

Thursday, April 6, 1978
Chaitra 16, 1900 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Thursday April 6, 1978/Chaitra 16,
1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SURNED

SHRI MOHINDER SINGH (Karnal)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Report of Chanchal Sarkar
Committee

+

*617 SHRI PRASANNBHAI
MEHTA

DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a state-
ment showing

(a) the main recommendations con-
tained in the interim report of the
Chanchal Sarkar Committee,

(b) the recommendations which are
not acceptable to Government and the
reasons thereof, and

(c) when the final Report of this
Committee will be ready and when
it will be placed on the Table of the
House?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE) (a) to (c) Since the
submission of the interim report of
the Chanchal Sarkar Committee there
have been further discussions with a
view to finalising it. This is expected

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to be completed shortly and Govern-
ment will study the report and con-
sider further action as soon as it is
received

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:
May I know from the hon Minister
whether it is a fact that government
have received some general complaints
against the functioning of Indian Mis-
sions abroad and if so the nature of
the complaints and the action taken
by the government to remove deficien-
cies?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE I
presume the hon Member wants to
know about the complaints relating to
the information wing attached to our
Missions abroad. There are a num-
ber of complaints and the Chanchal
Sarkar Committee had been asked to
go into those complaints and to sug-
gest ways and means in order to
streamline our foreign publicity

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA I
should like to know whether the interim
report submitted by the committee has
been studied? What measures do gov-
ernment contemplate to see that there
is proper publicity of the policy and
programmes of the Indian government
in foreign countries?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
The interim report is being studied in
depth. I had an occasion to discuss
some of the recommendations with the
Members of the Committee. As the
House is aware the Committee is
headed by Mr Chanchal Sarkar and
other two Members are Shri M V
Desai, Director, Institute of Mass Com-
munications and the Joint Secretary in
the Ministry of External Affairs who
looks after foreign publicity who is
the Member-Secretary. Some of the
recommendations are very important

Two Members of the Committee have visited certain capitals in the world for example, London, Paris, Washington, New York without incurring any expenditure on the part of the Government.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: How did they go like that?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Because they had certain other assignments and with those assignments they combined this job also. We are awaiting the final report and it will not be proper for me to give out the recommendations or the Government's decisions thereon before the final report is received.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am glad that the Government is seized of this rather important and sensitive issue. May I ask the hon. Minister whether the final report is likely to take long or short in terms of the time factor and secondly, especially when the Committee is headed by a knowledgeable person like Mr. Chanchal Sarkar and consisting of two experts in the subject, should you not give us some indication of the kind of direction, which the Government is going to take in this field? I do not want him to give the recommendations at this stage but at least the direction in which the Government is going may be indicated so that we may be satisfied that things are going on the right lines.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The report is going to be finalised and submitted shortly. So far as the question of direction is concerned, the Government will always go in the right direction.

श्री कलंपर लाल गुप्त मंत्री महोदय को पता है इस बात का कि विदेशों में जो हमारे इन्फार्मेशन सेंटर हैं उनके अधिकारियों को भारतीय संस्कृति और परम्परा के बारे में बहुत जागह पर बिलकुल भी जान नहीं है। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता

हूँ कि क्या जो यह बंचल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है उसके संबंध में सरकार इसके बारे में भी ध्यान देगी और मैं जानना चाहता हूँ सरकार ने, भारत क्या है इसकी ठीक जानकारी देने के लिए विदेशों में क्या कार्यक्रम बनाया है?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नमिति ने जो अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट दी है उसमें इम आशय की भी एक सिफारिश है कि भारत से जो सूचना अधिकारी नियुक्त किये जाते हैं उन्हें भारत की संस्कृति और परम्परा का अच्छा ज्ञान होना चाहिए। ऐसे उदाहरण हमारे ध्यान में आये हैं जिनमें पूरी जानकारी हमारे सूचना अधिकारियों को नहीं है, भारत की विशेषताओं के बारे में और इसलिए वे भारत की सही छवि प्रस्तुत नहीं कर सकते हैं। मझे लगता है कि अगर इस दोष को दूर करना है तो इडियन फारेन सर्विस और इडियन इन्फार्मेशन सर्विस की ट्रेनिंग का जो तरीका है उसमें भी कृष्ण संशोधन और परिवर्तन करना जरूरी होगा।

खण्ड-मुख्यालयों में तारखर की सुविधाओं

* 618. श्री सुरेन्द्र का सुनन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने 23 जून, 1977 को यह आश्वासन दिया था कि देश के खण्ड-मुख्यालयों में तारखर की सुविधाओं उपलब्ध कराई जायेगी;

(ख) तदनुसार, अब तक कितने खण्ड मुख्यालयों में यह सुविधा उपलब्ध करा दी गई है और कितने खण्ड-मुख्यालयों में अभी तक यह सुविधा प्रदान नहीं की गई है; और

(ग) येथे खण्ड-मुख्यालयों में यह सुविधा प्रदान करने संबंधी योजना का व्यौरा क्या है?

लंबार मंजालय में राज्य भवी (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) भी हा।

(क) 4250 स्थानों पर, जहा खड़-मुड़पालय हैं, तार सुविधा दे दी गई है। ऐसे 388 स्थानों पर अभी यह सुविधा दी जानी है।

(ग) ऐसा प्रसाद है, कि बाकी खड़-मुड़पालयों में भी तार सुविधा 31-3-1979 तक दे दी जाये।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सा सुमन ग्राम्यक महोदय, वर्चवर्द्धीय यात्रा विकास की दृष्टि में मैं आपके दीर्घ्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि 13 जुलाई 1977 को “हिन्दुस्तान” पत्र 1 छोड़े हए वकाल्य के अनुसार त नार मंत्रो न कहा था कि पूर्वी अंड्र म 830 तारार वर्द 1977-78 म खोले जायेंगे तो उन पूर्वी खोले म रित। तारार योने गंगे है और इनम अभी बाकी हैं तथा खुले बाले डार थरा म किने, शहरी और किने देहारी स्थान हैं?

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय : नार्थ ईंट न 295 डाक हेडवार्टर्स है जिनमें 165 न खाले गए हैं।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सा सुमन ग्रामी देहारी स्थान के बारे म नहीं बताया।

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय इसके निए नोटिस की आवश्यकता हायी।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सा सुमन 8 मगस्त 1977 को सदन म माननीय सचार मंत्री ने वकाल्य दिया था कि 4 हजार स्थानों म तार टेलीफोन लगाने की योजना है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ उन 2 इस बर्द कितना पूरा किया जा सकता है? ग्राम खोले म तार टेलीफोन की आवश्यकता के लिए उन्होंन कहा था कि 5 हजार की जावाही बाले ग्रामों म इसकी आवश्यकता की जायेंगी तो क्या वे बहलायेंगे कि ऐसे गांवों की जावाही इस समय देश मे कितनी है और अब तक कितने गांवों म तार फोन की आवश्यकता की गई है?

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय : नाम्स जो बने है 2 हजार पायुवेशन के उम्मे यह भी है कि अगर टैक्वर्ड एरिया मे है, दो हजार का जो डेफिसिट है उसको हम बहन नहीं करेंगे, 25 प्रतिशत जो खर्च है उसको हम बहन करेंगे और हिली एरिया म हम 10 प्रतिशत बहन करेंगे, बैकवर्ड एरिया म 15 प्रतिशत बहन करेंगे लेकिन इससे अधिक भी 5 हजार तक बहन कर सकेंगे, आगे हम बहन नहीं कर सकेंगे।

श्री रमेश मसूद माननीय ग्राम्यक महोदय, इस डिपार्टमेंट से ज्यादा व्यवस्थावाली निसी और डिपार्टमेंट म नहीं है। जहा पर टेलीफोन लगे है वहा पर बैटरिया का काइ प्रबंध नहीं है जिससे टेलीफोन काम नहीं करता। मंत्री जी न जो बाक म टेलीफोन लगाने की बात कही है से जानना चाहता हूँ कही ऐसी बात ता नहीं है कि टेलीफोन के इस्टेंट लग जाये आर वह बाम न करे इसलिए वे इस बात का ध्यान रखे कि अगर टेलीफोन लगाये जाये तो वह 24 घण्टा काम भी करे।

[شروع دشود مصود : ماریہ]

ادھیکھن مہود۔ اس قبیار تھیں تھے زیادہ گوہلیہانی کسی لور قبیار تھیں تھے مون نہیں ہے۔ جہاں پر تھیں تھیں لکھے ہیں وہاں پر بھی ہیں کوئی ہو بلد نہیں ہے۔ جس سے تھیں تھیں کام تھیں کوئی۔ ملندی جی نے جو بک کے تھیں تھیں لکھے کی بات کہی ہے میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہیں لیسی بات تو تھیں تھے کہ تھیں تھیں کے انسٹریومنٹس لک چاہئیں اور وہ کام نہ کریں۔ اس لک وہ اس بات کے دھیان دکھیں کہ اگر تھیں تھیں لکھے چاہئیں تو وہ ۲۲ کھلے کام کریں۔

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय टेलीफोन लगाने का हम खाल कर रहे हैं लेकिन

वहां पर टेलीप्राक आफिस के लिए है।

श्री उद्धिराम अर्णव : मैं आपके माइम में माननीय मंत्री जी से जानता चाहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान जो पिछड़े रुप हैं वहां पर कहीं ऐसे विकास बढ़ते हैं जहां पर टेलीप्राक और पी०सी०ओ० की व्यवस्था नहीं है तो क्या जल्दी से जल्दी इसकी व्यवस्था की जायेगी? मुरेना में डो०डी० ड्नाक है जहां पर पी०सी०ओ० और टेलीप्राक की व्यवस्था नहीं है तो क्या आदिवासी विकास बढ़ते में जहां इसकी व्यवस्था नहीं है वहां पर इसकी व्यवस्था की जायेगी?

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुलदेव शाय : जो भी नाम्सं है ज्ञानक हेडक्वार्टर्स के लिए उन पर हम खोलेंगे लेकिन मैं माननीय सरदर्य को यह भी बता देना चाहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश म 459 ज्ञानक हेडक्वार्टर्स हैं जिनमें से 412 में टेलीप्राक आफिस हैं।

Malaria Control Programme

*619. SHRI JYOTIRMOY:
BOSU:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2100 dated 9th March, 1978 regarding United States Assistance for Malaria Control Programme and state:

(a) whether Government has reached any agreement with the United States Government in regard to Malaria Control Programme;

(b) if so, the fullest details thereof; and

(c) the details of the terms and conditions of the said agreement?

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

(ब) और (ग) ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Has the hon. Minister read the 167th Report of the Public Accounts Committee, 1974-75 about foreign participation or collaboration in research projects in India, in which it was stated:

"These projects however have been closely concerned with the collection of vital virological, epidemiological or ecological data, which are well capable of being used against the security of the country and that of our neighbouring countries. The utility of some of these projects to India, especially the Genetic Control of Mosquitoes Unit Project, seems to be only doubtful of potential, whereas"

Is the Minister aware of the fact that involving foreigners in the matter of genetic control or any malaria control project is fraught with the danger of their getting passport for entering into an area which is very sensitive?

श्री राज नारायण : माननीय सदस्य का कथन मही है। 1977 के अन्त में आधिक कार्य विभाग ने हमें सूचित किया कि अमेरिका के प्रशंसन राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी मनोरिया विरोधी गतिविधियां के लिये स्थायना देना चाहती है। हमें उन क्षेत्रों का पता लगाने के लिये कहा गया, जिन में ऐसी सहायता का उपयोग किया जा सकता है। अभी इस विषय पर बातचीत चल रही है, आतंकीत पूर्ण नहीं हुई है। इस में जिन अन्य देशों के नाम हमारे सम्मानित मित्र लिये हैं, वे देश भी इस में शामिल हैं। बाद में जब कोई पूर्ण फैसला हो जायेगा, तब इस सम्मानित सदन को सूचित किया जायेगा।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is he aware of the fact that during the period of about eight years, the American Defence Department, Migratory Animal Pathological Survey of the United States Armed Forces Institute of Pathology and the Smithsonian Institute have conducted extensive research, particularly from four centres on biological, herbicidal and chemical

warfare, and if so, how does he propose to prevent such things in future, if they allow them to come and do research again in the country?

MR SPEAKER The question is bone-cracking

श्री राज नारायण श्रीमन्, सम्मानित सदस्य के मूल प्रश्न से यह प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होता है और न ही हमारे पूर्व उत्तर में यह प्रश्न पैदा होता है। लेकिन मैं बता देना चाहता हूँ कि किटाणुओं को मारने के लिये रिसर्च के काय म जिन्हीं सहायता भारत सरकार कर सकती है वह क्या है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU The Minister made an observation which does not apply I am talking about a project which was named as Genetic Control of Mosquitoes In that connection I said that under the garb of such a research project American Defence Department has conducted successfully, research on chemical biological and herbicidal warfare

MR SPEAKER The Minister said that it did not arise He wants notice

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU What is your observation on the same?

MR SPEAKER I do not know

SHRI CHITTA BASU The answer of the hon Minister is very short and clear, viz that there has been no agreement with the United States Agency for International Development in regard to any anti-malarial programme May I know from the hon Minister whether it has been, or it is the policy of the Government or of his Ministry to rule out any kind of agreement with the United States, for that particular purpose? May I know further whether he is aware of the fact that the World Health Organization has made a forecast saying that there will be an incidence of 12 million malaria cases by the end of this decade? If

so, what is Government's concrete proposal to fight malaria indigenously—as he is very much enamoured of—i.e by way of preventive and curative measures?

श्री राज नारायण इस सदन को कई बार सूचित किया जा चुका है कि मनेत्रिया के कीटाणुओं को पैदा न होने देने और मनेत्रिया के कीटाणुओं के पैदा हो जाने के बाद उन्हें मारने के लिये यह सरकार अपक प्रकार से प्रयत्नशील है प्रयत्न कर रही है मगर मुझे हीरत होती है जब सासदीय प्रवाशों के इनमें पुराने जानकार लोग प्रारं जो हमारे मित्र न हो चुके हैं

एक सासदीय स्वास्थ्य भव भी है।

श्री राज नारायण हा भव भी है यानी पहले मैं चाहे है उन्हान यह कहा मैं न रोजा निशान निया कि हम राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा म तनिक भी खलन हान देंगे। ऐसी बात नहीं है चाहे वह अमरीका हा चाहे वह रुम हा, और चाहे वह काई आर दण हा, राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य की सुरक्षा हमार लिए मर्दानीर है और हम राष्ट्रीय हितों की तिलाजलि दिली न रह भी नहीं हान देंगे।

ठॉ मुसीला नायर स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जो न अभी मनेत्रिया के कीटाणुओं की बात बहो। शायद इस से उन का मतलब मच्छरा से होगा क्योंकि जो कीटाणु मच्छरा द्वारा एक से दूसरे अकित तक ले जाए जान है वे कीटाणु मनुष्यों के शरीर म रहत है। इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि मच्छरा का मारने वा या मच्छरों को पैदा न होने देन का जन्मितिक कल्पोल आफ मास्कोटोज, जो काम कई सालों तक भारत में चला, उस का काई न तोड़ा निकला है या नहों निकला। अबो वह काम बन्द कर दिया गया है ऐसा मैंने सुना है। तो उस की जगह पर मच्छरों को काढ़ू म लान के लिए, मच्छरों को पैदा न होने देन के लिए या उन को मारने के लिए कोई विशेष

कार्यक्रम सरकार न चलाएं ह क्या, यह बताने की कृपा मंत्री महोदय करें। मैं यह भी जानना चाहती हूँ कि ड्रेनेज का इस मामले में मुक्त लक्ष्य है और उस पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च आता है, तो उस के लिए कोई व्यवस्था सरकार ने की है या कोई अन्य तरीका सरकार ने भच्चरों को समाप्त करने का सोचा है ?

श्री राज नारायण : मुझे अफसोस है कि श्री मुश्तिला नायर ने यह प्रश्न पूछा है।... (अवधारणा).... आप परिहास क्यों करते हैं। 'श्री' शब्द सभ्य अब महिलाओं के लिए भी लगाया जाता है। आप अपनी अज्ञानता का परिचय क्यों दे रहे हैं। 60 वर्ष के हो गये हैं और आपको इन का पता नहीं है। (अवधारणा)....

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रश्न जो पूछा गया है, वह इस तरह से है (क) क्या भारत और अमरीका सरकार का मनेंरिया नियत्रण के बारे में कोई समझौता हुआ है, (ब) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा विवरण क्या है, और (ग) उक्त करार की शर्तों का व्यांग क्या है ?

इन सब का उत्तर हमने दे दिया है और मुश्तिला नायर जी, जो इम सम्मानित गदन की मदद्या है, ने जो प्रश्न किया है, वह इससे उठता नहीं है।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, it is for you to decide whether a question should be allowed or not. Once it is allowed by you, it is not for the Minister to say that it does not arise.

MR. SPEAKER: He says it does not arise.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Once you allow a question, the Minister cannot say that it does not arise.

MR. SPEAKER: If he has information, he would give it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That is all right. Then he can say "I want notice". But he cannot say that it does not arise.

MR. SPEAKER: That is right.

श्री धर्मस्वीर बहिल : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा, मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत और अमेरिका के दरम्यान यह जो समझौता हुआ है, उसकी जटी के मूलबिक क्या थिली सरकार ने कोई ऐसी हित्य स्कीम बनायी थी जिसमें मोस्टिकोज का मास्टरलाइजेशन शामिल था ?

श्री राज नारायण : इसके लिए मुझे नोटिस चाहिए।

Strike in Khetri Copper Mines
+

*620. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Khetri Copper Mines in Rajasthan is closed as a result of strike by 7,000 workers causing a loss of about Rs. 12 lakhs per day;

(b) if so, details of the steps taken for settlement of disputes and results thereof; and

(c) what further steps are taken/proposed to start the mines?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) It is not a fact that Hindustan Copper Limited is incurring a loss of Rs. 12 lakhs per day as a result of strike in Khetri.

(b) and (c). In spite of the fact that the strike is illegal, every effort has been made by the Company, Rajasthan State Government and the Central Government to persuade the workers to go back to work. Government has given the assurance that there will

be no victimisation because it is convinced that the strike was illicited and irresponsibly led since there is no recognised Union in the Khetri Copper Mines. Central Government and Hindustan Copper Ltd. are continuing their efforts so that strikers can go back to work early.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is the most callous reply that the Government can give to a question about a company where a large number of employees, more than 7,000 are involved in stoppage of work for over a month. He replies in part (a) that the loss is not Rs. 12 lakhs per day. Do I understand that the loss is less, or there is no loss at all or it is even more. He is trying to take a technical defence by saying there is no loss of Rs. 12 lakhs per day. How much is the loss. I would like to know from him whether there is any financial loss or not due to stoppage of work and, if so, how much?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The loss or profit of a company is not only on production. He had asked whether there is loss of production and the value of loss of production, whether it is Rs. 12 lakhs. It was not clear to me. I think it is the actual loss incurred by the company. The hon. Member would be interested to know that what is the loss as a result of the strike?

MR. SPEAKER: The Question is: what is the loss as a result of the strike?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: If it is the question as to what is the loss as a result of the strike, I do not know what is the loss.

MR. SPEAKER: That is the question. He did not say production loss. Please see the question. It reads "whether it is a fact that the Khetri Copper Mines in Rajasthan is closed as a result of strike by 7,000 workers causing a loss of about Rs. 12 lakhs per day."

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Causing a loss of what—production less or profit and loss? About his question, if he

wants to ask on the basis of an improper question, I am prepared to answer it. If it is production loss, I would say the loss is Rs. 12 lakhs. If it is profit and loss on the actual production to the company, I would say it would come, as the mines are closed, to about Rs. 1 lakh and odd per day, rather Rs. 1.28 lakhs per day.. (Interruptions) The loss would be Rs. 1.28 lakhs per day. Now it does not work at all. I am just trying to give the whole picture. He said that I have not done my home work. I have done my home work. Even if it goes into full production, even then there would be a loss of Rs. 20 crores for the current year. That is the position of loss.

MR. SPEAKER: I will hold over the question for the next day. Because the question, to my mind, is fairly clear. Of course, it could have been worded better. What is the daily loss as a result of the strike? It may be production, it may be other causes.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The production is Rs. 12 lakhs a day. The loss to the company is Rs. 1.28 lakhs. I have said that.

MR. SPEAKER: He says the production is Rs. 12 lakhs, other things Rs. 1.28 lakhs. So, it is Rs. 13 lakhs and odd.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: If there is no production, the salaries and other expenditure would come to Rs. 1.28 lakhs a day.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The production loss according to the Minister is Rs. 12 lakhs a day. For a month we can imagine how much the loss will be. Even now the mine is closed. In his answer to parts (b) and (c) of the Question, he himself declares that the strike is illegal. How can the Minister say whether a particular strike is legal or illegal unless it is declared by a competent authority to be legal or illegal? On the basis of his declaration, it cannot become illegal.

Then, because there is no recognised union, he makes an allegation against all workers that their strike was illegally conceived and irresponsibly led by different factional leaders. This is one instance in which the strike cannot be politicalised, because all employees are concerned and disturbed, irrespective of any colour.

Their simple demand is that they should be given some *ex gratia* payment, call it bonus or anything else, just as it is done in the adjoining mines, on the basis of the production earlier. What is the hitch? Why can't you settle this matter with the employees, and why are you standing on prestige by yourself calling it an illegal strike?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I mentioned that it is an illegal strike though I have not taken it up with the competent authority in the Labour Ministry to declare it illegal. The moment it is declared illegal, there will be large-scale dismissal of the workers. I do not wish to do that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Then, how do you say it is illegal?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I have said it is illegal, it is illegal because....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Even if it is illegal, you cannot dismiss them.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Under the law, one can prosecute. You do not perhaps know, others know. You are unnecessarily complicating the matter.

In this copper mines, there has been a loss of over Rs 8 crores, last year i.e. in 1976-77. In 1977-78, the loss was around Rs. 20 crores. Under the Bonus Act, which is the law of the country, this mine is not entitled to 8.33 per cent bonus.

All these questions were raised by the Joint Action Committee or whatever it is called, because there is no recognised union, as a subsequent

thought. It has no bearing whatsoever on the strike. The strike was only for one hour and 40 minutes, not going to work by one section, a small section, of workers, 130 workers to be exact. Then they went back to work. Later on, they went back to strike after a day.

Then the question came up whether the wages should be paid for this one hour and 40 minutes, and that was resolved when my esteemed colleague, the Labour Minister, took the initiative in the matter. There was a meeting of the Deputy Labour Commissioner here along with the company Chairman and the various labour unions, although they are not recognised, and it was settled on 23-3-78 that the wages for the one hour and 40 minutes, i.e., the time lost on 20th February, would be paid.

It was said that overtime for the general staff could be reviewed on the same basis as obtains for similar categories of staff in the steel and coal industries.

On the question of stipends for training apprentices, although it is not strictly negotiable, it was conceded that the management would be prepared to consider liberalising the position in this regard. The recruitment and promotion rules can be reviewed in consultation with the unions.

They wanted a college there. In spite of the heavy loss by the company, an offer has already been made to the State Government that the company would donate a lump sum of Rs. 10 lakhs provided the State Government is persuaded to set up and run a college in this complex.... medical facilities and so on. All these were agreed to. Even then, they are not going back to work. The reason is that the strike was not called by the unions. Unions are not responsible for that. They did not send any memorandum, notice, etc. But subsequently, they have joined together and

created two demands—one is reinstatement of nine workers who were dismissed in June, 1975 and criminal proceedings were started by the State Government. This was not possible for the company till the criminal proceedings are removed or the court decides that there is no criminal case against them. The second was the question of bonus. According to the law of the Parliament, this public sector undertaking cannot pay this thing. They wanted some uniform and I agreed to that. But I request Mr. Sathe to go with other Members of Parliament and find out ..

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is your Labour Minister doing?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The Labour Minister has already appointed a senior officer.

SHRI VASANT SATHE Why do not you use his good offices?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I have used his good offices. Even then, they are not going to work. I would like to know from Mr Sathe what more can I do in this matter?

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: I would like to ask from the hon. Minister whether any application was submitted in this connection by the different factional leaders and what steps were taken by the hon. Minister?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: There is no application.

श्री उद्धिराम शर्मा : 25 लारीज को दी है ।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I have not received any memorandum addressed to me.

श्री नाथ सिंह : उद्धिराम महोदय, मैं त्वयं वहां पर गया था हड्डताल के पांच, सात बिन बार और 377 के तहत मामला भी उठाया था । मैंने महोदय से मैंने कहा था ।

प्राइवेट रूप से बातचीत की है । वहां पर जो आपने हड्डताल का कारण बताया है, वह बास्तविक कारण नहीं है । और यह बात महीं है कि यिसी यूनियन के डारा वहां पर हड्डताल नहीं करायी गयी । शाम मजदूरों ने मिल कर वहां हड्डताल की । और उक्त यूनियन की उनकी मांग पिछले पाँच साल से चल रही है, पिछली सरकार ने उनको ५०% तक वह प्रधिकार भी नहीं दिया था ।

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question

श्री नाथ सिंह : वहां पर एक रस्से को लेकर हड्डताल हुई थी, रस्सा टूटा हुआ था, ऐक्सपर्ट्स ने बाहर रस्से को देखा । तो वह हड्डताल मजदूरों की गलती से नहीं हुई बल्कि मैनेजमेंट डारा चला कर हड्डताल हुई है । और वहां पर एक प्रधिकारी है श्री धबन ।

उद्धिराम महोदय : आप सवाल कीजिये ।

श्री नाथ सिंह : तो क्या आप वहां पर जांच करायेंगे पालियामेटरी कमेटी भेज कर जिससे कि यदि मैनेजमेंट की गलती से हड्डताल हुई है तो क्यों प्राथिक रूप में हड्डताल हुई उसका कारण पता लग सके और जो नुकसान हो रहा है वह नुकसान रूप सके । तो जांच करें कि क्या कारण है ? और मजदूरों से बात करायें ज्यांक कर्दू बार वह यहां आ कर गये हैं । या कोई पालियामेटरी कमेटी भेज कर बास्तविकता का पता लगवायेंगे जिससे डेढ़ लाख रुपये रोज़ का उन मजदूरों को जो चाटा हो रहा है वह बन्द हो । तो क्या आप जांच करायेंगे ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: As I have said—I would like to repeat—I would like the workers to go back to work immediately and their grievances can be looked into. About the damage to the rope, that there was a delay of 1 hour and 40 minutes, the position is this. I would like the hon. Member to know it for which there is no parliamentary delegation required.

On 10th February, 1978, the winding rope of the service shaft at Khetri mines had shown some deterioration; therefore, as a safety measure, the use of the cage for lowering and raising the personnel was suspended. Under the circumstances, the officers and workmen were required to proceed to the underground places of work by using the steps of the inclined shaft and the steel ladders. These ladders which are used for only 60 metres each are divided into small segments of only 6 metres each with appropriate collars provided at each stage for the rest. The steps and the ladders were used in the Khetri mines for a long period before the service shaft was commissioned in 1976. These are also used quite frequently even now whenever there is a power failure which is quite frequent as the hon. Members know. In fact, the use of ladders in underground mines is normal mining practice. Some people use them; some people do not use them. Even so, 1 hour and 40 minutes delay which sparked off the strike, for some reason or other, that has been condoned. The Ministry has not requested the Labour Ministry to consider the case and declare it illegal only because we do not wish to take action against the workers. We want the workers to go back to work and there will be no victimisation.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Sir, this is a wild-cat strike which has gone on for a long time. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will give an assurance on the floor of the House that there will be no victimisation of a single worker when the workers go back to work and whether he is ready to refer this matter to adjudication for settlement of all the outstanding problems.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: If the workers go back to work, what objection can the Government have?

MR. SPEAKER: What about victimisation?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I have said about that. In the meantime, I do not know, if they take to violence or the State Government does something to maintain the law and order, that is certainly not my responsibility.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: What about adjudication? What about referring it to a tribunal?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: What is to be referred?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: The demands of the workers. The joint committee has submitted a memorandum.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: There must be a recognised union....

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: The hon. Minister does not know the Industrial Disputes Act. There is no question of a recognised union. Under the Industrial Disputes Act, any registered union can raise a dispute and any worker of a joint committee can raise a dispute.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: There are two items which the management or the Government cannot accept, that is, reinstatement of 9 workmen who were dismissed in 1975 for which the union was de-recognised....

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: That does not debar them to get the matter referred to adjudication.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I am not standing in their way to refer it to adjudication.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: You can instruct them to refer the matter for adjudication.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I can tell you that neither the Government nor the Corporation is standing on prestige in the matter of referring it for adjudication.

श्री बीजु पट्टनायक : धार्यल महोदय, मैं लेतड़ी गया और वहाँ जाने के बाद 20 मार्च को मैंने प्रकृत पद्धति धर्म मंदिरी और इस्पात

मंत्री को दिया था, किन्तु जोड़ है कि अभी तक कोई उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

22 तारीख गो वहां पर जो लिप्त रोप है वह बाराब हो गई थी और 1 बज़े 40 मिनट बाद वह लोग गये थे । 1 बंटा 40 मिनट का पैसा वहां के भविकारियों द्वारा काटा गया था और उससे उत्तेजना फैल गई । 17 जून को एक मांग पत्र भी इस्पात मंत्री को प्रस्तुत किया गया था । वहां किसी यूनियन को मान्दता नहीं है । वहां पर मजदूरों को कुचला जा रहा है । उनके साथ आरी अन्याय किया जा रहा है । बातचीत के मारे दरवाजे बन्द हैं । 22 तारीख से हड्डताल बल रही है, जिस के कारण करोड़ों लोगों की कत्ति हो रही है । मजदूरों के सामने भीवन-मरण का प्रश्न है । वहां निरपत्तारियां भी चालू हो गई हैं । मैं मंत्री म होदय से यह निवेदन करूँगा कि दरीबा, चांदमारी और कालियान माइज में से दरीबा में अभियों को बोनस दिया जा रहा है । उसी प्रकार खेतरी में भी अभियों को बोनस दे कर मामले को निपटाया जा सकता है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में उन मजदूरों से बातचीत करेंगे । क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि राजस्थान के गृह मंत्री ने खेतरी में जा कर यह घोषणा की थी कि मजदूरों पर जो मामले खलाये जा रहे हैं, उन को वापस ले लिया जायेगा, जबकि मिनिस्टर गहोदय ने वहां के शीफ मिनिस्टर को पत्र लिया है कि वे मुकदमे वापस न लिये जायें ? का मिनिस्टर महोदय इस बारे में बुलासा दे ।

श्री श्रीजू पटनायक : मिस्टर महोदय ने मुख्य मंत्री को कोई चिट्ठी नहीं लिखी है । गृह मंत्री ने कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया कि उन को बोनस मिलेगा । माननीय सदस्य को भालूम होगा । मुझे भालूम नहीं है । सरकार को कुछ मालूम नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing any further question.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Is it true that Shri R. K. Dhawan....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 621. No. There was enough discussion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: K. No. 621. There was enough discussion.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Sir, I rise on a point of order....

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order during Question Hour. Madam, you know that....

(Interruptions)

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Without hearing me, you cannot say that there is no point of order. My point of order is that....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are on the panel of Chairman; you know under the rules there is no point of order during Question Hour.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: My point of order is....

(Interruptions)

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: You are discriminating. My point of order is....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs. It is the firm rule of this House that there is no point of order during Question Hour, and I think you as a Chairman on the panel of Chairmen, know it. There is no question of point of order.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Many point of orders have been raised in the House....

MR. SPEAKER: If you have allowed it, it is wrong.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mathew.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record anything.

(Interruptions)

Linking of Small Exchange with main STD Exchange

*621. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rules for establishing STD facilities can be relaxed so as to make these services available to important rural areas; and

(b) whether there is a proposal to link all the small exchanges within a radial distance of 25 miles from the main STD exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: The Minister has answered parts (a) and (b) of my question in the negative. As regards my State Kerala, they have introduced STD service in district capitals except in two district centres—Idukki and Malappuram. They have not got STD service in these two district centres. Also in some of the rural areas, some names have been announced. As regards block headquarters or taluka headquarters, whatever we may call them, in some of the centres, they are going to provide STD service; this has been announced. But there are some more important centres that have been left out which are more important than the already announced ones. Will the Minister give us an assurance that in the case of equally important centres, they will also provide STD service?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJLAL VARMA): There are norms for extending STD services. First, we have to give STD connections to States Capitals. Secondly, we have to give connections to distant places and thirdly to all those District headquarters which are within the radius of 300 kilometres and 200 kilometres from Delhi, Bombay Calcutta and Madras respectively. So far we have extended STD facilities to 55 district headquarters away from the State Capitals. Norms are being followed for extending STD facilities. We are at present in no position to provide for STD facilities in all District headquarters as we are short of equipment and material.

SHRI GEORGE MATHEW. The Minister has not answered my question completely. I had asked whether small exchanges round about the principal exchanges, within 25 kilometres, will be connected. He has said 'no' to that. But there are some small exchanges within a radial distance of five to ten kilometres: will these small exchanges be connected to the principle exchanges if they are within a radius of five to ten kilometres?

SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA: It is not possible at present.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Before the STD connection, automatic exchange system is required to be installed. May I know in how many places you are going to install automatic telephone exchange in the course of this year? Further, by what time will the automatic telephone exchange be completed at Sholapur and when will it start functioning?

SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA: We would require notice for that.

SHRI VINODEBHAI B. SHETH: Some Members of Parliament who have been elected from big cities get the benefit of the STD bills being deducted from

*Not recorded.

their telephone bills. But for Members coming from the rural areas, there is no STD. I would request the Minister to consider the suggestion that bills prepared for telephoning in the rural areas in which there is no STD may be converted into STD and debited to the account of the Members of Parliament. Because, we have to pay the Bill whether we consume our quota or not. For example, 7500 calls is the quota for every Member of Parliament. Supposing I complete only 200

MR SPEAKER That is a point of individual difficulties.

SHRI VINODBHAI B SHETH: Secondly the STD from Delhi to Ahmedabad is not working satisfactorily for the last few days. I have been told by the Department that there are technical defects

SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA We will look into it

Survey for Glass and Ceramic in M.P.

*622 SHRI SURYA NARAIN SINGH Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Geological Department is considering to survey areas in Madhya Pradesh for minerals with regard to the expansion of glass and ceramic industry, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b) As a result of geological surveys already carried out substantial quantities of minerals such as clays, glass sand, feldspar etc. used in glass and ceramic industries have been located in different parts of Madhya Pradesh. The Department of Geology and Mining of the State Government are making further investigations into occurrences of certain minerals viz pyrophyllite in Tikamgarh District and

Lepidolite in Baster District. These minerals are used in ceramic industry such as well tiles, table wares and electric porcelain.

श्री सूर्य नारायण सिंह : मध्यक महोदय, मरी महोदय ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि मध्य प्रदेश में कई स्थानों पर सेरेमिक इंडस्ट्री से सर्वाधित पदार्थ पाये जाते हैं जिस का सबे भी बहुत पहले हो चुका है लेकिन क्या बहुत है कि कोई ऐसी इंडस्ट्री बहुत आज तक नहीं खाली गई ? पुरा क्षात्र इस बात को जानता है कि मध्य प्रदेश बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ था लेकिन फिर भी बहुत इंडस्ट्री आज तक नहीं खाली गई । मैं जाना चाहता हूँ क्या निकट भविष्य में कोई ऐसी इंडस्ट्री बहुत खालने का प्रस्ताव है ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The findings of such minerals are widespread in Madhya Pradesh. There is no doubt about that

As far as building industries are concerned some have come up and others depend on private entrepreneurs or public sector corporations taking up these things. For example, there are public sector corporations for Bauxite, fire-clay and Kyonite and other people have been using other minerals there. So it will depend upon the Madhya Pradesh Government as well as the entrepreneurs in Madhya Pradesh or elsewhere to take up the processing industries based on such minerals which are widespread

श्री सूर्य नारायण सिंह मध्यक महोदय, कटनी और जबलपुर के बीच में करोड़ 12-13 ऐसी यनिट्स हैं जो कि सेरेमिक इंडस्ट्री के लिए मीटोरियल मैन्युफैक्चर कर रही हैं लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश में कहाँ भी टेस्टिंग के लिए लैंबोरेट्री नहीं हैं इसलिए क्या गवर्नरेट के पायं कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव है कि जबलपुर

जोर कटनी के बीच में या मध्य प्रदेश में कहाँ
"पर इसका सेवरेट्रा काप्टम को जायें ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The laboratories are there with the State Government, the laboratories are there with the GSI, the laboratories are there with the Indian Bureau of Mines and the nearest and the largest laboratories are there with the Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute. So, there is no difficulty in testing them as on to-day.

Repatriations of Jobless Indians from an Arab Country

*623. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:**

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have seen the press report appearing in the 'Statesman' dated the 8th March, 1978 wherein it has been stated that 6000 jobless Indians are underway for repatriation from an Arab country;

(b) whether these Indians were sent there through agents who promised to provide jobs to them;

(c) whether Government have enquired into the matter; and

(d) what steps have been taken to provide any help in bringing them back?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have seen the report and have also received information from our Missions abroad that a number of Indians seeking employment have been stranded in an Arab country.

(b) Yes, Sir. These Indians were lured by unauthorised agents with promise of employment for them.

(c) and (d). The particulars available of unauthorised agents have been communicated to State Governments for appropriate action. Fur-

ther, Government is carrying out necessary checks at Bombay, Delhi, Trivandrum and Amritsar airports to ensure that the provisions of the Emigration Act are complied with by departing Indian seeking employment abroad.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: In fact the situation is very alarming and I apprehended this from the very beginning since the Members of Parliament have been authorised to attest the application forms for passports and my apprehensions have come out to be true.

Further, I would like to ask the hon. Minister the name of the Arab country where such people have been stranded.

Secondly, I would like to point out to you that part (d) of my question has not been answered. That is: 'What steps have been taken to provide any help in bringing them back?' - that has not been answered. However, I would like to ask him whether our missions abroad have been asked to help such people who seek jobs there in that country, when did these people go, whether they got any jobs there or have they been thrown out of employment later on. These points need to be cleared by the hon. Minister for Foreign Affairs.

SHRI S KUNDU: It is true that this is a matter which is to be looked into with all seriousness and we are looking into it.

As far as the hon. Member's query regarding which are the countries where these things are happening, the recent information is that the countries where people have entered illegally i.e. without proper travel documents and job guarantee, and they were caught are Lebanon, Syria, Afghanistan, Turkey besides some other countries.

It is not true that answer to part (d) of the question is not given. These people have been brought back to India by meeting the travel expenses

from public funds. They were repatriated in two batches, very recently about 664 Indian nationals have been repatriated and earlier also 474 Indian nationals were repatriated

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK. The hon Minister has stated in the answer that such a complaint has been received and a list of unauthorised agents has been sent to the State Governments for appropriate action. I have not been able to understand what does appropriate action mean? Could he kindly define it? At the same time I would like to know are the State Governments competent to take any action against these unauthorised agents operating in those areas? Most of these unauthorised agents are operating in Delhi and at other centres too. I would like to ask the Minister is the penalty in rupees? What is the penalty provided under the Act and are the State Governments competent to take action and at the same time I would like

MR SPEAKER Question Hour is about to be over. Therefore please put the question

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK. I would like to ask the Minister as to what

MR SPEAKER You are making the speech I am giving you the indulgence of putting the question, but you are making a speech even though the Question Hour is over

SHRI S KUNDU: When we detect the activities of these unauthorised recruiting agents, we send the matter to the State Government for appropriate action. Appropriate action mean under the law the State Governments file criminal cases. Mostly they come under cheating because these unauthorised agents lure people to go out of the country without proper documents. Therefore, as soon as we get the information, we send it to the State Government and the State Governments take criminal action against those unauthorised recruiting agents

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: The checking is done at present on at the air port. As a result of that checking a large number of people are not allowed to board the plane also because certain formalities of the Immigration Act have not been complied with by them. This results in inconvenience to a large number of people who have already come and booked their passage but are not allowed to board the plane. Therefore, is there any proposal before the Government, this checking with respect to the provision of Immigration Act is done at the time of the booking of the passage so that later inconveniences are done away with.

SHRI S KUNDU Some such complaints had come to us. We had immediately investigated into it and we see that the provisions of the Immigration Act should be fulfilled because these people should not become destitutes in other countries. Now, keeping in view that our people should go to other countries, we have tried to liberalise as far as possible the implementation of the Immigration Act. I hope the hon member would agree with us that we should not send them to become destitutes in foreign countries. For that whatever minimum checks are necessary we are doing

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

मूल चिकित्सा

* 1624. श्री लालजी भाई क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री तथा अन्य प्रतिनिधि व्यक्तियों के अनुसार, स्व-मूल चिकित्सा अनेक रोगों के इलाज में सहायक सिद्ध हो सकती है;

(क) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में सरकारी स्तर पर उनके बाबे की जांच करने के प्रयास किये हैं अथवा करेगी; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) प्रधान मंत्री ने पदकारों के प्रश्नों के उत्तर में तथा अन्य एक या दो अवसरों पर, अनेक प्रकार के रोगों का इलाज करने के लिये मूल-चिकित्सा की प्रभावकारिता में अपना विश्वास अक्षत किया है, किन्तु, यह उनका निजी विचार है।

(ख) भारतीय चिकित्सा और होम्यो-पैथी को केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान परिषद् ने अनेक रोगों का इलाज करने के लिये मूल-चिकित्सा की प्रभावकारिता की जांच करने के लिये कठम उठाये हैं।

(ग) परिषद् के मूल-चिकित्सा की प्रभावकारिता का अध्ययन करने के लिये फार्मांकालोजी यूनिट, मेडिकल कालेज, विवेन्द्रम को प्रायोगिक अध्ययन करने का काम सौंपा है। निष्ठावों का पता लगने में कुछ समय लगेगा।

Production of Narcotic Drugs

*625. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India produces 80 per cent of the world's output of narcotic drugs including cannabis and opium;

(b) whether it is also a fact that our Prime Minister pledged full support to the Regional Commonwealth Summit at Sydney, to follow up measures to meet the drug menace;

(c) whether it is a fact that a study by the Indian Council of Medical Research showed that 25 per cent students use drugs, with Delhi University on the top; and

(d) if so, the action taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) in 1975 India produced over 80 per cent of the total world production of opium. Figures of the world production of cannabis are not available. India, however, produced 181,800 kgs. of ganja in 1976.

