University, I am told, RSS is allowed to hold its shackles. I think this should be stopped immediately. I do not

go to the extent of saying that this organisation should be banned immediately—though we have demanded that RSS should be banned—but, at least the minimum can be done to see that all such organisations are stopped from functioning in any of the University campuses.

श्री अरुं बी० बडे (खारगोन) व्ता नें
पी० आई० की शाखा चर्चा चाहिए ।

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:

कोई हर्ज नहं है । अगर वह चले, तो
अरुणसंघ ने ज्यादा बढ़िया होगा ।

Sir, recently, in the list of tax evaders, one name has appeared, the name of one Mr. Charles Bawes, Director of US Foundation, and this gentleman is paid annually Rs. 61,08,270. What work he does, who pays him, I do not know. He is drawing ten times the salary of our President. What work he is doing should be investigated. He has some income-tax arrears to pay.

There was a committee appointed called the Khosla Committee on the findings of the National Akamedies I would like to know what has happened to this committee.

Is it a fact that Shri A. N. Haksar, former Managing Director of Imperial Tobacco Co.—now it is Indian Tobacco—has been appointed by the Education Ministry as the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Kharagpur HT? It is alleged that he has been bringing former employees of the same company and appointing them to various posts in the institute. Why he treats the institute as a tobacco company, one does not know. One can smoke but can't treat a technological institute like that. One of them, is A. N. Sharma who has been appointed by Mr. Haksar as the Chief

Personnel Officer of the institute with a basic salary of Rs. 1800! The minister should enquire into this. The institute should not go up in smoke.

It was said that the Delhi School Bill adopted by Parliament will curb the activities of public schools. I would like to know how far we have done it. Private management in education has become a commercial business. I do not know what they teach in these schools. We would like to know what kind of educational system we are evolving. Let us evolve a system which we do not go on changing every time the Education Minister changes. Otherwise, it harms the children. As a mother, I hate children of 6 or 8 years carrying a cartload of books, coming back home and asking the mothers to teach them again.

The education of handicapped children should be paid more attention. A mother who has a deaf, dumb or blind child would like to see that he is educated properly. After education, what is happening is, they have to beg in the streets. When they work in the workshops, they have to go on strike for a minimum wage. Why do you teach them? Just to console because they are blind? At least they should get some wages to eat and buy. It is partly the responsibility of the Education Ministry and partly of other ministries and there should be proper coordination between them to look after this section of youth of the country.

श्री राम सुरत प्रसाद (बांसगांव) :

सभापति जी, मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय के मंत्री श्रीर उषमंजी दोनों ही शिक्षा बिद हैं और शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आधुनिक परिवर्तन जिले युग की बदलती हुई समस्याओं के अनुरूप परिवर्तन करने की दिशा में बराबर संचले रहते हैं । इस दिशा में सोचने और

श्री राम सुत प्रसाद

करने के लिए जितने धन की आवश्यकता है वह धन न मिलने के कारण उस की पूर्ति वह नहीं कर पा रहे हैं यह बात सही है। शिक्षा मंत्री जी के सम्पर्क में सप्तरीय मलाहवार समिति जो शिक्षा की है उस में रहने का मौका मिला और मैं बराबर उनके विचारों को सुनता रहा। वे हमेशा शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में परिवर्तन की बात करते रहे। प्राचीन काल की जा शिक्षा पद्धति चली आ रही है उस से आज के जनतन्त्र में हमारा कोई क्याण-वारी कार्य नहीं है। पाएगा ऐसी भावना। उन की भी रही और वह चाहते थे कि इस में परिवर्तन हो। वह यह भी चाहते रहे कि सविधान के निर्दिष्ट सिद्धांतों की पूर्ति हेतु प्राइमरी शिक्षा पर विशेषकर 6 में 11 वर्ष तक बच्चा की शिक्षा के ऊपर अधिक ध्यान दिया जाय। वह इस दिशा में काम करने को उत्प्रेर भी है।

मुख्य शिक्षा मंत्रालय का ध्यान प्राइमरी शिक्षा की ओर अधिक आवृत्ति करना है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण गरीब बच्चे प्राइमरी स्कूलों के माध्यम से ही शिक्षा पाते हैं और उन की स्थिति यह है कि कहीं भवन है तो वहां पर अध्यापक नहीं है वहीं अध्यापक हों वहां पर भवन नहीं है। न, नये मंत्री जी वह सकते हैं कि यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। लेकिन सारी जिम्मेदारी देश के उत्थान की उन्हीं की है चाहे स्टेट सबजेक्ट बना दे चाहे सेंट्रल सबजेक्ट बना दे। हम लोगों की तो इच्छा थी और मलाह भी थी कि इस का सेंट्रल सबजेक्ट बनाया जाय लेकिन वह कुछ कारणों से ऐसा करने में अपने को असमर्थ पाए इस को सेंट्रल सबजेक्ट नहीं बना पाए। सारे देश में प्रदेश के स्तर पर भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार की शिक्षा व्यवस्था नहा सब का उद्देश्य एक प्रकार का हो और उन उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की दिशा में एक कार्यक्रम एक तरीक़ाने में निर्धारित किया जाय तभी सारे देश का कल्याण हो सकेगा, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है। प्राइमरी स्कूलों के अध्यापक पुराने जमाने में

मिडिल पाम होते थे और उस की जो शिक्षा व्यवस्था थी उसमें घर, व उसके बाद एक, दो, तीन, 4, फिर 5, 6, 7 और उसके बाद अंग्रेजी स्कूलों की पढ़ाई में बढ़ जाते थे। उस समय के जा अध्यापक थे वह इतने प्रबुद्ध थे कि उन के पढ़ाए हुए विद्यार्थी बड़े अच्छे निकलते थे और अपने कार्यक्रमों में बड़े दृढ़ रहते थे लेकिन आज रूल की जो पढ़ाई है और जिस प्रकार वे अध्यापक रखे जा रहे हैं उस से ऐसा लगता है कि कल्याण नहीं हो पायेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि प्राइमरी स्कूलों के जो शिक्षक हों वे अच्छी शिक्षा प्राप्त किए हों, उनके प्रशिक्षण की भी अच्छी व्यवस्था हो और जो भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार की प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था भिन्न भिन्न प्रदेशों में रही है सी टी सी, बी टी सी, एच टी सी सी टी, जे टी सी आदि इन सब का समान करने का प्रयत्न के प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था सारे देश में कायम करें तब कल्याण होगा। पाएगा और बच्चा की तरफ अच्छी शिक्षा मिल पाएगी जब शिक्षक इतना सक्षम हो कि वह अपने घर की चिन्ता से थोड़ा मुक्त रहे। उस के लिए उस का इतना अच्छा बतन मिल सके कि उस के खान पान और रहन सहन का तीव्र तरीका अच्छा हो सके तभी उस का असर बच्चों पर भी होगा।

आप जनता है देशों में ज्यादातर गरीब परिवार के बच्चे हैं जो अपने मा-बाप के साथ रह कर भिन्न भिन्न वित्तवर्ग से आते हैं। उस में ग्रामीण के बच्चे भी आते हैं, गरीबों के भी बच्चे आते हैं और सब का जब एक साथ रह कर पढ़ना पड़ता है तो उसमें भी बच्चों की बेरबूझी और अलचल में अंतर मिलता है तो वहीं में सामाजिक और आर्थिक दोनों प्रकार की विषमता दिखाई पड़ती है। इस लिए शिक्षा मंत्री महादय प्राइमरी शिक्षा पर ज्यादा ध्यान दें।

साथ ही सेकेंडरी एजुकेशन पर भी विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। आवश्यक जो अध्यापक रखे जाते हैं वह कौन होते

हैं ? जो कहीं नौकरी नहीं पाते हैं वह अध्यापन कार्य में जाते हैं। प्राइवेट विद्यालय वाले उन को उपयुक्त वेतन न देकर कम वेतन पर उनमें शिक्षा का काम लेते हैं। इस का परिणाम यह होना है कि वे शिक्षा की दिशा में प्रयत्न करके उस के स्तर को जितना ऊँचा उठाना चाहिए, उतना उठा नहीं पाते हैं।

यूनीवर्सिटी शिक्षा के स्तर के सम्बन्ध में मैं चाहूँगा कि ग्रांट साइड पर कम ध्यान दिया जाये; साइन्स और टेक्नालाजी के विकास पर अधिक ध्यान दिया जाये क्योंकि विज्ञान के माध्यम में ही देश के उत्थान में ज्यादा काम हो सकता है।

एक बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ— गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय में जो विज्ञान का संकाय है, उसमें लोग रिमूव कर रहे हैं और इस प्रकार का रिमूव कर रहे हैं, जो देश की रक्षा की दृष्टि से और देश में उद्योग धन्धों को प्रोत्साहन की दृष्टि से बड़ा लाभदायक होगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूँगा कि वे उस का अध्ययन करायें और उस विभाग को यू० जी० सी० से अधिकारिक अनुदान दिववाये ताकि वे देश के रचनात्मक कामों में, देश के नवयुवकों को लगाने की दिशा में अधिक से अधिक सहयोग दे सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI V. MAYAVAN (Chidambaram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education for the year 1974-75.

Many of the hon. Members have spoken a lot about the medium of instruction. At the outset, I wish to refer to the policy of medium of instruction of the Central Ministry of Education. Though "Education" is

in the States' sphere, the Central Government have opened Central Schools in all the States on the pretext of extending uniform educational facilities for the children of Central Government officials who are liable to be transferred anywhere in India. In 1963, there were 16 Central Schools and today there are 169 Central Schools all over the country. A sum of Rs 823 crores has been asked for meeting the expenditure of the Central Schools in 1974-75.

The medium of instruction in these Schools is either Hindi or English. A student, if he so desires to learn his mother tongue, is permitted to take it as an optional language. For example, a student reading in a Central School in Tamil Nadu can have his mother tongue Tamil as an optional language, and the medium of instruction is either Hindi or English. This is the plight of a student studying in a Central School in Tamil Nadu.

I would now like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and also of the House to what is being done in the capital city of our country, namely, Delhi. In the Central Schools of Delhi, the medium of instruction is either Hindi or English. I need not say that in the Union Territory of Delhi, more particularly in the capital, people from all the States are living. According to the Delhi Education Rules, which came into effect from 1st January 1974 in the schools started after this date which seek the recognition and aid of the Delhi Administration, the medium of instruction should be only the mother tongue or Hindi. I want to mention here that it is provided that English should not be the medium of instruction. For example, here, in Delhi, the Delhi Tamil Education Association which is already running six secondary schools in the capital having English as the medium of instruction cannot now open a new school with English as

[Shri V. Mayavan]
the medium of instruction. In such a new school, Tamil or Hindi should be the medium of instruction. In a Central School in Tamil Nadu, the medium of instruction is English. In a school which the people belonging to a State may like to start now in Delhi, English should not be the medium of instruction. For example, the Tamil-speaking residents of D.D.A. Janakpuri Colony in Delhi wanted to have a middle school in the Colony which would, in course of time, be taken over by the Delhi Tamil Education Association. But they have been told that the medium of instruction should be Tamil or Hindi and not English. Our leader, Shri Sethiyan, has moved a Resolution suggesting amendments to the Delhi Education Rules. I would request the hon. Minister to accept this amendment to the Delhi Education Rules, enabling the new schools to have English as the medium of instruction.

I need not narrate the widespread student unrest in the country. In March, 1973, a Committee was constituted to inquire into the reasons for student unrest and suggest concrete steps to redress the grievances of the students. It is regrettable that this Committee proposes to meet for the first time during the course of this month. By the time this Committee submits its report the student unrest might engulf the entire country.

Similarly, when the country is being led by a madam, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Committee set up three years ago to investigate the status of women in the country has not even begun its work. Really the hon. Minister ought to have taken action on this aspect. Perhaps, except for the chosen few, the women, both education and uneducated, are getting a raw deal from Madam Prime Minister, and the Education Ministry's Committee does not want to offend the Prime Minister by presenting a report.

A former Minister of Education, who is now the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Dr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray, immediately after he became the Education Minister, announced on the floor of this House that he would formulate a National Child Policy at the earliest opportunity. But after he had left the Centre, nothing has come out and I do not know the reason for that. The lady hon. Member has stated a little while ago that, when the Minister changes, the programmes are not implemented. I wish to endorse that. If a National Child Policy is not formulated under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, grandmother of two lovable kids, I wonder whether this will be done at all by the Central Government.

In the budget for 1973-74, a sum of Rs. 30 crores was provided for the scheme of providing employment to the educated unemployed. In this vital scheme which will save the country from the wrath of the educated unemployed, the allocation was reduced to Rs. 24 crores. The Annual Report of the Ministry for 1973-74 states that no new schemes could be started with this sum. In reply to Starred Question No. 59 dated 22nd February 1974, the Finance Minister has stated that a sum of Rs. 34 crores was the saving in the employment schemes during 1973-74. If this is the manner in which the Central Government is going to tackle the student unrest, a consequence of growing unemployment. I have no doubt in my mind that the country would be aflame shortly. The half-a-million job scheme is also going to be the victim of Government's economy measures.

with these words. I conclude. I request the hon. Minister to answer about our leader's Resolution already sent to him.

श्री रमण हेडकार (रामटेक) : नवापति
जी कोई भी आजाद देश अच्छा मित्र

के द्वारा चरित्र एवं राष्ट्र निर्माण को महत्व— पूर्ण समझता हूँ और शिक्षा के माध्यम से आत्म-निर्भरता एवं नागरिकों में देश के प्रति आर और राष्ट्रभक्ति का निर्माण भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मानता हूँ। लेकिन आजाद के 25 सालों के बाद भी आज हम क्या देख रहे हैं ? हमारे देश में जो शिक्षा प्रणाली आज चालू है, उस को देखकर मुझे याद आता है कि मैकाने ने जो शिक्षा प्रणाली इस देश में जारी की थी; उस को हम अभी भी नहीं भूल पाये हैं। परिणाम यह हो रहा है...

17.00 hrs.

सभापति महोदय : मैं आशा करता हूँ माननीय सदस्य को मेरा अनुरोध याद है कि एक सदस्य के लिए 7 मिनट से अधिक समय नहीं है।

श्री राय हेडगाड : मैं 7 मिनट में ही समाप्त कर दूँगा।

परिणाम यह है कि आज हमारी शिक्षण प्रणाली एक बेकारों का कारखाना निर्माण करने का काम कर रही है। शिक्षण में जो प्रमुख घटक है वह हैं शिक्षक, पाठ्यक्रम, विद्यार्थी और फिर इन सब बातों का संचालन इस देश में जो शिक्षा का संचालन हो रहा है उसकी ओर मैं मन्त्रों जो का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा। प्राथमिक शिक्षा स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थाओं के मातहत में चलती है लेकिन माध्यमिक शिक्षा जो है उसका संचालन अधिकतर व्यक्तिगत क्षेत्र में चल रही है और इस क्षेत्र में जो स्थिति है उसका वर्णन नहीं किया जा सकता। आज शिक्षण के लिए जो पैसा हम ग्रान्ट के रूप में स्कूलों को देते हैं क्या वह पैसा शिक्षा के उत्थान के लिए बड़ा के शिक्षकों की पगार के लिये उचित लग से खर्च होता है? काला बाजार करने वाले और पैसे को भ्रष्टान समझने वाले लोग उस क्षेत्र में भी घुस चुके

हैं। शिक्षा का संचालन करना उनका एक घंघा बन चुका है। मैं ऐसे कई उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ जहाँ पर उन लोगों की शिक्षा क्षेत्र के बारे में बिल्कुल ही आवर नहीं है, उनको कोई ज्ञान नहीं है लेकिन फिर भी उन लोगों ने स्कूल खोल रखे हैं। उनके स्कूल में सौ सौ टीचर हैं और हर एक टीचर से, सरकारी जो बेतन श्रेणियाँ हैं उन बेतन श्रेणियों के हिसाब से पे-रोल पर उनके सिवनेचर करा लिए जाते हैं परन्तु उनको कभी भी पूरी तनख्वाह नहीं दी जाती है। वास्तव में जब नौकरी के लिये उनमें दक्षिण ली जाती है उसी समय उनसे तय करा लेते हैं कि 3 सौ की पगार पर तुम से रसीद ली जायेगी लेकिन तुम्हारे हाथ में सौ रुपये दिये जायेंगे, इस शर्त पर यदि नौकरी मंजूर हो तो यहाँ पर नौकरी करने के लिए आइयें। साथ साथ जब उनको एम्प्लॉयमेंट आर्डर दिया जाता है तो इस्तीफा लिखाकर उसपर भी दस्तखत करा लिए जाते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ जो गरीब लोग हैं वहीं प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक स्कूलों में शिक्षक बनते हैं क्योंकि जो उच्च शिक्षा पा सकना है या मेरिट का आदर्श होता है वह कभी भी एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट में नहीं आता। जो गरीब लोग होते हैं, जो लाचार होते हैं, उनको दूसरी जगह नौकरी नहीं मिलती है वही इस क्षेत्र में नौकरी के लिए आते हैं और उसी जगह पर उनका क्षोभण शुरू हो जाता है। नागपुर से एक अखबार "तरुण भारत" निकलता है जिसके 6 अग्रैत के अंक में एक प्रोफेसर भास्कर भट्ट चन्द्रपुरी ने मगठी में लिखा है :

(The hon. Member quoted in Marathi)

उन्होंने लिखा है कि केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने शिक्षकों की वेतन श्रेणियों में जो बढ़ोत्तरी की है क्या वह पैसा हमको मिलेगा ? वह शिक्षक पूछता है क्या वह जो धनराशि आने वाली है वह क्या महीने में हमारी जेब में आने वाली है ? उनमें स्पष्ट किया है कि यह धनराशि हमारे पास आने वाली नहीं है बल्कि संचालकों की जेब में ही जाने वाली है।

[श्री राम हडाऊ]

यदि यही स्थिति चलती रही तो हम शिक्षकों को सतुष्ट नहीं रख सकते हैं। इस क्षेत्र में जो शोषण हो रहा है उसको रोकना होगा। हम सम्बन्ध में मुझे सरकार से अनुरोध करना है कि यदि आपको एक योजना कार्यान्वित करनी है, अच्छी शिक्षा प्रदान करनी है, गरीबों के बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा देनी है तो फिर आपको शिक्षण के बारे में गम्भीरता से सोचना होगा और यह निर्णय करना होगा कि इसका संचालन किसके हाथ में रखे। आज 95 प्रतिशत पैसा ग्रांट के रूप में शिक्षण संस्थाओं को दिया जाता है लेकिन वह 95 प्रतिशत पैसा उसमें लगता नहीं। मैं कहूंगा यदि शिक्षा पर 95 प्रतिशत पैसा हम खर्च करते हैं और 5 प्रतिशत संचालकों के द्वारा खर्च किया जाता है तो फिर उन शिक्षण संस्थाओं को केन्द्रीय सत्ता अपने ही हाथ में क्यों न ले ले, उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण क्यों न हो जाये? इसके परिणामस्वरूप बच्चों को शिक्षा भी अच्छी मिलेगी और शिक्षा पर जो पैसा हम खर्च करते हैं वह पैसा भी शिक्षण संस्थाओं में काम आयेगा।

जहां तक प्राथमिक शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, प्राथमिक शिक्षकों के प्रति देहाती में आदर की भावना बिल्कुल नहीं रही है और इसके कारण वे शिक्षक अपना काम ठीक ढंग से नहीं कर पाते हैं। देहात में महाजन के यहां जो सालदार होता है पानी भरने वाला उसकी स्थिति और प्राथमिक शिक्षकों की स्थिति बिल्कुल बराबर है। देहात में वह के नेता और मरपच इस ढंग से उस शिक्षक की ओर देखते हैं जैसे वह उनका आदमी है। उसको वे स्कूल से भी बुला लेते हैं। उनमें यहां कोई मेहमान आ गया तो उस शिक्षक को उन्होंने बुला लिया। अगर शिक्षक उनके मेहमान को लोटा भर पानी देता है तो वह अपनी जगह पर काम करता रहेगा। महाजन की बीबी भी मास्टर को बुला लेती है और कहती है मास्टर साहब जरा लकड़ी काट दो।