(b) At the meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government of the Asian and Pacific region, held in Sydney from 13th February to 16th February, 1978, the Prime Minister of India and other Heads of Governments who attended the meeting recognised that the illicit drug traffic was a growing problem for several countries of the region. The Heads of Governments confirmed their willingness to co-operate with each other on these matters. They welcomed efforts to suppress the traffic in drugs.

(c) The study conducted under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research during 1975, among Delhi University students indicated that 32.2 per cent of the students had abused drugs during the preceding one-year. If the abusers of alcohol and tobacco are excluded, these figures will come down to 18.7 per cent.

(d) The State Drugs Controllers, who enforce the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act in the States, have been requested to exercise a close check over the sales of tranquillisers, barbiturates and such other drugs so as to ensure that these are sold only against bona fide medical prescriptions.

Per Capita Medical Expenditure

*626. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the per capita medical expenditure in terms of rupees, in our country; and

(b) what is the quantum in other developing countries for the same purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) A Statement I showing per capita expenditure incurred by Central and State Governments on health services in various States and Union Territories for the years 1971-72 to 1974-75 is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) A Statement II showing similar information pertaining to the countries in the W.H.O. South East Asia Region is also placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement I

Per Capita expenditure on medical and public health during the years 1971-72 to 1974-75.

Per Capita Expenditure in Rupees

States/U.Ts.	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
1. Andhra Pradesh	6.92	4.88	6.19	7.85
2. Assam (including Mizoram)	5.46	6.12	7.58	9.56
3. Bihar	3.28	3.53	3.61	4.09
4. Gujarat	7.01	8.49	8.70	8.57
5. Haryana	8.88	8.65	8.88	9.99
6. Himachal Pradesh	11.51	13.59	15.56	17.10
7. Jammu & Kashmir	11.58	11.90	15.02	15.77
8. Karnataka	5.07	6.04	6.26	8.81
9. Kerala	7.17	7.40	8.74	12.87
10. Madhya Pradesh	4.89	5.55	6.41	8.98
11. Maharashtra	7.49	8.70	10.52	13.52
12. Manipur	10.13	10.66	12.72	16.20
13. Meghalaya	14.07	17.33	20.40	18.52
14. Nagaland	38.64	44.58	52.64	80.84
15. Orissa	4.85	5.51	6.34	6.98
16. Punjab	7.24	9.98	12.51	12.34
17. Rajasthan	8.84	10.35	9.26	12.11
18. Tamil Nadu	8.29	7.95	8.69	9.81
19. Tripura	8.83	10.26	11.06	11.09

States/U.Ts	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
20. Uttar Pradesh	3.10	3.54	4.29	5.08
21. West Bengal	6.72	6.77	7.62	9.78
22. Goa, Daman & Diu	24.36	25.96	28.92	35.20
23. Pondicherry	23.97	25.19	25.25	38.84
INDIA TOTAL*	6.39	6.88	7.72	9.44

*Total includes Central Government and States/Union Territories expenditure. Detailed break-up of expenditure in respect of UTs other than Goa, Daman & Diu & Pondicherry are not available.

Source : Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Union and State Govt. of India compiled by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Statement II

Per Capita expenditure on Health pertaining to the countries in the WHO South East Asia region.

Name of the country	Year	Per Capita health expenditure	Per Capita health expenditure in \$ at current rates
1. Bangladesh	1974-75	7.81 Rs.	0.52
2. Burma	1974-75	5.7 Kyats	0.81
3. Indonesia	1976	12.00 Rp	2.89
4. Mongolia	1976	180.3 Tugriks	58.34
5. Nepal	1976-77	12.90 Nep. Rs.	1.04
6. Sri Lanka	1973	19.77 Rs.	1.30
7. Thailand	1974	98.49 Rahts	4.89

Aid to Registered Nature Cure Institutions

*627. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) is there regular budget provision for giving grants in aid to the registered nature cure institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the names of such institutions with the amount given;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that Barkat Ram Vidyawati Ghai Nature Cure Centre, Ambphalla, Jammu has been functioning since 1969 and if so, what grant has been given to the institution since its inception;

(e) if not, whether Government consider the case of grant in aid of this important institution; and

(f) what is the new proposal with Government for the increase of Nature Cure Centres in the country?

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

(b and c). The names of the Nature Cure Institutions which have been sanctioned financial assistance under the Nature Cure Scheme during 1977-78 are given in the Statement.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The institution was sanctioned grant-in-aid of

Rs. 8,000 towards 4 study beds and Rs. 3,000 towards purchase of equipment for use at the Nature Cure Centre during 1975-76. During 1977-78 an amount of Rs. 8,000 has been sanctioned including the carry over of a balance of Rs. 1765 from the previous sanctions.

(f). This will be considered by the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy which is being established.

Statement

Names of the Nature Cure Institution sanctioned grants-in-aid during 1977-78.

Name of the Institution	Amount sanctioned (Rs.)
1. Rajasthan Prakritik Chikitsa Kendra, Gangasher Road, Bikaner, Rajasthan	20,000
2. Prakritik Chikitsa Mandir, Tikamgarh, Madhya Pradesh	10,000
3. Nature Cure Institute, Rajgir, Nalanda District, Bihar	8,000
4. Akhil Bharat Manav Satsang Mandal, Anand Niketan, Niktya, Bareilly, U.P	60,000
5. Prakritik Chikitsalaya, Bapunagar, Jaipur-302004	10,000
6. Prakritik Chikitsa Kendra, Pattukalayan, Karnal, Haryana	20,000
7. Shri Krishan Adarsh Prakritik Chikitsalaya, Salkha Mandi, Karnal, Haryana	12,000
8. Haryana Prakritik Chikitsalaya, Bhiwani, Haryana	14,000
9. Kakateeya Nature Cure Hospital, Fort Road, Warangal, A.P.	16,000
10. Shri Sanatam Dharam Prakritik Chikitsalaya, Cantt. Road, Ambala Cantt., Haryana	14,000
11. Jeevan Prakritik Chiktsalaya Galibpur, Distt. Muzaffarnagar, U.P..	4,000
12. S. L. Swamy Nature Cure Hospital, Tulsavaram, Nalgonda, A.P.	4,000
13. Shri Choday Apparow Prakriti Chikitsalayam, Kakinada-3	14,000
14. Prakritik Chikitsa Ashram, Amravati Road, Nagpur	10,000
15. Nature Cure Hospital, Sastry Nagar, Guddepath	20,000
16. Nature Cure Hospital, Tamadapally, Warangal, A.P.	16,000
17. Nature Cure Hospital, Jagannay, Bangalore	16,000
18. Kasturba Nature Cure Hospital, Shivarampalli, Hyderabad	10,000
19. Shantikutu Prakriti Chikitsalaya, Gopuri, Wardha, Maharashtra	12,000

Name of the Institution		Amount sanctioned
20. Prakritik Chikitsalaya, Ranipatra, Purnea Distt., Bihar	.	40,000
21. Nature Cure Hospital, Visakhapatnam, A.P.	.	12,000
22. Gandhi Nature Cure College, Hyderabad	.	60,000
23. Gandhi Nature Cure Hospital, Hyderabad	.	40,000
24. Shri Barkat Ram Vidyawati Ghai Nature Cure Centre, Ambphalla, Jammu	.	8,000
Total	.	4,50,000

India's Permanent Mission, Geneva

*628. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether India has a permanent mission at the U.N. Centre and U.N. specialised Agencies offices in Geneva, Switzerland;

(b) the expenses incurred on the said mission for the past three years 1975, 1976 and 1977; and

(c) broad outline of the activities and actions of the said Mission in Geneva during the above mentioned period?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The expenses incurred on this mission for the past three years are as follows:—

1975-76—Rs. 30,77,586.63

1976-77—Rs. 37,75,011.97

1977-78—Rs. 35,19,793.79

However, it is pointed out that the pay and accounts of the Consulate General of India also located in Geneva are integrated with those of the Permanent Mission to the United Nations and expenditure incurred on that office is included in the above figures.

(c) The permanent Mission of India in Geneva is accredited to the United

Nations Offices and to the specialised agencies located in that city, such as International Labour Organisation (ILO), World Health Organisation (WHO), International Telecommunications Union (ITU), World Meteorological Organisation (WMO), the General Agreement on Trade and Tariff (GATT), Conference on Committee on Disarmament (CCD), the International Parliamentary Union (IPU), and the International League of Red Cross Societies (ILRCS). The Indian Mission Services the meetings of these organisations. On occasion delegations from India are sent to reinforce the representation either at the technical or at the political level.

The activities of the mission cover the servicing of meetings and conferences on political, human rights and economic issues.

Report by Working Group on Employment of Women

*629 SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the Working Group on Employment of Women to examine various issues relating to employment of women has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the salient features of the report;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and;

(d) when the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (d). In the context of the preparation of the Sixth Five Year Plan, a number of Working Groups have been set up by the Planning Commission. The Working Group on Employment of Women is one such. The Working Group has in turn set up five Sub Groups on different aspects of employment of women. The report of one of the Sub Groups has been submitted and those of others are awaited. The Working Group will finalise its report shortly after the Reports of the Sub Groups have all been received.

बिहार सरकार द्वारा रायस्टी में बृद्धि का अनुरोध

* 630. श्री ईश्वर जौधरी : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को लौह अर्यस्ट क्षेत्र तांबे पर रायस्टी में बृद्धि करने और प्रत्येक दो वर्ष के पश्चात रायस्टी की दरों पर पुनर्विचार करने के बारे में बिहार सरकार से कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है, और

(ल) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री शीजू पट्टनायक) : (क) जी हा ।

(ल) बंडेमान कानूनों के अन्तर्गत बनिजों की रायस्टी दरों में 4 वर्ष में केवल एक बार बृद्धि की जा सकती है। लौह अर्यस्ट क्षेत्र तांबे के संबंध में रायस्टी दरों की समीक्षा होनी है, यद्यपि इन बनिजों की रायस्टी दरों में बहुत ही शीघ्र संशोधन किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

Delay in Issuing of Passports

* 631. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the issue of passport takes about six months nowadays,

(b) whether it is a fact that the post of Regional Passport Officer, Ahmedabad, is vacant for the last 2 years,

(c) the average number of applications for passport received and passports issued per month before and after the M.P.s. were authorised to sign the verification certificate Region-wise, and

(d) if there is heavy arrears in the issue of passports, how Government contemplate to clear it?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) When passports are supported by Verification Certificates signed by authorised persons, a passport is issued within two months. In other cases, the time taken at present is 4 months.

(b) No, Sir. The post of Regional Passport Officer in Ahmedabad is filled by an Assistant Passport Officer, who is the acting Regional Passport Officer. No post has been left vacant.

(c) A statement giving the monthly average of the number of passport applications received and passports granted during the six monthly period prior to 1st August 1977 and after, is laid on the Table of the House

(d) An additional number of 375 clerical posts, and 8 posts at higher level have been already sanctioned. Proposals to further increase the staff are under consideration in order to clear arrears and to cope with the increased inflow of passport applications.

Statement

S. No.	Passport Office	Period before MPs were authorised to sign Veri- fication Certificates		Period after MPs were authorised to sign Veri- fication Certificates	
		Applications received	Passports issued	Applications received	Passports issued
1	Ahmebad	7,100	6,198	6,016	7,734
2	Bombay	19,791	17,176	19,777	21,365
3	Calcutta	1,812	1,530	2,484	2,160
4	Chandigarh	11,934	8,201	13,333	10,932
5	Delhi	8,488	6,926	14,407	9,024
6	Ernakulam	18,492	14,331	43,424	21,159
7	Hyderabad	2,665	2,496	8,715	6,544
8	Lucknow	3,228	2,677	6,855	3,628
9	Madras	8,313	6,193	12,198	10,273
Total		81,832	66,208	1,26,609	93,019

American Activities in Indian Ocean

*632. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that United States of America have increased their activities in military bases in the Indian Ocean;

(b) whether United States of America have established a military base on St. Martin Island in Bay of Bengal with the consent of Bangladesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) While the Government of India are aware that construction activity is going on in Diego

Garcia under the authorised allocation upto the fiscal year 1978, we have no information that there has been any recent increase in these activities.

(b) No, Sir. To the best of our information, there is no such military base in existence.

(c) Does not arise.

परिवार नियोजन के लिए राज्यों को
मनुष्यान

*633. जी इस तिहाई पदेस :
क्या लक्ष्य द्वारा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन राज्यों को विहेच
प्रोत्साहन मनुष्यान देने का विकार है जिनके

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम में पहले दोनों स्वाम हैं; और

(क) यदि हाँ, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ?

स्वामद और परिवार नियोजन जैसी (जो राज नारायण) : (क) यही नहीं ।

(क) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Signing Convention on Prohibition of Biological Weapons

*634. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has signed the convention for the prohibition, development, production

and stockpiling of biological and toxin weapons and their destruction; and

(b) if so, the details of other signatories who are the depositary powers in this regard along with the names of the new countries who have come forward to support this move?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Governments of the United States, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom are the depositaries of the convention. A list of countries that have signed and those that have signed and ratified the convention is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

List of countries which have signed and ratified/acceded to the convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and their destruction (BW Convention)

S. No.	Name of country	Signature	Ratification/ Accession
1	Afghanistan	Yes	Yes
2	Argentina	Yes	..
3	Australia	Yes	..
4	Austria	Yes	Yes
5	Barbados	Yes	Yes
6	Belgium	Yes	..
7	Benin (Dahomey)	Yes	Yes
8	Bolivia	Yes	Yes
9	Botswana	Yes	..
10	Brazil	Yes	Yes
11	Bulgaria	Yes	Yes
12	Burma	Yes	..
13	Burundi	Yes	..

Sl. No.	Name of country	Signature	Ratification/ Accession
14	Byelorussia	Yes	Yes
15	Cambodia	Yes	..
16	Canada	Yes	Yes
17	Central African Republic	Yes	..
18	Chile	Yes	..
19	Colombia	Yes	..
20	Costa Rica	Yes	Yes
21	Cuba	Yes	Yes
22	Cyprus	Yes	Yes
23	Czechoslovakia	Yes	Yes
24	Democratic Yemen	Yes	..
25	Denmark	Yes	Yes
26	Dominican Republic	Yes	Yes
27	Ecuador	Yes	Yes
28	Egypt	Yes	..
29	El Salvador	Yes	..
30	Ethiopia	Yes	Yes
31	Fiji	Yes	Yes
32	Finland	Yes	Yes
33	Gabon	Yes	..
34	Gambia	Yes	..
35	German Democratic Republic	Yes	Yes
36	Germany Federal Republic	Yes	..
37	Ghana	Yes	Yes
38	Greece	Yes	Yes
39	Guatemala	Yes	Yes
40	Guinea Bissau	..	Yes
41	Guyana	Yes	..
42	Haiti	Yes	..

S. No.	Name of country	Signature	Ratification/ Accession
43	Honduras	Yes	..
44	Hungary	Yes	Yes
45	Iceland	Yes	Yes
46	India	Yes	Yes
47	Indonesia	Yes	..
48	Iran	Yes	Yes
49	Iraq	Yes	..
50	Ireland	Yes	Yes
51	Italy	Yes	Yes
52	Ivory Coast	Yes	..
53	Jamaica	..	Yes
54	Japan	Yes	..
55	Jordon	Yes	Yes
56	Kenya	..	Yes
57	Korea Republic of	Yes	..
58	Kuwait	Yes	Yes
59	Laos	Yes	Yes
60	Lebanon	Yes	Yes
61	Lesotho	Yes	..
62	Liberia	Yes	..
63	Luxembourg	Yes	Yes
64	Madagascar	Yes	..
65	Malawi	Yes	..
66	Malaysia	Yes	..
67	Mali	Yes	..
68	Malta	Yes	Yes
69	Mauritius	Yes	Yes
70	Mexico	Yes	Yes
71	Mongolia	Yes	Yes
72	Morocco	Yes	..
73	Nepal	Yes	..

S. No.	Name of country	Signature	Ratification/ Accession
74	Netherlands	Yes	..
75	New Zealand	Yes	Yes
76	Nicaragua	Yes	Yes
77	Niger	Yes	Yes
78	Nigeria	Yes	Yes
79	Norway	Yes	Yes
80	Pakistan	Yes	Yes
81	Panama	Yes	Yes
82	Paraguay	..	Yes
83	Peru	Yes	..
84	Philippines	Yes	Yes
85	Poland	Yes	Yes
86	Portugal	Yes	Yes
87	Qatar	Yes	Yes
88	Romania	Yes	..
89	Rwanda	Yes	Yes
90	San Marino	Yes	Yes
91	Saudi Arabia	Yes	Yes
92	Senegal	Yes	Yes
93	Sierra Leone	Yes	Yes
94	Singapore	Yes	Yes
95	Somalia	Yes	..
96	South Africa	Yes	Yes
97	Spain	Yes	..
98	Sri Lanka	Yes	..
99	Sweden	Yes	Yes
100	Switzerland	Yes	Yes
101	Syria	Yes	..
102	Taiwan	Yes	Yes
103	Thailand	Yes	Yes
104	Togo	Yes	..

S. No.	Name of country	Signature	Ratification/ Accession
105	Tonga	..	Yes
106	Tunisia	Yes	Yes
107	Turkey	Yes	Yes
108	Ukraine	Yes	Yes
109	USSR	Yes	Yes
110	UAE	Yes	..
111	UK	Yes	Yes
112	United Republic of Tanzania	Yes	..
113	USA	Yes	Yes
114	Venezuela	Yes	..
115	Vietnam South (former Government)	Yes	..
116	Yemen	Yes	..
117	Yugoslavia	Yes	Yes
118	Zaire	Yes	Yes
Total		113	73

तुर्मं जड़ी बूटियों का संरक्षण

* 635. यी दलपत्र सिंह परस्ते : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताते को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की अन्नरक्टक पहाड़ी में जहां से बोन और नरमदा नदियां निकलती हैं, जहांसी, सिंतापर, लाजवाली, बच आदि अत्यधिक तुर्मं और बहुमूल्य जड़ी बूटियों के अस्तित्व को समाप्त होने से बचाने के लिए कोई प्रयास किये जा एं हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यीरा क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में धीरकि उत्पादन और संरक्षण केरल स्वापित करते का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या जाहकोल जिले के अन्नरक्टक में जड़ी बूटियों की बहुताया को व्यान में रखते हुए वहां उसको स्वापना की जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (यी राज नारायण) : (क) जहां, सिंतापर और लाजवाली जैसी जड़ी बूटियों में भूम्यवान धीरकिंतुकों गुण होते हैं और धार्युर्विक चिकित्सकों और कार्मसियों द्वारा इन दवाइयों की हमेशा जड़ी मांग रहती है। ये दवाइयों देश के भिन्न-भिन्न गर्व जंगलों जिसमें मध्य प्रदेश के बत भी जमिल है, उपलब्ध है। निकट भविष्य में इनके सीधे ही जाने की कोई रक्षावाला नहीं है।

(क) और (ग) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार के यहां ग्वालियर और रायपुर में ही आयुर्वेदिक फार्मेसियों हैं। भारत सरकार ने ग्वालियर में राज्य फार्मेसी का दर्जा बढ़ाने के लिए एक योजना मंजूर की है और इस योजना के अन्तर्गत जड़ी बूटियों की खेती के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। केन्द्रीय सरकार का इस समय अब अमरकंटक में या मध्य प्रदेश के किसी अन्य क्षेत्र में दवाइयां तैयार करने और उन्हे सुरक्षित रखने के लिए किसी भी केन्द्र के खोलने का कोई विचार नहीं है। राज्य सरकार से यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे बताये कि क्या उनके यहां कोई ऐसी योजना है? उनके उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Mineral Wealth under Waters of the Sea

*838. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL Naidu: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government decided to find out the mineral wealth under the waters of seas;

(b) if so, whether Government have formed Marine Geology Regional Office; and

(c) if so, where is its headquarters?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Steps have been initiated by the Geological Survey of India to conduct geological mapping and exploration of mineral resources occurring in the off-shore areas and continental margin of the country.

(b) and (c). A unit to deal with Marine Geology was set up in the Geological Survey of India in 1965, and an off-shore Mineral Exploration and Marine Geology Division was constituted in 1971. The post of a Deputy Director General, Marine Geology has been created at Calcutta

in January, 1978. No separate regional office for marine geology has been established so far.

Settlement of Disputes by Conciliation Officer at Kanpur

5803. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been complained that the Conciliation Office (Central) at Kanpur did not open Conciliation proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 till date on the disputes/complaints referred to him by the Union of the majority workers of the R.D.S.O.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how many disputes have so far been settled through negotiation proceedings and how many have been referred to the Labour Courts/Industrial Tribunals for adjudications?

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

(a) and (b). The Railways have a Permanent Negotiating Machinery for resolving disputes between the labour and the Railway Administrations. As regards individual disputes pertaining to discharge and dismissal of Railways works, cases are dealt with under the Railway Servants (Discipline and Appeal) Rules. The officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery ordinarily intervene in such disputes only where the parties to the dispute are in a position to show that they have exhausted all the remedies available through the departmental machinery, and/or where a notice of strike under section 22 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has been given. In all such cases the provisions of the Act apply and disputes are dealt with accordingly.

(c) None in the recent past.

Bharat Refractories Limited

5804. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether the representation of Bihar Refractories Shramik Union on various irregularities in the Bharat Refractories Limited has been received and if so, what step has been taken thereon?

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

A representation dated 18.10.1977 from "Bihar Refractories Shramik Union" regarding irregularities in regularisation of NMR employees was received through the Hon'ble Member. The allegations contained in the representation were looked into and found to be not correct.

Cases against Behaviour of Doctors of CGHS

5805 SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases against behaviour of doctors of CGHS dispensaries in Delhi during the last 2 years which have been referred to the Ministry of Health by the public, and

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

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

(b) (i) 37 complaints were amicably settled by the Medical Officers in-charge and Welfare Officers of the area at personal level.

(ii) 5 cases could not be pursued for the non-availability of the complainants

(iii) 2 cases have been referred to Area Welfare Officers for settlement, and their reports are awaited.

(iv) 0 cases were dropped, being baseless.

(v) In one case the Medical Officer complained against has since resigned.

(vi) In five cases, suitable action has been taken against the Medical Officers.

(vii) 5 cases are still under consideration.

राजस्थान सर्किल में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के मैकेनिकों को पदोन्नति

5806. श्री शीठालाल पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सर्किल के अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के किसी भी मैकेनिक को उनके लिये प्रारंभित 20 प्रतिशत कोटे के अनुसार वर्ष 1973 के वर्षात् कोई पदोन्नति नहीं दी गई है;

और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इनके क्या कारण हैं और यदि पदोन्नतिया दी गई है तो क्या सरकार उसकी एक सूची सभा-पटल पर रखेगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राष्ट्र नंदी (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साथ) : (क) जी नहीं। बार मैकेनिकों को वर्ष 1977 में तरकी दी गई है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

तरकी पाने वाले मैकेनिकों की सूची नीचे दी गई है :—

1. श्री जी० सी० मधुकर
2. श्री मुकन्दलाल चौहान
3. श्री रामनारायण वर्मा पुत्र श्री-लेमचन्द्रो कोली
4. श्री चौधर्यल

Possibilities of Gold, Nickel, Copper etc. in Off-Shore Areas

5807. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are possibilities of finding gold, nickel, copper and cobalt deposits in the off-shore areas in exploitable quantity;

(b) if so, whether any assessment regarding these deposits in the sea-bed in different areas in the country has been made; and

(c) if so, with what results, and the steps Government have so far taken to exploit these deposits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARLA MUNDA): (a) "Placer deposits" of gold and concentration of nickel, copper and cobalt in the manganese nodules are known to occur in off-shore areas in different parts of the world.

(b) and (c) Preliminary investigation to a very limited extent carried out in off-shore area of the Orissa Coast to locate "Placer deposits" of gold, has not indicated any gold

During the current field season (1977-78) the Geological Survey of India proposes to carry out exploration for off-shore mineral deposits in the eastern and western coast of this country. The question of exploitation of such deposits at this stage is premature.

मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों को बातानुकूलित बनाया जाना

5808. डॉ. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय
क्या संचार मंत्री 4ह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बड़े टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में स्वचालित मशीनों का सही तथा नियंत्रित कार्यकरण सुनिश्चित करने हेतु मशीनों के लिए बातानुकूलित मनन प्रवधा बातानुकूलित प्रवधा आवश्यक है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मध्य प्रदेश में प्रत्येक बड़े टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में यह व्यवस्था नहीं है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप मेरे एक्सचेंज सुचारू रूप से कार्य नहीं करते अथवा उनमें लगातार दुष्टियां रहती हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसी व्यवस्था न करने के क्या कारण हैं और इम कठिनाई को हट करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुख्यमंत्री साथी) · (क) शाटो-मेटिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की इमारतों का बातानुकूलित होना उनके सर्वोत्तम कार्यकरण और जीवन के लिए बालर्णीय है। सम्पूर्ण कार्यव्यवस्था की व्यापान में रखते हुए विभाग सभी बड़े शाटोमेटिक एक्सचेंजों की इमारतों को बातानुकूलित करने की व्यवस्था करता है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के सभी 7 बड़े टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में बातानुकूलन की व्यवस्था है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Arrears of P.F. against DESU

5809. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge amount is lying as arrears of Provident Fund against Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking;

(b) the loss of revenue to Government by not depositing the P.F. by this undertaking; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA) (a) to (c) The Central provident Fund Commissioner has reported that this establishment was granted exemption under Section 17(1) of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 in June 1963. The Provident Fund accumulations of the employees of the Undertaking as at the end of February 1978 have been invested. The contributions due to the Family Pension and the Deposit Linked Insurance Funds and the inspection charges have also been paid.

Study Groups for Steel Industry

5810 SHRI AHMED M PATEL Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the report by the six Working Groups appointed to study the various aspects of the working of the Steel Undertaking have been received by Government,

(b) if so what are the main recommendations made, and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to implement recommendations made therein?

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

(b) The summaries of the Reports are given in Annexures I to VI [Placed in Library. See No LT-2039]78]

(c) The reports of these Study Groups were formally adopted at a plenary session of the members of the Group on 30th November 1977. In this session, it was decided that Minister would consult a small group of leaders of Central Trade Union Organisations to enable Government to take appropriate decisions on the

recommendations and their implementation. These consultations are now in progress.

बलूचिस्तान में हिंगलाज माता का मन्दिर

5811. श्री बेगाराम बौहान : क्या दिवेश मठी यह बताने की कृपा नहीं कि

(क) क्या स्वाक्षीनता से ५हले पाकिस्तान में बलूचिस्तान के लोहोला जिले में हिंगलाज माता नवी के किनारे चरण जाति का हिंगलाज माता का मन्दिर या और क्या इस देवी के मनुष्यादी राजस्थान, गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश (मालवा) को चरण जाति के लोग हैं,

(ख) क्या लोहोला जिला (बलूचिस्तान) में अब भी हिंगलाज माता का मन्दिर है और यदि हो, तो वह किस स्थिति में है,

(ग) क्या यह मन्दिर अब भी विद्यमान है क्या इस देवी के चरण पुजारियों का पाकिस्तान की यात्रा करने के लिए कोई पासपोर्ट अवधारी दीवा दिया जाएगा, और

(घ) क्या सरकार हिंगलाज माता के चरण मनुष्यादियों को बैसी ही मुकियाये देनी जैसी कि ननकाना साहिब (पाकिस्तान) की धारा करने हेतु दी जाती है?

दिवेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कुम्हू) (क) और (ख) यह मन्दिर किस स्थान पर है और इसकी वर्तमान दशा जैसी है इसके सम्बन्ध में स्थिति की सही जानकारी पाकिस्तान सरकार से प्राप्त की जा सकती है और इसके लिए प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

(ग) और (घ) तीर्थ यात्राओं के सम्बन्ध में भारत-पाकिस्तान के बीच व्यापी जो

प्रोतोकोल है उसके अन्तर्गत एक दूसरे देश में स्थित कुछ साथ वास धर्म स्थानों के लिए दसों में दीर्घावा करने की अनुमति दी गई है। भारत सरकार अमर्यास्थानों की सूची का विस्तार करने के लिए पाकिस्तान से कही रही है, लेकिन पाकिस्तान सरकार की इस प्रकार की दीर्घ यात्राओं को इस सहमत सूची तक ही सीमित रखने के पक्ष में है।

Slashing of Funds for Malanjkhand Copper Deposits

5812. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the funds for the development of copper deposits of Malanjkhand in Madhya Pradesh has been slashed down to Rs. 1 crore against assessed requirement of Rs. 11 crores for 1978-79;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof,

(c) whether Government would consider that by reducing the funds, the socio-economic uplift of the region is likely to be hampered; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction in this regard and steps proposed to provide funds as assessed?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) to (d). The provision of funds made for Malanjkhand in the Plan Budget for 1978-79 is Rs. 1 crore against the assessed requirement for Rs. 9 crores. However, the progress of work on this project is not being allowed to suffer on this account and adequate provision of funds will be made from time to time commensurate with the progress of work.

गुजरात राज्य में डाकघर, शाखा तथा उपडाकघर

5813. श्री छित्रभर्ती यात्रीत : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात राज्य में प्रत्येक जिले में कितने कितने डाकघर, शाखा डाकघर तथा उपडाकघर हैं;

(ख) वर्ष 1978-79 में प्रत्येक जिले में कितने कितने डाकघरों का दर्ज बढ़ाने का विचार है; और

(ग) सूरत, चुनसर तथा डांग में उन स्थानों को नाम क्या हैं जहां डाकघरों का दर्ज बढ़ाया जाएगा और उमका व्योग क्या है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद युद्धेश साय) : (क) से (ग) . वार्तालित सूचना सलग अनुबन्ध में दें दी गई है। [संचारालय में रखा गया। देखिए सक्या एस०टी० 2040/78]

न्यूनतम मजदूरी निर्धारण

5814. श्री हर गोविल वर्मा : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अभिकों के लिए न्यूनतम मजदूरी का निर्धारण करने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह मजदूरी कब तक निर्धारित को जाएगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री (श्री रवीन वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार न्यूनतम मजदूरी नियम, 1948 के अधीन समूचित सरकार होने के ताते, अनुसूचित दोषागारों में मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दरे अधिसूचित की है, जिसका व्यौरा मंलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है। [संचारालय में रखा गया। देखिए सक्या एस०टी० 2041/78]

इसी ग्रन्ति पर यथा सरकारी/सरक राज्य लोकों ने भी अपने लैंडायरिकार में आगे बढ़े अनुचित रोकवारी के लिए बजदूरी की व्यवस्था दर्श निर्धारित की है।

Steps to Exploit Minerals in Orissa during Sixth Plan

5815 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry has taken steps to exploit minerals of Orissa in Sixth Plan

(b) if so what are those minerals considered by the Government of Orissa and Government of India as economically viable at present and prepared project reports and

(c) how many of them will be done by the Government of Orissa Government of India Foreign Collaboration and Private Sector projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) Yes Sir Identification of mineral prospects and drawing up Schemes for their utilisation is a continuing process

(b) and (c) As far as the Central Government is concerned the following projects are at various stages of consideration

The Sarpipalli Lead Project—M/S Hindustan Zinc Ltd, a Government of India Under taking have prepared a revised project report for this project. The project envisages production of 500 tonnes per day of ore and production of lead and copper concentrates therefrom. The project is yet to be approved by the Govt

The Sukinda Nickel Projects—Because of the difficult nature of the ore, it is proposed to seek foreign technology for the processing of these deposits and get a feasibility report prepared. A number of foreign parties have visited the area in this connection,

and some offers have been received or have been promised shortly.

East Coast Alumina Project—M/s Bharat Aluminium Company, a Government of India Under taking, have awarded a contract for the preparation of a feasibility report for an export oriented alumina plant of 600,000—800,000 tpa, and an aluminium smelter of 150,000—180,000 tpa per annum based on bauxite deposits in Pottangi/Panchpatmali in the Sta of Orissa, to M/s Aluminium Pechiney of France

Malangtoli Iron Ore Project—The National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd a public sector undertaking, have completed exploration of these deposits and a techno-economic feasibility report is now under preparation. The development of this deposit will however depend on a suitable sale tie-up with foreign parties for which preliminary negotiations are under way

The position as far the Orissa State Government is concerned is as follows—

The Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd, a State Govt Undertaking are working on iron manganese and chrome ores in the State. The production target for 1978-79 in respect of these minerals is 14.2 lakh tonnes 15.5 lakh tonnes and 0.70 lakh tonnes respectively. These targets are likely to be doubled within the next five years. The Orissa Mining Corporation has also proposed the development of China-clay, graphite, fireclay, limestone, vanadiferous magnetite and bauxite during the plan period 1978-83. They also propose the development of a charge chrome plant, a sponge iron plant, an electrolytic manganese dioxide plant, and a china clay washing plant during the plan period 1978-83. Of these, the chrome and sponge iron plants are proposed to be undertaken with foreign collaboration.

Feasibility reports have also been prepared for setting up a 500 tonnes

per annum capacity ferro-vanadium plant, a 50,000 tonnes per annum capacity ferro/charge chrome plant and a 150/300,000 tonnes capacity sponge iron plant in Orissa, in the State Sector. Construction of these projects would, however depend upon suitable arrangements being tied up for long term sale of product and availability of requisite financial resources within the over all priorities.

Setting up of Directorate for Telephones

5816. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up separate Directorate for Telephones;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what is the increase in work load in term of percentage in respect of telephone connections during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The increase in percentage of telephone connections during the year 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 has been 6.8 per cent, 10.2 per cent and 10.1 per cent respectively. The figures for the working telephone connections and telephone sets are as given below:

	1-4-1975	1-4-1976	1-4-1977
Working Telephone Connections . . .	13,29,237	14,65,415	16,13,644
Total No. of telephone sets installed . . .	17,44,088	19,19,824	20,95,962

Demand for Nationalisation of Iron and Manganese Ore Mines in Goa

5817. SHRI AMRUT KASAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a long-standing demand from the labour Unions, public and some of the Janata leaders to nationalise the iron and manganese ore mines in the Union Territory of Goa;

(b) whether Government are aware that large scale exploration of natural resources by a few private individuals has erected capitalist monopoly houses in the Union Territory of Goa; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to divert the profits from the manganese and iron ore mines in Goa to the public at large?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

मानव अधिकारों का विवर

5818. श्री राम जी सिंह: क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कर्ममान सरकार मानव अधिकारों के दमन के प्रति अपने विरोध में काम उत्साह दिखा रही है;

(ख) यदि नहीं तो क्या केवल विदेशी समझौते के कारण सरकार नेपाल, पाकिस्तान, बंगलादेश, ईरान सोवियन संघ आदि जैसे देशों में मानव अधिकारों के प्रश्न के प्रति अपना विरोध प्रकट नहीं करती है;

(ग) यदि ही, तो क्या उन्होंने सरकार के नेता उन दिनों को भूम वह हैं जब सोलालिस्ट इंटरनेशनल, एमनेस्टी इंटरनेशनल, 'बी०बी० सी० आदि जैसी संस्थाओं ने स्वतन्त्रता संदर्भ के दिनों ध्येयों के सासन और प्रापातस्थिति में श्रीमती इदिगा नांवी के तानाशाही शासन के दौरान मानव अधिकारों के दमन के विरोध में अपनी आवाज उठायी थी, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उन्होंने सरकार मानव अधिकारों के दमन के विरुद्ध पूरी शक्ति से और स्पष्ट शब्दों में अपनी आवाज उठाएं थी तथा इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही करेगी ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य नांवी (बी० एस० कुष्ठ) : (क) से (ग) सरकार ने विश्व के सभी भागों में मानव-अधिकारों के घोर उत्स्वर्णन जारी रखने के प्रति हुएका अपना विरोध अस्वत किया है। लेकिन, चूंकि सरकार प्रत्य देशों के आन्तरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहती इसलिए उसका विचार है कि मानव-अधिकारों के प्रति प्रत्यरोधीय स्तर पर बेतना जागृत और सर्वस्वित करना ही एकमात्र ऐसा तरीका है जिसमें कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय इस प्रकार वे मामला म तुल कर सकते हैं।

सरकार हाल ही में कुछ मानव-अधिकार आयोग के अधिवेशन में स्पष्ट शब्दों में मानव-अधिकार तथा बुनियादी स्वतन्त्रता के बारे में अपनी नीति बता चुकी है। भारत की पहल पर आयोग ने उस निर्णय को सर्वसम्मत से स्वीकार किया जिसमें सभी सदस्य राज्यों से एक ऐसी राष्ट्रीय अवस्था स्थापित करने का अनुरोध किया गया है जिसमें मानव-अधिकारों की और वृक्षिक की मौलिक स्वतन्त्रता की सुरक्षा की जा सके। महासभा के 32वें अधिवेशन में भारत की पहल पर एक संक्ष्य परित किया गया जिसमें सभी राज्यों ने यातना न देने के बारे में एकत्रका बोलचाना की है। विश्व के किसी भाग में मानव-अधिकारों

को द्वाने के विभाक और अधिक व्यापक रूप से आवश्यकता पैदा करने के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय को सम्मुखतकारी एवं सूचनात्मक भूमिका देता करनी है।

Unemployment Allowance Scheme for Jobless submitted by Tripura Government

5819 SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN. Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether any proposal for introducing an Unemployment Allowance Scheme for jobless graduates and undergraduates, has been submitted by the Tripura Government,

(b) if so, the details of the Scheme; and

(c) whether the same has been cleared and approved by the Central Government and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) and (b) The Government of Tripura had forwarded to the Central Government a copy of Resolution passed by the Tripura Legislative Assembly on 29th June, 1977 urging the Central Government, inter-alia to grant unemployment allowance at the subsistence level to the unemployed

(c) This was examined in consultation with the Planning Commission and it was found that the proposal to grant unemployment allowance was not practical in the present state of the economy. Quite apart from the magnitude of the outlay necessary for this purpose provision of such relief would generate an attitude of indifference on the part of the unemployed, to any effort at seeking work. It was felt that it would be more expedient to invest the available resources in stepping up the process of

development and thereby create additional productive and sustained employment/self-employment opportunities

The thrust of the next Five Year Plan would be to create substantial productive employment opportunities and thereby progressively remove unemployment over the decade

Instant Registration Service in Post Offices

5820 SHRI SURAJ BHAN Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether instant registration service has been introduced in selected Post Offices, if so, the number of such Post Offices

(b) whether the service has become popular if not why not and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken to popularise the service and justify the innovation or in the event of its failure will it not be considered necessary to abolish it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) Yes Sir The service has been introduced in 15 post offices

(b) and (c) The service is not very popular mainly because no receipts are given to the senders For the present it is proposed to continue the experiment for another year

Irregular Appointment of Ladies in PF Organisation

5821 SHRIMATI AHILYA P RANGNEKAR Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether complaints including those from MPs have been received by Government about the irregular appointment of certain ladies in the Provident Fund Organisation, and

(b) if so, whether any detailed enquiry has been made in this episode and if not how much time it will take in completing the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR RAM KIRPAL SINHA) (a) Yes, Sir There have been four complaints

(b) Enquiry has been completed in three cases Reports are under consideration of the Government The report in the fourth is awaited

Late Delivery of Dak in Jhalawar

5822 SHRI RAM KANWAR BERWA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the complaints in regard to the late delivery of letters through the local post office in Jhalawar (Rajasthan) and what steps have been taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) The arrangements for delivery of mails at Jhalawar Post Office are satisfactory Only one complaint about late receipt of second class mails was received since 14 1977

Grant of Telephone connections under OYT Scheme in South Delhi Colonies

5823 SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether pending applications under OYT Schemes for the South Delhi Colonies of Greater Kailash Part II, Masjid Moth, Pamposh Colony, Greater Kailash Part I, Hemkunt etc New Delhi have been cleared

(b) if not, the number of applications in each of these residential colonies (colony wise) that are now pending with their relative date of priority, and

(e) by what date the present arrears will be cleared and connections given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) No Sir

(b) The South Delhi colonies are coming under three different Exchanges as per details below—

(i) Greater Kailash Part-II and Blocks E F C and H Masjid Moth fall under Hauz Khas Exchange

(ii) Pamposh Colony Block C E and R of Greater Kailash I and Hemkunt Colony fall under Okhla Exchange area

(iii) Blocks A B S W M and N of Greater Kailash-I fall under Jorbagh Exchange area

The total number of pending applications as on 1-3-78 and date of clearance under OYT General Category is indicated below—

	Total No'	Date of clearance
Okhla Exchange jurisdiction	720	10-4-74
Jorbagh Exchange jurisdiction	489	5-4-77
Hauz Khas Exchange jurisdiction	661	11-8-77

(c) The present OYT list in Okhla Exchange is expected to be cleared by March 1979. So far as Hauz Khas and Jor Bagh Exchanges are concerned the same will be cleared by the end of 1978

CGHS Dispensary in Trans Jamuna Areas

5824 SHRI MAHI LAL Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4055 on the 15th December, 1977 regarding CGHS dispensary in Trans Jumuna areas and state

(a) whether more CGHS dispensaries have since been opened in the Trans Jamuna areas of Delhi,

(b) if so the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and when these dispensaries are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) to (c) It has been decided to open one more CGHS Dispensary in the Trans Jamuna areas of Delhi Action to secure suitable accommodation for housing the dispensary is being initiated

Telephone and Telegraph requirements of Northern Part of Ratnagiri District in Maharashtra

5825 SHRI BAPUSAHFB PARU FKAR Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether a statement showing the telephone and telegraph requirements of northern part of Ratnagiri District in Maharashtra has been submitted in the last week of November 1977 and

(b) whether any action has been taken thereon and if not when Government propose to take any action?

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

(b) (i) P C O s 1 P C O has been opened and 1 Long Distance P C O and 7 Local P C O s have been sanctioned 29 proposals are under examination and 1 proposal has been dropped

(ii) New Exchange 2 exchanges have been sanctioned and proposals for 3 more are under examination

(iii) Additional trunk telephone lines Out of 11 cases direct circuits

are already available on 3 routings and estimates have been sanctioned for 5 routings. Two routings are under examination and 1 route does not justify direct circuit.

(iv) S.T.D. STD is not justified between Bombay and Ratnagiri; a no-delay circuit is already provided.

(v) Teleprinter circuits Out of 4 proposals, only one, viz., Chiplun-Bombay is justified for teleprinter service.