मास्टर लकड़ी काट देता है। अगर मास्टर को यह मजूर नहीं तो साल से 10-15 बार उसका ट्रान्सफर होता है और उसको भताया जाता है। ऐसी दशा में उसका क्या आदर हो सकता है। मैं न कई जगह देखा है कि गांव का जो नेता होता है वह रास्ते में मास्टर का अपमान कर देता है। तो इस प्रकार की जो स्थिति है उसको हम बदलना होगा। इसके लिए मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के लिए शासन को गम्भीरतापूर्वक कदम उठाना होगा।

इसके साथ ही मैं मक्षेप में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहूंगा। जबतक बौद्धिक और तकनीकी शिक्षा में अन्तर्भाव नहीं करते तब तक हमारे यहां बेकारी बढ़ती रहेगी। इसलिए मैं सुझाव दूंगा कि 8वीं कक्षा तक पूरे देश में करीकुल समान हो और मातृभाषा में ही वहां पर उनको शिक्षा दी जाये। साथ साथ हिन्दी को अनिवार्य भाषा के रूप में पढाया जाये। 8वीं कक्षा के बाद एक साल तक विद्यार्थियों की जो मानसिक कल है, किस लाइन की ओर वे आकर्षित होते हैं उसका मनोवैज्ञानिक ढंग से शिक्षक द्वारा अध्ययन किया जाये और जिन क्षेत्र में वे आर्थिक रुचि लेते हैं—मैं प्रचार की शिक्षा उनको उपलब्ध कराई जाये। इस से जो कालेजों में भीड़ हो रही है वह रूक जायेगी और तकनीकी शिक्षा के कारण एक स्वयं सिद्ध पुरुष इस देश में नागरिक के रूप में सामने आयेगा जिन में बेकारी की समस्या हल हो सकेगी।

शिक्षण क्षेत्र में अच्छे लोग आकर्षित हो इसके लिए आज इंडिया एजुकेशनल सर्विस का निर्माण करना आवश्यक है। देहात में गरीबी इतनी बढ़ गई है कि बच्चे भूखे भूखे हैं स्कूल में नें उनका अनुभव किया है और भूखे भजन न हावे गोमाला। भूखा बच्चा पढाई की ओर ध्यान नहीं द सकता है। तो इन गरीब बच्चों को दोपहर के भोजन की व्यवस्था होना बहुत जरूरी है क्योंकि नीचे के तबकों के आदमी अपने बच्चों को नहीं

पढ़ा पा रहे ह। जब खेती का काम शुरू हो जाता है तो पिता कहता है कि स्कूल न जा, खेत में चल। नतीजा यह होता है कि बच्चे की शिक्षा बन्द हो जाती है। यदि पहली कक्षा में 100 लड़कों ने प्रवेश पाया हो तो उम्र में से 35 लड़के चौथी कक्षा से गिर जाते हैं, सिर्फ 65 प्रतिशत लड़के ही चौथी कक्षा में पास होते हैं। तो इस 35 प्रतिशत बच्चों के लिये आपको कुछ करना चाहिये।

महाराष्ट्र शासन ने एक अनोखी बात की है। जनता ने रोटी मागी और महाराष्ट्र शासन ने सस्ते अनाज की दुकान के बजाय सस्ती दारू की दुकानें वहाँ खोल दी हैं, और वह स्कूल के बाहर ही गेट के पास। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि है 50 पैसे में जैसे चाय नहीं मिलती होगी लेकिन 35 पैसे में दारू का एक पैग मिलता है और स्कूल कालेज वाले बच्चे दारू का पैग मार कर स्कूल, कालेज जाने लग गये हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि जितनी भी ऐसी अमामाजिक तत्व है वह स्कूल के इर्दगिर्द नहीं होने चाहिये। कम से कम 2000 इन्फान्ट की दूरी पर यह दुकानें हानी चाहिये।

जो हमने यहाँ धार्मिक संस्थाएँ हैं, देवालय है जहाँ बहुत सम्पत्ति है उस का उपयोग शिक्षा के लिये होना चाहिये। वह हिमालय में करना चाहिये इसके बारे में यदि सर्विधान में संशोधन करने की भी जरूरत पड़ेगी सरकार और मदन का सोचना चाहिये।

श्री अमरनाथ विद्यालंकार (चंडीगढ़) :
समापन महादय बहुत सारी बातें कहनी थी, लेकिन कृपि समय कम है इसलिए यक्षेप में ही अपनी बात कहूँगा। इस बात से मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि इस समय हमारे जो शिक्षा मंत्री महादय हैं वह बड़े क्रान्तिकारी दिमागों के हैं, स्वयं शिक्षा के

विशेषज्ञ हैं और उन को शिक्षा का काफी अनुभव है। मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि उन के समय में अगर शिक्षा के अन्दर जो क्रान्ति हम लाना चाहते हैं वह क्रान्ति अगर नहीं ला सके तो फिर जब ला सके। मैं ऐसा भी अनुभव करता हूँ कि काफी पुराना कूड़ा कचरा जमा है जिसे को माफ करना है, अगर शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं। मैं नहीं कह सकता कि जिस प्रकार की स्थिति है उस में वह कूड़े कचरे को माफ कर सकेंगे और शिक्षा को नई दिशा दे पायेंगे। इस के लिये काफी कठिनाइयाँ उन के रास्ते में आयेगी और मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें और मदन को उन का समर्थन करना चाहिये जिस में मंत्री महादय को उस कूड़े कचरे को निकालने में सहायता मिले।

दूसरी बात यह है कि उन के रास्ते में सब से बड़ी कठिनाई यह है कि शिक्षा वा बहुत भाग प्रान्तों के हाथों में है, वह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। और केन्द्र के हाथ में बहुत कम शक्तियाँ हैं। उन वजह से बहुत बातें जो वह करना चाहते हैं उन के रास्ते में काफी रुकावट आती है। मैं समझता हूँ हम लोग इस बात पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें कि आया हम शिक्षा के अन्दर क्रान्ति लाना चाहते हैं, उस को उपयोगी बनाना चाहते हैं, शिक्षा को वर्तमान समाज के कल्याण वा माधन बनाना चाहते हैं ? यदि हाँ तो मैं से वहतर माधन और कोई नहीं है, और क्या यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि शिक्षा को कानकरेट सबजेक्ट बनाये ? हम से कम वह अधिकार जो प्रान्तों के हाथ में है वह केन्द्र को भी दे। अभी तक काफी कठिनाइयाँ हुई हैं और इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि अगर शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं तो सारा प्रारम्भिक और पहली आवश्यकता यह है कि हम शिक्षा को कानकरेट सबजेक्ट

[जी अवरनस विद्यार्थकार]

बनाय ताकि सेंटर सही तौर पर स्टेट्स की रहनुमाई कर सके ।

हमारे यहाँ पर बयस्को की शिक्षा का पूरी तरह से प्रबन्ध नहीं है उस को महत्व नहीं दिया जा रहा है । उसको महत्व दिया जाना चाहिये । मैं फिर कहता हूँ कि यह मामला स्टेट्स का है, लेकिन किस प्रकार से आगे बढ़े, यह कह कर कि स्टेट का मामला है, हम छत्र नहीं सकते । जो चीज ग्राध्ट निर्माण के लिये आवश्यक है उस को किस प्रकार कारगर तरीके से करना चाहिये इसका भी हमें विचार करना चाहिये । बयस्को की शिक्षा आगे नहीं बढ़ रही है, थोड़ा बहुत काम ही हुआ है ।

इसी प्रकार से हमारा प्रोग्राम या अनिवार्य और सार्वजनिक शिक्षा का । उस में भी बहुत उछादा आगे नहीं बढ़ सके । यद्यपि कभी कभी जोर लगाते हैं लेकिन फिर भी ढील पड़ जाती है चाहे धन की कमी से चाहे साधनों की कमी । लेकिन जो एक राष्ट्र का अभियान होता है प्रोग्राम को पूरा करने के लिये उस प्रकार से आगे नहीं बढ़ सके ।

इसी प्रकार से काफी चर्चा थी आजादी के बाद बेसिक शिक्षा की शिक्षा की रकम हम प्रारम्भ में बढ़ाना चाहते थे, यानी प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा का ऐसा रूप करना चाहते थे कि विद्यार्थी एक्टिविटी के साथ जैसे काम कर उस के साथ साथ उस की शिक्षा हो और उस पर महात्मा गांधी ने काफी सन्तुष्टि दिया था । हमारे बहुत से शिक्षा शास्त्री इस दिशा में बहुत कुछ करते रहे लेकिन वह तमाम शिक्षा, बेसिक शिक्षा अब समाप्त हो गई है । मुझे खुशी होती अगर बेसिक शिक्षा हमारी सफल नहीं हुई तो कोई और परीक्षण करने जिस से शिक्षा को प्रिया के साथ, एक्टिविटी के साथ शिक्षा को मिला सकते । लेकिन कोई नई चीज नहीं ला सके बेसिक शिक्षा को भी खत्म कर दिया । मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली अंग्रेजी की प्रणाली

पर कायम है । एक यांत्रिक तरीके से हमारी शिक्षा चलती है उस में हम कोई परिवर्तन नहीं कर पाये ।

विगत 26 साल में कितने ही शिक्षा कमीशन बैठे और उन्होंने प्रारम्भिक माध्यमिक और उच्च के बाद उच्च शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में बड़े अच्छे अच्छे सुझाव दिये । लेकिन उन में से किसी पर भी हम काम नहीं कर सके । शिक्षा प्रणाली पर पजलैस है जिस की वजह से बेकारी है । इस समय बहुत सारी राष्ट्रीय समस्याएँ शिक्षा प्रणाली से पैदा हुई हैं और उस का हल भी शिक्षा में ही है — चाहे प्रध्यापकों की शिक्षा हो, चाहे विद्यार्थियों की शिक्षा हो ।

हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा का वातावरण नहीं है बल्कि एक प्रकार से बहा पोलिटिक्स चलती है और वह राजनीति के झट्टे बन गये हैं या विदेशी षडयन्त्रकारियों के झट्टे बन गये हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि विद्यार्थियों में जो विद्रोह की भावना है उस के कई कारण हैं लेकिन उस विद्रोह की भावना को विदेशी लोग राजनीतिक दिशा से प्रेरित कर रहे हैं और इस का कारण यह है कि विदेशी षडयन्त्रकारी हमारे शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में घुस गये हैं । हमारी शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सांप्रदायिक गिरावट काफी घम गये हैं उन का भी बहुत हाथ है जो विद्यार्थियों को कम्युनल रास्ते पर डालने है । तो यह सब शक्तियाँ जो राष्ट्र की प्रगति में बाधा पैदा कर रही है उन का जमाव शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हो रहा है । हम विवेचन करें कि कौन व्यक्ति बहा पर है किस प्रकार के व्यक्ति बहा पर आते हैं किस प्रकार की शक्तियाँ काम करती हैं । इन सब बातों से बहरे हो कर हमारी तमाम शक्ति एक यन्त्र को चलाने में लगी हुई है । लेकिन उस में से क्या निकला है और क्या उस का उद्देश्य है और किन्न वह

हम की ले जा रहा है इस तरह हम तबज्जह नहीं रहे हैं।

हम शिक्षा प्रणाली से कोई परिवर्तन नहीं कर सके। कहीं भी कनवोकेशन एड्रेस हो, बड़े बड़े शिक्षा शास्त्रीयों के भावण हो, हर एक वही कहता है कि प्राइमरी की शिक्षा सुविपूर्ण है और उनको वे कैंडम करते हैं; उसकी कन्टेन्ट पूरी नहीं है, उसके अन्दर बहुत कुछ सुधारों की गुंजाइश है लेकिन इस बारे में कुछ किया नहीं गया है। आपको देखना चाहिए कि किम प्रकार के सुधारों की आवश्यकता है और उनको आप करे। साथ ही साथ हम को उन समस्याओं का भी हल निकालना है जो नई नई पैदा हो रही है, जैसे छात्रों की समस्याये है, अध्यापकों की हैं, प्राइमरी शिक्षा की है। आप किसी भी प्राइमरी स्कूल में चले जाए, बेहात के प्राइमरी स्कूल में जाए, शहर के प्राइमरी स्कूल में जाएं, दिल्ली के प्राइमरी स्कूल में जाए और वहां बच्चा जिस प्रकार में रहता है, जिस प्रकार चलता है, बैठता उठता है इसको देख कर आप धबरा उठेंगे, जो व्यक्ति भी बच्चों को प्यार करता है व्यक्ति जो बच्चों को ठीक प्रकार में रखना चाहता है अपने बच्चों को उन स्कूलों में वह भेजना नहीं चाहेगा। इसका आप दूसरे देश के स्कूलों में मुकाबला करें। वहां जो बच्चे प्राइमरी शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं, उनके साथ इन बच्चों का मुकाबला करें तो आप देखेंगे कि कितनी हमारे में कमी है और ये जो कमिया है इनको आप को दूर करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

अब मैं इतिहास की शिक्षा के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। इतिहास जो पढ़ाया जाता है उस में साम्प्रदायिकता का बिषय घुसा हुआ है। अंग्रेजों ने जो इतिहास तैयार कराया उस में उन्होंने कूट कूट कर बिषय भरवाया, साम्प्रदायिकता का बिषय और उसी को हम

अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाते जाते हैं। उन्होंने इस तरह की भावना बच्चों में पैदा करने की कोशिश जैसे हमारा तमाम इतिहास की जो है वह साम्प्रदायिक अंग्रेजों से भरा पड़ा है, अत्याचारों की कहानियों से भरा पड़ा है, एक सम्प्रदाय दूसरे सम्प्रदाय पर अत्याचार ही अत्याचार करता रहा है। इस तरह जो बीज है हमको हम इतिहास की किताबों में से दूर करवाएं। मुझे खुशी है कि आपने इस दृष्टि से इतिहास की पुस्तकों में सुधार लाने का प्रयत्न किया है। लेकिन अभी भी विशेषकर प्रान्तों में और यूनिवर्सिटियों में जो पाठ्य पुस्तकें रखी जानी है उन में वही किसी न किसी प्रकार से यह बात आ जानी है। इस और आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

हम को शिक्षा के मवाल को एक बहुत अहम मवाल समझना चाहिये और क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन इस में लाने चाहिये। जो क्रान्ति हम अपने देश में लाना चाहते हैं वह शिक्षा के द्वारा ही सम्भव है और किसी प्रकार में नहीं।

सभापति महोदय : थोड़ी देर पहले मैंने कहा था कि समय की बर्मी है इस साल 6-7 मिनट में ज्यादा कोई माननीय सदस्य न लें। लेकिन अब वह सीमा और भी घट गई है। अब बाकी जो सदस्य हैं उन्हें दो या तीन मिनट में अधिक नहीं मिनट मारने हैं। मैं खड़ा हो जाऊंगा और दूसरे सदस्य को पुनः बूंगा। इस शर्त पर माननीय सदस्य बोलने की कृपा करें।

श्री नागेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (सीतामढ़ी) : दो मिनट में तो पचाइत भी नही रखे जा सकते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : एक या दो विषय बिन्दु दो मिनट में अच्छी तरह से कहे जा सकते हैं।

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR (Mathurapur): The Minister can reply tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not possible.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demands. For want of time, I shall not make a long speech. I had asked a question to the ministry whether Government has any proposal to develop the tribal scripts, Santhali and Savara? The Hon'ble Minister replied that they have information about the OL script in Santhali language but they have not information about the Savara script.

Article 29(1) of the Constitution provides for the development of any language or script of any community. I would like to submit SAVARA script book for the consideration of the Minister the question of the development of the Savara script.

There are nearly 1300 different dialects and languages in the country. There are about 62 different tribes in Orissa. They have got different dialects. They could not understand each other's language and dialects. Here we speak about development of tribal education. This being the position, how can we develop education among the tribals?

My submission is that the private colleges which come under the Scheduled areas and Scheduled Tribal districts should be taken over by Government. The primary schools and the secondary schools which are the foundation for education of the tribals should all be taken over by the State Government. (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam): Please give him some more time especially because he is referring to the tribals.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not just possible today. I have every sympathy for him, but it is just not possible.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Secondly, the Minister in charge of culture replied to my question that Government will develop the tribal culture. I would submit to the hon. Minister that the Government should have a National Institute of Tribal Culture for the cultural development of the tribal people.

My third submission is that there should be a Rural Institutes for the development of language and training of the tribal students. Lastly, because the time is very short,—I was waiting and waiting to speak something—I will just mention one thing and conclude. You know, in the august House, and everywhere, we are deprived of the opportunity to speak about our grievances and put them before the Government and the Parliament. I am not angry that I could not get the time. But the point is this. You know the tribals have language but they have no voice to put the grievances. They sent us to speak but we cannot get the time to speak. Lastly, Sir, I want to submit before the Government that they should consider the development of our tribal language and education.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Mr. Chairman Sir. I do not want to take much time of the House, and I will be very brief.

The Gujarat Government had taken a decision to establish a residential university, namely, the Bhavnagar Residential University, at Bhavnagar. I think a Bill to this effect has also been passed, but the Government could not implement the decision or it has failed to implement the decision if I may say so. Now, as you know, the State of Gujarat is under President's rule, which means practically it is under Central rule and therefore, I want to bring this matter to the notice of the hon. Minister and I would appeal to him. As the Gujarat Government has passed the Bill to establish a residential university, namely, the Bhavnagar Residential University, at Bhavnagar, the Government should come forward and implement the decision without any loss of time.

I may add that the people of Bhavnagar district as a whole are very sensitive over this question, and therefore, I suggest that the hon. Minister should attend to it immediately and implement the decision taken by the Gujarat Government to establish the Bhavnagar Residential University.

श्री नागेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (सीतामढ़ी) :
भारत में जो आपने मुझे समय दिया है उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

मैं आपका ध्यान प्राइमरी स्कूलों की ओर से जाना चाहता हूँ। इन स्कूलों की खस कर गांवों में स्थिति बहुत ही खराब है। उनके लिए अभी तक भवन नहीं बन सके हैं। कुछ दिन पहले उनके लिए भवन बनाने के लिए, एक कौठरी के मकान बनाने के लिए आपने 1300 रुपये प्रति कौठरी हिसाब से स्वीकृत किए थे। अब इतने पैसे में कोई मकान नहीं बन सकता है। मैंने देखा है बिहार में एक मकान के लिए दो हजार रुपये का एस्टीमेट दिया गया है। इस एस्टीमेट में ईंट की कीमत 60 रुपये प्रति हजार लगाई गई है। बिहार में इन वक्त 115 से 120 रुपये प्रति हजार के हिसाब से ईंटें बिक रही हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह जो एस्टीमेट है यह रिवाइज होना चाहिये, दूसरा बनना चाहिये और यह इतना होना चाहिये ताकि मकान उसके अन्दर बन सके। जो वर्तमान कीमत है उनको ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रांट आरको बढ़ानी चाहिये।

मैं पांच मिनट आप से लेना चाहता हूँ।

स्पोर्ट्स ग्रउन्ड के डिवलपमेंट के लिए देश के हर एक जिले में आपको दो लाख रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत करनी चाहिए।

देश में जो सेंट्रल स्कूल हैं वे बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं। लेकिन उनकी संख्या बहुत कम है। उनकी संख्या कम से कम पांच सौ होनी चाहिए और नए सेंट्रल स्कूलों की स्थापना होनी चाहिये।

जो पोलिटिकल सफर है जिन्होंने देश की आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी और कड़ियों को फांसी भी हुई, उनके बच्चों के लिए आपको देश में जो पांच आई आई टी हैं उन में बिना किसी किर्म, डिजिटल का ध्यान किए हुए मार्कम आदि का ध्यान किए हुए एडमिशन देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

इनके अलावा देश में जो मेडिकल कालेज तथा अन्य कालेज हैं उन में भी पोलिटिकल सफरज के बच्चों को एडमिशन देना चाहिए और बिना डिजिटल या मार्कम का खयाल किये उन को इस बारे में प्रेफरेंस देनी चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब समाप्त करें—श्री नूरुन हड़ा।

श्री नागेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : सभापति महोदय, केवल दो मिनट और।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your speech will not be recorded if you go on.