(vi) Telex There is no adequate demand for telex connections at Ratnagiri. Hence, there is no proposal for a telex at this station.

Talks with British Secretary for Trade and Industry during his visit to India

5826. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had some talks with the British Secretary of State for Trade and Industry during the latter's visit to India recently regarding the prospects of cooperation between the two countries in the mining and steel industries; and

(b) if so, the details of the discussions took place and the conclusions arrived at?

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

(b) Possibilities of increasing co-operation in the field of mining and metallurgy between the two countries were discussed. The exchange of ideas was of a general and exploratory nature. In the course of the discussions the British Secretary of State for Trade and Industry also mentioned about the categories of steel which Britain could export to India and it was incitated to him that specific proposals could be considered on merits.

Strike by Workers of Bokaro and Durgapur Steel Plant

5827. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of Bokaro and Durgapur Steel Plants had resorted to strike recently to press for their demands; and

(b) if so, the details of their demands and when action was taken by Government to settle the demand of the workers?

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

(b) EOT Crane Operators, Mobile Equipment Operators and High Pressure Welders of Bokaro Steel Plant went on strike from 27-2-78. Their demands were as follows—

(a) Modification of incentive scheme with retrospective effect in respect of moneytable and production target as prevalent in Bhilai Steel Plant.

(b) Scales of pay to High Pressure Welders with retrospective effect as given to similar categories of workers of Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Plants

(c) Permanent absorption in operation Department of those Construction workers who are called upon to work in operation Department.

(d) Promotion with retrospective effect for Construction Supervisors of township Department and decision regarding their line of promotion.

(e) Promotion to the next higher grade to all workers of the Company who have completed three years of service in existing grade.

(f) Payment of house Rent Allowance with retrospective effect to such workmen who are not receiving the same.

The Deputy Labour Commissioner-cum-Conciliation Officer, Government of Bihar, advised the representatives of the striking employees on February 27, 1978 to call off the strike immediately as it was illegal. The working President of the Union of striking employees was also advised by the Chief Minister of Bihar to call off the strike and was assured proper examination of the demands in the light of practices prevalent in the steel plants. A decision was conveyed on 22-3-1978 to the concerned authorities that, if the strike was called off, pending disputes like gradations etc would be settled by the Chief Minister of Bihar personally the strike was called off and the workers resumed their duties from afternoon of 27-3-1978.

With regard to the Durgapur Steel Plant the position about strike, slowing down of work etc in certain departments is as follows:

HSWU demanded upgradation of the two oil pump operators of plant Central Stores from P-4 to P-6. The operators had struck work when conciliation was in progress. The management is holding bi-partite discussions.

In support of their demands for upgradation, the Shunting staff of Traffic Department refused to perform certain jobs and stopped work. Their demands have been discussed and an agreement may be reached shortly.

The HSWU submitted a charter of demands pertaining to Refractory Department, demanding a review of bonus, implementation of 7-Group Rota, upgradation etc. The workmen slowed the refractories work in the SMS. Discussions are being held and an agreement is expected to be reached shortly.

HSWU (Shri N. Biswas Group) went on strike from 8.00 A.M. on 24-2-1978 in support of their following demands:

1. Implementation of the manning of the fire service Department in the ratio of 1:1:1:6, instead of the existing ratio of 1:1:1:5.

2. Fire service Department should be disassociated from the control of DIB and COS and should be put under the control of any other head of the Department.

3. The vacant posts in the Department should be filled up immediately.

Before the strike notice was served the above demands of the Fire Service Personnel were under consideration by the management and the matter had been discussed with all the three unions. The Deputy Labour Commissioner, Durgapur was also making efforts to bring about a settlement/conciliation. The workers restored normalcy from 10 P.M. the same day after settlement was reached on certain points between management and the unions through an agreement before Deputy Labour Commissioner, Durgapur.

Homoeo-Contraceptive

3828 DR BHAGWAN DAS
RATHOR

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER
GUPTA

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in response to the national call of Homoeo-Contraceptive, an oral sweet syrup from single edible shrub has been received by Government from Hardwar,

(b) if so, in what way wide and impartial tests Government propose to make, and

(c) whether some more samples from other corners have been received, if so, the details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No such oral sweet syrup has been received from Hardwar.

(b) Facilities are available at Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad, to investigate any claim that is received.

(c) A few samples were received, but as the information was inadequate, the claimants have been requested to furnish more details and the same is awaited.

Exports of Nurses for Prostitution

5829. SHRI RAJ KESAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards news item entitled 'TNAI exports nurses for prostitution' published in the 'Blitz' dated the 8th March, 1978; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto and steps being taken to stop the export of Indian nurses to West Asian countries?

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

(b) The Trained Nurses Association of India, which is a private organisation whose office bearers are elected by the members of the Association, has informed that the news item is absolutely baseless. In fact, the Association does not encourage Indian nurses going abroad, but on the other hand aspires to help them to develop a proper professional identity within the country. The deputation of nurses abroad is being allowed only where such deputation is considered by the Ministry of External Affairs to be in the interest of our political and economic relations with the country concerned. Selection of nurses by foreign agencies is not allowed as a matter of routine and the Ministry of External Affairs have been advised to include a representative of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in the

Recruitment Boards/Committees of the Recruiting Agencies.

Employees Stagnating in North-Eastern Telecommunication Circle

5830. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees stagnating as on 31st December, 1977 in the Clerical and Junior Engineers cadres and Selection Grades of both cadres in the North Eastern Telecommunication Circle,

(b) whether a large number of employees of the above cadres as well as in other cadres of various Telecommunication Circles/Divs. are stagnating for years together;

(c) whether his Ministry has taken any step to compensate such employees and has ever taken up the matter with the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms;

(d) if so, the results arrived at; and the details of proposal sent; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (e). The information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Homoeo Society of Hardwar

5831. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Homoeo-Society of Hardwar requested an across the Table discussion with

the Homoeo Wing of the Health Ministry in 1976 which was ordered by the then Health Minister, and has not so far been given effect in the last 8 years,

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take against those responsible for this serious delay which has come in the way of reclamation of the pure Homoeopathy, and

(c) what steps Government has taken to accommodate the Science of Homoeopathy in conformity to its 'Organon of Medicine'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) In 1975 the All India Homoeopathy Protection Society Hardwar had written to the then Deputy Minister of Health and Family Planning who was also the President of the Central Council of Homoeopathy requesting for a discussion with the Executive of the Council. The Deputy Minister had not given any direction in the matter. In December 1975 Adviser (Homoeopathy) who is also the Vice President of the Central Council for Homoeopathy had requested the Secretary of the Society to hold a preliminary discussion with him. This discussion however did not take place. Subsequently the Adviser (Homoeopathy) had requested the Secretary to meet him on 28-1-1976 but the latter did not do so

The Government do not propose to take any action in the matter as no harm has been caused to the practice of Homoeopathy as a result

(c) The Central Council of Homoeopathy has recommended a syllabus so as to bring uniformity in Homoeopathic education throughout the country. Once this syllabus is enforced teaching of 'Organon of Medicine' will be compulsory in every educational institution. Each student will have to devote the prescribed time for the study of 'Organon of Medicine' and pass in the specific examination before he qualifies.

Committee to Investigate Affairs of Aluminium Corporation of India

5832 SHRI ROBIN SEN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether a Committee was set up with Shri Marwah, by the Steel and Mines Department of the erstwhile Government to investigate the affairs of the Aluminium Corporation of India Limited, Asansol,

(b) if so, the findings and recommendations of the said Committee are

(c) whether the said Committee made any adverse remarks against the management of the Aluminium Corporation of India Limited?

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

(b) and (c) The Investigating Body which reported in June 1974 found that upon 1967-68 the production trends were satisfactory. Thereafter labour management relations were strained leading to operational and other problems. With the inherent disadvantages like high power rate, excessive manpower, unsatisfactory labour management relations, over diversification etc. the Company was considerably affected by the introduction of price control over aluminium and aluminium products in May 1971. Its working results were however, worse than what should have been because of financial extravagance of the management which the company should have controlled. The financial picture was further worsened by the large expenditure on the Orissa Project which proved infructuous. The working of this plant was also adversely affected from March 1972 because of reduction and interruption of power supply. All these factors contributed to continued losses to the working of this unit which went on increasing, and to erosion of the reserves.

On the totality of the facts the Investigating Body was of the view that

the Company had been run in a manner detrimental to the scheduled industry and to public interest.

The Investigating Body observed that the existing constraints of power rate, excessive manpower, over-diversification and further escalation in the price of raw materials, would prevent the plant from being operated in a viable manner. Removal of any of these constraints singly would not also enable the plant to operate profitably. A combination of remedial measures for removal of these constraints involving major Government policy decisions was found by the Investigating Body to be necessary for revival of the company.

Residency Term in Loknayak Jayaprakash Narain Hospital

5833. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Health Ministry has issued instructions to start the residency term in Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan Hospital for medical students who have completed their MBBS Course from March instead of from January;

(b) if so, the particular objective behind such a move,

(c) whether the medical students there were in great distress due to these instructions of the Ministry; and

(d) whether the Ministry has given this decision a second thought and if so, the particulars thereof?

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

(b) The University of Delhi has prescribed the 1st April of the year as the date of admission for postgraduate courses in medical sciences which corresponds to II Year of Junior residency. By making 1st March as the

effective date for making appointments to the I year junior residency, the waiting period after completion of I year Junior residency and before joining the postgraduate courses of the University would be reduced to the minimum. Secondly, the candidates passing in supplementary examinations would also become eligible for consideration for appointment to I year Junior residency. Further, by making all the posts available at one point of time instead of being spread over the year, the maximum number of candidates can compete for the I year Junior residency posts.

(c) The Government of India are not aware of any such alleged distress on the part of the medical students on account of the above instructions.

(d) In view of the sanitary nature of the Government's decision, it has not been considered necessary at this juncture to review the same.

**जिम्मेदारी क्लब, नई दिल्ली द्वारा भविष्य निषि
की राशि जमा न कराया जाना**

**5834. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण : क्या
संसदीय कार्य तथा अमंत्रों यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :**

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली स्थित जिम्मेदारी क्लब के सभी कर्मचारियों से संबंधित भविष्य निषि की राशि पिछले तीन वर्ष से जमा नहीं कराई गई है और यदि हाँ, तो इसे जमा कराने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(ख) क्या इस क्लब के कर्मचारियों को उनकी भविष्य निषि से अब नहीं दिये जाते हैं जबकि नियमों में इसके लिये प्रावधान है, यदि हाँ, तो इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं;

(ग) इस क्लब में इस समय अस्थायी स्थायी, नीतिसिक्षा, ठेके पर तथा ईलिक भवूरी

पर काथ करने वाले कर्मचारियों की अवगति संख्या कितनी है और इनमें ऐसे वित्ती कर्मचारी हैं जो भविष्य निविदि अवधान उनके बेतन से बाटा नहीं जा रहा है, और

(क) "इस वलब की स्थापना से प्रब तक इसके कितने कर्मचारी सेवानिवृत्त हो चुके हैं तथा उन्हे उपदान, भविष्य निविदि एवं अम वस्त्राण कानूनों के अधीन अब तक वित्ती राशि अदा की जाती है और उसे अब उप अदा न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

अम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य कर्मचारी (डा० रामकृष्णाल सिंह): कर्मचारी भविष्य निविदि प्राप्तिकारियों ने इस प्रकार सूचित किया है —

(क) जिमकाना वलब, नई दिल्ली एवं ऐसा प्रतिष्ठान है जिसे कर्मचारी भविष्य निविदि योजना, 1952 के पैरा 79 के अधीन छूट दी गई है। इस प्रतिष्ठान के न्यासी दोहे को भविष्य निविदि के अवधानों की राशि की अवधान अवायगी कर दी है। इसलिए उस के विकास कोई कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ख) इस प्रतिष्ठान के कर्मचारियों को प्रतिष्ठान की भविष्य निविदि योजना के नियमों के अनुसार अग्रणीयता दी जाती है।

(ग) 25 फरवरी, 1978 की 'स्थिति' के अनुसार इस प्रतिष्ठान के कर्मचारियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है —

स्थायी कर्मचारी	170
अस्थायी कर्मचारी	7
नीतित्व कर्मचारी	1
ठेके पर तथा दिहाड़ी पर	कोई नहीं।
ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या जो भविष्य निविदि का सबस्य बनने के पास है परत्तु जिन्हें सबस्य नहीं बनाया यदा कोई नहीं।	

(घ) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दी जाई सूचना के अनुसार 1963-64 से 1977-78 तक 97 व्यक्तियों को सेवा-निवृत्ति के लाभों (उपदान) की बाबत 88,922.23 रुपये की राशि अदा की गई है और 11 कर्मचारियों को उपदान का भुगतान अभी नहीं किया गया, जिन्होंने वलब के बवाटरों पर अभी भी बड़ा जमा रखा है और इस जारीने वे 3 नुमाति-पद (बलीयरैस सर्टिफिलेट) प्रस्तुत नहीं कर पाये हैं। प्रबन्धकों के अनुसार, इस प्रतिष्ठान पर उपदान सदाय भविष्यनियम, 1972 का लागू नहीं होता और सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ संविचालक बाधार पर किया जा रहा है। भविष्य निविदि प्राप्तिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि 83 सेवा-निवृत्त कर्मचारियों को भविष्य निविदि की बाबत 2,68,698 13 रुपये की राशि का भुगतान किया गया है। पाच कर्मचारियों को भविष्य निविदि की बाबत 27,168.68 रुपये की राशि का भुगतान अभी इसलिए नहीं किया गया, जिन्हें दावेदारी में तुछ सूचना/हस्ताबेज़ अभी प्रस्तुत नहीं किये हैं।

Production of Polio Vaccine

5835 SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH.
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether due to shortage of funds required for import of monkeys, the production of polio vaccine has fallen considerably, and

(b) if so, the details of shortfall in production of polio vaccination and the steps being taken by Government to remedy the situation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No. We do not need import of monkeys for production of polio vaccine. However, for one particular test of this vaccine a very small number of African green

monkeys are required for which there is no question of shortage of funds.

(b) Haffkine Bio-pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd. have taken steps to start indigenous production of polio vaccine. WHO has recognized the unit as suitable manufacturer. The Institute has completed their preparatory work concerning the characterization and neurovirulent testing on "seed lots" (first process). Working "seed" (Type I) prepared at this Institute has undergone all tests except neurovirulence. Type II is expected to be ready by April 1978. Indian monkeys are used for production and neurovirulent tests of the vaccine. It is expected that the Institute will be able to make available the vaccine by 1979.

Kashmir

5836. SHRI MANORONJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the UN observers in Kashmir have become redundant in the present circumstances, if so, the facts and what are their present functions;

(b) whether Government propose to wind up the office of UN Observer group in Srinagar, and

(c) if not, reasons for their continuance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI H KUNDU): (a) to (c). The UN Military Observer Group (UNMO-GIP) was established specifically with reference to the old 1949 cease-fire line which has no validity any longer. They have not been entrusted with any responsibility in regard to the present Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir. The UN observers have, therefore, no role to play.

Government have not so far made a formal request to the United Nations

for withdrawal of the UN observers but have made it clear that they do not have any role to play in Jammu and Kashmir. It is for the UN to decide whether they should be removed from the area.

Production of Neutron Bomb by U.S.A.

5837. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government made any protest to the production of Neutron Bomb by United States and the deployment by the NATO;

(b) whether the research and deployment of this new nuclear weapon will increase the tension and a set back to the process of disarmament; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S KUNDU): (a) to (c). In keeping with its firm and consistent policy of total opposition to nuclear weapons and all the other categories of weapons of mass destruction, India stands for the prohibition of neutron bomb. This position of principle of the Government of India has already been reaffirmed in replies to Parliament Question on the subject—Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2792 of 7 July 1977 and Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 132 of 22 July 1977. This position of the Government of India was also reiterated by India's representative before the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) at Geneva on 14 February 1978. Since the question of prohibition of neutron bomb is not a bilateral matter between India and the United States or any of the other NATO countries, the question of making any protest to their Governments does not arise.

Unemployment amongst Trained Teachers

5838. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) the extent of unemployment amongst the trained teachers and what would be the employment prospects for them by the end of 6th plan, and

(b) what steps are being contemplated for correcting the imbalances in their supply and demand?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) Precise estimates regarding the extent of unemployment amongst trained teachers are not available. Information available refers to the number of graduates (including post-graduates) trained in education who are on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) which was 977 thousand as on 30th June 1977.

The Government of India has placed universalisation of elementary education and the adult education programmes in the core sector of educational planning in the Sixth Plan period. A vast number of trained teachers are expected to get employment as a result of implementation of these programmes.

(b) The Planning Commission has suggested to the State Governments to regulate enrolment in teacher training institutions in relation to the demand for teachers.

आयुर्वेद की अष्टांग चिकित्सा पद्धति

5839. द्वां भारतीयक तिहू शास्त्र : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार ने आयुर्वेद की अष्टांग चिकित्सा पद्धति संबंधी नीति को

प्रभावी रूप से क्रियान्वित करने के लिये प्रयास किये हैं, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो आयुर्वेद की अष्टांग चिकित्सा पद्धति के प्रत्येक भाग के बारे में क्या कायदाहारी की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राजभूमी (शो जगद्वी प्रसाद यादव) :

(क) जी हा ।

(ख) आयुर्वेद की अष्टांग चिकित्सा पद्धति के निम्नलिखित भाग हैं —

1. वार्य चिकित्सा
2. शत्र्य तत्र
3. शालक्य तत्र
4. अगद तत्र
5. भूत विद्या
6. कौमार्य मूल्य
7. रसायन और
8. वीजकरण

अष्टांग आयुर्वेद तथा सिद्ध और यूनानी तिथि ५४ ग्रामांकारी विकास करने और भारतीय चिकित्सा की उपर्युक्त सभी पद्धतियों के चिकित्सा न्यवायाय और शिक्षा को विनियमित करने के लिए भारतीय चिकित्सा वेद्योग परिषद् अधिनियम, 1970 के अधीन भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति की ए.५ वेद्योग परिषद् की स्थापना की गई थी ।

इस केन्द्रीय परिषद् ने पूर्व-स्नातक शिक्षा के लिए न्यूनतम स्तर निर्धारित कर दिये हैं। इसके बाद्यविवरण और पाद्यवर्या में जिन्हे सरकार ने विधिवत् अनुमोदित कर दिया है और वेस भर में समाज व्यप से लागू करने के लिए राज्य सरकारी को भेज दिया गया है, उनमें ये सभी अष्टांग शामिल किये गये हैं।

भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति की वेद्योग परिषद् ने भी उन विलेवलों को तैयार करने के

उद्देश्य से जो आयुर्वेद के अपने संबंधित खेतों में कुशल शिल्प, विलनिविकल्प, भेदजीव विद्या-वज्र और अनुसंधान कार्यकर्ता हो सकते हैं, स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षा संबंधी न्यूनतम स्तर और पाठ्य विवरण तैयार कर लिये हैं। इसने स्नातकोत्तर डिपी पाठ्यक्रम के लिए 13 विषय और स्नातकोत्तर डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम के लिए 15 विषय चालू करने का मुद्राबद्ध दिया है। इनमें आयुर्वेद को सभी भार्ठा जागाएं कामिल की गई हैं।

वर्ष 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 के दौरान भिलाई में इस्पात संयंत्र द्वारा अधिकत लाभ

5840. श्री बोहूल भैया : क्या इस्पात और जान मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी देने, वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भिलाई इस्पात कारब्बाने में वर्ष 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 में कितना इस्पात का उत्पादन हुआ और उसमें कितनी आय हुई; और

(ख) पहले वर्ष के उत्पादन की तुलना में वर्ष 1977-78 में अधिक उत्पादन के बाबजूद कम आय होन के क्या कारण हैं?

इस्पात और जान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुज्जा) : (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 में भिलाई इस्पात कारब्बाने में विक्रेय इस्पात का उत्पादन नीचे दिया गया है :—

(हजार टन)

1976-77 . . . 2019

1977-78 . . . 1930

(अस्पायी)

वर्ष 1976-77 में 49.05 करोड़ रुपये का लाभ हुआ था। वर्ष 1977-78 का हिंसाब-किताब अभी तैयार नहीं हुआ है।

कर्मोंकि यह वर्ष अभी समाप्त हुआ ही है। हिंसाब-किताब तैयार हो जाने के पश्चात ही लाभ का पता चल सकेगा। इस बात को देखते हुए इस समय लाभ की तुलना करने का प्रयत्न नहीं उठता है।

Demand for Setting up a Second Steel Plant in Orissa

5841. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been the popular demand in Orissa for setting up a second steel plant in the State either at Baral or Nayagarh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) (a) and (b). There have been a number of representations in the past for setting up a Second Steel Plant in Orissa. Government policy is that all feasible locations including those in Orissa should be kept in view while taking a decision on location of future Steel Plants in the country.

Kashmir

5842. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during his recent visit to Pakistan, he discussed with the Government of Pakistan the long-standing dispute which the latter has raised and maintained with regard to the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details of the talks that took place; and

(c) if not, whether it is a fact that the issue or question of vacation by Pakistan of "occupied" territory in J & K has been indefinitely put in cold storage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S KUNDU) (a) to (c) During the discussions held in Islamabad in course of Foreign Minister's visit the Pakistan Delegation made a mention of Kashmir in the context of the Simla Agreement. He assured them that the Janata Government stands by this Agreement. On Kashmir, both the sides stated their respective positions while recalling that the Simla Agreement commits both the countries to abjure use of force.

Government of India's position on Kashmir is well-known. The whole of Jammu and Kashmir is constitutionally and legally an integral part of India.

Applicant Deposited Money for New Telephone Connections in M P

5843 SHRI PARMANAND GOVIND-JIWALA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the applicants in Madhya Pradesh demanding new connections of telephones have been asked to deposit money as per rules and if so the number of such applicants and

(b) the number of applicants who have demanded new connections but have not been asked to deposit money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) Yes Sir the number is 485

(b) 54 These pertain to places where telephone exchanges do not exist but are proposed to be installed

Iron Ore Mines not doing Scientific Mining

5844 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the names of the iron ore mines which are not doing scientific mining

and also resorting to slaughter mining including the names of the owners.

(b) how long this unscientific mining is going on and what are its effects on the mines, and

(c) whether Government are aware that as a result of non-investment in the private sector of iron ore mines the number of various types of accidents is rising and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA). (a) and (b) No specific instances of iron ore mines not doing scientific mining and resorting to slaughter mining have been received in the recent past. However, based on their inspections Indian Bureau of Mines have made suggestions for geological explorations and separate stacking of mineral rejects etc. The mine owners are consulting the Indian Bureau of Mines and the Mineral Exploration Corporation on technical matters with a view to intensify exploration and evolve scientific mining development plans and are also now stacking iron ore rejects separately as suggested by IBM.

(c) No Sir

Number of Villages to be covered by Daily Delivery

5845 SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) how many villages will come under Daily Delivery System of mains by the end of the current financial year in UP and

(b) how many villages will be provided counter facilities and letter boxes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) All the 1,12,561 inhabited villages in UP as per 1971 Census.

Report, have already been provided with daily delivery service

(b)

	Targets for 1977-78	Achievements
(i) Provision of postal counter services facility to villages through mobile post offices	12,000	16,757
(ii) Installation of letter boxes	20,000	20,040

Indians working in Foreign Embassies

5846 DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of Indian Employees of all categories working in each of the Foreign Embassies in New Delhi

(b) whether these employees are governed by any rules comparable to the rules of security of service applicable to the Government of India employees and

(c) whether Government are satisfied with the present position of these Indian employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S KUNDU) (a) According to information available with the Ministry of External Affairs the number of Indians employed by foreign missions in New Delhi is 2770 approximately

(b) The Ministry of External Affairs have formulated a Model Contract Form in 1975 which has been circulated to all foreign missions broadly suggesting the conditions of employment which it would be desirable for foreign missions to observe

The Indian employees are directly employed by the foreign missions and

they are not government servants and therefore the application of comparable rules of security of service applicable to the Government of India employees to them does not arise

(c) To the extent that service conditions of Indians employed in foreign missions are no less favourable than those suggested in the Model Contract Form Government have no reason to be dissatisfied with the present position of Indian employees. On receipt, however of complaints relating to service conditions of Indian employees of foreign missions or domestic staff employed in the houses of members of foreign missions the Ministry of External Affairs takes up the matter with the foreign mission concerned and the results of this intervention have not been discouraging

Complaints Re Functioning of Kizhakkambalam Telephone Exchange Kerala

5847 SHRI P K KODIYAN Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) how many complaints have been received by the Department regarding the defective functioning of the Kizhakkambalam telephone exchange in Kerala during last one year,

(b) when the first complaint was received in this connection

(c) whether delay in attending to the complaints raised by customers is one of the complaints received,

(d) whether the Kizhakkambalam telephone exchange has so far failed to satisfy the customers, and

(e) if so the reasons for the failure to remove the effects of the exchange and the delay in attending the complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) Only four complaints from one subscriber of telephone No 37 has been received during last one year.

(b) The 1st complaint was received on 19th October, 1977.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. The four complaints from same subscriber related to wrong connection, unsatisfactory local and trunk service and in-attention by exchange staff. These were attended to expeditiously.

Selection of Surgical Consultant for Willingdon Hospital

5848. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a surgical consultant has been selected for the Willingdon Hospital in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether he has taken over the post; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The post of Consultant in Surgery in the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi is a Supertime Grade I post in the Central Health Service Cadre. It is filled on the recommendations of a Departmental Promotion Committee by promotion on the basis of merit with due regard to—

(i) seniority of officers holding posts in Supertime Grade II (Now Specialist Grade I and Supertime Grade II) and who have rendered not less than six years of service in that category; and

(ii) the qualification and experience requisite for the vacancy to be filled.

Appointment is made with the approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet.

A proposal for filling up the post of Consultant in Surgery, Willingdon

Hospital, was sent to the Union Public Service Commission in the year 1977 for filling up through Departmental Promotion Committee consisting of the following Officers:—

(i) Chairman, UPSC—Chairman.

(ii) Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare—Member.

(iii) Director General of Health Services—Member.

Departmental Promotion Committee considered the names of seven eligible officers for appointment to the post. The recommendations of the D.P.C. have been received in this Ministry and the same are being processed.

Embankment along with Mukuri river in Bangladesh

5849. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:

SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item in the 'Sunday Standard' paper of 5th March, 1978 saying that an embankment along with Mukuri river in Bangladesh across Tripura Border has been built by the Bangladesh Government due to which during the rainy season vast areas of Tripura will be flooded;

(b) is it a fact that the World Bank is aiding the project in Bangladesh; and

(c) if so, what steps have the Government of India taken to prevent the unnatural flooding of Tripura by this embankment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) Reports indicating apprehensions of deeper flooding of a few villages of the Belonia sub-division likely to be caused by construction work undertaken by the Bangladesh Government have come to the notice of the Government of India.

(b) According to available information this construction is not financed by the World Bank.

(c) The matter was raised by the Indian delegation both in the Indo-Bangladesh border talks and in the meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission held in Dacca in January, 1978. In the latter meeting it was decided that the local officials including technical experts of both sides should jointly investigate the problems and furnish the Commission early with their reports including appropriate recommendations. This case among others, has also been taken up with the Bangladesh Government at the diplomatic level. Moreover, the Government of Tripura has been requested to instruct the District Magistrate concerned to approach his counterpart in Bangladesh for an urgent meeting to discuss the problem.

Pelletisation Plant in Goa

5850. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the joint sector pelletisation plant in Goa has been completed and commissioned;

(b) if so, what is its capacity and the average daily output so far;

(c) if not, when will it be completed; and

(d) how much of its production is intended for export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The joint sector pelletisation plant now under construction in Goa is expected to be commissioned by the end of the second quarter of 1978. The planned capacity is 1.80 million dry metric tonnes of iron ore pellets per annum.

(d) 100 per cent of its production is intended for export to Japan.

प्रकाशनों और पत्रिकाओं को हिन्दी में निकालना

5851. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान: क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग ने वर्ष 1977 में कौन-कौन से प्रकाशन और पत्रिकाएं निकाली हैं;

(ख) उनसे कितने प्रकाशन और पत्रिकायें हिन्दी में भी निकाली गई और शेष प्रकाशनों और पत्रिकाओं को हिन्दी में न निकालने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे सब प्रकाशनों और पत्रिकाओं को हिन्दी में निकालने का है, जिन्हें इस समय अंग्रेजी में निकाला जाता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा): (क) से (घ). अम मंत्रालय (मुख्य सचिवालय) न 1977 में अपनी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट और निष्पादन बजट प्रकाशित किया। ये हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में प्रकाशित किये गये।

Junior Engineers in Orissa Telecom- munication Circle

5852. SHRI GANANATH PRA-
DHAN: Will the Minister of COM-
MUNICATION be pleased to state the
number of Junior Engineers who have
been appointed in Orissa Telecom-
munication Circle from 1975 to 1977
and the number of such persons from
Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-
DEO SAI): Total number of Junior

Engineers appointed in Orissa Telecom. Circle from 1975 to 1977 is 82. Out of these, 49 candidates are from Orissa.

Locating Erring Employees attending on Telephone Numbers 185, 197, 198

5853. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in case of any complaint against any telephone service number like 185, 197, 198 etc., etc.; it is difficult to locate the actual defaulting employees of the department; and

(b) what does Government propose to do about it so that an erring employee may be brought to book?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHADEO SAI): (a) No, Sir. If subscribers furnish the exact time at which they contacted the service and the position number announced by the operator when initially answering the subscriber, the operator can be readily identified.

(b) Does not arise.

Indo-Afghan Declaration Re: Indian Ocean

5854. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Afghanistan have urged the major powers and the maritime users to co-operate fully with the littoral and hinterland States in achieving the objective of the establishment of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of peace; and

(b) if so, whether any comment has been received from the major powers in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

Opening of a New Hospital in Delhi

5855. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of great rush and shortage of beds in Government hospitals in Delhi, Government are considering to open one more hospital in the Capital; and

(b) if so, when the decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes, sir. It has been decided to set up a 500 bedded Hospital (300 beds based on Ayurvedic System of Medicine and 200 beds based on the Allopathic System) at Harinagar in Delhi. The proposal for setting up another 500 bedded hospital as a part of the Medical College-cum-Hospital complex in Shahadara, Delhi is also in an advanced stage of consideration.

Unani Dispensary

5856. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is only one Unani Dispensary in the whole of the country under CGHS; and

(b) if so, what action is proposed to be taken to develop this system of medicine in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) One Unani dispensary is functioning under

CGHS, Delhi Sanction has been accorded on 23.1978 for opening of another Unani Dispensary under CGHS Hyderabad

(b) Review of the working of the Ayurvedic Homoeopathic and Unani units/dispensaries under the CGHS is being undertaken with a view to opening more Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and Unani units/dispensaries taking into account both the preferences of the beneficiaries and the availability of funds

Strengthening Commercial Representation in Indian Missions in Africa

5857 SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether he intends to strengthen commercial representation in the Indian Missions in African countries and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S KUNDU) (a) and (b) India has 16 missions in 14 countries in Africa south of the Sahara. There are Commercial Posts in 9 of these Missions. The strengthening of our commercial representation in Africa is a question which is constantly under review by the Ministry of External Affairs in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce and suitable measures to this end are taken as and when necessary

Settlement of PF Cases in Delhi Regional Office and E P F Organisation

5858 SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether the Final Settlement cases and advance cases of the subscribers of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation are sent back to

the attesting authorities to certify the correctness of the attestation,

(b) whether 100 per cent advance cases are again sent back to the Block Development Officers and Tehsildars for re-verification of the correctness of the Certificates issued by them with a particular reference to Delhi Regional Office,

(c) if so is it not a disrespect to the public representatives and Government Officials which also results in the inordinate delay causing great hardship to the poor workers unnecessarily and

(d) what action Government propose to take to reform the work of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation and Delhi Regional Office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR RAM KIRPAL SINHA) (a) Where the signature are illegible and where the claims are old or where the seal of the attesting official is not distinct the authorities attesting the claims are requested to confirm the fact of their having attested the signature of the claimant

(b) The scheme provides that advances can be granted if the dwelling house or dwelling site is free from encumbrances and that the member shall produce the title deed for verification by the Commissioner. As the members applied for advance with certificates issued by the Block Development Officers/Tehsildars in proof of the ownership of the site/house without the title deeds references were required to be made to the officers concerned for confirmation of the certificates issued by them

(c) No disrespect was meant to any public representative or Government official. The Provident Fund authorities make every effort to see that there is no undue delay in the disposal of cases for advances

(d) The Central Board of Trustees review the working of the Organisation at their periodical meetings and improvements are effected where necessary.

डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद स्वारक अनुसंधान संस्थान, पटना का अधिप्रहृष्ट

5859. श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की तृपा करेंगे कि-

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद स्मारक संस्थान, गुलजार बाग, पटना को अपने हाथ में लेने का नियंत्रण किया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है?

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

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने राजेन्द्र बेमो-रियल आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान संस्थान में उपलब्ध अनुसंधान सम्बन्धी मौजूदा मुद्रिताओं की जाच बनने के लिए एक उच्च स्तरीय तकनीकी समिति स्थापित की है ताकि उक्त संस्थान में अब किये जा रहे अनुसंधान की मात्रा और क्वालिटी का पता लगाया जा सके और यदि इस संस्थान ने "भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद्" के द्वारी एक स्वारी अनुसंधान संस्थान के रूप में कार्य" करना है तो इसके लिए आवश्यक जितना अतिरिक्त साज-समान और ज्ञान चाहिए, इसके बारे में सुझाव दे सकें। इस समिति की अनियमित रिपोर्ट की प्रतीका की जा रही है।

Adverse Finding of C.B.I. against Officers

5860. श्री YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of gazetted and non-gazetted officers in Ministry of Labour and its attached and sub-ordinate offices against whom adverse findings have been communicated to the Ministry by C.B.I. during the years 1976 and 1977 respectively;

(b) the number of gazetted and non-gazetted officers excluding those relating to excesses during Emergency whose cases have not been finalised for more than fifteen months, and

(c) the number of such officers, gazetted and non-gazetted separately among these who have not been suspended although period of their finalisation has taken such inordinate time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

नए डाक डिवीजन खोलने का मापदण्ड

5861. श्री रामबीबूल सिंह : क्या संज्ञार मंत्री यह बताने की तृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में नया डाक डिवीजन खोलने के लिए कोई मापदण्ड निर्धारित किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है?

संज्ञार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद हुक्कदेव साय) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) यह भानदंड मूल डिवीजन तथा प्रस्तावित डिवीजन के मंडल अधीक्षकों के कार्यभार पर आधारित है। इसकी गणना मंडल अधीक्षक द्वारा किये जाने वाले विभिन्न भीतरी और बाहरी कार्यों के लिए कर्मचारी निरीक्षण दल (एम०आर०य००) द्वारा नियोनित किये गये गुणाक (कोएफिनिएट) के आधार पर की जाती है। पिछले और पहाड़ी हलाकों के मामले में कमी-कमी इन भानदो में हीन दे दी जाती है।

दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में बहिरंग रोगी

5862. श्री गंगा महत तिहार : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने वाले हुए करेंगे कि

(क) यथा सरकार को पता है कि दिल्ली के विभिन्न अस्पतालों में डाकनरों में मिलने के लिए बहिरंग रागियों का साग दिन सर जाता है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके क्या बारण हैं, और

(ग) क्या विभिन्न अस्पतालों में डाकटरों और अन्य कर्मचारियों का पर्याप्त सम्मान उपलब्ध करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया है और यदि हा, तो तन्त्रज्ञनीय व्यौद्ध क्या है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्भी प्रसाद यादव) :

(क) जी, नहीं। दिल्ली के विभिन्न अस्पतालों के बहिरंग विभागों में रंगियों का समय साधारणतया 2-3 घंटे में अधिक नहीं लगता है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) दिल्ली के विभिन्न अस्पतालों में नियुक्त कर्मचारी पर्याप्त हैं। तथापि, समय-समय पर मानक प्रतिमानों के आधार पर कर्मचारियों की संख्या की समीक्षा की जाती है और जहां कही आवश्यक समझा जाता है वहां अस्पताल की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार अतिरिक्त वर्मचारी मंजूर दिय जाते हैं।

धाटशिला (विहार) के ममीप तावा संयंत्र

5863 श्री रुद्र प्रसाद बाडगी : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(र) स्या विहार में नियुक्त जिले में धाटशिला ते ममीप तावा सरकार का एक तावा संयंत्र है

(ष) इस के अन्य तावा जिले स्थान पर केंद्रीय सरकार ने तावा मरव देते हैं,

(ग) क्या धाटशिला मात्र के निए कच्चा मात्र स्थानीय खाना में गान्चाई किया जाता है और

(घ) 1 मार्च 1978 तक धाटशिला संयंत्र को नियती हानि हुई है और उसके क्या कारण हैं?