श्री नागेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : सभापति महोदय, जब आर ने दूसरे सदस्यों को पदार् और बीस मिनट तक दिये हैं तो आप मुझे पांच मिनट क्यों नहीं दें? आप यहाँ भी समाजवादों व्यवस्था लाइये। आप को टाइम का रिकार्ड रखना चाहिए। आप को समय देना पड़ेगा। आर मेरे साथ इस तरह इन-जस्टिस न कीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You take it up with your own party. You cannot ask the Chair.

श्री नागेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : सभापति महोदय, मैं बोलूंगा। आप रिकार्ड करायें या

[श्री नागेन्द्र प्रताप यादव]

नहीं, मैं बोलूंगा आप जानते हैं कि इलैक्शन पेटिशन के संबंध में मेरे दो बरत हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में लग गये लेकिन फिर भी मेरे साथ न्याय नहीं होता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, the hon. Member may conclude in one minute.

श्री नागेन्द्र प्रताप यादव : स्कूल ग्राफ़ बिजिनेस मैनेजमेंट पठना में खोला जा चाहिए।

प्राइमरी एवं माध्यमिक विद्यालयों के अध्यापकों का वेतन उसी हिसाब से बढ़ना चाहिए, जिस हिसाब से कलेक्टर के शिक्षाओं का वेतन बढ़ाया गया है।

मैं शिक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान उत्तर बिहार में सीतामढ़ी की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। सीतामढ़ी माता सीता की जन्मभूमि है। वहाँ पर नेहरू युवक केंद्र शोत्रातिगात्र खोलने की व्यवस्था की जाये।

मनारनि महीदय, आर ने मुने टाइम दिया उन के निम्न धन्यवाद।

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Education Minister to the fact that recently, the Government of Assam have introduced a syllabus, on the strength of which, the linguistic minorities of the State of Assam such as the Bodo people, the Manipuri speaking people as well as the Bengali speaking people all over the State—especially, in my district, the Bengali speaking people constitute about 80 per cent of the population—have to learn Assamese as a compulsory language which was not there for the last 26 or 27 years. If this syllabus is introduced compulsorily, in all the schools where linguistic minorities study, it would create more confusion, bitterness and a feeling of animosity would be generated. So, I would request the Education Minister

to persuade the State Government and ask them not to impose Assamese language as a compulsory subject in all the schools. Rather, we propose, Assamese may be introduced as an optional subject. We have no illwill or grudge against the Assamese language and if it is introduced as an optional language, people belonging to the linguistic minorities would be able to learn Assamese language and moreover, the introduction of Assamese language as a compulsory subject would debar the linguistic minorities from learning Hindi, which is the official language of the whole Indian Union. Since I have not much time, I would request the Education Minister to consult the State Government and take necessary steps to see that this discriminatory attitude on the part of the State Government is put a stop to.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): Sir, before I start my speech I would like to express through you my apologies to my revered and distinguished friend, the honourable Shri Samar Guha. I do not remember what honorific I used, but if I used an honorific which appeared to be derogatory to him, I withdraw it and apologise most sincerely. I think he is a public man of such eminence that an honorific is not really relevant to him. I may disagree with my friends, but I do not want them to feel that I am lacking in respect or regard for them, particularly my friends on the opposite side.

I would like to express to my hon. friends on all sides of the House my very deep sense of gratitude for the keen interest they have shown for the progress of education, social welfare and culture in the country. They have made extremely valuable and enlightening suggestions. I can assure them that I shall go through the record of their speeches with great care and wherever possible, I shall try incorporate in our programme

their suggestions. Because of this keen interest shown by the hon. Members and the fact that the debate has gone on for full two days, I may not be able to touch on every point, but I hope I will be forgiven for not referring to each point separately.

Last year was rather difficult for my Ministry. As the House is aware, the draft five-year plan proposals were finalised early in June last. Our original idea was to utilise the year 1973-74 to taking advance action so that the plan implementation should begin from the very beginning of the fifth plan period. But because of the economy drive, we lost the funds that we would have ordinarily got for advance action. Our plan allocation was cut by about Rs. 10 crores and we had to struggle hard to see that the work was as little affected as possible. We have done our best to get acceptability of the programme, to formulate the programme, to plan a course of action which I hope will enable us to start implementing the programme very soon indeed.

I entirely share the sense of disappointment expressed by several hon. Members at the reduction in our allocations. In view of this, many of the schemes have had to be given up, priorities altered and phasing undertaken. But I am still hopeful that we might be able to persuade the powers that be to give consideration to some of the more urgent programmes. However, even though our allocations have had to be reduced because of the economic constraints and difficulties with which the country is faced, I think it is a challenge to all of us who are in the field of education. We cannot give up our objectives; it is our duty to implement them. If funds are inadequate, we have to work out new strategic and new ways because we cannot ignore the needs and requirements of the newer generations and the urgent necessity of investing in the manpower of the future; I am not using the term "manpower" in

the limited economic sense but in the sense of the progress and development of the country.

During this time the formulation of our plans is more or less over and implementation has started. We have initiated action on some of the programmes such as the third educational survey, the transformation of the primary education system, the introduction of a uniform pattern, the vocationalisation of education at the higher secondary stage, the regulation of enrolment in full-time higher education and programmes of its qualitative improvement. In the course of this year we will develop these programmes further and initiate several others. It is our hope that by the end of this year the Fifth Plan should be in full swing.

Several hon. Members have emphasized the importance of primary education. This is a view which we subscribe to fully. I realise that the allocation for primary education is not as much as we had hoped for. Originally, the National Development Council had given us about Rs. 1,100 crores for primary education which is about 50 per cent of the total Plan outlay. This had to be reduced to Rs. 743 crores. Even this is now in the Minimum Needs Programme sector and, therefore, I hope the money will be available. The percentage is 43, which is the highest for elementary education sector when compared to any of the earlier plans so far, and it is more than three times what had been provided for in the Fourth Plan, which was Rs. 239 crores. I would further like to submit that it is not the size of the outlay, but the manner in which this outlay is going to be utilized, which is going to influence the course of elementary education.

Several hon. Members have referred to drop-outs, to the fact that there are many sections of our population, particularly, the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, women and other

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

weaker sections of the community where the percentage of drop-out is very large indeed. Therefore, no programme of primary education is likely to meet the requirements of the case unless this problem of drop-out is squarely tackled. We have, therefore, decided that the single-point entry should be modified and that we should be prepared to make arrangements for multiple entry; that is to say, apart from entry in the 6 to 7 age group, there should be further entry at 9 to 11 and 12 to 14 age groups, part-time education and informal education. We are also providing incentives to the children of the weaker sections of the community so that they may be able to benefit from school education. I am not going into the details because of shortage of time. If the hon. Members would care to see the proceedings of the Central Advisory Board of Education and of its Standing Committee, they would find out the main outlines of this programme.

I would like to inform the House that the targets to be achieved at the end of the Fifth Plan are much above the levels reached at the end of the Fourth Plan. The enrolment in the age group of 6—11 will increase from 84 per cent in 1973-74 to 97 per cent in 1978-79 and in the age group from 11—14, the enrolment will increase from 36 per cent in 1973-74 to 47 per cent in 1978-79. In addition, we propose to enroll 78 lakhs additional children in the courses of non-formal education. At the end of the Fifth Plan, therefore, we might reach the enrolment of 75 per cent in the age group of 11—14. Although we have not been able to fulfil the constitutional directive as envisaged in article 45 of the Constitution, we hope that within the Sixth Plan period, the objective would be achieved.

Let me inform the House that we did take a few measures to help increasing enrolment in primary edu-

cation towards the end of the Fourth Plan period. When we found that owing to financial difficulties the State Governments were not in a position to appoint the necessary number of teachers, we sanctioned 76,000 additional teachers under various schemes. These teachers were utilised to open new schools in school-less villages and to improve the pupil-teacher ratio in others. In addition, we sanctioned 97,000 teachers under the other scheme of half a million jobs. This substantial assistance gave the boost to enrolment at the primary stage.

We have also attempted side by side to have quality improvement programmes. The National Council of Educational Research and Training in collaboration with the State Institutes of Education in the States and the National Staff College in collaboration with the District Education Officers have been taking up various programmes of quality improvement. The content of education and its changes in the curriculum are extremely important and by no means less important than expansion of the facilities of education. I am happy to inform the House that the preliminary work which has been done by the N.C.E.R.T. towards curriculum improvement is of a very high order. A Special Committee under the Chairmanship of the Director of the NCERT has been examining the question and, we hope, the new curriculum will be available shortly. We hope to make this curriculum available to State Governments so that they have it examined by their State Institutes of Education and by other educationists.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Before finalisation, certain experiences of teachers should also be considered.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Yes. As my hon. friend mentioned, we have evolved the school teachers' organisation both at the secondary level

and the primary level. Apart from the fact that refresher courses are given to them....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Some seminars may also be organised.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The seminars are being organised. They have already been organised. I entirely agree with what my hon. friend has said. I think, without involving school teachers, this programme will not become as meaningful as we hope it would.

Many hon. Members have spoken of basic education. We still subscribe to the ideal of basic education. We realise that because of certain shortcomings...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Without allocation.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I thought when Gandhiji put forward the concept of basic education, he was not thinking in terms of allocation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Poor Gandhiji!