इस्पात और खान मत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया भूषा) जी हा। भारत सरकार के प्रतिष्ठान हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड, का विहार के सिहभूम जिले में धाटशिला के पास तावा मान्द्रक और एक तावा प्रदायक है।

(ख) हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड का राजस्थान के कुमून जिले में खेतड़ी में एक तावा सान्द्रक और एक तावा प्रदायक तावा अस्वार जिले में दीवारा में एक छांबा सान्द्रक है।

(ग) घाटशिला के प्रभावक के लिए हांवा सान्द्रों की प्रधिकांश मप्लाई स्थानीय खानों से और कुछ मात्रा में चिकित्सा माइक्रिंग कारपोरेशन (गपो) चिकित्सा में होती है।

(घ) घाटशिला यूनिट में चालू वित्त वर्ष के दीगरन, 1 मार्च, 1978 तक, कोई घाटा नहीं हुआ है।

आयुर्वेदिक तथा एनोर्पेथिक चिकित्सा
प्रणालियों के अनुसंधान पर अध्ययन

5864. श्री ओम प्रकाश तपायी : तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह वित्तन की रूपा वर्तये कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में सरकार ने आयुर्वेदिक तथा एनोर्पेथिक चिकित्सा प्रणालियों के अनुसंधान कार्य पर कितनी-कितनी धनराशि खर्च की; और

(ख) आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली को एनोर्पेथिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली के बराबर लाने में सरकार को अब तक कितनी महत्वता मिली है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
में राज्य मंत्री (थीं जगदम्बी प्रभाद यादव) :

(क) आंशिक सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

1974-75 1975-76 1976-77

	(लाख रुपयों में)		
(1) आयुर्वेद	66.35	85.13	86.64
(2) एनोर्पेथी	251.35	331.73	428.36

(ग) आयुर्वेद और एनोर्पेथी दो विनषुल निम्न-निम्न चिकित्सा पद्धतियों हैं और इनमें आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति को एनोर्पेथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति के व्यावरण लाने का प्रयत्न नहीं उठता।

भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों में प्रयोग की जाने वाली एक और वित्तियों और मिश्रित और विधियों के मानव निर्धारित करने और उनके परीक्षण की व्यवस्थ करने के उद्देश्य से 1968 में भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति की मेषजीय प्रयोगशाला की स्थापना की गई थी। इस प्रयोगशाला ने भ्रष्टजीवी पीड़ियों का एक छोटा सा संग्रहालय पहले ही बता लिया है जिससे भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों में इस्तेमाल की जाने वाली जड़ी-झटियों की पहचान करने में सहायता मिलेगी। 444 मिश्रित दवाओं की मानक आयुर्वेदिक सूक्ष्मसंहिता के अम खण्ड को प्रतिम रूप दिया जा चुका है

श्रीर यह प्रकाशनायीन है। राज्य की फार्मसियों और जड़ी-झटी उडानों का विकास करने के लिए राजस्वान, पश्चिम बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र उडीसा, हिमाचल प्रदेश केरल और आंध्र प्रदेश की राज्य सरकारों को भारत सरकार, भारतीय संसाधन दी जा रही है। राजीवेत में भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति केन्द्रीय कार्मसी का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए एक नियम की स्थापना करने का भी नियम लिया गया है। इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना को श्रीराजालयों और अन्य संस्थाओं को प्रभावकारी और विशुद्ध आयुर्वेद और यूनानी दवाइयों उचित मूल्य पर सम्पादित करना है। बाद में ये दवाइयों प्राप्त जनता को भी उपलब्ध कराई जायेंगी। भारतीय चिकित्सा और होम्योपैथी की केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान परिषद, आयुर्वेद, सिद, यूनानी, होम्योपैथी और योग के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर बहुविषयक अनुसंधान कार्य

मेरी दुई है। अनुसंधान के मुख्य विषय हैं—श्रीविधि अनुसंधान, चिकित्सा वानस्पतिक सर्वेक्षण कार्यक्रम और साहित्यिक अनुसंधान। लगभग 460 श्रीविधि योगों को नैयार करने के लिये मानकों को अनिम रूप दे दिया गया है। वनस्पति मंग़हान्य और मंग़हान्य में 1545 मोटिड हार्डेरियम श्रीटे और 255 श्रीविधि नदूने ज्वोड दिप गरे हैं। वनस्पति सम्पदा विनी ते इसकी मूचना प्रदान करने के लिये 130 बन खेतों की चिकित्सा वास्तविक सर्वेक्षण ग्रिपोटे संकलित कर ली गई है। प्रायोगिक स्तर पर उगाये गए लगभग 120 पौधों के बारे में तकनीकें और नवनीती जानकारी प्राप्त कर सी गई है ताकि उग जानकारी का जड़ी-बूटियों की बड़े पैमाने पर खेती करने के लिये लाभकारी हंग से उपयोग किया जा सके। एक आयुर्वेदीय डेंडिकल किट भी नैयार की गई है। परिषद् ने एक आयुर्वेदिक गर्भनिरोग्रक गोली भी निकाली है जिस पर गहन किलिनिकल परीक्षण किये जा रहे हैं। ध्वलरोग, मिररी और मन्द बुद्धि के इलाज के लिए परिषद् ने प्रभावकारी श्रीविधिया तैयार कर ली है और इन पर बड़े पैमाने पर परीक्षण शुरू किये जा रहे हैं। आयुर्वेद में अनुसंधान कार्य को तेज़ करने के लिए ग्रामग से आयुर्वेद और निह की केंद्रीय अनुसंधान परिषद् स्थापित करने का निश्चय किया गया है।

Implementation of decisions of Committee to Review Working of Workers' Education Scheme

5865. SHRI R. K. MAHLGI. Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have implemented the decision taken in regard to the recommendations of the Committee appointed to review the working of the Workers' Education Scheme; and

(b) if the decisions taken are not implemented so far, the reasons for the delay and when the decisions will be implemented and in what form?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR RAM KRIPAL SINHA) (a) Decisions taken by the Government of India on the recommendations of the Workers Education Review Committee have been brought to the notice of the Central Board for Workers Education, a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, for implementation

(b) The Central Board for Workers Education has implemented a number of recommendations accepted by Government. A few recommendations relating to structure and composition of the Board are separately under consideration of Government. Twelve recommendations of the Committee, which have been brought to the notice of the Board for consideration and suitable action, will be considered at a special meeting of the Society to be convened by the Board shortly

श्रीविधिक मज़हूरों और हृषि मज़हूरों की ओसतन आय में अन्तर को दूर करना

5866. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव :
क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अम त्रीय वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) श्रीविधिक मज़हूरों और हृषि मज़हूरों की ओसतन आय में कितना अन्तर है और क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त अन्तर को दूर करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी रूपरेखा क्या है?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अम भवी (भी रक्षण वर्णा) । (क) और (ब). विवरण सलग है ।

भारत सरकार द्वारा 13 अक्टूबर, 1977 को नियुक्त मजदूरी-दरों, आय और भूत्यों सवधी अध्ययन दल अन्य बातों के

माध्यम साथ इस प्रश्न पर भी विचार कर रहा है कि "क्या व्यूनतम मजदूरी-दरे" एक ममान होनी चाहिए या कृषि, उद्योग और मेवाधों के मबद्दल में वे अलग-अलग हो सकती हैं ।

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क्रमांक	गाज़/मध्यराज्य	विवरण	कृषि श्रमिकों वे लिए निर्धारित टिप्पणिया
	क्षेत्र	उद्योग में	प्रतिदिन मजदूरी-दरां ।
		श्रमिक	दैनिक आय ।

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1. आध प्रदेश	.	9.54	क्षेत्र के अनुसार 3 रुपये से 5 रुपये प्रतिदिन तक ।	
2. असम	.	7.55	व्यवसाय के अनुसार 5 रुपये से 6 रुपये तक प्रतिदिन या एक समय के भोजन के साथ 4.50 रुपये से 5.50 रुपये तक ।	
3. बिहार	.	7.27	क्षेत्रों के अनुसार सभी जिलों में (पूर्व और पश्चिम बंगाल को छाड़कर) 4.50 रुपये से 5 रुपये तक प्रतिदिन तथा नाश्ता ।	
4. गुजरात	.	10.04	3 रुपये प्रतिदिन ।	
5. हरियाणा	.	11.45	भोजन के बर्दार 5.50 रुपये से 7 रुपये तक ।	
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	.	7.82	4.25 रुपये प्रतिदिन ।	
7. कर्नाटक	.	9.57	काम की लिम्न तथा भूमि के प्रकार के अनुसार 3.25 रुपये से 5.60 रुपये तक प्रतिदिन ।	
8. केरल	.	4.42	हस्ते काम के लिए 6.50 रु. प्रतिदिन और कड़े काम के लिए 8 रुपये प्रतिदिन ।	

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9 मध्य प्रदेश 12 66 जान के अनुभार 3 50 रुपये से 4 रुपये तक।

10 महाराष्ट्र 11 64 3 रुपये से 4 50 रुपये तक।

11 उडीपा 13 75 3 रुपये।

12 पंजाब . 9 64 भाजन के भाय 4 65 रुपये म 5 65 रुपये तक प्रतिदिन यार भाजन 3 बर्येर 6 70 रुपये म 7 70 रुपये तक प्रतिदिन।

13 राजस्थान 10 07 लेव के अनुभार 4 25 रुपये से 6 रुपये तक प्रतिदिन।

14 तमिलनाडु 8 93 3 रुपये प्रतिदिन।

15 त्रिपुरा . 6 45 1 रुपये प्रतिदिन।

16 उत्तर प्रदेश 10 50 जान और राम द प्रकार। अनु सार 1 70 रुपये म 6 50 रुपये तक।

17 पश्चिम बंगाल 13 83 व्यस्त मत बान 5 60 ₹ महगाइ भना ~ 70 ₹

कुल 8 10 ₹ प्रतिदिन

बालब मल बेनन 4 00 ₹ महगाइ भत्ता 1 82 ₹

कुल 5 82 ₹ प्रतिदिन

18 प्रण्डमान तथा निरावार 10 02 5 50 रुपय (1976) द्वारा सम्ह

19 दिल्ली 8 22 6 75 रुपय प्रतिदिन।

20 गोआ, दमन और दीव 12 88 काम की श्रेणी के अनुभार 4 रुपये से 5 ₹ प्रतिदिन तक।

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21. जम्मू तथा कश्मीर 10.31 रुपये उपलब्ध नहीं।

22. पांडिचेरी 11.78 रुपये क्षेत्र तथा काम के स्वरूप के अनु-सार 3.50 रुपये प्रतिदिन से 8.00 रुपये प्रतिदिन तक (1976)।

† मजदूरी संदाय अधिनियम, 1936 के अधीन 400 रुपये प्रतिमाह से कम आय वाले कर्मचारियों के संबंध में एकत की गई सूचना पर आधारित।

†† राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 के अधीन कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए निर्धारित मजदूरी-दरें

Exercising of Sovereign Rights over the Economic Zones of the Country

5867. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state what steps are being taken by Government to fulfill the obligation of exercising sovereign rights over the exclusive economic zones of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): Since the establishment of the Exclusive Economic Zone w.e.f. January 15, 1977, the Government have taken certain steps to protect our rights in the Economic Zone, including the establishment of a Coast Guard to monitor any unauthorised foreign presence therein. Various Ministries and Departments of the Government have also taken and are taking steps for effective and planned exploitation of the living and non-living resources of the Zone.

Incentive for Doctors posted to Rural Areas

5868. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: SHRI S. S. SOMANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have recently taken a decision to send doctors to rural areas by giving them some confiscated cloth as an incentive; and

(b) if so, the details of the Government's policy of giving incentives in this regard and the varieties and quantity of confiscated cloth to be given to those doctors and how long they will be provided with this cloth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the Ministry of Finance proposes to sell confiscated consumer items to the individual consu-

mers through retail shops run by Custom Houses. The consumers may include doctors also.

कोटा, भरतपुर और जयपुर डिवीजनों के लिए सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनों की मंजूरी

5869. श्री मीठा साल पटेल क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की हृपा बरेगे कि -

(क) कोटा, भरतपुर और जयपुर डिवीजनों में, डिवीजन-वार नए सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाने के लिये कितने प्रस्ताव महाप्रबन्धक दूरसंचार, राजस्थान के कार्यालय में मंजूरी हेतु विवारादीन पड़े हैं तथा उनका अन्य व्योग क्या है,

(ब) क्या इन प्रस्तावों में में बहुत कम प्रस्ताव विधिवत मंजूरी देकर वापिस भेजे गये हैं, और उनमें से अधिकांश प्रस्ताव अधिधि-

कारियों की लापरवाही के कारण बहुत समय में विचारादीन पड़े हैं, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा ये प्रस्तावों को कब तक मंजूरी दे दी जाएगी तथा डिवीजन-वार अब तक स्वीकृत सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनों की मूल्य क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुख्यमान्य)

(क) में
(ग) कोटा, भरतपुर और जयपुर डिवीजनों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन धर (पी० मी० ओ०) लोलने के कोई प्रस्ताव मंजूरी के लिए राजस्थान संकिल, जयपुर दूरसंचार के महाप्रबन्धक के कार्यालय में अनियंत्रित नहीं पड़े हैं। इन तीनों डिवीजनों में वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान मंजूर किए गए/खालने के लिए बाकी पड़े पी० मी० ओ० की मूल्य

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कोटा, भरतपुर और जयपुर डिवीजनों में वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान मंजूर किए गए/खालने के लिए बाकी पड़े पी० मी० ओ० की मूल्य

काटा डिवीजन	भरतपुर डिवीजन	जयपुर डिवीजन
1 डाग	1 शाहबाद	1 छपली
2 मिसवाली	2 जबाली	2 रामपुर कस्ता
3 हरि गढ़	3 मालपुर	3 पुरनवास
4 राजमहल	4 समोची	4 दूजाद
5 पंवर	5 तमाई	5 करद
6 रत्नाई	6 सेवा	6 बजवा
7 गद्वा	7 गुडचन्दराजी	7 बिचून
8 बनेश	8 पिलोदा	8 डाबला
9 जिरली	9 शाजहांपुर	9 पचलंगी
10 सिराज		10 सखून
11 नरीली		11 बुद्धता
12 जिलाई		12 तामकोरे

कोटा डिवीजन	भरत तुर डिवीजन	जयपुर डिवीजन
13 सेतरावा	13 गनेश्वर	
14 बहुगावादा खुद	14 खूद	
15 मरोला कना	15 नारायणपुर	
	16 पचगीकला	
	17 व राऊ	
	18 गिलवाडी	
	19 टिटावर	
	20 पेख	

Lease of Silica Sand and Quartzite Mines at Newai in Rajasthan

5870 SIRI S S SOMANI Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the production of silica sand and quartzite at mines located at Newai in Rajasthan leased under Agreements No. ML 22-68, dated 27th March 1965 ML 16-66 dated 31st May 1969 and ML 16-68 dated 31st May, 1969 is, in accordance with the agreements

(b) whether Government is satisfied about the bona fides of the lessees, in regard to their financial status and

(c) if not, the details regarding the procedure being maintained during the last five years in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) to (c) The information is being collected

from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House

Conciliation of Industrial Disputes in 1977 by Regional Labour Commissioner Dhanbad

5871 SHRI A K ROY Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(1) the number of Industrial Disputes taken up for conciliation in the year 1977 by the Regional Labour Commissioner Dhanbad and of which unions and the result of the conciliation

(b) in how many cases, the unions agreed to the arbitration but the management refused and vice-versa; and

(c) whether in most of the cases the management's refusal to arbitration leads to the lengthy litigation and if so, the action thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) 403 industrial disputes were taken for Conciliation in 1977 as under:—

Affiliation of the Unions	No. of disputes in which conciliation held	No. of disputes in which conciliation led to settlement	No. of disputes in which conciliation ended in failure.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. I.N.T.U.C.	209	72	137
2. A.I.T.U.C.	22	7	21
3. H.M.S.	18	4	14
4. U.T.U.C.	4	2	2
5. C.I.T.U.	22	3	19
6. Union not affiliated to any Central Organisation	90	31	59
7. Workers not being members of any registered Trade Unions	32	4	28
TOTAL	403	123	280

(b) Out of 280 cases of the failure of conciliation, the unions agreed in 279 cases for arbitration but did not agree in one case. Managements agreed in 6 cases but did not agree in 274 cases. The 5 cases in which there was mutual agreement were referred to arbitration under the Code of Discipline.

(c) On receipt of the failure of conciliation reports and where there is no mutual agreement for arbitration, cases considered fit for adjudication are referred by Government to Industrial Tribunal/Courts for adjudication. The time taken for the disposal of such references depends on the complexities of each case and the work-load of the Tribunal. Every effort, however, is made to get the cases disposed of without undue delay.

बांटवा सिटी, गुजरात में टेलीफोनों का त्रुटिपूर्ण कार्य करना

5872. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में बांटवा सिटी में गत चार महीनों से टेलीफोनों के दोषपूर्ण कार्य करने के कारण बहुत कठिनाई अनुभव की जा रही है और इस बारे में जूनागढ़ और अहमदाबाद टेलीफोन अधिकारियों को शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो शिकायतों का स्वरूप क्या है और उनमें से कितनी शिकायतों को दूर किया गया है और कितनी शिकायतों को अभी भी दूर किया जाना है और उन्हें

दूर करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) बांटवा सिटी में इस समय कितने टेलीफोन काम कर रहे हैं और नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के बारे में कितने आवेदन पत्र विचाराधीन हैं और कब से विचाराधीन हैं और उक्त विचाराधीन आवेदन पत्रों को कब तक स्वीकृति दी जायेगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी नहीं । सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के बांटवा शहर में टेलीफोनों के दोषपूर्ण कार्य करने के कारण पिछले 4 महीनों के दौरान कोई कठिनाइयां सामने नहीं आई हैं । अलवत्ता, ग्रेन और किराना मर्चेंट्स एसोसिएशन के प्रेसीडेंट की ओर से जूनागढ़ के डी० ई० टी० के पास कुछ शिकायतें आई हैं ।

(ख) ये शिकायतें सामान्य प्रकार की हैं जैसे कि स्थानीय कालों में आपरेटरों द्वारा देर से जवाब दिया जाना, गलत बिल भेजना, राजकोट, जूनागढ़ और अन्य शहरों कों की जाने वाली ट्रक कालों का न मिलना और साथ ही इन स्थानों के लिए सीधे सकिटों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए प्रार्थना की गई है । टेलीफोन आपरेटरों की ओर से तुरन्त जवाब मिल सके इसके लिए कड़ाई से पर्यवेक्षण करने की कार्रवाई की गई है । लिखाणद़ी की भूल के कारण गलत बिल भेजने के मामले तुरन्त ठीक कर दिए गए थे ।

ट्रक कालों के निपटारे में सामान्यतः कोई विलम्ब नहीं होता । बांटवा से जूनागढ़ और बांटवा से राजकोट के बीच यातायात के आधार पर उन्हें बांटवा के साथ सीधे जोड़ने का अधिकार सिद्ध नहीं होता ।

(ग) बांटवा टेलीफोन एक्सचेज 200 लाइनों का एक सी०. बी० एन० एस०

एक्सचेज है । इसमें 151 कनेक्शन काम कर रहे हैं । प्रतीक्षा सूची में छह नाम हैं । पांच लाखी दूरी के कनेक्शन हैं जो कि स्थानीय क्षेत्र से दूर पड़ते हैं । आशा है कि वे कनेक्शन वर्ष 1978-79 की दूसरी छमाही में दे दिए जाएंगे । छठी मांग 30-3-78 को प्राप्त हुई है । व्यवहार्यता की दृष्टि से इसकी जांच की जा रही है ।

भायवदर सौराष्ट्र में पोस्टकार्डों की कमी

5873. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में भायवदर स्थित डाकवर में पोस्टकार्ड मिलाने बन्द हो गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां पोस्टकार्ड कितने समय तक उपलब्ध नहीं हुये और इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) इस डाकवर को पोस्टकार्ड किस तारीख को सप्लाई किये गये अथवा इस डाकघर में पोस्टकार्ड उपलब्ध हुये ;

(घ) यदि पोस्टकार्ड अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं कराये गये तो ये कब तक उपलब्ध करायें जायेंगे और क्या जनता से इस बारे में कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब और किस प्रकार की ओर उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई अथवा करने का विचार है ?

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

(ख) से (ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

**Indian High-Commissioner's request
to Lord Mountbatten Re: Netaji**

5874. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn toward; a news item appearing in 'The Statesman' dated March 9, 1978 'Goray's request to Mountbatten' regarding India's High Commissioner to Britain, Mr. N. G. Goray's request to Lord Mountbatten to throw light on the question whether Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was dead or alive;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the details of reply if any received from Lord Mountbatten in this regard; and

(c) his reaction in the matter?

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

(b) and (c). Shri N. G. Goray wrote a letter to Lord Mountbatten on 27 Feb. 78. Shri Goray referred to Volume VI of the publication 'The Transfer of Power, 1942-47' by the British Government and in view of doubts regarding the death of Shri Subhash Chandra Bose, requested information on the subject. Lord Mountbatten replied to Shri Goray on 10 March 78, stating that there was no official record of Shri Subhash Chandra Bose's death in his archives. Lord Mountbatten referred to a book by Louis Allen entitled "The End of the War in Asia" wherein the author has described the air crash on 18 Aug. 45 in which Shri Subhash Chandra Bose is believed by the author to have died.

These particulars are disclosed through the courtesy of Shri N. G. Goray whose correspondence with Lord Mountbatten on this subject is personal.

Use of Hindi

5875. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a separate cell was constituted in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs to encourage progressive use of Hindi for official purpose;

(b) when it was appointed; and

(c) the work done by the cell?

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

(b) In the year 1973.

(c) The Cell provides facilities for translation of official correspondence as well as Annual Report, selected Brochures etc. brought out by the Department from time to time.

The Cell also acts as a co-ordinating agency for watching the implementation of instructions issued by the Government from time to time regarding progressive use of Hindi for official purposes in different sections of the Department.

Geological Map of Orissa

5876. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry prepared a geological map of Orissa, and

(b) if so, whether the survey has been completed in different districts to identify the mineral wealth; if not, the progress of the survey and minerals found so far, district-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI KARIA MUNDA):** (a) Geological Survey of India prepared and published a geological map of Orissa

on 1:2,250,000 scale showing the geological features and mineral resources of the State.

(b) Geological Survey is a continuous process and is being carried

out in different parts of Orissa. However, as a result of surveys carried out so far, several mineral deposits have been located and reserves estimated in various districts of Orissa as indicated Statement attached.

Statement

RESERVES OF MINERALS DEPOSITS IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS OF ORISSA

Name of Mineral	District	In Million Tonnes
China Clay	<i>Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Koraput</i>	11.10
Fire clay	<i>Dhenkanal, Puri, Sambalpur, Sundergarh</i>	59.35
Kyanite	<i>Dhenkanal</i>	0.07
Graphite	<i>Sambalpur, Bolangir-Patna, Dhenkanal, Phulbani, Kalahandi</i>	Resers not estimated
Ilmenite-Monazite	Beach sands on the sea coast in Cuttack, Puri and Ganjam	Beach sands contain appreciable amounts of ilmenite, garnet, rutile, monazite, zircon, and sillimanite.
Coal	Talcher and Ib River coal fields	5.80
Bauelite	<i>Koraput, Kalahandi, Bolangir, Sambalpur</i>	1045.54
Lead-ore	Sundergarh	6.01
Copper-ore	Mayurbhanj	1.66
Nickel ore	Cuttack, Mayurbhanj	88.01
Iron-ore	<i>Keonjhar, Sundergarh, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanal, Cuttack, Sambalpur</i>	2661.46
Manganese-ore	<i>Keonjhar, Sundergarh, Koraput, Sambalpur, Bolangir</i>	30.98
Chromite	Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar	14.78
Vanadiferous Magnete	Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, and Balasore	6.43
Limestone	Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Koraput	375.89
Dolomite	Sundergarh, Sambalpur	290.14

Chest Institute in S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack

5877. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa submitted a feasible report for

opening Chest Institute at S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack, to the Government of India,

(b) if so, whether this Institute will be opened in current financial year after the consideration by his Ministry; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The Government of Orissa has been pressing for financial assistance for the setting up of a Chest Institute at the S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack.

(b) and (c). The item 'Health' being in the State list, it is for the State Government to provide necessary funds for the project from their own resources. At present, the Government of India have no scheme under which financial assistance can be provided to the State Government for the proposed project.

Vacancies in Goa Medical College

5878. SHRI AMRUT KASAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4005 on the 15th December, 1977 regarding vacancies in Goa Medical College and state:

(a) whether the vacancies of professors in the Goa Medical College still exist;

(b) whether it is not a fact that the students are suffering due to non-appointment of the proper staff in the Medical College; and

(c) whether the reputation of the Goa Medical College is also affected due to such delays and tactics by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). Yes, as far as this Ministry are aware, the posts of Professors of Biochemistry, Ophthalmology, Surgery, E.N.T. and Microbiology are at present vacant. The latest position regarding their filling is as follows:—

Professor of Biochemistry:—A requisition for filling up this post

by direct recruitment through UPSC has already been sent to the UPSC. They are yet to advertise the post.

Professor of Ophthalmology:— The candidate recommended by the UPSC has already accepted the offer of appointment and will be joining soon.

Professor of Surgery:— The post was filled on an *ad-hoc* basis by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The offer of appointment to the selected candidate was, however, cancelled at the request of the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu as they had taken action to fill up the post on an *ad-hoc* basis by their own arrangements.

Professor of E.N.T.:— The candidate recommended by the UPSC has already conveyed acceptance of the offer and is expected to join soon.

Professor of Microbiology:— The Government of Goa have made selection for this post on *ad-hoc* basis in pursuance of the decision to give them powers to fill the posts on *ad-hoc* basis by making their own arrangements. The selected candidate is expected to join shortly.

Keeping in view the difficulty of the students and in the interest of patient-care, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have already permitted the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu to fill up the vacant posts on an *ad-hoc* basis by medical officers of the State and from other sources till the same are filled on a regular basis. The Government of Goa, Daman and Diu have already selected suitable candidates for the post of Professor of Biochemistry and Professor of Surgery and the names of recommended candidates have been sent to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for approval.

कोयले का आवास

5879. डा० रामचंद्री सिंह: क्या इस्पात और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मन्त्रालय इस बर्ष कितनी मात्रा में तथा कितने भूल्य का कोककर कोयला आवास करेगा;

(ख) क्या सिन्धरी के आवास-पास पर्याप्त मात्रा में कोककर कोयले के निषेप उपलब्ध नहीं हैं; और

(ग) उन विवेशी कम्पनियों के क्या नाम हैं जिनके साथ कोयले का आवास करने का करार हुआ है?

इस्पात और आवास मन्त्रालय में राष्ट्र बंडी(भी करिया भूल्य): (क) लगभग 10 लाख टन कोककर कोयले का आवास करने का विचार है जिसमें राष्ट्र की मात्रा 10 प्रतिशत से कम होगी। अनुमान है कि इसका जहाज तक नियमित भूल्य 45 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग होगा।

(ख) जी, नहीं। कम राष्ट्र वाला ऐसा कोयला पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) कोयले का आवास करने के लिए विवेश आवास पर टेंडर मांगे गए थे। जो टेंडर प्राप्त हुए हैं उनकी तकनीकी प्रार्थिक दृष्टि से जाव की जा रही है और अभी तक कोई करार नहीं किया गया है।

Expenditure of Telephone Bills of Commissioner and Financial Adviser

5880. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to all the offices for effecting all round economy in the telephone expenditure;

(b) whether these instructions are also applicable in the Provident Fund Organisation;

(c) if so, why officers who are not entitled for STD and other facilities have been given telephone facilities;

(d) the amount spent on telephone bill of the Commissioner and Financial Adviser during the last three years, year-wise and post-wise; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken by Government in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINGH): (a) to (c) and (e). There are instructions for effecting economy in administrative expenditure of Government, which have also been communicated to the Provident Fund Organisation. There are one or two officers of the Provident Fund Organisation to whom STD facilities have been allowed, as an exception, in the interests of administration.

(d)	Year	C.P.F.C's. Telephone Total Expenditure	F.A. & C.A.O's. Telephone Total Expenditure	Remark	
				Rs.	Rs.
1975-76	..	17,528.90	4,555.27	During the period 4/75 to 10/75, the post of F.A. & C.A.O. was lying vacant.	
1976-77	..	21,514.51	2,711.88	During the period 6/76 to 7/77 the post of F.A. & C.A.O. was lying vacant.	
1977-78	..	16,605.00	11,913.88	Telephone Bill from 4/77 in respect of the telephone installed at the residence of F.A. & C.A.O. is awaited from the Telephone Department.	

Training Camp in Barbigha (Bihar)

5881. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a three months training camp of Central Health Workers was started in October 1977 at Barbigha, P. S. Barbigha, District Monghyr in Bihar; if so, the number of trainees in that Centre and the number of such centres in Bihar;

(b) whether it is a fact that the trainees of Barbigha Centre were not paid the remunerations due to them creating dissatisfaction and resentment in the Centre, if so, reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the matter has been represented to him; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, it is a fact that three months' training of the Community Health Workers was started in October, 1977 at Barbigha P. S. Barbigha, District Monghyr in Bihar. The number of trainees was 20. This training is being imparted at 31 Centres in Bihar.

(b) to (d). The Government of Bihar have recently sanctioned the honorarium.

Telegraph Office in Janakpuri

5882. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no telegraph office in Janakpuri, the largest residential colony of Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the P & T Department has been allotted a plot of land by the DDA in A-3 Block Shopping Centre for the construction of a Zonal Posts & Telegraphs Office for the colony;

(c) whether the P & T Department has taken over the possession of the said plot; and

(d) if so, by what time the construction of the building for P & T Office would be taken up in hand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHADEO SAI): (a) Telegraph Office is already working in Janakpuri.

(b) The DDA has allotted a plot in Shopping Centre II Block 'A' for construction of a Post Office building.

(c) The plot is yet to be handed over by D.D.A. The case for obtaining possession is being pursued with the D.D.A.

(d) The construction of post office building is expected to be taken up during 1978-79.

Strike in Bokaro Steel Ltd.

5883. SHRI A. K. ROY Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was one day strike in the Bokaro Steel Ltd. on the 21st September, 1977 after serving 15 days due notice as per the Industrial Dispute Act;

(b) whether it is a fact that the management and the Bokaro Steel Limited did not participate in the conciliation proceedings within these 15 days though it was obligatory as a public utility service making the strike a legal one;

(c) whether it is a fact that even in that legal strike the management deducted one month reward from all the workmen covered by the award;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Minister himself committed to refund the amount before the delegation of the workmen in October, 1977; and

(e) whether it is a fact that even after the open commitment the reward was not given back, if so, why?

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

(b) No, Sir The authorised representatives of the Company attended the conciliation proceedings when called by the Conciliation Officer

(c) The reward for the month of September 1977 was not paid to the employees of Bokaro Steel Limited in terms of the provisions of reward scheme then in force According to that scheme reward is not payable to the worker who participates in any unauthorised stoppage of work during duty hours on any day of the month, the decision of the competent authority as to whether any stoppage of work is authorised or unauthorised being final

(d) No, Sir

(e) Does not arise

Relay Hunger Strike by Workers in Bokaro Steel Ltd

5884 SHRI A K ROY Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers under the labour Supply Pool are on relay hunger strike in Bokaro Steel Ltd at present, if so, the details of their demands and circumstances,

(b) whether it is a fact that he declared in the Press interview to study and regularise contract workers on perennial type of job in the steel industry, and

(c) whether it is a fact that the workers on hunger strike were on perennial type of job deserving consideration for regularisation, if so, what action Government propose to take and when to end the strike?

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

no labour supply pool in the Bokaro Steel Limited However, about 100 workers employed by Shri Nuraru Sharma, a contractor of Bokaro Steel Limited, have been observing relay fast from the 3rd March, 1978 The contractor had abandoned his work in the last week of February, 1978 and his contract was terminated by the Company from the 1st March, 1978 As Principal Employer, Bokaro Steel Limited made arrangement for payment of wages to workers of the contractors, but the workers refused to receive wages and demanded their absorption in Bokaro Steel Limited

(b) It is not clear as to which Press interview is referred to It has however been agreed in principle that steel industry shall not employ labour through contractors or engage contractors labour on jobs of permanent and perennial nature Appropriate action in pursuance thereof is being progressively taken by steel plant managements and a number of jobs of permanent and perennial nature have already been departmentalised leading to employment of workmen on jobs which were being previously managed by contract labour

(c) No Sir.

Normal Facilities for Bangladesh Students Studying in West Bengal

5885 SHRI CHITTA BASU Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that a large number of students who migrated from East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) during the liberation war got admitted in West Bengal Colleges and Universities and are continuing their studies there,

(b) whether Government are also aware of the fact that they do not get the facilities which are generally available to students of Indian Nationality,

(c) whether Government considers it desirable and necessary to take suitable measures in order to enable them the normal facilities as students in West Bengal; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) to (d). The Government of India do not have information on students who migrated from East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) during the Liberation War and who might have got admitted and be continuing their studies in academic institutions in West Bengal.

Grant of Extension to Deputy Director CGHS, New Delhi

5886. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Deputy Director, CGHS has been given extension in service after attaining the age of superannuation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The post of Deputy Director, CGHS New Delhi, included in Super-time Grade II of the CHS was proposed to be filled up through the Departmental Promotion Committee, meeting of which was held on the 8th and 9th March, 1978. As a regular Officer could be appointed to the post only after receipt of recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committee, which are still awaited, it was decided in the interest of public service to grant a short extension of service for a period of three months to its incumbent with effect from 1st March, 1978.

Extension of Service of Officers of C.G.H.S.

5887. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5144 on the 28th July, 1977 regarding extension of services of Deputy Assistant Directors General, C.G.H.S. and state:

(a) whether all the details have been collected;

(b) if so, the action taken against concerned officers,

(c) whether it is a fact that some of those officials have again been given extension of service, if so, the facts and reasons; and

(d) whether Government propose to overhaul the present set up of the Directorate of C.G.H.S.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Dr. J. M. Puri and Dr. J. N. Sachdeva, Deputy Assistant Directors General, C.G.H.S., Delhi were granted extensions for one year and six months with effect from 16th August, 1976 and 26th March, 1977 respectively. These extensions were granted with the approval of former Minister of Health. No complaints from either the patients or any other source against the work and conduct of these two officers were brought to the notice of the Government. Question of any action against them did not, therefore, arise.

(c) Both these officers have since retired with effect from 31st August, 1977 and 30th September, 1977 respectively.

(d) Directorate of C.G.H.S. is functioning as a subordinate office of the Directorate General of Health Services. There is a wing in the Directorate General of Health Services to process

all matters relating to C.G.H.S. This wing has been restructured on the basis of Study carried out by Staff Inspection Unit of the Government of India

Request by Kerala Government for Relaxation of Immigration Rules

5888. SHRI K A. RAJAN
SHRI V M SUDHEERAN
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Labour Minister of the Government of Kerala has requested the Centre to relax the immigration rules to reduce the hardships to the persons going to Gulf Countries seeking employment, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S KUNDU) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir The Labour Minister of the Government of Kerala had written to the Foreign Minister drawing attention to the enforcement of the provisions of the Emigration Act due to which unskilled workers and domestic servants were prevented from proceeding to the Gulf countries for employment. He further requested that a liberal attitude be adopted with sufficient safeguards, in view of the unemployment situation in Kerala, and the employment opportunities available abroad

2 The Foreign Minister has informed the Labour Minister of Kerala that the Emigration Act, 1922, aims at preventing the emigration of unskilled labourers and the weaker section of our people in order to ensure that they are not exploited abroad by unscrupulous persons. The Government had always been carrying out emigration checks at Bombay Airport, which was later extended to Trivandrum when it became an international airport. It was not the intention of the Government to put unnecessary

obstacles in the way of people who are seeking gainful employment in the Gulf countries bona fide job-seekers with proper employment contracts would be allowed to go

3 The Minister of Labour of the Government of Kerala has been further assured that the provisions of the Emigration Act would be applied in a human manner

Resolving Deadlock in Wage Board for Journalists

5889 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 234 on the 9th March, 1978 regarding withdrawal by newspaper owners from Wage Board and state

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to hold a tripartite meeting to resolve the deadlock in the working of the Wage Board for Journalists, and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when it is proposed to be held?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) and (b) Further discussions have been held with the representatives of employers and employees on the 27th March, 1978. Some fresh proposals have been mooted to resolve the deadlock

Decentralisation of Central Food Laboratory

5890 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to decentralise the Central Food Laboratory in Calcutta;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that the employees of this laboratory has opposed

this move by the Union Government; and

(d) if so, on what grounds and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The Central Food Labouratory at Calcutta, which is an appellate laboratory, could not be adequately meet the needs of the entire country. Accordingly, the need to have more appellate laboratories, located in different parts of the country, for the expeditious analysis of samples was considered and, consequently, three more laboratories—one each of the northern, western and southern regions at Ghazabab, Pune and Mysore respectively—have been notified as Central Food Laboratories to function as such with effect from 1st April, 1978. From 1st April, 1978 the Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta, will cater to the needs of the eastern region only.

(c) and (d). Yes. The employees' apprehension was that a large number of scientific as well as non-scientific staff of the Central Food Laboratory would be rendered surplus and their transfer from Calcutta would cause inconvenience and hardship to them. The Government, after careful consideration of this aspect, have decided not to transfer such scientific or non-scientific staff from Calcutta, so long as the present incumbents are holding their posts. None of the existing staff will be retrenched either. However, keeping in view the reduction in the volume of work to be handled by this laboratory, certain posts will not be filled up as and when they fall vacant.

Computer Billing System

5891. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some telephone Districts Telecom Circles have adopted computer billing system which has

proved a total failure for the purpose and name of such Circles|Districts;

(b) whether complaints of excess billing/defective billing/delay billing/despatch are increasing since introduction of computer systems;

(c) if so, the total complaints received yearly since introduction of computer system and number of complaints after introduction of computer system, with regard to excess billing and non-receipt of Telephone Bills separately; and

(d) the various advantages/disadvantages with regard to the use and economy of computer systems, and future use of this system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUCHDEO SAI): (a) Computerised billing and accounting has been introduced in the metropolitan Districts at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and the system as such is not a failure.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Advantages

Easy handling of the voluminous and unwieldy jobs, built-in-checks against leakage of revenue, quick processing, ready availability of analysed statistical information for managerial uses to study various traffic and planning aspects, commercial operations, payment pattern and behaviour etc.

Disadvantages:

Delay may occur in the time schedule when the computer goes out of order and stand by arrangements are not available.

Future Use.

It is not the intention to extend the use of computer to all the telephone revenue billing units but to keep it confined only to such units where there has been tremendous increase in

the work load and cannot be tackled efficiently by normal process

Science of Homoeopathy

5892 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is correct that instead of 'Single simple Medicine in minimum dose' people of India are getting Allopathic Type of Medicine, despite the Homoeo-Central Council functioning to injure the people's health, and

(b) if so what article of the 'Organon of Medicine' permits these Complexes Externals etc ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAM BI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) It is not correct to say that instead of Single simple Medical in minimum doses people of India are getting allopathic type of medicines despite the existence of the Homeopathy Central Council. The Central Council of Homoeopathy has recommended the practice of Homoeopathy according to the principles laid down in the Organon of Medicine. However in practice certain drugs are used in combination by the profession on the basis of clinical experience. According to the 'Organon of Medicine' translated by Dudgeon) in appendix to Sec 272-274 Dr Hahnemann was inclined to recommend the use of combination medicine especially in chronic diseases as he was satisfied with the results obtained by using the mixture of two drugs, given in one dose. But he was dissuaded from this by some of the most influential of his disciples. Therefore, instead of recommending the use of combination of medicines he merely alludes to the proposals, mildly denouncing it in the note to Sec 272 of the 'Organon of Medicine' (Reference appendix to Sec 272-274 of Dudgeon's translation of Organon of Medicine')

Organon of Medicine has recommended, vide Sec 290, the use of the External through the parts that are without skin wounded or ulcerated spots as these areas permit the medicine to penetrate and act upon the organism as if the medicine has been taken orally. Regarding external application further reference could be made to Hahnemann's notes on Arnica in his *Mat Medica* (page 89 American Edition) where he has mentioned that in severe and extensive contusions/ injuries curing is speeded up when the affected parts are externally moistened with low potencies of arnica (2x) for the first twenty four hours while small doses of arnica are taken internally

Tours Undertaken by CPFC.

5893 SHRIMATI AHILYA P RANGNEKAR Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2293 on the 30th June 1977 re tours Undertaken by CPFC. and state

(a) how many tours have been undertaken by the present Central Provident Fund Commissioner since April, 1977 till 28th February, 1978,

(b) the places he visited during these tours and their duration, tour-wise at each station, the expenditure involved in his TA & DA, and

(c) whether such tours are not in violation of Government's often published instructions for effecting all round economy in Government's expenditure?

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

(b) A statement is enclosed

(c) No, sir

Statement

Sl. No.	Duration of Tour	Places visited	Stay at each station	Expenditure incurred in T. A./ D.A.
1	2	3	4	5
Rs				
1.	14-5-77 to 18-5-77	Hyderabad	Arr. 10.35 Hrs. Dep., 20.10 Hrs.	14-5-77 1014.60 18-5-77
2.	5-8-77 to 9-8-77	Bombay	Arr. 19.45 Hrs. Dep. 06.40 Hrs.	5-8-77 982.60 9-8-77
3.	24-8-77 to 27-8-77	Chandigarh Dharampur Simla	Arr. 18.30 Hrs. Dep. 7.00 Hrs.	24-8-77 52.25 27-8-77
4.	15-9-77 to 18-9-77	Madras	Arr. 22.10 Hrs. Dep. 18.30 Hrs.	16-9-77 1301.75 18-9-77
5.	27-9-77 to 29-9-77	Bombay	Arr. 19.45 Hrs. Dep. 18.15 Hrs.	27-9-77 942.10 29-9-77
6.	12-10-77 to 14-10-77	Patna	Arr. 09.05 Hrs. Dep. 24.15 Hrs.	12-10-77 705.50 14-10-77
7.	24-10-77 to 30-10-77	Indore Bombay Hyderabad	Arr. 9.40 Hrs. Dep. 20.10 Hrs.	24-10-77 1328.00 30-10-77
8.	2-12-77 to 7-12-77	Bangalore	Arr. 12.00 Hrs. Dep. 18.45 Hrs.	2-12-77 1930.50 7-12-77
9.	14-1-78 to 18-1-78	Bombay	Arr. 11.00 Hrs. Dep. 6.30 Hrs.	14-1-78 974.50 18-1-78
10.	25-1-78 to 29-1-78	Bombay Pune	Arr. 19.45 Hrs. Dep. 18.15 Hrs.	25-1-78 1070.60 29-1-78
11.	20-2-78 to 27-2-78	Bangalore Pune	Arr. 19.00 Hrs. Dep. 18.15 Hrs.	25-1-78 1070.60 29-1-78
12.	23-2-78 to 27-2-78	Bangalore Mangalore	Arr. 19.00 Hrs. Dep. 19.40 Hrs.	20-2-78 27-2-78 Claim for February, 1978 tour not passed for payment so far.
9704.40				

भारतीय युवतियों की विवेशी और विवी

5894. यी साल यी आई :

दा० लही भारतीय युवतियों :

यी कूलचन्द बर्मा :

क्या विवेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि -

(क) क्या भरव मे उच्चे बेतन के रोजगार देने का सालव देकर भारतीय स्त्रियों को बेचने का कारोबार दक्षिण भारत के राज्यों मे जोरो पर है और इब यह उत्तर भारत मे भी फैलता जा रहा है,

(ख) क्या पंजाब तथा हरियाणा मे बहुत सी ऐसी एजेंसियां कार्य कर रही हैं जो रोजगार दिलाने के बहाने स्त्रियों को भरव देतीं मे भेज रही हैं,

(ग) क्या इस प्रकार प्रति वर्ष लगभग दस हजार युवतिया देखी जाती हैं और इस काम मे बहुत सी ट्रेवल एजेंसिया भी लगी हुई हैं, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार इस बारे मे कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

विवेश मंत्रालय मे राज्य बोर्डी (यी एस० कुम्ह०) . (क) सरकार को पहले इस तरह की रिपोर्ट भिलती रही है कि भविवाहित भारतीय महिलाओं को ओरी-छपे भरव देतीं मे ले जाया जा रहा है और उनका बोर्डेन किया जा रहा है । लेकिन राज्य सरकारों से हाल मे इस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट नहीं भिली है कि भारतीय महिलाओं को प्रचुर बेतन बाले पदों पर रोजगार दिलाने का प्रबोधन देकर भरव देतीं मे ले जाया जा रहा है ।

(घ) और (न). सरकार के पास इस बारे मे कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है कि नीकरी दिलाने के बहाने से महिलाओं को भरव देतीं मे जैवने बाले अनिकारण पंजाब एवं हरियाणा मे काम

कर रहे हैं । सरकार के पास इस बारे मे भी कोई जवाब नहीं है कि इस तरह प्रतिवर्ष दस हजार युवतियों को बेचा जाता है और इसमे ट्रेवल एजेंसियों का हाथ रहता है ।

(च) भविवाहित महिलाओं को उत्तराखण की भ्रमनमति देते समय सरकार काफी साक्षाती से काम लेती है ताकि उनका बोर्डेन न होने पाये ।

Measures to improve Economic conditions and Job Availability to Agriculture Labour

5895 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government in consultation with the State Governments have taken any measures in 1977 to find out the economic conditions and job availability to the agriculture labour in the various States;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof,

(c) whether the agriculture labour in most of the States do not find work throughout the year; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to provide them work during lean period?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (d). The National Sample Survey Organisation launched a sample Survey on Employment and Unemployment in July, 1977 as part of their 32nd Round (July 1977-June 1978) which will, inter alia, collect information on the economic conditions of rural households including those of agricultural labour. The Survey is currently in operation.

The next phase of the development plans will lay emphasis on the re-

removal of unemployment and substantial under-employment in both rural and urban areas.

Indo-Iranian Joint Commission

5896. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Joint Indo-Iranian Commission has since come out with specific proposals for boosting economic cooperation between the two countries;

(b) if so, the details of those; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) and (c). During the Sixth Session of Indo-Iran Joint Commission, held in New Delhi in September, 1977 various proposals in the fields of Agriculture, Petroleum and Petro-chemicals, Industry, Trade and Transport were discussed. The important amongst them are the following:

(A) Agriculture:

(i) Phase II of the Rajasthan Canal Project.

(ii) Exchange of wheat and potato seeds for the purpose of research and development.

(iii) Training of Iranian personnel in the Fisheries Institutes in India.

(iv) Cooperation in the fields of tea plantation and sheep breeding.

(B) Petroleum & Petro-chemicals:

The formation of joint ventures for the purpose of manufacturing basic and intermediate petro-chemicals and related products in Iran to meet Indian requirements as well as for export to third countries.

(C) Industry:

(i) Paper and Pulp Project in Tripura.

(ii) East Coast Alumina Project.

(iii) Expansion of the Belgaum Alumina Complex.

(D) Trade:

Identification of new commodities having potential of bilateral trades.

(E) Transport:

(i) Strengthening of Irano-Hind Shipping Company.

(ii) Cooperation in the field of Railway Projects in Iran.

The details of all these proposals are being worked out.

Indo-US Joint Commission

5897. DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-U.S. Joint Commission has decided to form Industrial Working Group to undertake joint discussions and research in the field of industry, technology and growth of small scale industries;

(b) if so, the progress achieved and the results thereof; and

(c) whether such Groups are also proposed for economic and commercial discussions as well as for cultural science and agriculture?

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

(b) The India-United States Joint Commission, at its meeting in New Delhi on January 3, 1978, endorsed the proposal to form an Industrial Working Group under the auspices of the Economic and Commercial Sub-commission. The scope and functions of the Working Group are being examined by the two sides.

(c) Three Sub-commissions viz., Economic and Commercial, Science and Technology, and Education and Culture have been set up under the Joint Commission. Matters of mutual interest are considered and discussed in the concerned Sub-Commissions.

The Economic and Commercial Sub-Commission has a Working Group under it on Agricultural Inputs and Associated Technology.

Although there is no proposal to establish a similar Working Group for Science and Technology Sub-Commission, areas have been identified for development and joint research projects for collaborative work between Indian scientists/scientific institutions and their U.S. counterparts. Some bilateral seminars/symposia have been arranged in such fields as solar energy and environmental sciences.

The Education and Culture Sub-Commission has set up a joint Committee to examine different aspects of museum activities. Another Joint Working Group is concerned with films, T.V. and Broadcasting. These Working Groups are operational.

बिहार के नगरों में हवाई डाक सेवा

5998. श्री मुरेश का सुनन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के किन नगरों को हवाई डाक सेवा का लाभ मिल रहा है; और

(ख) आगामी वर्ष (1978-79) में राज्य के किन नगरों में हवाई डाक सेवा का विस्तार करने का विचार है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मरहुर शर्मा) का सुनावेद संवाद : (क) और

(ख). बिहार के पटना और रांची शहर हवाई मार्ग से जुड़े हैं और इन स्थानों से होकर जाने वाली सेवाओं का इस्तेमाल डाक लाने-ले जाने के लिए पहले ही किया जा रहा है। ज्योंही अधिक बाजान हवाई मार्ग से जुड़ जायेंगे, उन स्थानों की डाक की दुलाई हवाई मार्ग में चालू कर दी जायेगी, बगते कि डाक के पीछे वितरण की दृष्टि से हवाई सेवाओं की समय-सारणी उपयुक्त हो।

Employment in Karnataka in Public and Private Sectors

5899. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of the share of Karnataka in the total employment in the public sector and the organised sector, separately, at present;

(b) how does this percentage compare with the share of other Southern States in these sectors; and

(c) in what manner Government propose to rectify the imbalance, if any?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Under the Employment Market Information Programme, data on employment in the organised sector of economy covering the entire public sector and non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 10 or more persons are compiled quarterly. The table below gives such data in respect of the five Southern States and for India as a whole, for the quarter ending 31st March, 1977.

	Employ- ment 31-3-1977	(in lakhs)	
		Organised (including Public Sector sector)	Public Sector
All India	207.15 (100.0)	138.49 (100.0)	
Southern States	49.54 (23.9)	32.08 (23.2)	
1. Andhra Pradesh	12.69 (6.1)	9.52 (6.9)	
2. Karnataka	10.26 (5.0)	7.03 (5.1)	
3. Kerala	9.99 (4.5)	4.47 (3.2)	
4. Pondicherry	0.38 (0.2)	0.20 (0.4)	
5. Tamil Nadu	16.83 (8.1)	10.85 (7.8)	

Note:—Figures in brackets indicate the percentages to all-India totals.

(c) There seems to be no appreciable imbalances as the above percentages are broadly in line with the population distribution in these States. However, it may be stated that one of the primary objectives of the Five Year Plan 1978-83, which is at present being finalised by the Planning Commission, will be the creation of substantial employment opportunities in different sectors of the economy. The largest employment potential lies in intensive agriculture through expanded irrigation, allied activities like dairy development, horticulture and forestry, rural works and cottage and small scale industries. New jobs will also be created by investments in infra-structure, power generation and the provision of agricultural inputs as well as in the service sectors. The investment priorities in the Central and State Plans will be suitably revised in keeping with the over-all Plan objectives. The State Government of Karnataka will benefit as much as the other States, from such measures.

Closure of Aluminium Corporation of India

5900. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2102 on the 9th March, 1978 regarding "Closure of Aluminium Corporation of India" and state:

- (a) whether Government enquired into the alleged deaths due to starvation of about 100 workers and their family members of Aluminium Corporation of India, Ltd., Asansol;
- (b) which agency conducted the inquiry and what are its findings;
- (c) on what basis Government has stated that there were no starvation deaths; and
- (d) when exactly the factory is expected to be reopened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (c). Government has not received any reports of deaths due to starvation of workers of the Aluminium Corporation of India and no inquiry has been made.

(d) Government has decided in principle to take over the management of the plant of the Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd. but to revive the fabrication facilities only. Necessary steps directed towards this end are being taken.

Number of cases pending in Labour Courts

5901. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

- (a) whether large number of cases are pending in the Labour Courts for years; and
- (b) if so, the details of the cases pending, region-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The number of cases pend-

ing with different Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts as on 31st January, 1978 is given in the attached statement:

Name of the Tribunal	Statement		
	Cases under section 10	Applications under section 33	Applications under section 33A
Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 1, Dhanbad	78	1	..
Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 2, Dhanbad	2	6	9
Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 3, Dhanbad	69	..	3
Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 1, Bombay.	61	2	13
Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 2, Bombay	48	16	1
Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi	165
Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur	25	..	2
Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Calcutta	47	24	1
Special Allowance to Computers in Labour Bureau			

5902. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the computers operating on FACIT and other calculating machines in the Labour Bureau are not given any special allowance while such allowance is being given to the computers in other Ministries such as Agriculture and Irrigation;

(b) whether Government had earlier promised to pay; and

(c) the action/decision taken/proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). The Computers in the Labour Bureau are already being paid a special pay of Rs. 20.00 p.m. on provisional basis pending the fixation of norms.

Installation of Telephone Connections

5903. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state how long will the Department take to complete the installation of the pending applications of telephone connections at present in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDÉO SAI): Efforts are being made to provide telephone connections to all those on the waiting list as on 31-12-1977 by the end of 1980. While it is hoped to do so in majority of the cases, in certain areas, in some of the larger towns and cities it may not be possible to achieve the same. Efforts are being made to provide connections in these cases also by the end of 6th Plan.

It may not be possible to provide very long distance connections in a few smaller towns also.

Precautions by Members while endorsing Passports

5904 SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of India have got any plans to further ease the restrictions on travel abroad by job seekers,

(b) what are the minimum precautions that should be observed by Members of Parliament when endorsing the passport application forms,

(c) what are the conditions under which a financial guarantee becomes necessary with the passport application form, and

(d) when are members of the State Legislatures going to be given the right to endorse passport applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S KUNDU) (a) Government have not placed any restrictions on the grant of passports to job-seekers while granting passports, they are advised in their own interest to ensure that before departure from India, they have firm employment contracts or are sponsored by close relatives who will take care of them abroad

(b) Members of Parliament signing Verification Certificates should satisfy themselves that the applicant is furnishing correct information. While Members of Parliament would be mainly signing Verification Certificates for persons coming from their own constituencies or States they can also sign for other persons whom they have known for two years. Members of Parliament may also ask the applicant to obtain an attested letter from his local M.L.A., Municipal Councillor etc if they are not fully satisfied about all the facts and then decide whether the Verification Certificate may be signed

(c) Normally, a person applying for a passport has to furnish a financial guarantee, so that the Passport Authority can satisfy himself that the person will not become a destitute abroad. But if he is a student going abroad on scholarship, or is a person who is on an employment contract abroad, or is a person recruited by an authorised agent for foreign employment, financial guarantee need not be furnished. Similarly, persons sponsored by a close relative and those going on a pilgrimage like Haj, need not be asked to produce proof of financial solvency

(d) The matter is under consideration of Government

Appointments by Janata Government

5905 SHRI SASANKASHEKHAR SANYAL Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) how many Indian citizens who are residents of Eastern Territories and States and the State of Kerala have been given by the Janata Government (1) appointments in Grade IV (2) appointments in Grade III (3) trade licences for import and export (4) letters of intent, and

(b) by way of filling up vacancies or creating new openings in Delhi and New Delhi proper?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) (1) and (2) Information regarding the number of Indian citizens who are residents of Eastern Territories and States and the State of Kerala who have been employed in posts belonging to groups 'C' and 'D', is not available. The number of job-seekers of all grades placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges located in the States of Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur and Mizoram during the period

1st April 1977 to 31st January 1978 was 53,500. There are no Employment Exchanges functioning in Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. Corresponding figure for Kerala was 12,800.

(3) and (4) Particulars of all import and export and industrial licences are published in the weekly Bulletin of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) During the period 1st April 1977 to 31st January 1978, about 49,800 job-seekers who were on the live register of Employment Exchanges located in Delhi and New Delhi, were placed in employment. Information is not available of the States of origin of the registered job seekers.

भारतीय दूतावासों पर व्यय

5906. श्री लालचंद्र भाई : क्या विदेशी मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन

वर्षों के दौरान विदेशी भारतीय दूतावासों पर विदेशी मुद्रा और भारतीय मुद्रा में पूरक-पूरक कितना मासिक व्यय हुआ और तत्त्वज्ञानी व्योरा क्या है ?

विदेशी भारतीय में राज्य लंबड़ी (क्षेत्र एस० कुम्ह०) : सदन की मेज पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है जिसमें 1975-76 और 1976-77 में भारतीय राजदूतावासों के लंबड़ी का माहवार व्योरा दिया गया है ।

लेखों में भारतीय राजदूतावासों का लंबड़ी भारतीय मुद्रा और विदेशी मुद्रा में अलग-अलग नहीं दिखाया गया है । लेकिन भारतीय राजदूतावासों के लंबड़ी की विदेशी मुद्रा का लंबड़ी एक अनुमोदित फारूने के आवार पर निश्चित किया गया है । उपर्युक्त विवरण में लंबड़ी इसी फारूने के अनुसार भारतीय रूपयों में और विदेशी मुद्रा में दिखाया गया है ।

विवरण

1975-76 और 1976-77 में भारतीय राजदूतावासों का माहवार लंबड़ी

(रूपये लाखों में)

महीना	1975-76			1976-77		
	विदेशी मुद्रा	भारतीय रूपये	योग	विदेशी मुद्रा	भारतीय रूपये	योग
जानूर	28.03	2.37	30.40	21.85	2.10	23.95
मई	60.40	5.31	65.71	117.98	12.18	130.16
जून	98.85	8.17	107.02	126.55	10.52	137.07
जुलाई	140.20	12.04	152.24	91.09	6.62	97.71
अगस्त	177.97	14.71	192.68	240.62	20.94	270.56
सितंबर	108.25	8.39	116.64	73.73	31.75	405.48

महीना	1975-76						1976-77					
	विदेशी मुद्रा	भारतीय रुपये	योग	विदेशी मुद्रा	भारतीय रुपये	योग	विदेशी मुद्रा	भारतीय रुपये	योग	विदेशी मुद्रा	भारतीय रुपये	योग
अप्रूवर	.	85 14 6 54	91 68	16 49	1 27	17 76						
नवम्बर	.	195 91 15 13	211 04	63 03	5 34	68 37						
दिसम्बर	.	186 72 10 94	197 66	126 91 11 15		138 06						
जनवरी	.	159 61 12 14	171 75	201 45 18 54		219 99						
फरवरी	.	194 41 12 76	207 17	270 80 21 34		292 14						
मार्च		520 93 42 73	563 66	371 01 27 18		398 19						
कुल योग		1956 42 151 23	2107 65	2030 51	168 93	2199 44						
प्रतिमाह और वर्ष का												
मासिक औसत		163 04 12 60	175 64	169 21 14 08		183 29						

भारतीय दूतावासों में काम कर रहे
विदेशी व्यक्ति

Intensifying Telephone Service in Rural Areas

5907. श्री लालचंद्र भाई: क्या विदेशी
व्यक्ति यह बनाने की दृष्टा करें कि

9008 SHRI DHARMA VIR VAS-
ISHT W^hl the Minister of COMMU-
NICATIONS be pleased to state

(क) विश्व भर में भारतीय दूतावासों
में काम कर रहे भारतीय मूल के व्यक्तियों
और विदेशी नागरिक आवास उम्म देश के
व्यक्तियों की सभ्या पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी है
जहां भारतीय दूतावास स्थित है, और

(a) whether out of over 350 million
telephones in the World India has
hardly 2 million for a population of
over 600 million, and

(ख) उन पदों के नाम क्या हैं जिन पर
विदेशी नागरिक काम कर रहे हैं और तत्सवीरी
पूरा व्योरा क्या है?

(b) the steps taken to improve the
position more particularly in the rural
areas?

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

विदेशी नागरिक में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री
एस० कुम्ह०) : (क) और (ख). सूचना
एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन की मेहर पर
रख दी जायेगी।

(b) During the 6th Plan 1978-83, it
is tentatively proposed to provide
about 11.5 lakhs additional telephone
connections. Telephone facilities are
proposed to be extended in rural areas
by opening about 15 000 new long
distance P C O's and conversion of
about 2500 long distance P C O's into
small exchanges

Excessive Billings by Gandhi Nagar, Jammu Telephone Exchange

5909. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JAS-ROTIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether telephone exchange of Gandhi Nagar, Jammu is not operating properly and local authorities have been receiving complaints regarding excessive local call bills;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints and what action has been taken in each case and within what time;

(c) whether on complaints, local call bills have been reduced by the General Manager, Communications, Srinagar and if so, what was the yardstick in giving relief or it was allowed arbitrarily;

(d) if the relief is given on account of defective mechanism of Gandhi Nagar Exchange and inefficient performance of officials what steps have been taken to set the exchange in order and what action has been taken against the officials concerned in the interest of subscribers;

(e) whether defective performance occurs due to over loading in the exchange; and

(f) if so, the number of new telephone connections sanctioned each year and on what consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDÉO SAI): (a) No Sir, Gandhi Nagar Exchange, Jammu is working satisfactorily. Some Excess billing complaints are being received.

(b) 293 complaints were received during 1977. Each complaint was disposed of within two months of its receipt. Rebate has been allowed in 46 cases.

(c) and (d). No rebate has been allowed arbitrarily. In 46 cases, rebate was allowed on the consideration of likely spurts keeping in view the calling habit of the subscribers.

(e) and (f). No Sir, the exchange is not over-loaded. The number of telephone connections sanctioned during 1975 and 1976 were 9 and nil respectively. During 1977, the exchange was expanded by 100 lines in March, 1977 and 53 more connections were given in 1977.

Improving Telephone Service in major Cities of Gujarat

5910. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:

SHRI PRASANNBHAJ MEHTA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that there have been increasing and serious complaints of telephone lines in Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat and other major cities in Gujarat going out of order and otherwise also causing a lot of difficulties and damages to the telephone users of the said regions;

(b) if so, the concrete effective steps being taken by the Government to rectify and improve the said situation; and

(c) actual results, if any, of such steps and measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDÉO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The following steps are being taken to improve the services:—

(i) Rehabilitation of subscribers' fittings, instruments and D.Ps.

(ii) Replacement of heavy overhead alignment by underground cables.

(iu) Overhaul of exchange equipments

(c) (i) There is a downward trend in the number of faults and complaints

(ii) Percentage of carried over faults beyond 24 hours has reduced

Using Residence of Indian High Commissioner in U.K. for Fund-raising Concert

5911 SHRI K RAMAMURTHY
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the official residence of the Indian High Commissioner in UK was used for a fund-raising concert by the Maharashtra Association

(b) the total amount collected in this concert, and

(c) whether the High Commissioner has refused permission for the use of the official residence by other Indian Associations in London?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S KUNDU) (a) A musical evening was held at the High Commissioner's residence in London on Sunday 22 January 1978. It was not organised by the Maharashtra Association but by three private persons known to the High Commissioner, one of whom was at that time (though not at present) an officer-bearer of the Maharashtra Mandal. The concert was not public. Attendance was by invitation. Donations which were voluntary were collected in advance of the concert by the organisers. Presentation of the collection was made at the High Commissioner's residence.

(b) The amount collected (prior to the concert) was £960.00

(c) The residence of the High Commissioner is not available to Indian organisations for fund-raising functions. No such request has been received from Indian organisations.

Strike by Coir Workers in Kerala

5912 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI
SHRI N SREEKANTAN NAIR

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

(a) whether all the Coir Workers in Kerala went on strike to protest against the policy of the Central Government which threw them out of employment, and

(b) if so, what are the steps taken to meet their demand and protect their employment?

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

(b) According to information made available by the Ministry of Industry, a firm had been issued a licence as far back as 1973 for the import of machinery to manufacture coir products. Recently the export obligation of this firm was increased to 100 per cent of its production. Demonstrations were held by a group of workers by staging a dharna in front of the office of the Coir Board, Ernakulam on the 9th of January 1978. The object of the demonstration is reported to be to record their protest against the sanction for mechanisation of the mat sector. It is stated that studies which had been conducted show that the 'mat and the mat weaving sector' of the industry employs about 20,000 workers out of nearly 4,55,000 persons engaged in the coir industry. Out of the 20,000 persons only about 1,750 are engaged in the 'creel mat' variety. While it does not appear that the mechanisation of the production of one variety of mats, purely for export purposes, would displace many workers, the entire question of mechanisation is presently under review by the Ministry of Industry to determine what impact, if any, it would have on employment in the non-mechanised sector. A decision would be taken after taking into account all relevant aspects.

बूनायाद, राजकोह और जामनगर में खोले गये
नवे डाकघर

5913. श्री शर्वीश्वर जाही वटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में सौराष्ट्र में बूनायाद, राजकोह और जामनगर जिलों में, तालुका बार, किन-किन गांवों मध्यवा कस्तों मध्यवा शहरों में 1 अप्रैल, 1977 से 31 मार्च, 1978 की अवधि के दीरान नवे जाला डाकघर खोले गये;

(ख) किन-किन स्थानों पर जाला डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ा कर उन्हें उपडाकघर बनाया गया है,

(ग) किन स्थानों पर नवे डाकघर खोले गये हैं; और

(घ) इन तीनों जिलों में, तालुकाबार और जिलाबार, किन स्थानों पर 1 अप्रैल, 1978 से 31 मार्च, 1979 तक नवे जाला डाकघर खोलने, जाला डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ा कर उन्हें उप डाकघर बताने और नवे डाकघर खोलने का कार्यक्रम है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य बंदी (श्री मन्त्री प्रताध मुख्यमंत्री साथ) : (क) ते (घ). बांधित सूचना अनुबन्ध 'क' और 'ख' में दे दी गई है। [प्रगतालय में रखे गये। देखिये संख्या एस०टी० 2042/78]

Demand for Steel, Cement etc. by Drought affected States

5914. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments of the drought affected States had sought assistance in getting steel for the purpose of lift irrigation and other

schemes to face the serious scarcity situation in those States;

(b) if so, the demand made by each State and the quantity allotted and supplied to each State so far; and

(c) the criteria for allocation and assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a). No such request for assistance has been received in the recent past.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Report of the Team sent to Gulf Countries

5915 SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team sent to the Gulf Countries to make an on the spot study of the working and living conditions of Indians employed there has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, what are the findings and action proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) The main purpose of the Team's visit was to enquire into the incident in Oman in which a large number of Indian Workers were arrested and nearly 200 of them were deported to India. The team also studied the working conditions of Indian Labour in U.A.E. and Saudi Arabia, besides the conditions in Oman. The report of the team is under examination. Pending final decision, the Government of India have temporarily banned recruitment of Indian Workers for Oman except those required for execution of projects by Indian Companies.

Selection of I.L.O. Team

5916. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAI-DU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have selected labour team for I.L.O.; and

(b) if so, the names of the personnel selected?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Government have not yet finalised the composition of the Indian Delegation to the forthcoming International Labour Conference in June 1978, to which the question apparently relates.

Regionalization of Group 'C' and 'D' of G.S.I.

5917. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAI-DU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether regionalization of cadres Group 'C' and 'D' have been done in Geological Survey of India; and

(b) whether the Calcutta office is resisting this proposal made by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). A scheme of regionalization of Group C and D Cadres of Geological Survey of India was introduced in November, 1976 which is now under review in the light of the recent changes in recruitment procedures, through the Staff Selection Commission and other relevant factors. The recognised Employees Association of the Geological Survey of the Geological Survey of India representing employees throughout the country has expressed reservation as to certain aspects of the scheme.

बच्चों की मृत्यु होना

5918. डा० कहारीशक तिहू शास्त्री: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या संघ क्षेत्र दिल्ली में होने वाली मौतों में बच्चों की मृत्यु होने की घटनाएं सबसे ज्यादा हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी प्रतिशतता कितनी है और उन्हें रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

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

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) दिल्ली में 0-14 वर्ष आयु कर्ग के बच्चों की पंजीकृत मृत्यु जो कि 1972 में तुल पंजीकृत मृत्यु का 43.1 प्रतिशत श्री 1976 में कम होकर 34 प्रतिशत रह गई है।

Ayurvedic System of Medicines with Gold Preparations

5919. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Ayurvedic System, medicines with gold preparations have an important place;

(b) whether it is also a fact that production of medicines with gold preparations has been stopped and are not available in market; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

गत तीन वर्षों में चिलाई इस्पात संबंध द्वारा
‘आयात और गर्भ वस्तुएं

5120. श्री बोहन भैम्या : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार मिलाई इस्पात संबंध ने बिदेशों से कुल कितनी भाका में वस्तुओं का आयात किया,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकांश मशीनें सोवियत संघ से खरीदी गई हैं; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन उपकरणों को कम भूल्य पर भव्य देशों से भी खरीदा जा सकता था और यदि हाँ, तो उन्हें सोवियत संघ से ही खरीदे जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राष्ट्र मंत्री (श्री करिया मुख्या) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा-पटन पर रख दी जायेगी।

गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान मिल, ईरान और भार्य देशों को निर्यात किया गया इस्पात]

5921. श्री बोहन भैम्या : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों (1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78) के दौरान मिल, ईरान और भार्य देशों को कितने इस्पात का निर्यात किया गया ; और

(ख) 1975-76 के दौरान मिल और ईरान को किन-किन एजेंसियों के माध्यम से इस्पात का निर्यात किया गया और एजेंसियों को कमीशन की कितनी राशि दी गई ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीबू पट्टमायक) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) इस्पात का निर्यात करने वाले सरकारी केन्द्र के उपकरण द्वारा यह जानकारी देना उनके वाणिज्यिक हित में न होगा।

विवरण

हजार टन

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78 (प्रत्येक से दिसम्बर, 1977)
श्री	36.3	197.8	112.7
ईरान	112.1	184.7	85.5
भार्य देश	359.5	1030.5	679.0

Vatican Status for Nankana Sahib

5922 SHRI PARMANAND GOVIND-JIWALA Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government is aware of the demand of a Section of Indians to the effect that Nankana Sahib in Pakistan be given a status of Vatican, and

(b) if so, whether Government has received any representation in this behalf, if so, the steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S KUNDU) (a) and (b) Government have received proposals of this nature from time to time. The preservation and maintenance of religious shrines in Pakistan is the responsibility of the Government of Pakistan. The Indo-Pakistan Protocol on visits to religious shrines provides that every effort should continue to be made to ensure that places of religious worship are properly maintained and their sanctity preserved. The Government do not consider it advisable to seek any change in this arrangement.

Rural Health Scheme

5923 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) what steps Government have taken so far to implement the Rural Health Scheme in various States,

(b) the number of persons trained so far under the scheme in each State,

(c) the amount of expenditure incurred on the scheme in each State so far,

(d) whether Government have evolved a machinery to make an assessment of the impact of the scheme on the rural population,

(e) if so, what are the details thereof, and

(f) what arrangements have been made to give periodical training to the trained personnel in respect of various diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) The Government have introduced a scheme, namely, the Community Health Workers Scheme under which a Community or village of 1,000 population selects a worker to look after the preventive and promotive aspects of their health needs as also elementary curative needs in 28 Multipurpose Workers districts and one Primary Health Centre in each of the remaining district. The scheme has been accepted by all the States except Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

(b) The number of persons trained upto 31st March 1978 are 28521. The State-wise break up is given as under —

Andhra Pradesh	—	3920
Assam	—	395
Arunachal Pradesh	—	50
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	20
Bihar	—	1127
Chandigarh	—	23
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	40
Delhi	—	56
Goa Daman & Diu	—	170
Gujarat	—	4120
Haryana	—	1027
Humachal Pradesh	—	383
Madhya Pradesh	—	1765
Maharashtra	—	3552
Manipur	—	460
Meghalaya	—	120
Mizoram	—	100
Nagaland	—	100
Orissa	—	590
Pondicherry	—	93
Punjab	—	1105
Rajasthan	—	1090
Sikkim	—	77
Tripura	—	120
Uttar Pradesh	—	7982
West Bengal	—	300
Total	—	28521

(c) A sum of Rs 426 crores has been provided during 1977-78 for the implementation of the Community Health Workers Scheme but the expenditure incurred by the various States has not so far been received from them

(d) Yes

(e) Evaluation is being arranged by the Ministry through the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare and other few organisation. It is also being undertaken through the Demographic Research Centre in the States. The data collection at State, District and PHC level in various States/Union Territories has commenced from 10th March 1978

(f) The question of continuing training to these workers is being contemplated

उत्तर प्रदेश के शासी लोगों में प्रति दिन
काल बाटने के लिये प्रबन्ध

5924. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार गर्मा :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(a) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के डाक-तार विभाग ने शासी लोगों में प्रतिदिन डाक बाटने के लिये कोई प्रबन्ध किये हैं,

(b) इस प्रणाली को लाग करने में विभाग द्वारा व्यय के लिये कितनी घातिरिक्त राशि का बहन बिया जायेगा, और

(c) इससे क्या लाभ होने की आशा है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद यादव साय) : (a) जी है। वर्ष 1971 की जनगणना रिपोर्ट के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश में बसे हुए कुल 1,12,561 गांव थे। इन सभी गांवों से रोजाना डाक बाटने की व्यवस्था पहले से ही मोजूद है।

(b) प्रमाण ही नहीं उठता।

(c) इसका सबसे बड़ा लाभ वह है कि शेहरी इलाकों में लोगों का वितरण कीछुआ से किया जा रहा है। यदि किसी लाभ के पक्ष होते हैं तो वे पक्ष प्राप्त होते ही उसी दिन वितरण के लिए भेज दिए जाते हैं। वितरण काल में, राज्य के अधिकारीय लोगों में पक्ष वितरण के लिए 2-3 दिनों के अन्तराल से और यहां तक कि 7 दिनों के अन्तराल से भेजे जाते थे।

Research to check Malaria and Kala Azar

5925 SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have asked the research wings in the country to find out alternative to check the Malaria and Kala Azar,

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Lady Hardinge Medical College has undertaken a research to develop new drugs to combat Malaria and Kala Azar,

(c) if so, what facilities have been provided by the Union Government to these institutions,

(d) whether any foreign assistance is being taken to fight the increase of malaria cases in India, and

(e) whether it has also been reported that during 1977 large number of deaths took place due to malaria in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) Yes, Government have launched a number of research schemes under the auspices of Indian Council of Medical Research

to study the various aspects of Malaria Control. As regards control of Kala-azar the already known methods of control and treatment are quite effective and they are being followed in the current campaign against Kala-azar.

(b) Yes, a Chemo-Therapy Laboratory for Malaria and Kala-azar research has been set up at the Lady Hardinge Medical College on the 10th March, 1978.

(c) This institute is fully financed by Central Government. Further the Government of India provide financial assistance to various research institutions through the Indian Council of Medical Research.

(d) Yes. Assistance for Malaria Control activities is being provided by the WHO, UNICEF and SIDA. Certain special drugs for Kala-azar were provided by the WHO.

(e) No. During, 1977, 62 deaths allegedly due to malaria have been reported. Of these, only 20 have so far been confirmed due to Malaria.

Review of Bonus Act

5926. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to review the Bonus Act;

(b) if so, the main points in the Act to be reviewed; and

(c) whether this review is done in consultation with the labour unions?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). The entire question of bonus will be reviewed by Government as part of the exercise to evolve an integrated Policy on Wages, Incomes and Prices.

Decisions taken in Meeting on Workers Participation in Management and Equity

5927. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a general consensus in favour of three-tier participation in management emerged at the meeting of the Committee on Workers Participation in management and Equity held in the month of March, 1978;

(b) if so, the main decisions arrived at and what steps are being taken to implement them;

(c) whether it was also suggested that the Scheme of workers participation in management should be given a statutory status with sufficient flexibility allowing different enterprise culture to be adequately accommodated; and

(d) if so, whether this has been accepted by Government?

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

(b) and (d). The Committee is yet to finalise its report. Action on the part of the Government would be considered on receipt of the Committee's report.

सिक्षिकम में बेरोजगारी

5928. श्री हृष्ण बन्द बालकायादः क्या संसदीय कार्य सभा अम मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिक्षिकम राज्य में इस समय बड़ी संख्या में लोग बेरोजगार हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उन्हें रोजगार देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई योजना का व्यूहार क्या है ; और

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उस राज्य में रोजगार व्यक्तियों की वास्तविक संख्या का पता लगाने के लिए बहाँ रोजगार कार्यालय बोलने का है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और बहाँ किसने रोजगार कार्यालय बोलने का विचार है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री (बी रवीन्द्र बर्मी) : (क) तिकिकम में रोजगार व्यक्तियों के संबंध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है । आगामी पंच वर्षीय योजना के मुद्य उद्देश्यों में एक उद्देश्य अर्थव्यवस्था के विभिन्न लेनों में पर्याप्त रोजगार अवसरों का सूचन करना होगा । अधिकतम रोजगार सूचन हृषि में निहित है जो कि विस्तृत सिराई तथा द्वेरी विकास, आगामी तथा जंगलात, प्रामीण धर्घे और कुटीर तथा लशु उद्योगों जैसे संबंधित क्रियाकलापों से प्राप्त होगे । नए रोजगार इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर, विजली उत्पादन और इन्पुट्स की व्यवस्था तथा मेवा धेत्र में निवेद द्वारा भी सूचित किए जाएंगे ।

(ख) गजय में रोजगार कार्यालय की संधापना के लिए तिकिकम सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

Surplus Steel—Statement by Minister

5929. DR V A. SEYID MUHAMMAD. Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) whether the statement in the New Wave dated 22-1-78 that the Minister had stated that there will be surplus of steel from the next financial year "but he had a different tale to tell the iron merchants of Calcutta" is true; and

(b) will the Minister explain the contradictions in the two alleged statements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no contradiction between the statements made by the Minister in the Rajya Sabha on the 16th December, 1977 and in the speech delivered at Calcutta on the 7th January, 1978 at the seminar of the Calcutta Iron Merchants Association. The statement in the Rajya Sabha referred in general terms to surpluses in steel while the speech at Calcutta identified the areas of surpluses more specifically.

प्रबन्धिता तथा मेहता प्रिंटिंग प्रेस, उज्जैन की ओर भविष्य निवि की बकाया राशि

5930. श्री द्रुकम अम कल्पाय : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उज्जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) से प्रकाशित दैनिक 'प्रबन्धिता' तथा मेहता प्रिंटिंग प्रेस, उज्जैन के कर्मचारियों के भविष्य निवि आंशदानों की राशि गत तीन वर्षों से जमा नहीं कराई गई है और यदि हाँ, तो यह बकाया राशि, बर्वार कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या 'प्रबन्धिता' तथा महता प्रिंटिंग प्रेस का मालिक तो एक ही है तथा प्रेस एवम् समाचार पत्र के कर्मचारियों को अम कानूनों के लाभों से बंचित करने के लिए इनके अलग-अलग बाते जाने गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या कर्मचारियों को ठेके तथा दैनिक भंजूरी के आधार पर नियुक्त किया जाता है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार उपरोक्त सभी तथ्यों की जांच करायेगी ?

अब तथा संसदीय काय भास्तव्य में राज्य भंडी (अ० राज्य छात्र तिह) : कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राविकारियों ने इस प्रकार सूचित किया है :—

(क) में प्रतिष्ठान कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध प्रधिनियम, 1952 की परिधि में नहीं आते और इसलिए इन्हें भविष्य निधि की राशि जमा कराने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(ब) प्रतिष्ठान के मालिक एक ही नहीं है। इसलिए अलग-अलग सेवा रखे जा रहे हैं।

(ग) और (घ) . भविष्य निधि प्राविकारी टेक अभियों तक विहारी पर काम करने वाले अभियों के रोजगार का सम्बन्ध पर यह जारी करने के लिए निरीकण करते रहते हैं कि क्या ये प्रतिष्ठान कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध प्रधिनियम, 1952 की परिधि में आ सकते हैं।

आब टेक्स्टाइल मिल, बम्बई की ओर कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा और भविष्य निधि की बाबाया राति

5931. यी हुकम बहु कालाय क्या संसदीय काय तथा अम मटी 1 दिसंबर, 1977 के आसाराकित प्रश्न संख्या 2251 के उत्तरके सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या प्रधेनित जानकारी इम बीच एकव कर सी गई है, और यदि हा, तो तत्सवधी व्योग क्या है, और

(ब) क्या कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा बोजना की राशि वत तीन बचों से जमा नहीं की गई है, और यदि हा, तो किसनी राशि बकाया है और सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है कि उक्त राशि जमा कर दी जाए?

अब तथा संसदीय काय भास्तव्य में राज्य भंडी (अ० राज्य छात्र तिह) : (क) (i) महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने सुनिश्चित किया है कि बृहत बम्बई में जान टेक्स्टाइल मिल बम्बई नाम की कोई टेक्स्टाइल बुनियट नहीं है, लेकिन जान भैयुफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड, बम्बई आय का एक प्रतिष्ठान है। भविष्य निधि प्राविकारियों के अनुसार यिन्हें तीन बचों के दोरान इस प्रतिष्ठान की ओर बकाया भविष्य निधि की राशि इस प्रकार है :

1975-76 कुछ नहीं

1976-77 14,78,859 50 रु०

1977-78 13,40,853 75 रु०

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध प्रधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 8 के प्रकीर्ण बस्ती कार्यवाही बुद्ध की गई है। उक्त भविष्यनियम की धारा 14-कक के प्रकीर्ण और भारतीय दण्ड भंडी की धारा 406 409 के प्रकीर्ण भविष्यनियम याप्त हो भी दायर किए गए हैं।

(ii) राज्य सरकार ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि यिन्हें तीन बचों के दोरान इस प्रतिष्ठान के किसी भी कर्मचारी की छांटनी नहीं की गई तबापि, 1975 में 104 कर्मचारी 1976 में 162 कर्मचारी और 1977 में 90 कर्मचारी याप्ती इच्छा से पद त्वाव वर्ण और उन्हें उनकी वैष देय राशि का भुगतान कर दिया गया है।

(ब) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा प्राविकारियों द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार वर्ष 1976 से नवम्बर, 1977 तक समाप्त होने वाली अंतिम अवधियों (इन में नवम्बर, 1976 जनवरी, 1977 दक मार्च, 1977 को समाप्त होने वाली अंतिम अवधियों अवधियों जामिल नहीं हैं। के सम्बन्ध में नियोजक राशि आवा न करने का दोषी है। नवम्बर, 1977 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि तक, 1804,295. 11 लाख रुपये की

फुल बकाया राशि ने ही, नियोजक ने अध तक 5,13,000/-द० की राशि बदा कर दी है । अस्तित्व की अ.रा 45 के अधीन कम्पनी कार्यग्राही और भारा 85 के अधीन अस्तित्व कार्यग्राही कुल की गई है । अन्यथा, 1978 की समाप्त होने वाली बर्तमान दरवाज़ी के लिए नियोजक ने अवशाल की बकाया राशि बदा कर दी है ।

Case of Non-Payment of P.F and Gratuity to Persons, whose Services were terminated by Private Industries pending in Delhi

5932 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA
Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether a large number of cases with regard to payment of provident fund and gratuity to the persons whose services were terminated by private industries are pending settlement in the Office of the Labour Commissioner, Delhi,

(b) if so the total number of cases pending at present and reasons for delay in their settlement,

(c) whether in certain cases where orders about payment of the terminal benefits have been passed no payments have been made to the persons concerned by their ex-employers and if so, the details and reasons; and

(d) what steps are being taken to expedite settlement of such cases in that Office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINGH) The Delhi Administration have intimated as under

(a) and (b) The total number of cases pending before the Controlling Authorities appointed under Section 3 of the Payment of Gratuity Act is 30

(This includes 7 cases received in the year 1978) In some cases the employers have either challenged the applicability of the Act or have contended that the claimants have either not completed 5 years service or do not fall within the definition of the 'employee' as defined under section 2(e) of the aforesaid Act, which requires detailed judicial examination. The proceedings under the Gratuity Act 1972 are quasi-judicial proceedings and the Controlling Authorities have to follow the procedure as prescribed under the Civil Procedure Code. The decisions are required to be given in writing and the same are appealable

According to information furnished by the Provident Fund Authorities, out of the claims numbering 1129, including 1061 received during February of the current year, 1985 were settled, leaving a balance of 44 on 28th March 1978. These are pending for the reasons mentioned below —

(i) Cases pending for want of proper identification (i.e referred to establishment/Gazetted Officer for verification of signature of the countersigning officer	17
(ii) For want of Form No 3A	13
(iii) For proper identification	9
(iv) Claims for want of proper details due to lock-out of establishments	5
	44

(c) In all cases where orders for payment are passed by the Controlling Authority and the amount is not paid by the employer recovery certificates in favour of the workers are issued to the Collector for recovery unless an appeal is filed before the Appellate Authority

(d) The Controlling Authorities and the Appellate Authority are advised from time to time to expedite decision

Special U.N. Session on Disarmament

5933 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of India is participating in Special Session of the U.N on disarmament deliberation,

(b) if so, what efforts the Government of India is going to contribute in order to create a National Consensus on National and vital issue taking the humanity as a whole,

(c) is it a fact, an external pressure is working on India regarding its policy to satisfy the interest of certain global powers?

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

(b) The Government of India is committed to supporting all meaningful and constructive measures aimed at bringing about general and complete disarmament, under effective international control, with the highest priority being accorded to the elimination of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction. Towards this end India intends to play an active role at the forthcoming special session of the U.N General Assembly devoted to disarmament. Since the original initiative for the convening of the special session was taken by the Non-aligned Movement, India is working in concert with the other non-aligned countries in putting forward joint proposals

(c) No Sir

Violations of Provident Fund Schemes by Public Sector Undertakings

5934 SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item published in

the 'Statesman' on March 8, 1978, that large scale violation of Provident Fund Schemes by 478 public sector undertakings have been committed,

(b) if so, brief outlines of the violations of the Provident Fund Schemes,

(c) the total amount of money involved and the total number of public sector concerns involved, and

(d) the steps that have been taken by Government to put a stop to such wrong activities?

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

(b) to (d) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Criteria for Admission in Medical Colleges

5935 SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government has taken note of the view of the President of the Medical Council of India, that the Government should not modify the minimum criteria laid down by the Medical Council of India on medical college admissions,

(b) if so, its reaction thereto;

(c) whether he is aware of the enormous fall in medical standards due to dilution of criteria for admission to medical colleges?

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

(b) The President of the Medical Council of India has in his speech delivered at the 81st Session of the Medical Council of India in New Delhi

on 17-3-1978 commented on the Government of India's decision reducing the minimum percentage of marks for medical college admissions to 35 per cent in the case of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. He has also disagreed with the new clause introduced by the Government in the recommendations of the Medical Council of India on Under Graduate Medical Education which gives the Government power to relax the minimum percentage of marks in deserving cases either on its own initiative or on the recommendation of the State Government. Government have taken these decisions in the larger public interest including the need to fulfil the aspirations of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates for a medical career. At the same time Government fully agree with the views of the Medical Council of India that both the State Governments and the Universities should arrange special coaching classes for SC/ST candidates before the qualifying competitive examination to enable them to come up to the proper standard not only for admission to the medical course but also to prosecute their studies effectively.

(c) Government cannot agree that there is an enormous fall in medical standards due to dilution of criteria for admission to medical colleges. Government are second to none in trying to ensure that the standards of medical education in India are maintained at the highest level and for this purpose Government are committed to give the maximum support to the Medical Council of India consistent with the needs of public interest.

Proposal for production of Sponge Iron

5936 SHRI S R DAMANI Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the progress made on the proposal for production of sponge iron in the country, and

(b) how many private sector units have been allowed and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) (a) and (b) A demonstration and experimental project for production of 30,000 tonnes of sponge iron utilising solid reductant like non coking coal and indigenous raw materials, is being established by Sponge Iron India Limited, a public sector undertaking, at Kothagudem in Andhra Pradesh. The project would be based on SL/RN process of Lurgi of West Germany. The project is already under implementation and is expected to be commissioned by the beginning of 1980.

Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited (a State Government Undertaking) is also holding a letter of intent for production of 300,000 tonnes per annum of sponge iron. The Company has submitted a foreign collaboration proposal to the Government which is under consideration.

No private sector unit is at present holding any letter of intent/licence for production of sponge iron.

Mini Steel Plant Industry

5937 SHRI S R DAMANI Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the latest position with regard to the Mini Steel Plant industry,

(b) how many units were in production and what was their output during 1977-78, and

(c) the present thinking of Government to restore the health of this industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) and (b). At present there are 145 electric furnace units licensed for about 33 million tonnes of steel ingots per year.

Out of these 145 units, 124 units with 2.82 million tonnes per year have been commissioned. During the year 1977, capacity utilisation increased from 50 per cent in January, 1977 to 61 per cent in December, 1977. However, mainly on account of power shortage and labour unrest in some of the units, capacity utilisation was 53 per cent in January, 1978. The total production in 1977 was 0.99 million tonnes of steel ingots as against 0.80 million tonnes in 1976. Production in the second half of 1977 was 16.5 per cent higher than in the preceding six months.