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: There were some difficulties. We are now devising ways and means to overcome those difficulties. But the basic idea is very much acceptable to us still and is guiding us in our policies. For this purpose, we have already sanctioned 1,000 school teachers for introducing work experience in selected middle schools. The programme will be expanded by the State Governments under the Fifth Plan. Work experience at the secondary schools is also being emphasised, and attempt to inculcate a sense of dignity for manual labour is very much there.

The question of examination reforms has been mentioned here. Both at the school as well as tertiary level, attempt is being made to introduce

examination reforms. Many institutions of higher learning have adopted the various proposals of the UGC and of the other Committees in regard to examination reforms. Some of the State Governments have already introduced the recommendations of the CABE Committee on examination reforms...

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Which are those States?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I can straightaway mention Tamil Nadu. I think, Maharashtra has also done it. I read the reports of these two States recently, and I think that the programme of evaluation which they have introduced in consultation with the NCERT is a very interesting programme....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Give us a resume of the work done there—on examination reforms. That will be interesting.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I wish I had time to do it. I would like the hon. Members to be good enough to write to me, and I will supply them the information in this regard because I think the country ought to know that work on this has started; at least it has been initiated.

Some hon. Members have referred to shortage of paper. I share the concern of the hon. Members...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): Share the stocks of paper and not only the concern.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: We have some stocks which we are sharing. We were able to get some stocks from UNICEF and some friendly Governments, and those are already being supplied to the various State Governments for the publication of school text-books. We have been working in close contact with the Ministry of Industrial Development, and steps have been taken to bring down the

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

price of paper and for increasing the manufacture of printing and writing paper. The Ministry of Commerce have stopped the export of printing and writing paper. We are in constant touch with the nationalised text-book boards as well as with the federations of printers and booksellers and stationers, and all possible steps will be taken to see that, if the shortage of book is not eliminated, at least the hardship is minimised.

Many hon. Members referred to the importance of text-books in schools, particularly from the point of view of national integration, as also for inculcating a scientific outlook among the people.

The House will recall that when Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao was the Minister of Education, he had initiated a programme of crash evaluation of school text-books. So far, 3,000 books have been screened and final reports regarding books in 15 States and Union Territories have been sent to the parties concerned. Most of our recommendations have been accepted by the State Governments. Some action has already been taken to implement these recommendations and I hope that it will be possible for us to persuade the State Governments that those recommendations which have been accepted by them should be implemented as quickly as possible. Now, the review of text-books will be a continuous process and all types of schools whether affiliated to the State Boards or schools like those affiliated to the Council of Indian School Certificate will also be reviewed by the NCERT.

As regards scientific approach and science education in our States—this was referred to by an hon. friend of mine who thought that in rural areas this was not being done. I can assure him that the School Science Programme has been taken up by us in right earnest, as well as the production of science books, science kits, populariza-

tion of science fairs and science exhibitions and so on. These books have been translated into local languages and tried out in about 1100 schools in the country. We are now in a position to have these introduced in a very large number of schools throughout the country. There is also a scheme to have a mobile science laboratory in every district and this is being finalised.

Many hon. Members have rightly and correctly emphasized the question of educational opportunities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students. Again, I would say that I entirely share this concern. But this specific subject is now being transferred since last year to the Ministry of Home Affairs and I understand...

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR:
Then transfer your share also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is being mis-managed by the Home Ministry.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I understand that the Home Ministry has decided that the quantum of scholarships should be raised (*Interruptions*) It is only fit and proper that my colleague here...

श्री मधु लिमये : प्राप के वगन में बैठें हैं ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): The proposal is to increase the scholarship by 50 per cent at least, for both categories

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन 154 परसेंट कास्ट ग्राम निवास इंटेन का उठा है ।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: We are having sub-plans within the educational sector for the weaker sections of the community.

In so far as the Indian Institutes of Technology are concerned, the House will be glad to know that we have succeeded in...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, the hon. Minister will allow me to interrupt him. The Foreign Minister is to make a statement.

The Foreign Minister.

18.00 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. BANGLADESH-INDIA-PAKISTAN AGREEMENT

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): I have the honour to lay on the table of the House, the text of the Bangladesh-India-Pakistan Agreement, signed in New Delhi on April 9, 1974. This Agreement is the culmination of our efforts since the end of the conflict in 1971 to bring about a resolution of all humanitarian issues arising out of the events of 1971 through bilateral and peaceful means. As the House is aware, India undaunted by the difficulties and obstacles, continued to take repeated initiatives, in consultation with the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh, so that today India and Bangladesh can say with some satisfaction that our efforts have borne fruit. The three countries of the sub-continent have reached the threshold of reconciliation. This is largely due to the enlightened statemanship of the Prime Minister of Bangladesh, India and Pakistan who were prepared to work for mutual accommodation and reconciliation in the larger interests of their people. In this context India's well-known stand advocating the establishment of harmonious and peaceful relations between the three countries of the sub-continent based on mutuality of interest and equality has been amply vindicated.

In April, 1973 Bangladesh and India took the initiative of issuing a Joint Declaration delinking the political questions from the resolution of humanitarian issues. This was a

major step forward to break the deadlock, existing at that time due to the non-recognition of Bangladesh. Following the Declaration, India again took the initiative to hold a series of talks with Bangladesh and Pakistan which ultimately resulted in the Delhi Agreement of August 1973. This Agreement has already enabled nearly 300,000 people to return to their homes. Almost all the Banglees in Pakistan, who wanted to return to Bangladesh have been repatriated, 84,000 Pakistani Prisoners of War and civilian internees have been repatriated by India while over 90,000 Pakistan nationals from Bangladesh have so far been cleared for repatriation to Pakistan. In accordance with the recent Tripartite Agreement, Pakistan has reiterated that all those Pakistanis in Bangladesh who fall in the specified categories would be received by Pakistan without any limit as to numbers, and that the rejected cases would be subject to review between the Governments of Pakistan and Bangladesh. This Agreement brings about a final and mutually agreed solution to the humanitarian problems arising out of the conflict of 1971.

The question of 195 prisoners of war has been resolved to the mutual satisfaction of both Bangladesh and Pakistan Governments and we welcome this development. This decision, is in the larger interests of the 700 million people of the three countries and signifies the resolve of their Governments to work for the promotion of normalisation of relations and establishment of durable peace in the sub-continent.

I am also placing on the table of the House the text of a bilateral Agreement between India and Pakistan on the release and repatriation of pre-war detainees and the text of a Joint Communique. The Agreement on the release of pre-war detainees denotes an important step which will bring about an end to the continued

[Shri Swaran Singh]
detention of hundreds of Indian nationals languishing in Pakistani jails for many years, some of them since 1966. This Agreement envisages that all Indian and Pakistani nationals of this category will be released and repatriated by both countries latest by the 14th August, 1974.

The progress in the implementation of the Simla Agreement, particularly the implementation of normalisation measures envisaged in paragraph 3, was reviewed. In the last note sent by us to Pakistan on 25th February, we had suggested that not only should discussions commence on the resumption of all forms of communications between the two countries but that restoration of travel should also be discussed to alleviate the hardship caused to the people on both sides. Pakistan has now agreed to exchange delegations to discuss and work out fresh agreements on postal and telecommunication links restoration of travel facilities, particularly for pilgrims on a priority basis.

Yet another humanitarian problem, that of military and para-military personnel reported missing following the conflict of 1971 has also been tackled. It was agreed that the two countries will afford necessary facilities to the tracing agency of the International Committee of the Red Cross to enquire into such cases with the help of the local authorities.

Bangladesh, India, Pakistan Agreement signed in New Delhi on April 9, 1974

On July 2, 1972, the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India signed an historic agreement at Simla under which they resolved that "the two countries put an end to the conflict and confrontation that have hitherto marred their relations and work for the promotion of a friendly and harmonious relationship and the establishment of durable peace in the sub-continent." The Agreement also provided for the settlement of "their

differences by peaceful means through bilateral negotiations or by any other peaceful means mutually agreed upon."

2. Bangladesh welcomed the Simla Agreement. The Prime Minister of Bangladesh strongly supported its objective of reconciliation, good neighbourliness and establishment of durable peace in the sub-continent.

3. The humanitarian problems arising in the wake of the tragic events of 1971 constituted a major obstacle in the way of reconciliation and normalisation among the countries of the sub-continent. In the absence of recognition, it was not possible to have tripartite talks to settle the humanitarian problems as Bangladesh could not participate in such a meeting except on the basis of sovereign equality.

4. On April 17, 1973, India and Bangladesh took a major step forward to break the deadlock on the humanitarian issues by setting aside the political problems of recognition. In a Declaration issued on that date they said that they "are resolved to continue their efforts to reduce tension, promote friendly and harmonious relationship in the sub-continent and work together towards the establishment of a durable peace." Inspired by this vision and "in the larger interests of reconciliation, peace and stability in the sub-continent" they jointly proposed that the problem of the detained and stranded persons should be resolved on humanitarian considerations through simultaneous repatriation of all such persons except those Pakistani prisoners of war who might be required by the Government of Bangladesh for trial on certain charges.

5. Following the Declaration there were a series of talks between India and Bangladesh and India and Pakistan. These talks resulted in an agreement at Delhi on August 28, 1973 between India and Pakistan with the concurrence of Bangladesh which pro-

vided for a solution of the outstanding humanitarian problems.

6. In pursuance of this Agreement, the process of three-way repatriation commenced on September 19, 1973. So far nearly 300,000 persons have been repatriated which has generated an atmosphere of reconciliation and paved the way for normalisation of relations in the sub-continent.

7. In February 1974, recognition took place thus facilitating the participation of Bangladesh in the tripartite meeting envisaged in the Delhi Agreement, on the basis of sovereign equality. Accordingly His Excellency Dr. Kamal Hossain, Foreign Minister of the Government of Bangladesh, His Excellency Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister of External Affairs, Government of India and His Excellency Mr. Aziz Ahmed, Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs of the Government of Pakistan, met in New Delhi from April 5 to April 9, 1974 and discussed the various issues mentioned in the Delhi Agreement in particular the question of the 195 prisoners of war and the completion of the three-way process of repatriation involving Bangladeshis in Pakistan, Pakistanis in Bangladesh and Pakistani prisoners of war in India.