(c) In order to improve the viability of the main steel plants the following steps have already been taken—

(i) Excise duty on production of ingots/rolled products has been abolished,

(ii) Import Duty on melting Scrap has been abolished

(iii) It has been decided to allow import of 2 lakh tonnes of ferrous melting scrap,

(iv) Excise duty on certain categories of heavy melting scrap procured from the integrated steel plant has been abolished,

(v) Mini Steel Plants have been allowed to diversify into production of certain grades of alloy steel. Selective mini steel plants may also be permitted to set up rolling facilities to improve their viability

(vi) Financial assistance may be considered on selective basis by the financial institutions,

(vii) Imports of Graphite Electrodes have been allowed to meet the shortages of supply from indigenous sources,

(viii) Industrial Development Bank of India have been asked to include 'Diversification of mini steel plants' in the list of engineering industries under the Soft Loan Scheme

Recommissioning of Chasnala Colliery

5938 SHRI S R DAMANI Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state?

(a) whether the Chasnala colliery has since been recommissioned; and if so, the average daily output and does it compare with the pre-accident output, and

(b) if not, the delay due to and when is it likely to start operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) Presumably, the reference is to the Chasnala deep mine which got flooded as a result of the accident in December 1975. This mine is yet to be recommissioned,

(b) There are a number of problems in recommissioning the mine. Safety in relation to water logging and the danger of fire in the old workings above the first horizon have to be taken care of. The following main steps towards recommissioning the mine have been taken so far—

(i) The connection between the old workings and the new mine has been sealed off by the construction of a plug dam

(ii) Dewatering and cleaning operations are in progress,

(iii) A techno-economic survey of the deep mine has been got done through the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute, and

(iv) An Advisory Committee has been constituted to advise the company *inter alia*, on the future exploitation of the mine and to examine and suggest the type of work to be undertaken for the rehabilitation and development of the mine.

It is not possible at this stage to indicate a precise date for the recommissioning of the mine. The mine

has one of the worst geological conditions of mining and the technology for thick seam mining under such adverse conditions has not yet been developed in the country.

राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत बनाये गये नियमों की क्रियान्वित

5939. भी नवाब सिंह औहाम : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत बनाये गये नियमों की धारा 3(3) के उपबन्धों को मनान्य में पूर्णता क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है

(ख) यदि हा, तो 1977 के अन्तिम 6 महीनों के दौरान किन नामान्य आदेश, परिषद, सूचनायें, टेडर परिमित आरी किये गये और उनमें से किन अध्येत्री के साथ-साथ हिन्दी में आरी किये गये, और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त धारा को पूर्णता क्रियान्वित नहीं किया जा रहा है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इसकी क्रियान्वित के लिए क्या कार्रवाही की गई है?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री (भी रवीन्द्र बर्मा) (क) से (ग) राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3(3) की अपेक्षाएं अम मनालय के सभी अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों के ध्यान में ला दी गई हैं, ताकि वे उनका अनुपालन करें। स्वायी हिंदायों के अनुसार सभी अधिसूचनाओं, सामान्य आदेशों, परिषदों प्रादि को अध्येत्री और हिन्दी दोनों भाषाओं में आरी करना आवश्यक है।

हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों और आशुलिपिकों की प्रतिशतता

5940. भी नवाब सिंह औहाम : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) इस समय मनालय विभाग में हिन्दी टक्कण और हिन्दी आशुलेखन में प्रशिक्षित टाइपिस्टों और आशुलिपिकों की पृथक्-पृथक् प्रतिशतता कितनी है,

(ख) उनमें से ऐसे टाइपिस्टों और आशुलिपिकों की संख्या कितनी है, जिनका पूरी तरह हिन्दी कार्य के लिए उपयोग किया जा रहा है,

(ग) ऐसे हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों और आशुलिपिकों का उपयोग न करने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(घ) क्या उनसे काम लेने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की गई है और यदि हा, तो उसका क्या व्यौरा है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण मनालय में राज्य मंत्री (भी जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :

(क) से (घ) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मनालय, जिसमें स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय भी शामिल है, में 20.6 प्रतिशत टाइपिस्ट और 23.8 प्रतिशत आशुलिपिकों (प्रेड-ख और प्रेड-ग) को काम हिन्दी टाइपराइटिंग और हिन्दी आशुलिपि का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया था किन्तु इनमें से अधिकांश हिन्दी में काम करने की स्थिति में नहीं है। मनालय ने हिन्दी आशुलिपिकों के प्रभाव के कारण, हिन्दी के काम में अव्यवहार न हो इसके लिए हाज ती में हिन्दी आशुलिपिको के 11 पद बनाये हैं। हिन्दी आशुलिपि भूले हुए प्राक्षित आशुलिपिको के लिए प्रक्षुब्ध, 1977 में एक महीने का रिफिल, कार्स भी चलाया गया था। मनालय में हिन्दी के काम में उत्तरोत्तर बृद्धि के लिए प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

पुस्तकालय में भाषावार पुस्तकों की संख्या

5941. श्री मवार सिंह शौहान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मनी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मन्त्रालय विभाग के पुस्तकालय में पुस्तकों की कुल संख्या क्या है तथा भाषावार उनकी संख्या क्या है,

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में, अलग-अलग, उपरोक्त पुस्तकालय में अप्रेजी और हिन्दी पुस्तकों की खरीद पर कितना व्यय हुआ है,

(ग) इस समय पुस्तकालय में कौन-कौन से समाचार पत्र तथा जनरल/पत्रिकाएँ खरीदी जाती हैं तथा उनमें से हिन्दी समाचार-पत्रों तथा पत्रिकाओं/जनरलों के नाम क्या हैं, और

(घ) क्या इम पुस्तकालय में हिन्दी पुस्तकों और समाचार-पत्रों तथा पत्रिकाओं

जनरलों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई गई है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका विवर क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण मन्त्रालय में राष्ट्रीय अंग्रेजी (श्री जगदम्भी प्रसाद यादव) :

(क) इस मन्त्रालय के अधीन एक राष्ट्रीय आयुर्विज्ञान पुस्तकालय है जो आयुर्विज्ञान और सम्बद्ध वैज्ञानिक विषयों का सदर्भ पुस्तकालय है। चूंकि इन विषयों पर हिन्दी में लिखे सदर्भ ग्रन्थ बहुत कम संख्या में उपलब्ध हैं, अत पुस्तकालय में उनकी संख्या भी कम है। इसी पुस्तकालय की एक शाखा निर्माण भवन में स्थित है जिसने प्रशासनिक और अन्य विषयों के सदर्भ प्रथों के अन्वाचा आप पाठकों की दृचि के विषयों की पुस्तके उपलब्ध है। भाषावार पुस्तकों की मस्त्या इम प्रकार है --

पुस्तकों की संख्या

भाषा	राष्ट्रीय आयुर्विज्ञान निर्माण भवन स्थित पुस्तकालय		
	पुस्तकालय	शाखा	पुस्तकालय
हिन्दी	.	212	440
अंग्रेजी		77,610	8034
संस्कृत	.	103	—
योग	.	77,925	8474

(ब) पुस्तकों की खरीद पर व्यय

	1976-77		1977-78	
	राष्ट्रीय आयुर्विज्ञान पुस्तकालय	शाखा पुस्तकालय	राष्ट्रीय आयुर्विज्ञान पुस्तकालय	शाखा पुस्तकालय
पुस्तकों				
हिन्दी	मूल्य	रु 930.00	मूल्य	रु 448.15
अंग्रेजी	रु 1.79	रु 1194.85	रु 3.74	रु 4058.77
	(लाख)		(लाख)	

(ग) समाचार-पत्र, पत्रिकाएं और जरनल

	हिन्दी	अंग्रेजी	उर्दू
(1) समाचार-पत्र			
राष्ट्रीय भार्युविज्ञान पुस्तकालय	—	2	—
शाखा पुस्तकालय	3	8	2
(2) पत्रिकाएं			
राष्ट्रीय भार्युविज्ञान पुस्तकालय	—	—	—
शाखा पुस्तकालय	16	27	—
(3) जरनल	हिन्दी	अंग्रेजी	
राष्ट्रीय भार्युविज्ञान पुस्तकालय	6 संशुल्क 10 नि शुल्क	1739 मशूल्क 285 नि शुल्क चिनिमय	
योग	16	2084	
शाखा पुस्तकालय	—	—	—

हिन्दी के समाचार-पत्रों, पत्रिकाओं और जरनलों की एक सूची परिशिष्ट एक पर दी गई है। [प्रधालय में रखी गयी। देखिये संख्या 2043/78] अंग्रेजी के जरनलों की सूची सलग्न नहीं की गई है क्योंकि इसकी 139 पृष्ठा की एक प्रति है जो संदर्भ के लिए पुस्तकालय में रखी रहती है। इसकी एक प्रतिलिपि संसद् पुस्तकालय में रखने के लिए तैयार की जा रही है।

(घ) इन पुस्तकालों में पाठकों की माग के अनुसार ही पुस्तके हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी और अन्य भाषाओं में उपलब्ध की जाती है।

Restricting O Y T quota of telephone connections

common man, unable to deposit the above amount,

(c) if so, whether Government propose to restrict O Y T quota to 25 per cent for the convenience of general public, and

(d) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) No, Sir

(a) whether in Delhi, telephone connections are given only to those people who have deposited Rs 5,000 under the O Y T scheme,

(b) whether there is no provision for giving telephone connection to the

(b) Telephone connections upto an extent of 25 per cent are allotted to non-OYT applicants.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Shortage of Scrap for Mini Steel Plants

5943 SHRI AHMED M PATEL will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that mini steel plants in the country are facing shortage of indigenous scrap;

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to import scrap for the use of mini steel plants; and

(c) the quantity imported during the year 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) to (c) Government have recently taken a decision to allow the Electric Arc Furnace Units to import limited quantity of certain specified categories of ferrous scrap for melting. This decision was taken after a careful assessment of anticipated shortages in indigenous availability and the need for inducing some stabilisation in scrap prices within the country. No import of ferrous scrap for melting, however, was made during 1977-78.

हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड द्वारा दिया गया सलम्पूरिक एसिड

5944. श्री भानू कुमार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उन व्यापारियों की एक सूची सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी जिन्हे हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड, उदयपुर द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में सलम्पूरिक एसिड सप्लाई किया गया था, और

(ख) इस बर्ष के करार के प्रत्यवर्त्त उदयपुर के जिन व्यापारियों को सलम्पूरिक एसिड दिया गया था उन्होंने उसका कैसे उपयोग किया है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य नीती

(श्री करिया मुख्या) . (क) हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिंग, उदयपुर के देवारी प्रद्वालक से सलम्पूरिक एसिड की बिक्री के बारे में अपेक्षित जानकारी बताने वाला एक विवरण अनुबंध 'क' के रूप में सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। [विवरण में रखा गया। देखिये सभ्या एलटी-2044/78]

(ख) हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिंग द्वारा अनुबंध 'क' में उल्लिखित पाटिया को सलम्पूरिक एसिड की पूर्ति की व्यवस्था (प्राथिक रूप में) खरीदारों द्वारा या तो सीधे ही कर ली जाती है अथवा लघु उद्योग के वास्तविक उपयोग-कर्ताओं को बेच दी जाती है जो सामग्री की थोड़ी मात्रा चाहत है, जो हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिंग द्वारा सीधे देना सम्भव नहीं है। चूंकि उदयपुर में चार टेकागत व्यापारियों को 1978 में एसिड कार्बं एम टी 17 पर सप्लाई किया गया था, इसलिंग ऐसा माना जाता है कि वे इसे पुन बेच देते हैं।

हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिंग द्वारा सलम्पूरिक एसिड की सप्लाई

5945. श्री भानू कुमार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार को पता है कि हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिंग, उदयपुर ने उदयपुर के व्यापारियों को 460 रुपये प्रति टन की दर से सलम्पूरिक एसिड की बिक्री की थी, यद्यपि देश में इसकी कीमत एक हजार रुपये से बारह सौ रुपये प्रति टन है और क्या ये व्यापारी इस एसिड का किसी प्रकार के उत्पादन में उपयोग करते हैं यदि नहीं, तो यह एसिड किस भावार पर इन व्यापारियों को दिया जा रहा है?

इस्पात और जात मंत्रालय में राज्य लंबी (भी करिया भूष्ण) : हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड ने अपने कास्टोरिक एसिड प्लांट की स्थापना में विलम्ब के कारण फालतू सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड के निपटान हेतु उदयपुर के चार व्यापारियों के समय जनवरी से अप्रैल, 1978 तक की छोटी भवधि के लिए ठेके किये हैं। ये ठेके उदयपुर में इस उत्पाद के ज्ञात युरान खरीदारों से सीमित टैंडर आमंत्रित करने के बाद ₹ 461/- प्रति टन कारखाना-बाह्य भूत्य की दर से, जो सबसे ऊचा भाव था, किये गये हैं। विस्तर, 1977 में जब उपर्युक्त ठेकों पर निर्णय लिया गया था उस समय सरकारी लेन की अन्य कपनियों में पश्चिमी लेन में कारखाना-बाह्य लिक्षी भूत्य ₹ 480/- में ₹ 500/- प्रति टन के बीच था तब्दी निजी लेन में यह ₹ 550/- प्रति टन था। बम्बई से प्रकाशित 3 जनवरी, 1978 के "कैमिकल बीकली" के अनुसार सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड का खुदरा भूत्य ₹ 0.90 प्रति किलोग्राम अवृद्धि ₹ 0.900/- प्रति टन था। इसमें भाडा, उत्पादन शुल्क, चुंगी, ऋण, व्याज व विचालिये के लाभ आदि की राशि शामिन है। हिन्दुस्तान जिक निः० के एसिड का बम्बई में पहुच-भूत्य, उपर्युक्त अतिरिक्त लागत तत्वों सहित ऋण, व्याज और लाख को छोड़कर ठेका लिक्षी के लिए ₹ 819/- प्रति टन बैठता है।

बूकि सबधिन व्यापारियों ने लिक्षी कर कार्म एस०टी० 17 के प्राधार पर सप्लाई प्राप्त की थी, इसलिए ऐसा माना जाता है कि वे जिन्ही मादा खरीदत हैं उन्ही ही पुन बेच देते हैं।

हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड से जस्ता

5946. भी भागु कुमार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और जात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड से जस्ते का वितरण केवल भारत सरकार

द्वारा नियतन किये जाने के पश्चात ही किया जाता था परन्तु बाद में सरकार ने इसकी निर्बाध लिक्षी का निर्णय किया;

(ब) यदि हा, तो यह निर्णय किस वर्ष में लिया गया;

(ग) क्या स्वानीय व्यापारियों ने सरकार द्वारा जस्ते की निर्बाध लिक्षी की नीति अपनाने के पश्चात हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड द्वारा की जा रही अनियमितताओं की ओर सरकार का व्यान दिलाया है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो उस पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यकारी की गई है ?

इस्पात और जात मंत्रालय में राज्य लंबी (भी करिया भूष्ण) (क) और (ब). हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड से जस्ते का वितरण 17 फरवरी, 1975 से पहले भारत सरकार द्वारा विशिष्ट नियतन के बाद ही किया जाता था। 17 फरवरी, 1975 को नियतन नीति को उदार बना दिया गया ताकि जस्ते के देशी उत्पादको (हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिः० सहित) द्वारा अपने यह उत्पादित जस्ते की मादा सबधी फँसी सीमा के बिना तथा भौप्रचारिक नियतन के बिना प्रायोजन करने वाले विभिन्न अधिकरणों, जैसे तकनीकी विकास महानिदेशालय, इस्पात कारखाने, सरकारी विभागों, सरकारी लेन के उपक्रमों और लघु उद्योग, विकास आयुक्त, की दुकों में दर्ज यूनिटों को बेचा जा सके।

(ग) और (ब) स्वानीय व्यापारियों से सरकार को ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है कि हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड द्वारा अनियमितताएं की गई है। लेकिन एक अलौह धातु सैमिन निर्माता ने अक्तूबर, 1977 को सरकार को शिकायत की कि हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड द्वारा बयाना राशि के अलावा रजिस्ट्रेशन के समय पेशी जमा राशि भी गई थी। सरकार की सलाह पर हिन्दुस्तान

जिंक लिमिटेड ने पेशगी जमां राशि उप-भोक्ताओं को वापस कर दी और पेशगी जमा की प्रथा को समाप्त कर दिया है।

हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड द्वारा बाजार से खरीदी गई सामग्री का मूल्य

5947. श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड, उदयपुर द्वारा अपना कारखाना चलाने के लिये बाजार से कितने मूल्य की वार्षिक सामग्री की खरीद की जाती है; और

(ख) क्या हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड, उदयपुर के सहायक उद्योग विकासित करने के लिए पिछले वर्षों में कोई कदम उठाये हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

(श्री करिया भुष्णा) : (क) हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिं. द्वारा जनवरी से दिसंबर, 1977 के दौरान बाजार से खरीदी गई सामग्री का मूल्य रु. 6,28,52,506 था।

(ख) हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिं. द्वारा अपने लिए अपेक्षित सामान जैसे रसायन, कल्पुर्ज, आदि की पूर्ति हेतु लघु उद्योगों को तरजीह देने के बारे में पहले लिये गये नीति संबंधी निर्णय का पूरी तरह पालन किया जा रहा है जिससे लघु उद्योगों के विकास को प्रोत्साहन मिल रहा है।

कंपनी राजस्थान में लघु उद्योगों के एसोसिएशन तथा राज्य सरकार के उद्योग विभाग के साथ निकट सम्पर्क रखे हुए हैं जिनके साथ लघु उद्योग/सहायक उद्योगों के सफल विकास हेतु समुचित कार्रवाई किये जाने के बारे में बातचीत हुई है।

दिल्ली प्रशासन का रोजगार कार्यक्रम

5948. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने एक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है जिसके अधीन 1 लाख 45 हजार लोगों को रोजगार मिलने की संभावना है;

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

(ग) क्या अन्य राज्यों के लिए भी ऐसा कार्यक्रम तैयार किया जायेगा?

(संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा)) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली प्रशासन इस समय नीति सम्बन्धी रूपरेखा के निर्माण में रत है जो कि संघ शासित क्षेत्र के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना का आधार तैयार करेगी। ऐसे निर्माण में दिल्ली प्रशासन के उद्योग विभाग द्वारा तैयार किये गये प्रस्ताव कागज पर विचार किया जा रहा है जिसका उद्देश्य छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान लगभग 1,45,000 श्रमिकों के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था करना है। यह कार्य औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में भूखण्डों के विकास द्वारा 1,20,000 श्रमिकों के लिए तथा फ्लेटेड फैक्टरियों में लगभग 25,000 श्रमिकों के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था द्वारा किया जायेगा।

(ग) यह वैयक्तिक राज्यों के लिए है कि वे लघु उद्योगों और ग्रामीण उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में विस्तृत कार्यक्रम तैयार करें।

Assistance by W.H.O. for People living in Rural Areas

5949. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present percentage of people living in rural areas who are exposed to health hazards;

(b) the remedial steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the nature of assistance given by the World Health Organisation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) People living in the rural areas form about 80 per cent of our total population. No survey has, however, been conducted to assess the percentage of people in such areas who are exposed to health hazards. Incidentally, the Registrar General of India has initiated a Scheme, namely, Model Registration Scheme, the latest report of which for the year 1973 revealed that out of a total of 15,669 deaths recorded due to different causes, about 2,448 (15.6 per cent) could be attributed to unsatisfactory water supply and sanitation and inadequate immunisation programme.

(b) Health services in rural areas are provided by a net work of sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres, Subsidiary Health Centres, Medical Sub Centres, Rural dispensaries, Upgraded Primary Health Centres, District Hospitals, etc. The most important function of the Primary Health Centres is to take measures for preventing diseases and for promoting health of the people. There are 5,380 Primary Health Centres and more than 38,000 sub Centres in the country which are responsible for providing various preventive and promoting measures like environmental sanitation, control of communicable diseases, health education, nutrition education, treatment of minor elements, M.C.H. services, etc.

Keeping, however, in view the existing net work of health services in rural areas not being very adequate, the Government have introduced a new Scheme known as Community Health Workers Scheme under which there is a provision of a worker for every village with a population of 1000. This worker is selected by the

community and trained by the Government. The main thrust of these workers' job will be on the prevention of diseases and promotion of health of the people of the village. In the present phase, this Scheme has been introduced in 726 selected Primary Health Centres in the country. It is proposed to extend this Scheme in the entire country in phases. All States, except, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have accepted the Scheme.

(c) The World Health Organisation has been giving assistance to the Government through various projects. It has been in the form of providing technical knowhow and assisting in the training programmes through Projects like Primary Health Care. Training of Multi-purpose Health Workers, strengthening of Rural Health, never innovation in the health technology, etc.

Supply of Pig Iron to Small Industries

5950. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the supplies of pig iron to small scale industries are rather inadequate; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to improve the supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Notwithstanding the stepping up of supplies of pig iron to Small Scale Industries Corporations from 123,000 tonnes in 1976-77 to 192,000 tonnes in 1977-78, there were reports of shortages of pig iron in some pockets. Supplies to some areas were also affected due to movement restrictions, following the cyclone. However, for 1978-79, in consultation with the Small Scale Industries Corporations, arrangements are being made to meet their full requirements of pig iron. Iron and Steel Controller will monitor the despatches to these Corporations.

सिवनी को भोपाल तथा जबलपुर के साथ
सीधी टेलीफोन लाइन से जोड़ना

5951. श्री निवेद चन्द्र चंद्र : क्या
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या भारतार्थ की सीधा पर
सिवनी मध्य प्रदेश का एक प्रमुख जिला है,
इसको व्यापार में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार
एस०टी०डी० के जरिए सिवनी को भोपाल
तथा जबलपुर के साथ जोड़ने का है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सेवा के कब तक
सार्ग हो जाने की सम्भावना है और यदि नहीं,
तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

संचार मंत्रालय ने राज्य संघो (श्री
नरहरि प्रसाद मुख्यमंत्री) के
(क) जी हा। विभाग ने जिला मुख्यालयों
को उनके राज्यों की राजस्वानियों के साथ
उपलोक्ता ट्रूक डायलिंग के जरिये जोड़ने की
नीति बनाई है। इस नीति के एक याग के रूप
में सिवनी को भी उपलोक्ता ट्रूक डायलिंग
सेवा के जरिए भोपाल और जबलपुर के साथ
जोड़ दिया जायेगा।

ऐसी समावना है कि यह सेवा वर्ष
1983-84 में चालू कर दी जायेगी।

Cooperation with Western Countries and USSR regarding Iron Ore and Manganese Mining

5952 SHRI K PRADHANI Will the
Minister of STEEL AND MINES be
pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian Government
have sought cooperation from both
the Western countries and the Soviet
Union in supplementing India's own
efforts in the field of iron ore and
manganese mining, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) and (b).
Steel Authority of India Ltd has held
preliminary discussions with the USSR
authorities to explore the possibilities
of co-operation with the USSR for sup-
plementing India's own efforts in the
field of iron ore and manganese ore
mining and processing. The following
are the areas which have been indi-
cated for possible technical cooperation
with the USSR —

(a) Development of iron ore bene-
ficiation techniques through selective
removal of gangue materials,

(b) Development of beneficiation
methods for phosphatic iron ore,

(c) Development of beneficiation
techniques by electrostatic separation
coupled with chemical treatment of
minurities,

(d) Utilisation of mineral wastes
through agglomeration or such tech-
niques,

(e) Development of new beneficia-
tion processes development of flow-
sheets etc.,

(f) Establishment of norms for
planning and designing of open cast
mines,

(g) Beneficiation of high phosphorus
manganese ores, and

(h) Utilisation of beneficiated plan-
ning and designing of open cast man-
ganese ore fines in the steel plants,
after agglomeration etc

मेरठ जिले के हुमायूपुर, अकबरपुर और गढ़ी
गांवों में भाकबर ज़ोलना और सार्वजनिक
टेलीफोन लगाना

5353. श्री दयाराम शास्य : क्या
संचार मंत्री 2 मार्च, 1978 के प्रताराकित
प्रश्न संबंधी 1446 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में
यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) हुमायूपुर, अकबरपुर, गढ़ी और
गढ़ी गांवों, जिला मेरठ से, जिनकी जमसंख्या

इस हृषार है, डाकघर न खोले जाने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि सरकार ने यह नियम बना रखा है कि पांच हृषार की जनसंख्या के लिए डाकघर खोला जाएगा और क्या सरकार को इस भागले में लोगों से आवेदन मिले हैं;

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ये गांग गंगा खादर के पिछे लोगों में स्थित हैं जहां डाक के वितरण की समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं है और भीवान स्थित डाकघर भी अस्थायी है; और

(ग) सरकार ने ऐसा कौन सा तिर्दात अपनाया है जिसके अनुसार वहां डाकघर नहीं खोला जा सकता है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (भी नरहरि प्रसाद सुविधालय): (क) ऐसा कोई खास नियम नहीं है कि डाकघर उन सभी गांवों में खोल दिये जायेंगे जिनकी आवादी 5000 है। वास्तविकता यह है कि डाकघर खोलने के लिए आवादी ही एकमात्र भानदड़ नहीं है। निकटतम डाकघर से दूरी भी एक भानदड़ है। हमायूपुर, अब्दरपुर, गढ़ी और गढ़ा में डाकघर खोलने का आविष्ट्य नहीं सिद्ध होता है, क्योंकि ये गांव निकटतम डाकघर से 3.2 किलोमीटर से कम दूरी पर स्थित हैं। इन गांवों में डाकघर खोलने के लिये अभी तक कोई भी आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) डाक सुविधालयों के विकास की दृष्टि से गंगा खादर लोक को पिछड़ा हुआ लोक नहीं माना गया है। ऊपर (क) में जिन गांवों का उल्लेख किया गया है वे पहले से ही दैनिक डाक वितरण योजना के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त हैं। भीवान का डाकघर एक स्थायी शाखा डाकघर है।

(ग) इस समय डाकघर खोलने के लिये जो भानदड़ अपनाया जाता है, उसकी एक प्रतिक्रिया सभा पट्टा पर रख दी गयी है।

[प्रश्नालय में रखी गई। दोषिये संख्या एन टी-2045/78]

केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना में वेतन का वितरण

5954. श्री दयाराम नाथ: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के भीविधालयों में वेतन-वितरण सरकारी नियमों के अनुसार महीने की प्रतिम तारीख को न करके प्रगते महीने की 2 तारीख को किया जाता है और उस दिन छुट्टी हो तो 3 अवका 4 तारीख को वेतन वितरित किया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भीविधालयों में वेतन का वितरण समय पर कराने के लिए सरकार डारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (भी जगद्वन्दी प्रसाद यादव): (क) और (ख), दिल्ली के प्रलावा अन्य नगरों में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के कर्मचारियों के वेतन का भुगतान महीने के अन्तिम कार्य-दिवस में किया जाता है। तथापि, दिल्ली में इसका बहुत बड़ा संघठन होने और सारी दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अधीन 82 भीविधालयों/यूनिटों के विस्तृत भीविधालिक फैलाव के कारण, सब भीविधालयों में कर्मचारियों के वेतन को प्रशासकीय दृष्टि से भुगतान करना सम्भव नहीं है, जिसे पुलिस सुरक्षा में महीने के अन्तिम कार्य-दिवस में करना होगा। महीने के प्रथम दो कार्य-दिवसों में कर्मचारियों के वेतन के भुगतान के लिये प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं। यदि इन दो दिनों में कोई दिन छुट्टी का प्राप्त हो तो वेतन प्रगते दिन बांटा जाता है।

बोकारो का भुगतान न करने के लिए राज्यों से शिकायतें

5955 श्री दयाराम शास्त्री : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अमं मनी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) विभिन्न वारदानों, मिलो और कम्पनियों द्वारा अपने श्रमिकों को साविधिक बोनस का भुगतान न किए जाने के बारे में प्रत्येक राज्य से वित्ती शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं, और

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा वित्ती फर्मों मिल-प्रालिकों तथा कारदानों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है और की गई कार्यवाही का स्वरूप क्या है?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अमं मनी (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) (क) और (ख) चूंकि दानम सदाय प्रधीनयम, 1965 के अधीन वा ख ना बिला आर कम्पनिय के सभी म मुचित सरकारी मामान्या त प म कारे हैं इन लिए शिकायतें यदि काई हा सरधि। राज्य संवारा वा की गई हामी जिहे आविन्यम क अधीन दापी प्रतिष्ठानों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही बरने के अधिकार प्र प्त है।

Strike by operators and high pressure welders in Bokaro Steel Plant

5956 SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the operators and high pressure welders at Bokaro Steel Plant went on strike during the 2nd week of March, 1978, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a)) Electrically operated travelling crane operators, mobile equipment operators, and high pressure welders of

Bokaro Steel Limited struck work from February 27 to March 27, 1978

(b) Their demands were as follows—

1 Modification of incentive scheme with retrospective effect in respect of money-table and production target as prevalent in Bhilai Steel Plant

2 Scales of pay of High Pressure Welders should be as given to similar categories of workers of Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Plants. This should be granted with retrospective effect

3 Permanent absorption in operation department of those construction workers who are called upon to work in operation department

4 Promotion with retrospective effect for Construction Superintendents of township department and decision regarding their line of promotion

5 Promotion with retrospective effect of 14 Assistants of Accounts Department

6 Promotion to the next higher grade to all Workmen of the Company who have completed three years of service in existing grade

7 Payment of House Rent Allowance with retrospective effect to such Workmen who are not receiving the same

It has been decided that all pending issues like gradation etc will be decided by the Chief Minister of Bihar personally

Homoeopathic and Ayurvedic unit in Metropolitan cities

5957 SHRI K LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is only one Homoeopathic and one Ayurvedic Unit

consisting of two doctors in Metropolitan cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras;

(b) whether there are larger number of persons taking the treatment of Homoeopathic and Ayurvedic; and

(c) if so, what action is proposed to be taken to provide more Doctors and open more such Ayurvedic units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) One Homoeopathic and one Ayurvedic unit each is functioning under the Central Government Health Scheme, in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras

(b) and (c) The average daily attendance at these units does not justify the opening of additional such units at present. However, a review of the working of the existing dispensaries set up under Ayurvedic/Homoeopathic Systems of Medicines is being undertaken with a view to examining the desirability of opening more such units/dispensaries, taking into account the preferences of the beneficiaries and the availability of funds

भारतीय भोजन

5958. डा० सध्मनारायण पांडेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) प्रतिदिन संतुलित आहार के लिए कितनी मात्रा में प्रोटीन तथा कितनी केलोरियों की आवश्यकता होती है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय भोजन में लगभग 2200 केलोरी होती है और 55 ग्राम प्रोटीन की मात्रा होती है,

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि विकसित देशों में सामान्य आदमी के भोजन में लगभग

3200 केलोरी तथा 100 ग्राम प्रोटीन होता है; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारत में इसी कारण कुपोषण विद्यमान है जिससे बहुत से रोग फैलते हैं और इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाये गए हैं।

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

(क) भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद के पोषण विशेषज्ञ दन की सिफारिश के अनुसार, बैठे काम करने वाले एक प्रीक्रम्यक्रिया के लिए प्रतिदिन संतुलित आहार में 2400 केलोरिया और 55 ग्राम प्रोटीन होती चाहिए।

(ख) भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद के राष्ट्रीय पोषण प्रबोधन कार्यालय द्वारा किये गये एक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार विभिन्न राज्यों में लोग अपने आहार में औसतत 1926 में लेकर 2911 तक के बीच कलीरिया लेते हैं। प्रोटीन के मामले में यह औसत करते हो छोड़कर सभी राज्यों में 55 ग्राम से ऊपर है।

(ग) जी हा।

(घ) जी हा, यह सच है कि हमारे देश में अपर्याप्त आहार कुपोषण का प्रमुख कारण है। सरकार ने इसके लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाये हैं जिनमें कृषि उत्पादन और वितरण सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ ऐसे बांगों के लिए जिनमें यह कुपोषण आम पाया जाता है विशेष पोषण कार्यक्रम बलाना भी सम्मिलित है। ये इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) आमीण विकास विभाग द्वारा कार्यान्वयित किया जा रहा प्रायोगिक पोषण कार्यक्रम।

(2) समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा कार्यान्वयित किया जा रहा स्कूल

पूर्ण शायु शाले बच्चों, गर्भवती और दूध पिला रही माताओं के लिए एक विशेष पोषण कार्यक्रम और एकीकृत बाल देवरेख विकास सेवाएं।

(3) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण विभागी द्वारा कार्यान्वयित लिये जा रहे विटामिन "ए" की कमी से होने वाली अवस्था की रोकथाम, पोषण सब्वी अवस्था से रोकथाम और गलगण्ड नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम।

Inadequate representation of SC/ST in Class I and II services in P&T Department

5959 SHRI SURAJ BHAN. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that representation of Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Class I and Class II service of the various branches of P&T Department is too inadequate,

(b) if so, the percentage of shortfalls in various services,

(c) what steps have so far been taken to improve the situation and with what result, and

(d) what steps are proposed to be taken in future to make up the deficiency in representation of these weaker sections of the Society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) Yes, Sir. There have been shortfalls of varying degrees in some of the services from time to time

(b) Detailed percentages of shortfalls will be laid on the Table of the House

(c) and (d) The instructions of the Government issued from time to time in regard to representation of Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Groups 'A' and

'B' services of the P & T Department are being scrupulously followed. The zone of consideration for promotion by selection to Groups 'B' and 'A' services has been enlarged from five times to six times the number of vacancies to ensure greater representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Officers.

प्रशिक्षकों को दाखिला और उनके लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था करना

5960. श्री रामलीला तिथि : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) प्रशिक्षु अधिनियम, 1961 के अन्तर्गत चाल वर्ष से विभिन्न उद्योगों में कितने प्रशिक्षु लिए गए;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त प्रशिक्षकों के लिए नियमित रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने वाले कुछ ठोस कार्यालयी वरने का है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में सरकार के प्रस्तावों की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंडी (श्री रामलीला) (क) शिक्षकों को भर्ती के लिए हर वर्ष दो दाखिला सत्र होते हैं, प्रधाति मार्च/अप्रैल तथा सितंबर/अक्टूबर के दौरान। चाल वर्ष के दौरान दाखिल किए गए शिक्षकों की संख्या का पता दाखिला सत्रों के समाप्त होते के बावही चल सकता है। 1977 के दौरान दाखिल किए गए शिक्षकों की संख्या 88,700 (अमरतिम) थी।

(ख) और (ग). शिक्षु अधिनियम, 1961 के अधीन शिक्षकों प्रशिक्षण योजना का भूल उदयेश्य शिक्षकों को उन के व्यवसाय में दख बनाना तथा उनकी नियोजनायता को बढ़ाना है। सामान्यतः नियोजक अपने प्रतिष्ठानों में रिक्तियों को भरते समय उन के

जपने ही प्रतिष्ठानों से उत्तीर्ण हुए शिक्षणों को ज्ञानिकता देते हैं। तथापि शिक्षणों के प्रशिक्षण को दोषगार अवसरों के अनुकूल बनाने की युटिट से सरकार का शिक्षणों के प्रशिक्षण की योजना का पुनरीकाण करने का प्रस्ताव है।

प्रधानमन्त्री तथा निकोबार में खनिजों की खोज

5961. श्री राम जीवन सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रधानमन्त्री तथा निकोबार द्वारा प्रधानमन्त्री में खनिज समाधनों की खोज तथा विकास के बारे में सरकार के क्या प्रस्ताव हैं; और

(ख) क्या लक्षद्वीप में भी खनिज संसाधनों की खोज करने का विचार है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शरिया मुख्या) : (क) भारतीय भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा प्रधानमन्त्री और निकोबार द्वारा प्रधानमन्त्री में खनिजों की खोज जारी है और वर्तमान क्षेत्रयत सत्र (1977-78) के कार्यक्रम में प्लेटिनम, कोबाल्ट, निकिल, कोमियम आदि के लिए प्रल्टार्मीटिक चेट्टानों का सर्वेक्षण, जलज मिट्टी की खीज तथा तांबा खनिजीकरण के लिए सर्वेक्षण खोज शामिल है। ये खोज कार्य अभी प्रारम्भिक घटकम्यां में है और जब तक खोज का काम पूरा नहीं हो जाता तथा निकेपों की आर्थिक उपादेयता की पुष्टि नहीं हो जाती तब तक इन खनिजों के सम्पूर्णजन के बारे में कुछ कहना जल्दवाजी होगी।

(ख) भारतीय भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण ने लक्षद्वीप के सभी बड़े समुद्रतालों में सम्बन्धेण किया है जिसके फलस्वरूप एक नीटर की गहराई पर चूनेदार मिट्टी के साथमय 2880 लाख टन भंडार होने का अनमान लगाया गया है।

प्रधानमन्त्री द्वारा कराये गये शिक्षण के लिए सुविधा प्राप्त उत्तर प्रवेश के लिए

5962. श्री गंगा भवत सिंह : क्या लंबाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के उन नगरों के बारे नाम हैं जहाँ पर सरकार का विचार वर्ष 1978-79 में डायल चुमाकर सीके-टेलीफोन करने की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने का है; और

(ख) लखनऊ से कितने जिला मुख्यालयों को जोड़ दिया गया है तथा और कितने जिलों को जोड़ दिये जाने की आशा है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुख्यवाच साय) : (क) गोरखपुर और सीतापुर।

(ख) पाच जिला मुख्यालयों अर्थात् इलाहाबाद, फैजाबाद, कानपुर, उज्जाव, और बाराणसी को उपमोक्ता टक डायलिंग सेवा के जरिये लखनऊ से जोड़ा जा सका है। आशा है कि चार और जिला मुख्यालयों अर्थात् आगरा, गोरखपुर, रायबरेली और सीतापुर को वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान लखनऊ से जोड़ दिया जाएगा।

प्रांतों में तारों का वितरण

5963. श्री गंगा भवत सिंह : क्या लंबाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के अधिकाराश प्रामीण जेलों में तारों के वितरण में सामान्य पत्रों के वितरण से अधिक समय लगता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो इसके कारण हैं; और

(ग) तारों के महत्व को वेष्टते हुए सरकार ने उन्हें शीघ्र वितरित कराने के लिये क्या कार्यक्रम है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुख्येच साय) : (क) जी नहीं :

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) (i) जब कोई तार पाने वाला अधिकारी किसी तारधर के मुक्त वितरण क्षेत्र के बाहर रहता है, और यदि तार भेजने वाले ने उस तार की डिलीवरी विशेष सदेशवाहक के जरिए करने के लिए दुलाई शुल्क अदा न किया हो, तब वह तार (भारतीय तार नियम 84 के अनुसार) पाने वाले के पास डाक से भेज दिया जाता है ।

तारो का इम प्रकार निपटारा कम से कम किया जाए, इस के लिए देहाती इलाकों में अधिक से अधिक तारधर खोले जा रहे हैं ।

(ii) जहाँ कहीं यातायात की दृष्टि से अधिकतय सिद्ध होता है, मार्ग में लगने वाला समय कम करने के लिए सीधे मार्ग की अवधि स्था की जा रही है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में काटे गये टैलीफोन कनेक्शनों को बहाल किया जाना

5964. श्री गंगा अक्षत सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या आपात स्थिति के दौरान राजनीतिक कारणों से काटे गये टैलीफोन कनेक्शनों को डब तक बढ़ा नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसे टैलीफोन कनेक्शनों की संख्या क्या है जिन्हें अभी बहाल किया जाना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुख्येच साय) : (क) से

(ग). उत्तर प्रदेश में केवल एक टैलीफोन

कनेक्शन को छोड़ कर बाकी सभी टैलीफोन कनेक्शन दुबारा चालू कर दिए गए हैं । संबंधित पार्टी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

दिल्ली में ईंट के भट्टों में काम कर रहे बन्धुद्वा अभियंक

5965. श्री औम प्रकाश स्थानी : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि दिल्ली और इसके आस-पास 350 ईंट के भट्टों में लगभग 50,000 अभियंक बन्धुद्वा अभियंकों के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं ।

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस तथ्य की जांच कर ली है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसका अंतरा क्या है और उह मुक्त करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

अम तण संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लालंग साय) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली प्रशासन ने, जिसका ध्यान इस भागले की ओर दिलाया गया था, सूचित किया है कि उनकी सूचना के अनुसार दिल्ली के सेष राज्य क्षेत्र में बवित अभियंकों का कोई मामला नहीं है और न ही बवित अम पद्धति (उत्तरादन) अधिनियम, 1976 के उपबोधों के उल्लंघन की कोई सूचना मिली है ।

Visit of Vice-President of Korea

5966. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vice-President of Democratic People's Republic of Korea

visited this country during the month of March, 1978;

(b) if so, whether any discussions were held with him and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) to (c). Yes Sir The Vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea H.E. Mr. Kang Ryang UK paid a goodwill visit to India from 12th—17th March 1978. The Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs had talks with the Vice-President of the DPRK during his stay in Delhi. The Minister of Food and Agriculture, Minister of Education Social Welfare and Culture and the Minister of Commerce also met the Vice-President of the DPRK. The visit of the Vice-President of the DPRK afforded a useful opportunity for exchange of views between the two sides on issues of mutual interest and concern.

Decision of Locating National Labour Institute at Pune

5967 SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) since when the question of locating National Labour Institute at Pune (Maharashtra) was/is under the consideration of Government;

(b) whether the decision to the effect has been reached and if so, when and the nature thereof; and

(c) if the decision has not so far been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). A letter was received from the State Government of Maharashtra in June 1972 suggesting Pune for the location of the National Labour Insti-

tute. The entire question of permanent location of the National Labour Institute is under the consideration of Government.

Increase of Prices by Aluminium Manufacturers

5968. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Aluminium manufacturers have increased their prices since March due to the incidence of the new budget levies; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

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

(b) After the budget, the four aluminium producers have announced increases varying between Rs. 750 and Rs. 1000 per tonne in their prices of non-levy aluminium ingots, these increases being stated to be based on increased costs arising from new levies in the budget, and cost of in-puts. Government has announced an increase of Rs. 548 in the pooled price of levy aluminium per tonne to take note of the direct increase in the cost of production arising from budgetary levies.

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कास्ट्रेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा निर्माण कार्य के लिये वी गई दरें

5969. श्री शोहन भंडाया: क्या इस्पात और जान मंदी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कास्ट्रेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा आवंटित किये गये

8,000, टन निर्माण (फैक्रिकेशन) कार्य के लिये उद्योगों को दो वर्ष पूर्व निर्वाचित की गई पुरानी दरों पर भुगतान किया जा रहा है; और

(ब) मजूरी तथा गैस और बिजली की दरों में बृद्धि के बावजूद बड़ी ही दरों के लिये उपरोक्त उद्योगों की मांगों को नामजूर करने का गोचरित्य क्या है ?

इत्यात और छान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कर्तिया भूष्णा) : (क) सम्प्रवत्त माननीय सदस्य का अधिप्राय ग्रीष्मोगिक ऋत्र में स्थापित किये गए फैक्रिकेटरों से है जिन्हें हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कन्स्ट्रक्शन लिंडारा निर्माण कार्य सौंपा गया है। उनका भुगतान उनके साथ किए गए वर्तमान सम्भालों के अनुसार किया जा रहा है।

(ब) उपर्युक्त फैक्रिकेटरों ने दरे बढ़ाने के बारे में कोई मांग नहीं की है।

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कन्स्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड द्वारा ग्रीष्मोगिक एकाकों को दिया गया सरचना कार्य

5970 श्री मोहन भैया : क्या इत्यात और छान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कन्स्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड ने गत समय में विभिन्न ग्रीष्मोगिक एकाकों को संग्रहय डेप लाख टन का सरचना कार्य (फैक्रिकेशन वर्क) वितरित किया था, और

(ब) यदि हा, तो उन उद्योगों के नाम भया हैं तथा वे कहा-कहा विषय हैं जिन्हें यह कार्य सौंपा गया है, प्रत्यक्ष उद्योग को कितना कितना कार्य दिया गया है तथा किस दर पर दिया गया है ?

इत्यात और छान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कर्तिया भूष्णा) : (क) और

(ब). जानकारी ग्राहकों की जा रही है और तमान-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Statement correcting the Answer to USQ No. 484 dt. 23-2-1978 reg. persons provided Employment during 1977.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) The total number of job-seekers placed in employment through Employment Exchanges during the year 1977 was of the order of 4616 lakhs

(b) Compulsory registration of all unemployed persons with the Employment Exchanges may not be feasible in the present state of the economy

This is typographical error in the figures mentioned in the reply which could not be detected earlier and the delay in correcting the reply is regretted

12 hrs.

RE STRIKE IN VIKRAM SARABHAI SPACE CENTRE AT THUMBA

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore) I have given notice of several motions regarding the continuing strike at Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre at Thumba near Trivandrum. Our hon member Shri Vayalar Ravi has already telephoned me from Thumba that this matter is not coming in the House. As there is a great unrest in Trivandrum, our first indigenous satellite is being paralysed

MR SPEAKER It is under consideration

SHRI SAUGATA ROY. The Prime Minister is here. I would like to draw your attention so that some statement is made on the floor of the House regarding the strike at Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre.

12.02 hrs.

RE: PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS TO SAMEHAL AND HYDERABAD.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr Speaker, Sir, day-before-yesterday, you in your wisdom, assured the House that you are considering to send two teams of Parliamentarians, one to Moradabad, to Sambhal and the other one to Hyderabad and other parts of the country. Motions are pending before you. We have been anxiously waiting to hear as to what your decision is. Sir, in fact, it is now 48 hours which have been over. But we regret, Sir, that we have heard nothing in this regard. Would you kindly make some observation so that we may know exactly what the position is and what you have in mind?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): The Chief Minister said about Naxalites I think it is a castigation on the people of Bengal, to implicate the people of Bengal for the trouble in Hyderabad which they cannot control there. That is why we say, it is immediately imperative that you send a Parliamentary Committee, about which we have sent a motion to you already. You make some decision. Sir 48 hours have elapsed. You said you will give your decision. We maintained the gentlemen's agreement and kept quiet. But you have not done anything about it.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot say that I have not done anything. You may not know.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): There is a sense of urgency in these things. If you give a word it has to be honoured.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you were going to say something.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, but you did not allow me!

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You have to decide.

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SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad) Sir, you add one more word to it—Aurangabad. After Moradabad, and Hyderabad, you please add Aurangabad. You may also please send a delegation there.

MR. SPEAKER: I was about to say something. I was not allowed I can't compete along with you. You have more liberty than I.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Sir, peace prevails in Andhra Pradesh. There is peace in Hyderabad and other places. Now I request you not to disturb that by sending a delegation to that place. In view of the peace prevailing in that State, I don't want that any delegation should be sent.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is only the peace of the graveyard.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY. The Chief Minister invited all the leaders. All the opposition parties including Janata, the communist parties, CPI(M), CPI etc., are agreed that they will maintain peace in the State. That is why I request you not to send the delegation.

MR. SPEAKER: You don't allow me to say..

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: They have come out with a statement that there is people's anger against the Government in Hyderabad. Sir, it is a serious matter.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The ruling party of Andhra Pradesh has come out with a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: All of you have had your say. I have not had my say....

श्री यशराव (कटिहार) : आजल महोदय, 3 अप्रैल को ईरान के जो आत हिन्दुस्तान में पहुंचे हैं उन में से 135 लादों ने बंगलोर सिटी रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट

[श्री मुख्यमंत्री (कटिहार)]

जाहां ईरान के लियाक प्रदर्शन करने के अपराध में उन को भारतीय पुलिस ने बुरी तरह से बीटा है। इस ओर मैं सदन का ध्यान बीचना चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: You have to give notice to me, and I will consider it.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): I have given notice on the subject of Iranian students.

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed it.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Sir, you say there is no notice. When a notice is given, you say, you disallow it. How can these questions be raised, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: There are certain things relating to another country. We have got to consider whether another country's people can have agitation in this country. That is a matter that is of great importance. It will be considered.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you are a lawyer; you have been a Judge. In England we used to do demonstration every day..

MR. SPEAKER: It is a pity that you are not in England now!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir, we cannot sell our democracy for money. That will be the last day of democracy in this country if that is done.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Sir, you should know that during the last 1942 movement and also during the last emergency, many Indians were roaming about in the foreign lands and propagating the ideas of freedom and democracy; and we must speak out and we must make known our feelings also, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me have my say. Some very important questions have been raised. One is Moradabad and the other one is Hyderabad. These are very important questions. There are two questions. One is: How much Parliament can discuss about a State subject?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you patiently. Why don't you hear me? In this matter and certain other matters, I have written to the Home Minister. The Home Minister is also examining in consultation with the Law Minister, the pros and cons of it and he has promised to send me a reply. Probably I will get his reply to-day itself and I have also discussed this matter with the Prime Minister. I do not know whether I should also call a meeting of the leaders to discuss the matters because it is a very important matter of larger implications; what will be the effect? These are not very light matters. Please don't be under the impression that I have taken it lightly. From the moment you gave me the notice, my mind is exercised over it. I have discussed this matter with the Prime Minister and I have written a letter to the Home Minister and I have had some discussions with the Home Minister. He wants to consult the Law Minister also on the subject. At present, I have not finally decided. Then, I may even call a meeting of the leaders of the Parties. There are large implications.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): You can call the Chief Ministers.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot call them because they are not under me. I can request the Leaders here and discuss the matter with them.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The Prime Minister can discuss that with the Chief Ministers.

MR. SPEAKER: I won't advise. I only seek advice and I do not give advice to anybody. Therefore, don't

think that this is a small matter. This is a matter of very large implications. Please allow me a few days' time. I am doing it as early as possible. Every minute I am thinking of it. I am calling a meeting of the leaders subject to their convenience—it will be within a day or two.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: We are not seeking discussion. We are asking you to send a Parliamentary Delegation.

MR. SPEAKER: I have considered that. This is a matter in which we have to consider what are the implications and what is the impact on the Government. These are all matters to be considered. Please, therefore, give me some time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I :se on a point of order arising out of this.

श्री भनी राम बागड़ी (मथुरा) : प्रध्याय जी, यह सवाल राष्ट्रीय स्तर का ही सवाल नहीं है, बल्कि राष्ट्र को बचाने का भी सवाल है। आपके माध्यम से, मारे सदन के सामने, मेरी प्रधान मंत्री जी से दरछावास्त है कि वे कोई ऐसी मीटिंग बुलायें जिससे कि देश में शाति का बातावरण बने। इसमें विरोधी दलों को भी साथ देना चाहिए। प्रधान मंत्री जी, सभी लोगों को मिला कर एक मीटिंग बुलायें और राष्ट्र को ऐसा रास्ता विखायें जिससे कि मानव हृत्या और न बढ़ सके। ऐसा कोई उपाय प्रधान मंत्री जी करें। मानवीय सबस्त्रों से भी मेरी प्रारंभना है कि वे ऐसा कोई सवाल लोक सभा में न छाड़ायें जिससे जनकाम में भीर आग भड़के।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd): Mr. Speaker, Sir.....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: rose...

MR. SPEAKER: I had called you and heard you also.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a suggestion has been made by my enthusiastic friend, Shri Bosu. I do not know whether he has had consultation with the Chief Minister in his State or not. Sir, it will set a very dangerous precedent in violation of the provisions. I want to make my submission. Please allow me.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think I should allow the matter to be discussed.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have to make a submission. I am making a concrete suggestion. I will take only one minute. Please allow me to make my submission.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Guha, I am on my legs. Please bear with me for a minute. Any discussion will be opening up a Pandora's box. Kindly don't raise it. I shall certainly discuss it as early as possible and shall certainly come to the House. You will have your time to give advice. For the time being kindly leave it in my hands and I can assure you that I shall do so without any partiality towards anybody. My past life is a guarantee for that. Take it from me.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You won't allow me one minute.

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. Let me now go to the next item.

Now, Papers laid on the Table, Shri Vajpayee.

12.15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1978-79 OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of External Affairs for 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2018/78].

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN DURING VARIOUS SESSIONS OF LOK SABHA.

अम तथा संसदीय कार्य विवरण में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लालेंग साध) : मैं लोक सभा के विभिन्न सत्रों में मंत्रियों द्वारा दिए गए विभिन्न आश्वासनों, बच्चों तथा की गई प्रतिक्रिया पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही दर्शाने वाले निम्नलिखित विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) मध्या पटल पर रखता हूँ :

(1) विवरण संख्या 28	दसवा सत्र 1974	} (पाचवी लोक सभा)
(2) विवरण संख्या 11	सोलहवा सत्र 1976	
(3) विवरण संख्या 8	सतहरवां सत्र, 1976	} (छठी लोक सभा)
(4) विवरण संख्या 8	दूसरा सत्र 1977	
(5) विवरण संख्या 3	तीसरा सत्र 1977	} (छठी लोक सभा)
(6) विवरण संख्या 4	तीसरा सत्र 1977	
(7) विवरण संख्या 1	चौथा सत्र, 1978	

[Placed in Library. See No. LT- 2019/78].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given notice Sir, I draw your attention to item 3 and I quote

1. Statement No. XXVIII-Tenth Session, 1974	} Fifth Lok Sabha
2. Statement No. XI-Sixteenth Session, 1976	
3. Statement No. VIII-Seventeenth Session, 1976	} Sixth Lok Sabha
4. Statement No. VIII-Second Session, 1977	
5. Statement No. III-Third Session, 1977	} Sixth Lok Sabha
6. Statement No. IV-Third Session, 1977	
7. Statement No. I-Fourth Session, 1978	

You have, Sir, I can well remember, uttered a dozen times in this Session that this sort of thing should not happen. I fully realise that the blame lies on the erstwhile Government as well but the House has a right to know why has it been delayed to such a great extent, otherwise the whole thing becomes infructuous.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Sir, further to what Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has said, you will

kindly notice that while putting this matter of various statements before the House today the Minister has not followed the practice of giving a statement showing the reasons as to why there is delay. Even when there is a small delay reasons are given and it is accompanied by a statement giving reasons both in English and Hindi as to why it has not been done. Now, we find that the Minister has stopped even giving reasons.

My second point is this. I hope, Sir, you know there is a Parliamentary Committee on Government Assurances. This Committee on Government Assurances is a novel idea started by us in this Parliament. Sir, if the statement on action taken comes as late as four years after the assurances have been given, and then they will go to the Committee on Government Assurances and before they submit the report it will take some time, and by that time it may perhaps be Seventh Lok Sabha. So, Sir, my suggestion is that you must give this matter a serious consideration and see whether rules cannot be improved and toned up in this regard to compel the Government to give these statements in time even if the action taken is not completed.

MR SPEAKER: We are now revising the Rules. Why don't you give a suggestion?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU You are not calling the Rules Committee meeting

MR SPEAKER: I am calling it. You will receive the notice.

PROF P G MAVALANKAR: Sir, if the Government does not give these statements in time then the whole purpose of Assurances Committee—which is a good innovation—will be lost.

श्री कांवर लाल चूट (विली सदर): यह जो सभा पटल पर स्टेटमेंट्स मंत्री महोदय ने रखे हैं इन में आप देख रखे हैं कि 1974 से आज तार साल के बाद मंत्री महोदय यह बता रहे हैं कि ये आवासन जो 1974 में विए थे वे उन पर आज कार्यवाही हो रही है और कार्यवाही भी ठीक है या गलत यह आप एग्जेमिन होगा। जिस परिपक्ष के लिए यह आवासन वा वह भी सभ्य इस तरह से हो जाता है। यह कोई एक प्राइवेट केस नहीं है। अगर आप रिपोर्ट भी जो होती है

उनको देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि पांच छः और सात साल वे लेट आती हैं। आज गवर्नमेंट को डाइरेक्टन दें कि वह ठीक सभ्य पर इनको रखे और अगर कानून में या प्रोत्तिज्वर में कोई बदल करो की जरूरत हो तो वह बदल भी करे। अन्यथा जो आवासन मंत्री महोदय देते हैं या बाटे करते हैं उनका कोई कावाहा नहीं होगा। पार्लियामेंट के जो प्रविकार हैं उनके ऊपर भी इसकी बजह से आवाह होगा। यह भी आपने प्राप्तना है।

श्री लालंग सायं प्रध्याय महोदय, यह बात सही है कि इस प्रकार के सवाल पिछली बार भी आये हैं !

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Democracy ceased to function; it was eclipsed during the Emergency.

AN HON MEMBER We are concerned with the present government.

श्री लालंग सायं . यह बात मही है कि माननीय सदस्य जिस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिये मंत्रियों से जो आवासन लेते हैं उनका उचित सभ्य पर पालन हो। इसमें कोई दो रखें नहीं हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करता आवाह हूँ कि जो आवासन पहले दिये गये हैं आजिर उनको आज हमको रखना तो पड़ेगा ही। हम इस बात पर भी विचार कर रहे हैं कि माननीय सदस्यों की जो भावना है उसको हम किस प्रकार सहल कर सके, उसके लिये कोशिक करते हैं।

जहां तक नियमों का प्रश्न है, उसके बारे में आप यदि उसको हल्स कमेटी में रखें और परिवर्तन हो तो हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। जो इंस्ट्रक्शन्स मिलेंगी उनको हम पालन करते के लिए तैयार हैं।

MR SPEAKER: There are two things. One is that you have to give an explanation. The rules require that, whenever there is delay you must give explanation. You have broken that rule; that should not be so in

[Mr. Speaker]

future. Secondly, even if it related to 1974, we are not on what the earlier government did or did not do; one year has elapsed and it is your responsibility. There should be no further delay. I hope this will be strictly followed.

को सारंग साम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके लिये मूले अकसोस हैं। रीजन्स में सभा पट्ट पर रख दूँगा। और कमा चाहता हूँ इसके लिए, और आगे प्रयास करेंगे कि जल्दी पूरा हो।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: On a point of order. You have asked the Minister to give reasons for this. So far as I understand in this case the Minister is not supposed to give reasons. Reasons are given in those cases where the matter sent to the committee is to be laid on the Table of the House. This relates to the Assurances Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Which rule are you referring to?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: It is in the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: Therefore, I should look into the book? No, no. This is not the way to raise a point of order. I may be right or I may be wrong. But you must make sure when you raise a point of order.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I will show you the rule.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Our experience in the Committee is that whenever a reference is made to different ministries, they take inordinately long time and sometimes we have to send reminders on behalf of the Secretariat of Parliament. I have the privilege of being chairman of one of the committees; we have to send reminder after reminder. Now a days, we give a time-limit and if the ministries do not supply it, we

do it without the assistance of the ministries. This is not an isolated matter, this has become a pernicious habit in the functioning of the ministries. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has a special responsibility in this matter. Therefore, I request that this matter should be taken up seriously and a direction must be given by you. Nothing is being done; that is the unfortunate experience.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Rule 323 says:

"There shall be a Committee on Government Assurances to scrutinise the assurances, promises, undertakings, etc. given by Ministers from time to time, on the floor of the House and to report on—

(a) the extent to which such assurances, promises, undertakings, etc. have been implemented; and

(b) where implemented whether such implementation has taken place within the minimum time necessary for the purpose."

In this case the Minister is not supposed to give the reasons for delay, he is under no obligation.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not agree with you. The standing practice in this House has been that they have to offer explanation.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: It is not in the rule, perhaps you can change the rule

MR. SPEAKER: We have had enough discussion.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): This rule may be changed.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no difficulty, that is about the Committee. We shall now take up the call attention notice.

1238 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
LOSS BY FIRE IN TV STUDIO,
SRINAGAR

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA (Rampur): I call the attention of the hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported loss to the tune of lakhs of rupees due to fire in the TV Studio, Srinagar on 3 April, 1978 and action taken against persons found guilty for the incident."

PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I do not know whether I should call it a point of order or a point of submission with regard to this matter. I remember reading the proceedings of Parliament during the last three days, the Minister has already made a statement on this when the Ministry's demands were discussed.

MR SPEAKER: I got the matter looked into, my office said that the Minister had not covered this point.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): It is absolutely wrong, the Minister did make a statement on that matter, before the discussion started. You can ask the Minister. Your information is absolutely wrong.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: You can ask the Minister whether he made a statement or not... (Interruptions) If he has got any fresh evidence, additional matters, important news, he may give. But what is the point in repeating the same thing?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mavalankar, this point did strike me. I asked the Office to check up the Minister's speech and after we got it checked up,

I allowed the question. All that the Minister said was:

"I would like to inform the House that according to information available, a fire broke out in Srinagar Television Studies at about 1.15 A.M. this morning. The fire lasted upto about 4.30 this morning. The main studio has been affected seriously by the fire and the adjoining control room and technical areas have also been damaged. The Security Guard and the Chowkidar on duty acted immediately fighting the fire."

He has not given the details nor the assessment of damage. Nothing of that sort. Perhaps he did not have it at that time. That is why, We allowed this question.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATON AND BROADCASTNG (SHRI JAG-BIR SINGH): As the House is already aware a fire broke out at about 1.15 A.M. on 3rd April, 1978 in the Studio complex of Doordarshan Kendra Srinagar. The fire was detected by the Chowkidar and BSF Guard on duty and was immediately reported to the fire brigade which reached the scene in about 7 to 10 minutes Doordarshan and All India Radio and other staff rushed to the scene with utmost speed. Concerted efforts brought the situation under control by 4.30 A.M.

There are two studios at Srinagar—a large and a small one. The main studio and the associated controlled areas were completely gutted. The loss is estimated at about Rs. 65 lakhs, comprising equipment Rs. 50 lakhs, building Rs. 5 lakhs, and air conditioning and coustic treatment Rs. 10 lakhs.

Police are investigating the cause of the fire. State Government has entrusted the case to the Criminal Investigation Department whose report is awaited. However, preliminary indications are that the fire may have been caused by a short circuit.

[Sri Jagbir Singh]

Director-General, Doordarshan, Chief Engineer and the Planning Officer rushed to Srinagar in the morning of the 3rd April itself to supervise salvage operations and restore normalcy in transmission. The staff of Doordarshan, All India Radio, BSF, Police and Fire Brigade showed exemplary team work and dedication to duty in fire-fighting and salvaging the equipment of the order of Rs. 125 lakhs.

Steps were taken immediately so that there was no interruption in regular programme transmission. Micro-wave equipment was flown from Delhi by an Air Force plane. Out-door broadcasting van was moved up the Shankaracharya Hill and an improvised studio was set up near the transmitter on that hill. Usual transmission of 4 hours was telecast on the evening of April 3 itself.

I have also visited Srinagar on the 4th of April and seen the measures taken myself and would like to place on record my appreciation of the co-ordination and team spirit exhibited by the personnel of both the State and Central Governments.

श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विषय बहुत बन्धीर और चिन्ताजनक है। आज से लगभग साढ़े चार माह पूर्व आकाशवाणी, दिल्ली में भी आग लगी थी और उसके बिषय में यह निश्चित रूप से कहा गया था कि उस स्थल पर दो अजनबी अस्थिरों को आगे हुए देखा गया, जिस समय वहाँ पर आग लगाई गई। उस बिषय में आज तक सर्वालय की तरफ से कोई स्टेटमेंट नहीं दिया गया और न सदन को सूचना दी गई।

उसी संबंध में मैं आज वह स्पष्ट कह दिना चाहता हूँ कि श्रीनगर बहुत सैसिटिव लेने है, बेशक भारत और पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध

बहुत बधार बन चुके हैं और दोनों सरकारें प्रयत्नशील हैं, और प्रयास कर रही हैं कि दूसरे सम्बन्ध बधार रहे, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी देश के इन्दर कुछ इस प्रकार की विचटनकारी शक्तियाँ कार्य कर रही हैं जो यह निश्चित करता चाहती है कि एमरजेंसी ठीक थी और जगह जगह देश को नुकसान पहुँचाना चाहती है। मंत्री महोदय ने मीके पर जाकर जांच की है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वहाँ सीबोटेज की कोई बात देखने में प्राइवे या नहीं।

इस बिषय में कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है कि इस कार्य की लायबिलिटी किस पर ढाली गई है। यह कायर किस तरह लगी और टी० बी० स्टेशन कैसे जला? यहाँ पर लगभग 1 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है। मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं अधिकार किया है कि लगभग सब करोड़ स्पष्ट का एक्सिप्मेंट और दूसरी चीजें बचा ली गईं। राष्ट्र के हित को यह जो नुकसान पहुँचाया गया है, इसके लिए वहाँ पर कौन लोग जिम्मेदार हैं और किन कारणों से यह आग लगी है, इसका कोई उत्तर नहीं मिला है।

यहाँ पर जब आकाशवाणी भवन को आग लगाई गई थी, तो यह जानकारी जिसी थी कि एमजेसी के समय के भूतपूर्व सरकार के मुख्य अधिकारियों के कुछ टेप्स वहाँ पड़े हुए थे, जिनको नष्ट करने के लिए वह आग लगाई गई थी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या श्रीनगर के स्टेशन में कोई रिकार्ड रहा है, जिसमें कोई ऐसे टेप्स थे, जिनको नष्ट करने के लिए, मुझ और एवंडेंस को जलाय करने के लिए, यह प्रयत्न और यह प्रयास किया गया हो।

श्री जगबीर सिंह : माननीय सचिव ने दो तीन बातें उठाई हैं। एक तो वह है कि क्या इस बढ़ता के पीछे सीबोटेज लो नहीं है। मैं स्वयं मीके पर गया और मेरी बातचीत हुई।

T.V. Studio (CA)

हमारे पक्ष मार्डो वी० की भी वहां के लोक विनिस्टर से बात हुई है। प्रब तक जो इसीकैलाल्प है, उनकी बिला पर कहा जा सकता है कि इसमें सेक्टोरेज की कोई बात नहीं है।

वहां पर हमारे काफी निक्षयिटी में वर्ण ये। प्राग करीब सबा बजे लगी। प्रब तक की प्रिलिमिनरी एनक्वायरी से मालूम होता है कि शार्ट संकेट ही इस प्राग का कारण है। सबा करोड रुपये की जो बात मैंने कही है, वह यह है कि इतना हम लोगों ने बचाया है। यह नहीं कहा है कि इतना नुकसान हुआ है। नुकसान 65 लाख रुपये का हुआ है। मध्य करोड रुपये का नुकसान हमारे लोगों ने होने से बचा लिया है, जो मैंके पर थे, और जो बहुत जल्दी, फैरत, वहा आ गए थे। उन्होंने बहुत बहादुरी के साथ उस समान को बचाया, जिसमें एक ओर वी० वैन ही 80 लाख रुपये का था।

12.32 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

TWELFTH AND FIFTEENTH REPORTS AND MINUTES

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK (Sonepat) Sir, I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes of the Estimates Committee—

(1) Twelfth Report on the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Department of Irrigation)—Development or Irrigation Facilities

(2) Fifteenth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Seventy-ninth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare—Youth Education, Youth Welfare and National Integration.

(3) Minutes of sittings of the Committee relating to the above Reports.

12.33 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(1) NON-PAYMENT OF WAGES OF WORKERS OF TWO SUGAR MILLS IN DEDWALA AND GORAKHPUR DISTRICTS

भी रामदारी शास्त्री (पदरौना) : अध्यक्ष ब्लॉकेट, उत्तर प्रदेश में बेचरिया जिले की लक्ष्मी देवी ग्राम फैक्टरी, छित्रीमी और गोरखपुर जिले की चुधाली चौती बिला की स्थिति की ओर मैं सरकार का व्यापार दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

लक्ष्मीदेवी ग्राम फैक्टरी छित्रीमी में मजदूरों का वेतन पिछले नौ महीनों से बाकी है। लगातार नौ महीनों से मजदूरों को वेतन नहीं मिला। उनके बोनस, फैचुइटी और सूटी के वेतन आदि सब को मिला कर उनके डब्ल्यू 35,03,836 रुपये के होते हैं। इसके बालाका 4 लाख रुपया यमना किसानों का बाकी है। अगर सरकार का बकाया भी इसमें मिला दिया जाये, तो लगभग एक करोड रुपया उस फैक्टरी पर बकाया है। यह भी नहीं है कि प्राइवेट लोग उस फैक्टरी को बता रहे हैं। सरकार ने उसे ले लिया है और रिसीवर द्वारा उसे बचाया जा रहा है। कलेक्टर उसकी वेखभाल करता है। फिर भी उसकी स्थिति में सुधार नहीं हुआ है। वहां के मजदूरों ने नोटिस दे दिया है कि अगर अब भी उनका बेतन न मिला, तो वे फैक्टरी को बन्द कर देंगे, जिसका लाजिमी नतीज़ यह होगा कि लाखों लाख यमना खंतों में बच जायेगा और किसानों की भी करोड़ों रुपयों की अंति होगी।

दूसरी फैक्टरी जो गोरखपुर जिले की चुधाली फैक्टरी है उसके बारे में मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि 14 महीने की तनक्काह मजदूरों को वहां नहीं मिली और वहा भी लेवर के डब्ल्यू और किसानों का बकाया सब मिलाकर लगभग 95 लाख रुपया इस फैक्टरी के ऊपर बाकी है। बार बार सरकार

[श्री रामधारी शास्त्री]

का व्यापार इस और विसाया गया भवर कोई जावाब उनकी ओर से नहीं मिलता और इस का कोई साल्यान नहीं मिलता । (व्यापार)

MR. SPEAKER: You must confine yourself to the statement. You cannot travel outside. You must read only about this matter.

श्री राम धारी शास्त्री : स्टेटमेंट की बात ही कह रहा हूँ ।

मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार इस पर व्यापार दे और इन फैक्टरियों को खुद बलाये । हमने लेवर मिनिस्टर को एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी जिसका जवाब 6 महीने के बाद उन्होंने दिया । इसलिए आपके माध्यम से मैं निवेदन करनगा कि वह कान में तेल डाल कर सोयें नहीं, जरा इधर ध्यान दें ।

(ii) NEED FOR REOPENING OF RAILWAY SPONSORED STUDENTS HOSTEL AT PATNA JUNCTION.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी का व्यापार इस बात की ओर लिखाना चाहूंगा, हमें भफसोस इस बात का है कि हमारे मंत्री लोग यदि कहीं जाते हैं और प्रेस के सामने या जमता के सामने कोई प्राप्तवासन देते हैं तो कारों विवरण करते हैं तो उसके बाद उनका उसके ऊपर कोई व्यापार रहता है या नहीं ? इसी तरह की छात्रों से सर्वाधित यह एक बटना है ।

रेल सम्प्रोतिष्ठित छात्रावास, पटना जंकशन बिगत 20 वर्षों से खल रहा था । इस छात्रावास को जै.पी. आन्दोलन सम्प्रित तत्वों का प्रद्वा बतला कर आपादकाल में रायफल की नोक पर छात्रों से बलपूर्वक खाली करवाया

गया तबा सी.आर.पी. के हाथों कर दिया गया । उक्त छात्रावास को अविलम्ब चालू करने के लिए मंत्री एवं उच्चाधिकारियों का व्यापार बार-बार आकृष्ट किया गया । विभिन्न प्रमुख पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के माध्यम से भी रेल मंत्री का व्यापार आकृष्ट किया गया ।

10 जुलाई, 77 को रेलवे मेंन्स यूनियन पटना की खुली सभा में विहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने उक्त छात्रावास से सी.आर.पी. को हटाने का आवश्यकन दिया, जिसे उन्होंने तुरत पूरा भी किया । 27 सितम्बर, 77 को रेल राज्य मंत्री ने पटना में महाप्रबन्धक, छात्रों तथा प्रेस प्रतिनिधियों के बीच छात्रावास को अविलम्ब खोलने की घोषणा की । मैंने भी इस संबंध में कई बार लिखित तथा विस्तृत रेल मंत्री ने पटना में छात्रावास खुलवाने हेतु 9 दिन तक अनशन भी किया । लेकिन रेल अधिकारियों की लालकीताशाही के कारण अभी तक उक्त छात्रावास को नहीं खोला गया है । मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री से आग्रह करना कि विद्यार्थियों को ऐसा भीका न दें जिससे गलत दिशा की तरफ अग्रसर हों । छात्रों में काफी रोष है । उनका अविलम्ब अन्तकारन है । एक और करोड़ों रुपया रेल कल्याण पर खर्चा किया जा रहा है और दूसरी ओर बनी बताई संस्था को बदल करना न्याय-संगत नहीं है । छात्रावास को शीघ्र खोला जाय तथा जिन अधिकारियों के कारण अभी तक छात्रावास खुल नहीं पाया है उन्हें दण्डित किया जाय ।

रेल मंत्री (ओ० मधु इच्छवते) : मध्यकाल महोदय, मैं इस सिलसिले में एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ । पासवान जी ने जो बयान दिया है इसी सिलसिले में छात्रावास के बाह्य नुसाहदे गुम्भे भिले थे । मैंने इस सारे सवाल की जांच की है और यह बताते हुए भूल प्रसवता होती है कि कल ही इस सिलसिले में अविलम्ब निर्णय हम लेंगे और परतों आपको इसका निर्णय देता देंगे ।

(iii) REPORTED HUNGER STRIKE BY WORKERS OF JAMUNA LAL BAJAJ KHADI GRAMODYOG ANUSANDHANSHALA, WARDHA.

बा० रामचंद्र तिहां (भागलपुर) : यद्यपि महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत एक विशेष बात की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। वर्षा में सेठ जमना लाल बजाज खादी ग्रामोद्योग अनुसंधानशाला में एमजैंसी के द्वारा 42 खादी ग्रामोद्योग के कार्यकर्ताओं को स्वैच्छिक त्यागपत्र देने के लिए भजदूर किया गया था। जिस समय रोजगार की इतनी कठिनाई हो उस समय कोई त्यागपत्र जैसे दे नकारा है। लेकिन जब एमजैंसी समाप्त हुई और खादी ग्रामोद्योग का काम देखा में बढ़ने लगा उसके बाद भी अभी तक उनको काम पर नहीं लिया गया है। फिर भी अभी तक उनको काम पर नहीं लिया गया है। उन्हीं कारणों से यह 42 खादी ग्रामोद्योग के कार्यकर्ता 1 अप्रैल से वर्षा में अनशन कर रहे हैं। इसीलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से खादी ग्रामोद्योग मंत्रालय को जो देखते हैं, उहोंग मंत्री जी, उनसे प्रार्थना करना चाहूँगा कि इमजैंसी में, खादी ग्रामोद्योग के यह जो 42 कार्यकर्ता हैं जिनको त्याग-पत्र देने के लिए भजदूर किया गया था, उन्हें काम पर वापिस ले ले। यह अनुसंधानशाला सेठ जमनालाल बजाज की स्मृति में है और अर्थात् जैसे पवित्र स्थान में अवस्थित है। खादी के उचित विस्तार को देखते हुए यह आवश्यक है कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग के इन कार्यकर्ताओं को काम पर वापिस लिया जाये।

(iv) PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1978 OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTTIA (Jammu): The Public Safety Act, 1978 in Jammu and Kashmir will not only take away the civil liberties of 50 lakhs of people of the State, but put curbs on the press and give despotic power to the Government for a further encroachment on the power of

Parliament for section 4 of the Act reads:

"the Government considers it necessary or expedient in the interest of Defence—of the State."

Defence is not a State subject. Even the constitution of the Advisory Board in the Act is purely discretionary with the Government. In short, it is Emergency in the State. I appeal to the Government of India to intervene in the national interest, by using their good offices with the J&K Government, to follow the path shown by the Central Government, and thus avoid all the grave consequences.

12.43 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS,
1978-79—Contd.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation. Prof. Amin will continue his speech. He has already taken 15 minutes. He will have another five minutes.

PROF. R. K. AMIN (Surendranagar): Sir give me at least ten minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry; only five minutes.

PROF. R. K. AMIN: Sir, yesterday, I congratulated the Minister for his performance of last year. I was then making various suggestions which, if he is going to adopt, he can do far better during the next year. Yesterday I made three suggestions.

My fourth suggestion is regarding the export and import of edible oils. Last year I could find that many a time the Minister had to put control over the export of edible oil. He has

[Prof. R. K. Amin]

also sometimes, in order to meet the domestic shortage, imported oil. Now oil is a classic case. It is possible to kill the snake without breaking the stick. You can export groundnut oil, HPS and things like that an import soya bean oil and palm oil instead. Probably, if you export one tonne of groundnut oil, it is possible to import two tonnes of soyabean oil. If you do that, the stock position would not be jeopardised. At the same time, we can take advantage of the higher price of groundnut abroad.

The same could be the policy regarding onions and potatoes. Instead of putting a ban on the exports of onions and potatoes, we should allow them to export onions and potatoes, because in the Middle East our own people are living, and they require them. Those people are sending us about Rs. 1,000 crores of foreign exchange every year. By banning the exports, we are depriving those people, some of our own people, the benefit of utilising these commodities. Instead of that, what I would suggest is, you export onions, potatoes and vegetables and with that foreign exchange earning, you increase your import of diesel oil and give it to the farmers so that they can irrigate more land, produce more and thereby reduce our own scarcity or shortage of that commodity. Government should formulate their policy in such a way that without putting a ban on the export of some commodities, you increase the import of the inputs which these farmers require most.

My fifth suggestion is regarding the export of textiles. At present we export grey groups. Why should we not make an arrangement to export more and more processed goods? At present we are exporting synthetics hardly to the extent of Rs. 10 crores to 15 crores a year, while South Korea is exporting synthetics worth Rs. 2,600 crores and Taiwan also gets a fairly big amount in this way. Why

should we not make a target of Rs. 100 crores for the next year? We can ask the producers to have a sort of export obligation. Even the textile mills which are producing both, well managed mills, they could very easily be given an export target for the next year in order to satisfy this Rs. 100 crores worth of export of commodities. By that you can increase even the employment in the textile industry. At present we are utilising hardly 65 per cent of the capacity. If you give them export obligation and other incentives, this 65 per cent capacity could be increased to 85 per cent, 3 lakhs to 4 lakhs of extra people would be employed and, at the same time, our export earnings could be increased. That sort of policy could be thought of by the Minister for the next year.

My sixth suggestion is regarding the appointment of the Protection Board. Now we are going to have a liberal policy. When you adopt a liberal policy, our internal production would be disturbed. The world over I find bilateral trade protection, preferential application, economic unions and other things are going on in the foreign countries. Against this we have to protect our own producers. How could we do it? If we adopt a liberal policy, then it is a necessity at the same time not to disturb our production unnecessarily. So, you have to appoint a Protection Board, which would look to the infant industries, give them protection so long as they are infants, or might give the protection for employment purposes, but will also allow liberal competitiveness in the market.

My seventh suggestion is regarding the forward trading. We have banned it one way or the other to check the fluctuations in prices of those commodities. On the contrary, if you understand the working of the market mechanism, forward trading is a must if you want to stabilise

prices, forward trading is a must if you want to see that higher prices are being made available to the farmers. These are not being done. It is just like a knife, which could be used for surgery or for murder. There is speculation which is legitimate as well as illegitimate. It is for him to decide to implement the policy in such a way that the legitimate forward trading activities are being allowed and illegitimate forward trading activities are being avoided. Government have already appointed two committeees—the Dantwala Committee and Anjaria Committee. Since Dantwala is alive he can be asked to prepare a report which can be implemented immediately so that the fluctuations can be avoided.

My eighth suggestion is regarding the re-organisation of the STC. At present probably 400 to 450 cases are pending either with the CBI or the Shah Commission. They are more or less afraid what will happen about those investigations. Those investigations should be expedited and completed within a month or so. Those who are culprits should be punished severely and those who are innocent should be asked to behave and take their decisions quickly. STC should function in a business like manner.

In the case of castor oil for the last three months the stocks have accumulated with the STC and they have not been exported. The international prices are very high while our domestic prices are hardly Rs 500 a kilo. Abroad we get Rs 8 to 9 per kilo but the Government does not move because these officers are very much afraid because the investigations are going on against them. The Government has not decided, it is kept pending like the Sword of Damocles. This should be done as early as possible. The management should be toned up, they should be asked to act in a business-like way, and the STC should also take decisions quickly.

My ninth point is that there should not be rapid and repeated changes in policy. He introduced for only eleven days the open general licence for polyester, then changed it, then again changed it. In regard to various drugs also that sort of thing has happened. Even on bans Salt was banned then it was allowed, gur was banned and it has again allowed. He should realise that the export and channels are delicate and are built up after long efforts. It can be disrupted in one day but then it will be difficult to rebuild it again. Therefore such rapid and repeated changes should be avoided.

Lastly my tenth suggestion is regarding the Kandla Free Trade Zone. In this zone it was conceived that they were to be given all the advantages of import of raw materials so that they can come over here give employment to our people and export the products hundred per cent. Whatever incentives you are giving to the domestic exports you must give them also. Then alone can they function. They have been denied so far. So they could not function. If you really want the Free Trade Zone of Kandla to develop then you must also see that the advantages which you give to your exporters are given to them. Over and above that they should also be able to import raw materials without paying tax and export those commodities. Then alone can employment be increased.

These are the ten commandments and if you accept these commandments and follow them vigorously I am sure next year you will come out with greater success.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह (विक्रमगढ़)
मैंने 184 के अन्तर्गत एक नोटिस दिया
था।

MR. SPEAKER Probably you are very new to the House. When you give a notice under rule 184, I must admit it, it must go to the Business Advisory Committee there are so

[Mr. Speaker]

many things to be done You just cannot thrust a notice on me and ask for a debate You kindly read the rules. I have sent you a copy of it

श्री राम अच्युत सिंह मैंने इस मामले को उठाने की कोशिश की थी लेकिन मुझे भौका नहीं मिला। एक मिनट मुझे बोलने दिया जाये।

MR. SPEAKER Not in the middle of a legislative debate I am sorry You do not know what Parliamentary procedure is

SHRI GEORGE MATHEW (Muvatupuzha) Many Members have spoken about export policy and other particular items I do not want to repeat what others have said I shall confine myself to plantation crops, mainly rubber, tea, coffee and cardamom I have to say that to many of these plantation crops justice has not been done

A few years ago we were importing rubber, but in the last few years production of natural rubber has increased and now it has come to a stage when the prices are just falling Of course the Minister may say that the minimum price of natural rubber was revised with effect from 6-8-77 But it was to be revised again from 31-3-78, but the decision has been postponed I think, for about two months

As regards price fixation made in last August we have our own objections because there was a cost account's team set up by the Finance Ministry to study the rubber prices in 1975 The report was submitted in 1976 and the price was declared in 1977 A period of two years elapsed before a decision was taken on the Cost Accountants' study report Now, the Minister is not making that report available to us I do not know why the Minister is keeping this report of Cost Accountant Officers as secret

There is no reason to keep it secret At least, you are going to decide what price the growers should get and naturally, we have got every right to know how you have declared this price, whether they have made a mistake or whether the Minister had made a mistake in declaring the price of Rs 655/- in 1977 I asked this question to the Minister several times in the Committees Now, I do not want to go into details, because you had declared a price and it may be embarrassing

The new price had to be declared by 31-3-78 I am sorry that the decision has been postponed by two months The Rubber Board Cost Accountant Officers also made a study and I know that they had definitely made a report on a price above Rs 8 in 1975 or in 1976—I am not sure about the year I do not know why the Ministry has not taken into consideration that report Even the Ministry's objection to the report has not been given to us So we do not know what the actual price should be if the report were duly and properly considered In 1974 we were getting Rs 10/- per kilo It is very unfortunate that the price has come to the level it is now As regards the price I would say that this minimum declared price is not at all an adequate price That is my first submission

Regarding production of rubber I think you have got two standards when you consider rubber growers and also other agriculturists in the country What I want to submit to the Minister is that you have declared an exportable surplus of about 10,000 metric tonnes of rubber I would say that the surplus rubber in India is far in excess of this quantity You have asked the STC to export this amount of rubber But even this 10,000 tonnes which had been declared as exportable surplus, has not been exported so far. I am not going to

dispute whether it is 10,000 or 50,000. But if you consider the volume of rubber in the pipeline i.e. from the moment of production to the moment of delivery in the factory, it is definitely 50,000 tonnes. I must say that according to your report, at the end of 1977, the balance quantity of natural rubber is 57,414 metric tonnes and synthetic rubber is 9772 metric tonnes in India.

19.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

If you say 10,000, I do not mind, as long as the price after exporting the surplus rubber goes up to a minimum remunerative level which is acceptable to all the growers. There are 1.37 lakh growers of rubber and out of which nearly 1.10 lakh are small growers, who have got just below two hectares of rubber areas. That is the main thing to be considered. What is happening? These people with less than 2 hectares of rubber area do not have very higher production nor other advantages as the bigger estates. Even if you consider the production as high, it is really a very discriminatory thing that you are doing to the small growers in our State of Kerala as regards the minimum price. About 90 per cent of rubber growers are in Kerala and 95 per cent of rubber production comes from Kerala.

13 hrs.