8. The Ministers reviewed the progress of the three-way repatriation under the Delhi Agreement of August 28, 1973. They were gratified that such a large number of persons detained or stranded in the three countries had since reached their destinations.

9. The Ministers also considered steps that needed to be taken in order expeditiously to bring the process of the three-way repatriation to a satisfactory conclusion.

10. The Indian side stated that the remaining Pakistani prisoners of war and civilian internees in India to be repatriated under the Delhi Agreement, numbering approximately 6,500,

would be repatriated at the usual pace of a train on alternate days and the likely short-fall due to the suspension of trains from April 10 to April 19, 1974 on account of Kumbh Mela, would be made up by running additional trains after April 19. It was thus hoped that the repatriation of prisoners of war would be completed by the end of April, 1974.

11. The Pakistan side stated that the repatriation of Bangladesh nationals from Pakistan was approaching completion. The remaining Bangladesh nationals in Pakistan would also be repatriated without let or hindrance.

12. In respect of non-Bangalees in Bangladesh, the Pakistan side stated that the Government of Pakistan had already issued clearances for movement to Pakistan in favour of those non-Bangalees who were either domiciled in former West Pakistan, were employees of the Central Government and their families or were members of the divided families, irrespective of their original domicile. The issuance of clearances to 25,000 persons who constitute hardship cases was also in progress. The Pakistan side reiterated that all those who fall under the first three categories would be received by Pakistan without any limit as to numbers. In respect of persons whose applications had been rejected, the Government of Pakistan would, upon request, provide reasons why any particular case was rejected. Any aggrieved applicant could, at any time, seek a review of his application provided he was able to supply new facts or further information to the Government of Pakistan in support of his contention that he qualified in one or other of the three categories. The claims of such persons would not be time-barred. In the event of the decision of review of a case being adverse, the Governments of Pakistan and Bangladesh might seek to resolve it by mutual consultation.

13. The question of 195 Pakistani prisoners of war was discussed by the three Ministers, in the context of the

earnest desire of the Governments for reconciliation, peace and friendship in the sub-continent. The Foreign Minister of Bangladesh stated that the excesses and manifold crimes committed by these prisoners of war constituted, according to the relevant provisions of the U.N. General Assembly Resolutions and International Law, war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide, and that there was universal consensus that persons charged with such crimes as the 195 Pakistani prisoners of war should be held to account and subjected to the due process of law. The Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs of the Government of Pakistan said that his Government condemned and deeply regretted any crimes that may have been committed.

14. In this connection the three Ministers noted that the matter should be viewed in the context of the determination of the three countries to continue resolutely to work for reconciliation. The Ministers further noted that following recognition, the Prime Minister of Pakistan had declared that he would visit Bangladesh in response to the invitation of the Prime Minister of Bangladesh and appealed to the people of Bangladesh to forgive and forget the mistakes of the past, in order to promote reconciliation.

Similarly, the Prime Minister of Bangladesh had declared with regard to the atrocities and destruction committed in Bangladesh in 1971 that he wanted the people to forget the past and to make a fresh start, stating that the people of Bangladesh knew how to forgive.

15 In the light of the foregoing and, in particular, having regard to the appeal of the Prime Minister of Pakistan to the people of Bangladesh to forgive and forget the mistakes of the past, the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh stated that the Government of Bangladesh had decided not to proceed with the trials as an act of clemency. It was agreed that the 195 prisoners of war may be repatriated to Pakistan along with the other prisoners of war now in the process of repatriation under the Delhi Agreement.

16. The Ministers expressed their conviction that the above agreements provide a firm basis for the resolution of the humanitarian problems arising out of the conflict of 1971. They reaffirmed the vital stake the seven hundred million people of the three countries have in peace and progress and reiterated the resolve of their Governments to work for the promotion of normalisation of relations and the establishment of durable peace in the sub-continent.

Signed in New Delhi on April 9, 1974 in three originals, each of which is equally authentic.

Sd/- (Kamal Hossain)	Sd/- (Swaran Singh)	Sd/- (Aziz Ahmed)
Minister of Foreign Affairs Government of Bangladesh	Minister of External Affairs, Government of India	Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs Government of Pakistan

Agreement between India and Pakistan on Release and Repatriation of persons detained in either country prior to conflict of 1971

The Minister of External Affairs, Government of India, and the Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs, Government of Pakistan, examined the question of the nationals of either country detained in the other prior to the conflict of 1971. They agreed that this was a humanitarian question which should be settled quickly with a view to alleviating the suffering of the hundreds of individuals involved and their families.

2. With this objective in view, the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan have agreed as follow:

(i) All nationals of either country detained in the other prior to the conflict of 1971 shall be released and repatriated irrespective of the charges on which they are detained, with the maximum possible despatch but in no case later than 14th August, 1974. After that date, neither country shall continue to detain any national of the other who was arrested prior to the conflict of 1971.

(ii) The process of release and repatriation shall commence without waiting for the compilation of complete lists of such detainees. The detainees so far visited by the representatives of the Swiss Missions, shall be repatriated forthwith. The remaining detainees shall similarly be released and repatriated after they are located by the representatives of the Swiss Mission in either country.

(iii) The two Governments shall give extensive publicity to this Agreement in the Press and over the Radio and bring it to the attention of the Governments of their States/Provinces and of the authorities in charge of all jails, prisons

and detention centres for immediate compliance.

(iv) Each Government shall provide all necessary facilities to the delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross to trace those of the pre-war detainees who are still reported to be missing after 14th August, 1974.

(v) If a detainee claims to be the national of the country in which he is detained, his case shall be investigated and decided by mutual agreement between the two Governments.

(vi) Pending their release and repatriation all detainees shall be treated with humanity and consideration.

3. This Agreement shall enter into force on

Signature.

Signed in duplicate at New Delhi, on 9th April, 1974.

For the Government of India

Sd/-

(Swaran Singh)
 Minister of External Affairs,
 Government of India

For the Government of Pakistan

Sd/-

(Aziz Ahmed)
 Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs,
 Government of Pakistan

Joint Communique Re. the review of the progress of normalisation between India and Pakistan under the Simla Agreement.

During the presence of His Excellency M. Aziz Ahmed, Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs, Government of Pakistan, and his delegation in New Delhi from April 5 to April 9, 1974, it was decided by mutual consent to review the progress in the implementation of the Simla Agreement.

2. The two Ministers agreed that since the signing of the Simla Agreement, there had been steady progress towards the realisation of its objec-

tives. They reiterated the resolve of the two countries to settle their differences in accordance with the provisions of the Simla Agreement.

3. It was agreed that the time had come for exchange of delegations to discuss the implementation of normalisation measures envisaged in paragraph 3 of the Simla Agreement. Discussions would commence shortly for working out fresh agreements, where necessary, for the resumption of postal and telecommunication links, restoration of travel facilities, particularly for pilgrims on a priority basis. Steps would also be taken progressively to implement other measures mentioned in paragraph 3 of the Simla Agreement.

4. On the question of military and para military personnel the two countries reported missing following the conflict of 1971 it was agreed that, in this purely humanitarian matter, further efforts should be made to locate them. In this regard the two countries will afford necessary facilities to the Tracing Agency of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

5 The two Ministers signed an agreement for the release and repatriation of all nationals of either country detained in the other prior to the conflict of 1971.

New Delhi,

April 9, 1974.

Some Hon. Members rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is the practice always that questions are not asked after the Minister's statement.

श्री माधु लिमये (बाका) लेकिन कुछ ऐसे मामले हैं जैसे राजदूत स्तर पर संबंध स्थापित होंगे या नहीं सुरक्षा के मामले में, वैदेशिक नीति के मामले में, अधिक सहयोग

के मामले में — इन सब मामलों पर बातें हुई या नहीं ?

हमें इन बातों के उत्तर मिलने चाहिये ।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: There would be very good opportunity for discussing all this when the Demands relating to the External Affairs Ministry are discussed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Are you thinking of reopening your Embassy there?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will have occasion for this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I know that.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: At the present moment, there is no agreement to establish resident Ambassadors in each other's capital. At the moment there is none, but we can discuss that. Our stand has always been that there must be some content of relationship between the two countries before we actually have the Embassies. There is no use having Embassies when there is no content of relationship. This argument is a good start and will give some concrete shape to relationship. And that will be the next step. Nobody is opposed to it.

श्री माधु लिमये कुछ कारगर कदम उठाये तीनो देशों को एक जगह लाने के लिये उन का एकीकरण करने के लिये—27 साल में इस पूरे इलाके को बरबाद किया गया है ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the positive step you are taking for normalisation of relations with China?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: It will be readily agreed that our relations with China does not arise out of what I said.

12.47 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. NEW FRIENDS
COOPERATIVE HOUSE BUILDING
SOCIETY

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister for Home Affairs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Sir, yesterday some Members made a reference to the New Friends' Co-operative House Building Society.

श्री जयु लिये (बांका): सभापति महोदय इस सदन में क्या हर दिन एक-एक मंत्री के द्वारा लेण्ड-पैव के बारे में वक्तव्य दिया जायगा, क्या इस के बारे में हम लोगों को कुछ कहने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा? कल इन्द्र कुमार गुजराल जी ने बयान दिया था आज मिर्धा जी दे रहे हैं, कल किसी और मंत्री का वक्तव्य आयेगा। इस पर एक साथ बहस होने दी जाये, उस के बाद जिसे जो कहना है वह कहे।

सभापति महोदय: इस वक्तव्य को यहाँ देने के लिये स्वीकृति मिल चुकी है, यदि प्रा. नियमानुसार इस के संबंध में कोई वाद-विवाद उपस्थित करेंगे तो उस का फैसला अध्यक्ष महोदय करेंगे।

श्री जयु लिये: मेरा कहना है क्या हर दिन मंत्रियों के द्वारा खुलासा दिया जायेगा—इतना समय बरबाद किया जायगा।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): This is not listed in the List of Business, Mr. Chairman. Otherwise, we could have come prepared. We are all the time taken by surprise by this sort of petty issues and the Government has so many skeletons in the cupboard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They always come before the House according to rules. It is not that after six o'clock, there

is 'Dooms' day. There is always a day after it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contal): The Member, who raised this issue is not present. It was not known to the House that the hon. Minister would make a statement after six.

It will be proper if instead of the statement being made today it is made tomorrow. It should be listed in the List of Business so that the Members who had raised this issue could also have the benefit of listening it. So, I submit that this statement should not be made today but it should be made tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is no point of order. It has been allowed by the Hon. Speaker to be made here at six o'clock today.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, yesterday some members made a reference to the New Friends' Co-operative House Building Society. Shri A. B. Vajpayee had written to the Home Minister on the 29th March, 1974 regarding this matter. The text of this letter was also published in one of the local dailies. Most of what Shri Vajpayee had stated had been alleged in certain affidavits filed earlier by Shri M. L. Jaggi and others before the Supreme Court in a writ petition against the Delhi Administration, the Delhi Development Authority, the Society and its Managing Committee. These allegations were rebutted by the Lt. Governor and other authorities in reply affidavits. Since the entire matter is pending before the Supreme Court whose orders are available, I will confine myself to the factual position.

The New Friends' Cooperative House Building Society was registered in 1955. According to the Managing Committee it has a membership of over 1000. About 177 acres of land was initially allotted to the Society. The total land so far allotted to the Society is 205.83 acres. For several years, however, no worthwhile pro-

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

gress in the matter of development of land and its allotment to members was made. Serious allegations were made against the Managing Committee of which Shri R. L. Jaggi was the President, for causing pecuniary loss to the members declaring some of them as defaulters arbitrarily, improper maintenance of the membership register and accounts etc. A statutory enquiry was conducted into the allegations. A show cause notice was also issued to the Managing Committee asking it to show cause why it should not be superseded. On a reference for arbitration, the then Lt. Governor, Shri A. N. Jha gave an award on 6th July, 1971. On the 9th July, 1971 an order was issued superseding the Managing Committee and appointing a new Committee in its place.

Some members of the superseded Committee filed writ petition in the Delhi High Court challenging the supersession of the old Committee, appointment of the new Committee and the Lt. Governor's award. A writ petition covering more or less the same grounds was also filed in the Supreme Court in 1972 by 287 members. These petitions are still pending. On 17-8-73, the Managing Committee passed a resolution declaring as defaulters those members other than those whose writ petitions were pending who had not paid their full dues despite adequate opportunity having been given. In pursuance thereof, defaulters notices were issued to 161 members. On the 21st September, 1973, however, the Supreme Court stayed further action in pursuance of that resolution. The stay order was vacated by the Court on the 11th December, 1973 but defaulting members were allowed a fortnight's time to make the requisite payments. Many members paid the dues within this period. On the 6th January, 1974, 25 days after the courts order allowing 14 days time, the Managing Committee passed a resolution declaring the 30 members as defaulters.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Did that meeting really take place or did the special assistant go round seeking the signatures of the members of the managing committee, namely Mr. Jain? That is my information. Kindly let him not tell things to the House which are not true.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: On the 26th January, 1974, the President of the Managing Committee wrote to the Lt. Governor....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On the Republic Day, a proper holiday? What a day to choose and what a day to act upon? All very interesting.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA:.... seeking permission to enrol 60 new members since about 100 plots were still available for allotment, some members having failed to pay their dues, some to submit necessary affidavits, to establish their eligibility for plots and some others having surrendered their plots....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about the waiting list?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The Managing Committee considered the enrolment of additional members particularly to enable repayment of their deposits to the members who had become ineligible for plots....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Depriving an old lady, a widow 60 years old, and it has been given to Mrs. Giri. It is a shame.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The Lt. Governor granted the permission. Of the 60 names recommended by the Society, only 50 persons were ultimately enrolled on 28th February, 1974. One of the persons declared defaulter moved the Supreme Court seeking a direction that he should not be deemed to be a defaulter. This petition was dismissed by the Court on 25th February, 1974. The plots were allotted to the new members on the 5th March, 1974.

When the Society started enrolling new members, 2 miscellaneous petitions were filed in the Supreme Court seeking orders to restrain the Managing Committee from declaring any person as defaulter and admitting new members. Certain affidavits were also filed and reply affidavits were filed by the Lt. Governor, Delhi, the Inspector General of Police, Delhi and others.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Full of untrue things.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: These are pending before the Supreme Court.

The allegation that the Lt. Governor acted in undue haste in granting permission to enrol new members on January 26, 1974, was also made by one Shri M. L. Jaggi, son of late Shri R. L. Jaggi, who was President of the superseded Managing Committee, in his affidavit before the Supreme Court. Denying this, the Lt. Governor, has in his counter affidavit, stated that taking into account relevant facts about the Society, the orders of the Court then obtaining and the contents of the letter of the President of the Managing Committee, he had passed *bona fide* orders granting permission for enrolment of new members and that it is usual for him to attend to work on holidays also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Oh, wonderful. Function in the morning, work in the afternoon, reception in the evening, you have got a brilliant Lt. Governor. You should follow his example.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: He has also stated that the selection of members for enrolment is a matter within the purview of the Management of the Society.

Shri Vajpayee observed that fresh enrolment should have been made after a public advertisement. As hon Members are aware, it is not the

practice for a co-operative society to issue a public notice for securing enrolment of members.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Your enrolment was closed in 1958. You are taking new, additional members. That is all right because you are very co-operative, religiously co-operative!

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: As far as it has been possible for us to ascertain, out of the 50 new members eventually enrolled, as many as 34 are neither government servants nor are they closely related to government servants.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about 26?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The point regarding the Society having a waiting list of 102 persons is also before the Court. The Delhi Administration have submitted to the Supreme Court that there is no such waiting list having the approval of the Lt. Governor in respect of this Society.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to ask a few questions because he has brought in something. When was this enrolment closed by this co-operative society originally, and how was it reopened? Secondly, when did the Lt. Governor act on the letter which was brought to him by the Managing Committee personally without an extra charge required on 26th? When did he actually do it? I take it on the very same day. Also, whether the Special Assistant, Shri Jain, who has got a plot in his wife's name by fraudulent means, went round collecting signatures from members of the Managing Committee?

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the practice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Also whether a plot originally allotted to one, Mrs. Jhaveri, aged 60, a widow, has been given to Mrs. Giri, depriving that widow of 60 years of the plot?

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

I want also to know whether this Lt. Governor has also bungled and committed similar malpractices in other colonies where green belts have been acquired for furthering the interest of the same set of people against the town and zonal plan. Is it a fact that the same thing has been done in Shanti Niketan and Maharani Bagh? I also want to know whether he has got a plot of land in the name of his wife in Jagriti Co-operative colony near Shahdara. I want to know all these details. What steps does he propose to take against this Lt. Governor and those highly-placed persons who have made a misuse of their office?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House knows that it is not the practice to ask questions after such statements.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : नये मेम्बर ने का
लेक्यूनिट गवर्नर का कोई रिश्तेदार है?
अगर है तो उस का नाम क्या है ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: May I make a submission? Many important issues remain unanswered in the statement made by the hon. Minister.

My submission to you is that the issue should be taken into consideration either according to rule 190 or 184. This matter should be discussed on the floor of the House. He cannot run away with just making a statement. Many questions remain unanswered. Many questions have not been answered and some of the answers are such that we just cannot accept them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What about the business before the House?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let the hon. Minister answer the specific charge that the Lt. Governor has allotted land to his own nephew's wife who does not live in Delhi but who lives in Patna. There are very serious charges against the top executive of

the Delhi Administration. The House cannot be treated as an ostrich to hide its head in sand. We want a clear and categorical reply from the hon. Minister. He is shielding all these miscreants by saying on the one hand, that they are great civil servants and are patriots, while on the other hand, we find that they are misusing their office and trying to do whatever is possible for their own ends.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone): Mr. Vajpayee who first raised this matter here is not here now. It should be again discussed when he is here. When he is not here, so much is discussed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is true. But all these things will be decided according to the rules. So far as any further elucidation of the matter is concerned, you can always seek it and there are rules under which you can do it. About the business of the House I want to know from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs what his views are.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let Mr. Mirdha give his reactions to the very serious allegations made. How is it that we have been treated like this? Let him come out with the answer.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Mr. Mirdha has taken the trouble of preparing such a lengthy statement with which he regaled the House. But to what purpose, we could not follow, because there is no point in making a statement which does not even attempt to explain or answer the very serious, specific charges and allegations which were made here. What is the use of the statement? He said so many new members were enrolled. The point is not that so many new members were enrolled. The allegation was that among these new members there are a large number of relatives of highly placed officials and of the Lt. Governor himself. Let him reply to it, either by denying it or admitting it, or, do not make a statement at all. What is the use of several

pages of this statement? (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mirdha wants to say something. Please listen.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Yesterday this matter was raised and Mr. Vajpayee stated that some of actual statement should be made and we were also directed to do so. So, either we should have abstained from making any statement or we should share some of the facts. I said in the beginning, "Since the entire matter is pending before the Supreme Court whose orders are awaited, I will confine myself to the factual position."

श्री राम निवासे : रेलेटिवज के नाम मध जुडिस है क्या ? कहते हैं कि इतने लोग रेलेटिवज नहीं हैं। वो है उनके नाम देने में क्या आपत्ति है। वे मामले का सब-जुडिस है आप कोई निर्णय नहीं देंगे ? ये डिमांड चाहते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : नियमों के अनुसार किसी दूसरे अवसर पर आप यह जानकारी ले लें।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): It seems to me that the Education Minister wants another 40 minutes. I think everybody is tired. So I suggest we may postpone it to tomorrow. About the half-hour discussion, I understand from Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu that he is also tired and he wants us to take it to another day.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, no. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: We are all tired. You may kindly adjourn the House till tomorrow.

18.24 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 11, 1974|Chaitra 21, 1896 (Saka)