I want to point out one very important aspect of the matter. The hon. Minister has said that rubber cannot be exported because in the market outside, the difference in price is not very much and that we have to suffer a loss if rubber is exported. What I have to say is, when it came to sugar, he took a decision to export sugar. On 31-3-78, a Question was answered here in reply to which he said that 6.5 lakh tonnes of sugar were going to be exported this year, that is, in 1978 and for that, the Government

was going to suffer a loss of Rs. 30 crores. How is that? I am not grudging that benefit to sugarcane growers. I do not mind the Government suffering a loss if sugarcane growers are going to get the benefit. I am not grudging that favour to them, do not know as they have said whether the sugarcane growers are going to get it? Whatever it is, why is the double standard when it comes to rubber? I do not have a powerful lobby; I have a very small lobby here. I can just speak about my State of Kerala.

You admit that there is a glut in rubber, whether it is 50,000 tonnes or 10,000 tonnes, whatever it is. Why could not its export be subsidised? Why not an export subsidy be given for this quantity of rubber, so that we get a minimum fair price? Let us go into the cost account study in detail. You may not agree with us on some points and we may not agree with you on some points. Let us thrash it out and come to a conclusion. I am sure that the price will be definitely some thing very much higher than the price that has been declared now.

Another thing is that you have been talking about the export of finished rubber goods. You are always saying, "You will get more value if you export tyres and other finished rubber goods." In 1975, there was an additional cess levied on rubber. It was increased from 30 p. to 40 p. This 10 p. increase was mainly intended to give subsidy for the export of rubber goods. In 1976, you cancelled it. But you are still collecting the cess. Why do you do that? It is just for the export subsidy of the finished rubber that you are collecting the cess. You have cancelled the subsidy but you are still collecting the cess. That just shows you are not very much interested in seeing that even the finished rubber goods are exported.

In the long run, I know, the finished rubber goods have to be exported.

[Shri George Mathew]

I agree with you there. But where are the factories to produce the finished rubber goods? Are you prepared to start a rubber industry in the public sector, which can manufacture at least 50,000 tonnes of raw rubber, natural rubber, per year? We cannot do it. It will be very difficult for our State Government to do it. Naturally, you have to persuade the Industry Minister or your Ministry will have to come up with a project by which you can establish a rubber factory in the public sector, which may process rubber, for the export of finished rubber goods. We can have the technical know-how, the best technical know-how, from any of the foreign countries and we can export all the surplus rubber and, naturally, the growers will get a fair price.

You may say that you can increase the price of rubber by one rupee? What will be the total amount that is going to come from one rupee increase? The total production of rubber is about 1,50,000 tonnes. This is going to give about Rs. 15 crores increase out of which Rs. 10 crores or Rs. 12 crores will go to small growers in Kerala who are about 1,10,000. There have been many increases in D.A. for the Central Government employees due to the price rise. If we calculate that way, that is, if there is an increase of Re. 1, what is the total amount that the small growers are going to get. I am just calculating down like this. If there are one lakh small growers, what is the total amount increase that they are going to get—they are going to get just Rs. 100 a year, if you calculate on the average, that is, by an increase of one rupee in the price. If there is an increase of one rupee in the price, the total amount that the small growers, one lakh small growers will get is only Rs. 100 per year. If the increase is Rs. 2 then they will get Rs. 200, if you calculate on that basis. If there is an increase

of Rs. 200 a year, it means it is not even Rs. 20 a month. But in the case of D.A. there is an increase of Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 per month and so on.

If you talk on this basis and if you say that the price will go up by an increase in the price of natural rubber, naturally, I have to submit that the price will not go up. We have not got a fair deal from the Government so far. I think you will kindly look into the matter. Another thing I want to stress is about the price of rubber as compared to other goods. Let us see what was the price that existed in 1961-62 and what was the price that existed in 1977, that is, what one quintal of rubber could buy, how many quintals of other material. In 1961-62, one quintal of rubber could buy 5.67 quintals of rice and in 1976-77, it was only 4.08 quintals of rice. Take, for instance, wheat. In 1961-62, it was 8.07 quintals of wheat and in 1977, it was 4.80 Take, for instance, milk. It is in litres. In 1961-62, it was 4.71 and in 1976-77, it was 2.75. Then there is groundnut oil. In 1961-62, it was 1.56 and in 1976-77, it was 0.90. Take, for instance, fish. In 1961-62, it was 2.80 and in 1976-77, it was 0.33. Then there is meat. In 1961-62, it was 1.14 and in 1976-77, it was 0.56. As far as sugar is concerned, it is a very important item. In 1961-62, it was 2.56—the prices of sugar have fallen—and in 1976-77, it was 216. That is the main thing which I just wanted to emphasise. The price of rubber has not gone up.

Regarding tea, well, you have placed so many imitations regarding the export of tea. But you are getting Rs. 500 crores from the export of tea. Last year, the quantity of tea exported was less than the previous year, but you got a better price. Regarding expansion of tea area, the target was just 248.24 hectares, but you could just achieve 89.87 hectares. In a vast country like this, if you go on expanding only like this, then where are

you going to reach? I think it is going to be impossible to reach anywhere and the production of tea has to go up and you have to formulate a policy for the production of tea to go up

Regarding Coffee my friend who spoke first from the Janata benches said that there was malpractices in regard to duty imposition and that the middlemen are getting a huge profit I do not say that he does not know anything about it Well I have to say that he was blaming the Government regarding this because Government is controlling the whole thing I think he was mistaken regarding that In the case of coffee export last year you got Rs 150 crores and production is going up They have got Rs 193 crores this year realised so far As far as cardamom is concerned it is not like other crops Some of the State Governments I do not know who all mainly southern States have levied sales tax on the sale of cardamom But we are not saying why should it be levied? That is the business of the State Government We should not interfere in their affairs But should it be collected from the growers or from the first buyers? That is the main thing For cardamom there are a large number of small growers who are having one acre or two acres or three acres There is harassment for them You can tell the State Governments to collect it from other people, let them collect it from other people and not from the small growers Ninety per cent cardamom sold goes to auctions The Sales Tax authorities should not harass the small growers

Another important thing I want to stress is that, like the Tobacco Board which has its headquarters in Guntur—they have located the headquarters where tobacco is grown—cardamom has no permanent headquarters You have provided Rs 2 lakhs or something like that, which is a token amount, but I want to say that

it is now at Ernakulam why can't you shift it to the real cardamom growing area Vandamedu in Idi ki District or Kattappana in Idi ki District These are the real growing centres Why don't you ask your officers to do that?

In this regard I would like to congratulate the Chairman of the Board for the way in which he has helped the growth of the industry He is doing fine work and all the growers and the whole section of cardamom industry appreciates the work he is doing

Just like the Agriculture Minister and the other Ministers who are helping the sugar growers I think it is your duty to help the rubber growers who have really suffered They have really suffered and they are still really suffering It is your duty There is nobody to look after our interests I once again plead with you, that in any way you will have to look after our interests I hope you will do it

श्री अनन्त दत्त (कच्छ) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय बाणिज्य, नानारिव पूर्ति और सहकारिता मतालय के अनुदानों की मामा के समर्थन में मैं आज बोल रहा हूँ। हमारे सभी महोदय ने जो इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट की पालिसी सदन के सामने रखी है उसने आधार पर देश में बहुत कुछ नहीं बाने होगी मैं उन्हें इसके लिये बन्धवाद देता हूँ।

इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट पालिसी में उन्होंने बताया कि एम्सलायमेट की अपीर्चन-निट्रिज्य इससे बढ़ी, उन्हे यह भी बताना चाहिए था कि इससे कितनी अपीर्चनिट्रिज्य बढ़ेगी, यही बात इसमें साइलेट रखी गई है। लेकिन मैं आनंदा हूँ और इस बात को दोहराता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जहा बहुत अन-एम्सलायमेट है, वहा इसके द्वारा बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में अपीर्चनिट्रिज्य बढ़ाई जायेगी।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रब्लिक बिस्ट्रॉम्बून पालिसी इज स्टिल

[श्री भ्रतन्त दबे—जारी]

नीट बैल। मैं इस बात को एक उदाहरण देकर आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। गत वर्ष जब सरकार ने श्रीर इस डिपार्टमेंट ने प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्ज को एडिबल आयल इम्पोर्ट करने के लिये लाइसेंस दिया और सब प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्ज ने एडिबल आयल लाने के लिये प्रबन्ध किया तो बम्बई पोर्ट पर जहा दूसरे देशों से हमारे स्टीमर आते हैं, वहा उनको वर्ध नहीं मिला। काडला पोर्ट में जहा उनका वर्ध मिलता या वहा रेलवे के बैगन नहीं मिलते थे। इस तरह मैं मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अपनी डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की पालिसी अच्छी नहीं है।

जब मैंने रेलवे मतालय को यह बात बताई कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है तो उन्होंने कहा कि वाणिज्य मतालय ने एम०टी०सी० के माध्यम से हमसे बैगन माने हैं, लेकिन हमारे पास बैगन नहीं हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक दिन भगर बैगन नहीं मिलता है तो पर-डे 27 हजार रुपये का ईमरेज लगता है। प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्स ईमरेज को एडिबल आयल पर लगाने वाले हैं इसलिये यह नेल महगे होगे, हीलिये डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की पालिसी अच्छी नहीं है। जब बाहर मैं भाल मंगवा रहे हैं तो इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए। इस पालिसी का मुद्यारन का जरूरत है।

हमारे प्रदेश में नमक बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में होता है। यह भी मैं डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन पालिसी की बात ही कह रहा हूँ। वहा पर आज भी 2 लाख टन नमक ऐसे ही पड़ा है। देश के दूसरे प्रान्तों, राजस्थान, पंजाब, हरियाणा, असम और अरुणाचल वर्गीकरण में नमक नहीं मिल रहा है। जो मिल भी रहा है वह बहुत महगा मिल रहा है। और जहा पैमा होता है वहा 113 जो छोटे छोटे इंडस्ट्री बाले हैं उनको बैगन्स नहीं मिलते हैं। वे लोग जब जाते हैं उनको पास तो वे कहते हैं कि आप व्यापार मन्त्रालय में भिलिये। व्यापार मन्त्रालय

में जाते हैं तो वे कहते हैं कि रेलवे के पास जाइए, इडस्ट्रीज भिनिस्टर के पास जाइए। जो यह डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन मिस्टम अच्छा नहीं है उमकी बजह से देश में माल होने पर भी लोगों को माम नहीं मिल रहा है।

एक दूसरा रेकेट भी चल रहा है। मैं बड़ी जिम्मेदारी के माय यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो छाटे-छाटे लोग हैं उनके पास मैं मस्ते दाम में नमक बटे कारखाने बाले खरीद लेते हैं। 30 रुपये प्रति टन में खरीद कर आमाम और दूसरी जगहा मैं ले जा बर 120 रुपये प्रति टन में उसे बेचते हैं। उनमा मुताफा बड़े बास्ताने बाले छाटे कारखाने वालों में लेते हैं।

तीसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। आज हमारे देश में ग्राहक को काई प्रोटेक्शन नहीं मिल रहा है। एक आर भरवार है दूसरी और व्यापारियों का एसोसिएशन है। दोनों के बीच में गरीब किलान मजदूर और मध्यम वर्ग के आदमी की दशा बहुत खराब है। उनको कोई प्रोटेक्शन भरवार की ओर में नहीं मिल रहा है। यह बड़े दुख की बात है कि जहा नमक पूरा पैदा होता है वहा के लोग भी आमाम में नमक नहीं बेच सकते हैं। वहा भी परमिशन लेनी पड़ती है नमक बेचने के लिए। बगाल में नमक नहीं जा सकता है और कारेन जा सकता है। इस बात को रोकना चाहिए। हमारे देश के आदमियों को अच्छी तरह से पूरी मुविद्याएँ मिलनी चाहिए। देश के हर नागरिक का सब बस्तु तभी मिल सकेंगी जब डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन मिस्टम अच्छा होगा, वग्ना यह संभव नहीं है।

चौथी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। गत वर्ष भी मैंने कहा था और आभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य अमीन साहब ने भी कहा है की ट्रेड जांत के लिए। हमारे विस्तार में जहा एशिया भर का की ट्रेड जान है उसकी हालत देखते हैं तो ऐसा लगता है कि यह की ट्रेड जोन नहीं है। वहाँ जो कोई जाता है वह हमेशा

के लिए बनः हो जाता है। कोई भी चीज आपारी वहा से बाहर नहीं निकाल सकता है। इसका मतलब यह नहीं, हम यह नहीं कहते हैं कि वहा जो चीज बनाते हैं वह अपने देश में बेचे लेकिन जो कुछ सुविधाएँ हैं जसे बेस्ट मैटीरियल की सुविधा है वह भी आज वह वहा से बाहर नहीं निकाल सकते। आज बेस्ट मैटीरियल वहा बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में पड़ा है। कोई देसीशन आज तक मिनिस्ट्री ने नहीं लिया है। उनके लिए जा जा जिसकी का सबाल है फीट्रेड जान के लिए उनका भी आज 12 महीने हैं। ये काई फमला नहीं हुआ। सब में बड़ी बात तो यह है कि फीट्रेड जान का काई एक्ट आज तक नहीं बना है। काई बार ऐसे कहा है कि इसके लिए एक्ट बनाइए। मात्र एक निर्दिष्टिक्षेपण पर यह जान चल रहा है। तो इसके लिए एक एक्ट बनाना बहुत जरूरी है। जब ऐसा एक्ट बनेगा तो दुनिया के कम्पटीशन से उनका कुछ राहत मिल सकेगी और यह एक्सपोर्ट इम्पार्ट पालिमी जो आई है उसके माध्यम से भी उनका कुछ सुविधा मिलेगी तभी यह फीट्रेड जान अच्छी तरह से काम कर सकेगी।

पार्वती बात—कोशापरेटिव सोसाइटी में जो कुछ चल रहा है, मैं ने गत वर्ष भी उसके मुतार्क बात कही थी कि अच्छे लोग उनमें आने चाहिए। कोशापरेटिव सोसाइटी के द्वारा बहुत भी चीजें देश में चल रही हैं। फाल्स काटन सीदूस गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र और ग्रान्थ में कोशापरेटिव सोसाइटी के द्वारा ही बेचे गए और लागो की नाराडो सहयोग की खेड़ की फमल उनके द्वारा नीकी रही। उसकी बात भी मैंने दोहरायी थी। लेकिन उनका कार्य जवाब नहीं आया है। इस बजह से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी सुविधाएँ हमें बनानी चाहिए और ऐसा प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए कि अच्छे लोग आये, उनको अच्छी शिक्षा दिले। ऐसे लोग कोशापरेटिव सोसाइटी में जायें और काम करे तभी अपने देश में कोशापरेटिव सेक्टर में हम आगे बढ़ सकें।

जो आइटम्स एसेंशियल कमाइटीज में नहीं आते हैं जैसे हूँडी है, टर्मोरिक, और क्यूमिन सीडूस (जीरा) है उस पर भी 4-1-78 से बैन लगा दिया गया है। क्यूमिन सीडूस जा बहुत लोटी मात्रा में यहा से एक्सपोर्ट होता है, मिर्क 1 परसेट प्रमाणपोर्ट होता है उस पर भी बैन है। जो हूँडी है उसको छूट दी गई है लेकिन महाराष्ट्र, आंध्र और दूसरे प्रांतों में जिन्हें इस फमल को पाया है उन लोगों को बाजार में पूरी कीमत नहीं मिल रही है। यह जबाब दिया गया है कि अभी भी उसकी कीमत ऊची रहती है इम्पालिंग हमने बैन किया है। माननीय मंत्री जी में भी प्रार्थना है कि जिन लोगों ने अपने भौद कर रखे हैं, व्यापारियों को बेच रखे हैं उनको आप सुविधा दे ताकि जितना माल आज उनके पास है उसको एक्सपोर्ट कर सके।

सौराष्ट्र में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में ग्राउन्डनट प्राइव्यस होता है। प्लान्ट कम्पैग्न के माध्यम में जो बैन लगाया गया है उस ग्राइटम्स को एक्सपोर्ट करने पर उनको भी एक्सपोर्ट करने की छूट दी जाये। आज तक 12 लाख टन एक्सपोर्ट हुआ था हर माल लेकिन अभी 2 लाख टन एक्सपोर्ट हुआ है 10 लाख टन का माल अभी बाकी है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मिनिस्ट्री व्यान देकर इसका प्रबन्ध करेगी।

आज प्याज तीन रुपये और पाच रुपये की बीर किला के हिमाव से बिक रही है। बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में प्याज खेडूत के पास है। मैं नहीं चाहता कि प्याज के दाम बढ़ जाये लेकिन कुछ मात्रा में प्याज एक्सपोर्ट करने की डजार्ट आप दे। इतना ही कहकर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : This is a very important Ministry dealing with the almost everyday necessities of the people of the country and we are

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happy that we have a dynamic Minister who is trying to give a reorientation to the entire functioning and outlook of this Ministry.

I must put it on record my deep appreciation of the way he helped in the reinstatement of some of the officers and employees of his Ministry who were the victims of the emergency in 1975 and I cannot forget the great personal efforts made by the Minister himself to reinstate Mr. Dipen Ghosh and his friends in the Ministry although there was an unfortunate attempt by some of his officers to scuttle that.

This Ministry operates on a very large canvas and hardly I have any time to deal with many of them. But I would like to deal with a subject which I hope and believe is very close to the Minister's heart, namely, the question of public distribution. This is a matter on which we feel that there must be a commitment of this government and it must be treated as an article of faith. Otherwise, we cannot really serve the people so far as distribution of essential commodities is concerned.

The Janata Party manifesto made a specific reference to that when it said:

"The prices of essential commodities will not be allowed to rise beyond the capacity of the common man to pay. Therefore, as long as shortages persist, a well-organized public distribution system is absolutely necessary coupled with a consumer movement to maintain vigilance over the prices and the qualities."

This is a field where we feel that there cannot be any slide-back. These mere pious wishes would not do. We have had enough assurances from the previous Government. But the experience of the people is to the contrary.

We have seen that even in essential commodities, the vested interests are operating and operating to the prejudice of the common people. I think the time has come when this Government should lose faith in the good wishes of the private trade. They have not been playing their part. This is not to-day's experience. How the State trading in wheat was scuttled by the Trade and the vested interests is known to us all. We feel that the solution is that it should be the responsibility of the Government through a net-work of public distribution system to make available the essential commodities to the people of this country. Ordinary people, they are always at the receiving end. The rural people, the common people—70 per cent, of whom are below the poverty line, what are we going to do for supplying to them the essential commodities? These are not articles of luxury. We are thinking of the big industries, giving them facilities for imports and exports but this is a very vital sector, the country's economy, where we have to take up the matter really on a war footing. That is why I know the hon. Minister has been trying even during this tenure as a Minister of Planning to introduce a comprehensive public distribution system. That is why I have faith and I have hope that during his time this would be a reality and will not remain a dream.

Kindly see the position with regard to the price index. Even the statistics have been misleading. We have seen during the emergency how statistics was distorted. Price index was distorted to give an unreal picture, false picture to the people of this country to justify imposition of the emergency, as if it had helped in lowering the price level. All sorts of bogus figures were supplied to the people. From the Annual Reports it appears that there is supposed to be a marginal decline in the price level, in some of the commodities, not in all

of them. But statistics will not help the people, will not feed the people. But day-to-day experience of the people is different. You say that the wholesale price index has gone down and it is going to have a delayed effect on the retail consumer price index. But the people are not interested what the authorities in Simla or elsewhere are preparing and collecting in the cool atmosphere of the Himalayas. But in the daily market they are not getting the benefit of the lowering of price. Therefore, what is to be done? Are we going to feed them Annual Reports showing the lowering of the price level? The experience of the people is different. Whatever may be said, I tell you, Mr. Dharja this is one of the reasons why Government is losing its credibility. You have got a very responsible task on your shoulders. We support you on the question of restoration of democratic rights. Please do not think that that is the end of it unless you deliver the goods to the people, whereabouts to the people, so far as daily necessities are concerned. The forces of authoritarianism will again regroup and they are trying to stage a come back. They take advantage of the negative aspects of your functioning. Please do not forget that. What is to be done? Are we going to leave it to the private trade or is it the responsibility of the Government to see that the people who do not get these commodities should get them at a reasonable price? We do not find any alternative to this? There can be no alternative except the public distribution system. There is a talk of cooperative societies being allowed to come into this field. Sir, I have great reservations on this point. One of the hon. Members was saying about that. We have seen the system of cooperation in this country becoming a profession for many people. For a coterie of people cooperation is a profession. It is an occupation to many. There are vested interests in the cooperative sector and nobody can deny this.

Sir, we have not been able, in this country so far, to build up a real consumer cooperative movement. Even today in various cooperative sectors we find that people are supposedly so keen to render voluntary service that they are willing to spend lakhs and lakhs of rupees to keep themselves in such positions! This is the state of affairs in this country.

Sir, we find that the Ministry has circulated to the State Governments a note containing certain proposals but it is stated there in that these proposals are only tentative proposals. I would appeal to the Minister that this is a matter in which he should act with the greatest amount of speed.

We feel that without the State trading in some of the essential commodities, in some 14 or 15 items, you cannot possibly achieve proper distribution of the essential commodities. Sir, have Government been able to stop hoarding? No. You have not done that. You have allowed prices to fluctuate from one part of the country to another. Prices fluctuate from one part of the year to another. These fluctuations of prices only help in stimulating hoarders in this country. One thing is clear. By and large the trading class, apart from the big industrial and monopoly houses, understand only one thing,—not the misery of the people, but only their own preserve, their own funds and their own assets and their own profits. What is your proposal to stop hoarding and preventing price fluctuation, I would like to know. We find different prices at different parts of the country at the same point of time. We are not grudging if somebody pays less but would it help a person involved in the process of nation building if he is asked to pay for mustard oil at Rs. 14 instead of Rs. 7/50 per kilo? Is it not the responsibility of the Government to see that essential commodities are available throughout the country at

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reasonable prices and if necessary even at subsidised prices? You must subsidise them; there is no alternative to that. Essential commodities should be available at uniform rates throughout the country. It is for the Government to find out the whereabouts to do it. If you are committed to your objective, you must take necessary steps. You can have a proper buffer stock. With your favourable foreign exchange position you can import if necessary. You have to take simultaneous steps to increase production also. You have to take all other necessary steps. But two things are necessary. I would like to tell this to the hon. Minister. With all our constraints in West Bengal we have declared that every person in the State will have a ration card against which there will be an assured supply of essential commodities at reasonable prices. Why cannot this thing be done by the Centre? You may talk about legal difficulties, about financial constraints and so on. But why cannot at least a section of people who are in the vulnerable sections get things at reasonable prices from your public distribution system? Take the case of edible oils. What is happening? Even in the case of rapeseed oil, the hon. Minister will certainly agree with me that our is one of the states in this country where the people have readily taken to rapeseed oil. When the crisis came we have responded to it but we are not getting even the protection from the clutches of the private traders. Sir, rationing only covers the people of particular areas. And the private traders are allowed to import rapeseed oil. And we hear that it has been mixed up with the mustard oil and rapeseed oil is even sold by the private traders at a higher price. Where is the protection?

Therefore, the sooner you do this the better it is. You should appre-

ciate that you cannot achieve a proper distribution system of essential commodities in this country with the good offices of the traders. That is the unfortunate experience in this country. I request the hon. Minister to take it up at the earliest and see that the distribution system is brought into existence or in operation as early as possible.

There is a question of price equalisation involved in it. We do not mind that Coal and steel will be sold at the same rate everywhere in this country. But, are we not entitled to ask this? I do not want to bring in parochialism or chauvinism here. Coal and steel being essential articles, important articles, have also to be subsidised by Government to be available to the people throughout the country at a uniform price. Is it not the same with regard to mustard oil? Is it not same with regard to sugar and to every other article in this country?

Now, this is a matter of policy. The sooner the discrimination is ended the better it is. The people may think that we are trying to bring in our special problems of the States. But, these are not special problems of the States. This problem has been kept alive and has been made more and more acute because of the system of the Government that has been prevailing in this country. There have been attempts to create divisions among the people. You can have the involvement of the entire people as a whole if they find that such a discrimination is not there by Government.

I request the hon. Minister to look into the matter and introduce this system. I am sure the State Governments will give their utmost help in this matter and will give all cooperation. In the Annual Report what is called tentative policy has been laid down. We want the tentative policy to be firm one and it should be introduced as early as possible.

May I now come to the other aspects? One more aspect is about Tea. I know the hon. Minister is not concerned with the application of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. I know that this is the Finance Ministry's obligation. But, I find that there is a tremendous spurt in the price of tea. It has been our experience that the benefit has gone to someone else. To whom? Most surprisingly until now I have not found my answer to this. Why in tea industry the foreign and sterling companies have been allowed to dilute only to the extent of 74 per cent? They are entitled to keep foreign shareholdings to the extent of 74 per cent and the Indian shareholding to the extent of 26 per cent. Even in sophisticated industries the dilution is to the extent of 60 per cent. That means 60 per cent is of the Indian shareholding and 40 per cent is of the foreign shareholding. Now who are getting the benefits of all this? Now the entire money of these 74 per cent foreign shareholders is being repatriated to the foreign countries. Even the stranglehold of the foreign monopolists are there. How do you achieve it? You are giving all sorts of encouragements for tea export. Naturally this is one of our foreign exchange earners. I know because of the great increase in the price of tea, you have imposed export duty on tea and there is always a clamour against it. But who is getting the benefit of it? This is one aspect. I request the hon. Minister to consider.

The stranglehold of the foreign companies is very much there. I request the hon. Minister to take it up with the Finance Ministry. The benefit of increased profits on exports are really going to the foreigners in this country. One more aspect is about the TTCA. I have no time to go into the long lists of complaints I have sent it on to the hon. Minister. Probably he finds difficulties because this is one of the matters, I find that he has kept quiet a little too long

than he is used to. There are still casual employees in a Government undertaking. It all started during Balmer Lawrie's time. Then, Goenka's intervened in the TTCA. Goenka's spirit is still being kept alive in the TTCA. Sir more than 100 persons are casual labourers. After the intervention of the Chief Minister of West Bengal they have agreed to take 50 but other persons have not been absorbed. They are still out of job. This is a human problem also. Sir we know how they are surviving with their families. They come to us to forward their representation to the hon'ble Minister. I request the hon'ble Minister to look into this question. You have reinstated so many persons dismissed during Emergency. I am complimenting you for that. These persons are also victims—either victims of Emergency or victims of monopolists like Goenka. These persons are out of job for long.

So far as Commerce Department is concerned various liberalisations have been made. That is good. I am happy now. The organised industry sector will not be able to pass on the responsibility to the Government because they will not be able to have their usual plea how can we develop or increase the investment when there are import restrictions. At least now they will be put on test.

With regard to the small sector the monopoly houses are not kept out of the small sector. Please appreciate it. The industrial policy does not debar even monopoly houses or the large sector to start concerns with rupees ten lakhs. Then they get all the benefits of it. Please see that there is proper utilisation of the facilities which you are giving to the small sector. Even in cottage industry you cannot stop their percolation so easily. Their tentacles have spread far and wide. Therefore you have to see that the benefit which is essentially meant for the small sector is

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not utilised for the benefit of the large sector

Sir, I want to say about two things which the Minister said in his press conference I find there is great improvement in the functioning of the CCIE and he has referred to it I was told that Calcutta office has done a very good job but the people there have a feeling that because of their being far away at Calcutta they are not getting justice done to them You may please look into it I am told that there is a decision to introduce Central Trade Service which has not yet been implemented

Lastly, Sir, I would like to say a word about the increase in the trade with the neighbouring countries I am glad that already a start has been made with trade with China and other countries This is a vital aspect on which, I am sure, the hon'ble Minister will pay proper attention

श्री भौतीभाई आर० औषधी (बनास-काठा) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मर्ती जी ने जो अनुदान रखे हैं उनका मैं ममर्दन बरता हूँ और एक सुसाब इनके डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में देना चाहता हूँ और वह कीटनाशक दवाओं के बारे में है । शुद्ध चीट नाशक दवाये किसानों को नहीं मिलती है और प्रचुर मात्रा में नहीं मिलती है । तो कीटनाशक दवाये प्रचुर मात्रा में सहायारी मस्थाओं के जरिये तैयार हो इसके लिये बजट में ज्यादा पैसा रखा जाना चाहिये ।

इसी तरह जब यात्रिकरण खेती में बढ़ रहा है तो कृपि सेवा केन्द्रों की बढ़ोतारी होनी चाहिये और इसके लिये भी बजट में व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये । इसी तरह से किमानों का भाल जब बाजार में आता है तो दाम गिर जाते हैं हासलिय उन वस्तुओं को रखने के लिये सीत झड़ा । बढ़ाने चाहिये और खासकर सहकारी सीत भंडार बढ़ाने चाहिये ।

आपात नियर्यात के बारे में भवालय ने प्रचुरी नीतियां मुहूर भी हैं, इसकी सब भौतर से सराहना हो रही है । लेकिन नियर्यात के बारे में युक्ते कुछ योड़ा कहना है । जिस समय पर नियर्यात बन्धी होनी चाहिये उस समय नहीं होती है, और इस प्रकार जो सक्त नीति तय कर दी गई है उसमें योड़ा सचीलापन रखना चाहिये, जो कि भभी नहीं है । हीता यह है कि जब किसान का माल भड़ियों में आता है उसी समय नियर्यात छूट नहीं होती है और बाजार में व्यापारियों के पास जब माल पहुँच जाता है तब नियर्यात में छूट बर दी जाती है । तो इसका लाभ किसान को न मिल कर व्यापारियों को मिलता है । किसान को माल पैदा करने के लिये बिजली महीनी मिलती है, खाद की कीमत बढ़ रही है मजदूरी बढ़ रही है और आसमानी और मुतानी यानी प्रकृति और सरकार की ओर से उसका कोई भाव के सम्बन्ध में सहलियत नहीं मिलती है । ऐसी स्थिति में उसके भाल और दाम की सुरक्षा हो सके । ऐसी स्थिति नियर्यात के सम्बन्ध में होनी चाहिये और जब किसान बहुत ज्ञान करके उत्पादन करता है तो हमारी नीति का योड़ा मा लाभ अग्र उनको निलंजय तो अच्छा रहेगा ।

हमारे यहा खासकर जीरा पैदा होता है । इसके बारे में एक बड़ा मपला बड़ा हो गया है । निलंजे साल से जीरे का भाव बढ़ता जा रहा है । जुलाई से ले कर दिसम्बर तक 20 किलो बोरी का दाम 800 रुपये तक बढ़ गया । अक्टूबर और नवम्बर में जीरे की बुवाई होती है । उसी समय पाबन्दी होनी चाहिये थी नियर्यात के बारे में जित सबय 800 रु. प्रति 20 किलो का भाव था । ऐसे महंगे दाम दे कर जीरे की बुवाई की गई है । नियर्यात बन्ध होने से आज किसान के हाथ से दाम कम था रहे हैं । और स्थिति यह हो गई है कि ज्यादा कीमत बढ़ने की बजह से किसानों ने इस साल ज्यादा जीरा बोया है । जीरा तो मसाला है और कम मात्रा में इसका

उपयोग खाने में होता है, और ज्यादातर बाहर ही खेजा जाता है हर साल। और इस साल तो उसका उत्पादन और बढ़ने वाला है। ज्यादा माल इकट्ठा हो जायेगा और निर्यात में छूट देनी ही पड़ेगी। अभी नहीं देने हैं, जब भड़ी में माल किसानों का भा रहा है उसी बक्त भगवर निर्यात की छूट नहीं की जायेगी तो किसान को लाभ नहीं मिलेगा, और बाद में व्यापारियों को इसका कायदा मिलने वाला है। जीरा ममला है इसलिये इसका निर्यात होना ही चाहिये। लेकिन जिस समय करना चाहिये उस समय पर नहीं होता है इसलिये किसानों को कायदा नहीं मिलता है, जो कि उन्हें मिलना चाहिये। इसलिये ऐरा निवेदन है कि जब नया माल बाजार में प्रा रहा है, और इस लाल दुगने ने ज्यादा बुद्धि हूँहै, और खाने में पूरा क पूरा उपयोग नहीं होता, तो इसी समय निर्यात किया जाय। और हमें प्राप्तवासन दिया है कि जो हमारी सहकारी सस्थाने हैं वह बाजार को देख कर माल खरीदी रहती है। लेकिन अभी तक एक भी बोरी जीरे का माल उन्होंने नहीं खरीदा है। जब भी निर्यात हो, तब सभी माल की खरीद सहकारी और राष्ट्रीय मस्थाना के जरिए ही होनी चाहिये। सरकार वा ऐसा तथ रखना बहुत ज़रूरी है।

जीरा और इसबगोल वहा बहुत ज्यादा मिलता है जो खाने के दाम में बहुत नहीं आता है बन्क दवा रस और रसायन के उपयोग में आता है। इससे इसका ज्यादा भाव मिलता है बाहर भेजन म लेकिन इसका सब मुनाफा व्यापारियों को मिलता है। इसलिये इसका निर्यात भी एस० टी० सी० या सहकारी स स्थानों के जरिय से ही होना चाहिय। यह ज्याल रखा जाय, यह अत्यन्त ज़रूरी है।

अड़ी के तेल के बारे में भी ऐसा ही है। दूरे का पूरा अड़ी का तेल इस देश में प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जब किसान का माल अड़ी में आता है उस सब्य निर्यात बन्दी होती है। ऐसा होने से माल व्यापारियों के यहाँ

आ जाता है और जो लाभ किसानों को मिलता चाहिये वह नहीं मिलता है। निर्यात की नीति के बारे में ऐसा सोचा जाये कि जब किसान का माल बाजार में प्राप्त तो उस समय निर्यात की छूट होनी चाहिये।

देश में खाने की जीजो की कीमतें न बढ़े, इसके लिये निर्यात बन्दी करना बहुत ज़रूरी है लेकिन उस समय छूट होनी चाहिये जिससे इसका गैर-कायदा किसान को न हो। इस बात को ध्यान में रखना चाहिये। भवी महोदय इस पर ध्यान दें, ऐसी आशा करते हुए मैं उनकी डिमांडों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

वी एस० एस० पटवारी (मंगलदारी)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जो मूल्य निर्धारण किया जाता है, इसका कोई वैज्ञानिक तरीका नहीं है Price fixation has no scientific basis
मैं भवी महोदय से प्राप्त हूँ कि जब प्राइम फिसेशन हो तो उसका कुछ बुनियादी तरीका हो।

इमरी बात यह है कि जब किसी जो पर हम नियन्त्रण करते हैं तो उसका कायदा ज्यादा से ज्यादा गाव के लोगों को हो, यह ध्यान में रखना चाहिये। अगर गाव की अर्थनीति पर जहर को लाभ पहुँचाना है जैसे कि गत 30 साल में पहुँचाया गया तो इसके गत न तो जे शुरू हो जायेंगे। गत 30 साल में सारी अर्थव्यवस्था का लाभ जहर वालों को मिला, गाव वाला को नहीं। इसलिये गाव वालों को ज्यादा लाभ हो इस तरह का कानून होना चाहिये।

नियन्त्रण से ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि अल्कमनी पैदा हो। गत 30 सालों में नियन्त्रण का कायदा व्यापारियों ने उठाया है और इसी कारण अल्कमनी पैदा हुआ। अब भी वही प्रब्लेम जारी है। इसलिये ध्यान

[श्री एस० एस० पटवारी]

खना है कि जब कंट्रोल करेंगे, नियन्त्रण करेंगे तो उससे जनता को साम पहुंचना चाहिये ।

माथ ही साथ अडल्टेशन की भी नमस्या है । हम देखते हैं कि गूडा हल्दी का जो दाम मिलता है, गूडा हल्दी का दाम उससे कम होता है । यह ताज़्यत की बात है कि गूडा हल्दी का दाम बस हो जाय, उससे मेहनत होती है । इसका कारण क्या है, इसमें दूसरी चीज मिलाई जाती है । अडल्टेशन बहुत जोर पकड़ गया है । गत 30 मालों में इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं किया गया । मैं अपने मती महोदय, धारिया जी में कहूँगा कि अब उनके जमाने में जो अडल्टेशन करते हैं, वह चाय के साथ बकरी का गोबर मिलाये और चाहे हल्दी में कुछ चीज मिलाये, ऐसे लोगों का पकड़ बर कासी देनी चाहिये, और वस में कम इनके जमाने में ऐसे 7 आदमियों को नो फासी होनी चाहिये । नात जब हो जाएंगे तो वे समझने लग जाएंगे कि हा, देश में ऐसा काम बरने वाले लोगों का फासी दी जानी है । डम्बे लिए जरूरत हो तो कानून बनाए और उम की मेपरेट कोट्ट हो, उसी में जल्दी से जल्दी विचार हो और नहीं तो जनता के दरबार में सुने आम इस का विचार हा और उम को फासी की मजा हो । जो वस अपनाये बरने वाले हों उन को दूगरा दण्ड दिया जाय ।

मेरा एक मुझाव और है । आज एथीकल्चर के लिए हिन्दूस्तान में कोई मार्केट नैयार नहीं हो रहा है । जैसे कि चाय पैदा करने वाले अपना माल था आकर्षण बैचते हैं ऐकिन एथीकल्चर प्राइवेट आकर्षण नहीं किया जाता है । उम को गवर्नेंट नियंत्रित कर के 110 स्प्यो में गेहूँ और 177 रुपये म ब्रान ले जानी है । कम्प्लेसरी प्रोपोरेंट करती है आर उमकी प्राइवेट किस करती है । जब आप चाय रो आकर्षण करने का मार्ग देते हैं तो एम्ब्रिक्सन के लिए भी आकर्षण ना मार्ग दीजिए जिस

में उन को ज्यादा दाम मिले और पैसा गाड़ों म जाये । ऐकिन गाड़ों में पैसा जाता है तो रोलने है कि मुद्रा-स्पीनि हो जायेगी । यह बिल्कुल बलन बात है । गाड़ों में आज पैसा न हो नहीं । हमारे देश म गाड़ों म आज तक एक भी पक्का धर नहीं बन पाया । गहर म गिरुन नीम साँ हो मद । पक्के धर बन गा मगर गाड़ा पर भी पक्का धर नहीं बना । इसका नाम यही है कि वहा पैसा नहीं है । गाड़ा आंग शहरा के बीच यार्द ज्यादा में ज्यादा पैदा होनी जा रही है । इसलिए उम पर ध्यान दिया जाये । गाव बांव जो उन्यादन उन्हें हो जाते जांग हा हल्दी हा या दमर, अनाज है, उम म जो एस्सेम चीज हो नियमित ठग से मरणार उसे उम है । न महे उम के लिए व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए आर रुम में बम बनार बर पर ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जिस में इमीडिएटना वे उम को ने मरे । हमारे देश म बहुत सी ऐसी चीजे पैदा होती है जैसे पर्वतीय मंडेला पैदा होता है, आलू पैदा होता है । ऐकिन उम की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं होती है । न उम के द्रामपाईट की वाई व्यवस्था होती है । नमक की भी एक अजीब ठग री बात है । नमक जिस का दाम फैट्ट बढ़ता नहीं चाहिए, काई कारण नहीं उम का दाम बढ़ता का ऐकिन सरकार का बदनाम बरने के लिए कुछ ऐसे लाग है जो नमक म भी आर्टिफिशियल क्राइमिं पैदा कर देते हैं । अभी आमाम की अमेस्ट्री का चनाव हो रहा था । आमाम के आठ व्यापारियों ने जो लाक रुपया न लिया और उम को बाल दिया कि नमक तुम मत लाओ । जनता पार्टी का बदनाम किया कि जनता पार्टी न नमक का दाम बढ़ा दिया जिस का द्रमर मामाम के एलेक्शन पर पड़ा । मैं यह बत्त्या कि जालोग जनवरी म परमिट न बर ग्राउं फिर नमक नहीं लाए वे क्यों नहीं लाए, उम नी एवं एक्स्क्वार्टरी होनी चाहिए और उम एक्स्क्वार्टरी म अगर वे आठ व्यापारी दर्दी पाएं जाएं, जिन ने

आसाम के मिनिस्टरों ने संघ स्थापित किया था तो मैं नो चाहुआ कि उन को दण्ड दिया जाय। यह अपराध करने वाले भी उनका माथ देने वाले दोनों को कानूनी हुगे में ज्यादा में ज्यादा दण्ड दियः जाना चाहिए और मैं नो चाहुआ कि आगर मरण एह की भी अव्यवस्था हो तो वह भी उन को दिया जाये। नम्र के माथ बिलबाह रखत है। तीन रुपये बिलो नम्र की विशेषता वहा है जस्ट ब्रिपार दि गोनेकण। प्राप्रेम बारे प्रचार कर रहे थे कि हीरा जान पटवारी एम पी हुआ इमलिण नम्र का दाम वहा। लिखित प्राप्रिति दुआ। पैर उस रा नो मैं जबाब दिया। नेविन गोमा गवत प्रचार उन्हान दिया।

अब हम नाग विदेशों के माथ मम्पक कर ने कैसे उन के साथ अधिक मेर अधिक अपार उन मने डम्के वारे म मेर यह कहना नाहमा कि आप न एम टी भी बना नहीं है गज्य मनर पर आर डिम्बिकट मनर पर भी इम के निग कुछ निक भी अवस्था कर। लालि जिम जिन म, जिम इनाके म जा चीज पैदा हानी है वह बाहर भजी जा मवे। हमारे इनाके म भीजो हिम के माथी रह रहे थे, अर्गव हानी है नेविन उमार। वारु नहीं भेज सबत है। हमार यहा बेन होन है, शिनाग म आलू होन है भीजो हिम म और दूसरी चीजे भी हानी है। प्रश्नकल्पन प्राइयस का भी डण्डन्दियल बेमिस पर भेज मके—जब इस प्राप्रार भी अवस्था भी जायेगी तभी ज्यादा लाभ हा मवेगा। गेह की कीमत 110 रुपये बिक्टल है नेविन ब्रिस्कट 12 रुपए के जी बिकता है। प्रश्नकल्पन प्राइयस को इण्डस्ट्रियल प्राप्रेम करके दग उने दाम पर बेचा जाना है। इसका फायदा वही लोग उठात न जवारि हमका फायदा किसानों को होना चाहिए। अगर किसानों के एप्रीकल्पन प्राइयस का प्राप्रेम करके उसके लिए इण्डस्ट्रियल तरीके मेर मार्केट पैदा कर दी जाये तो मैं मम्पता वे

ज्यादा से ज्यादा उचादान कर सकेंगे। इसकी अवस्था होनी चाहिए।

14 hrs

आज एप्रीकल्पन और इण्डस्ट्रियल चीजों के दामों मेर आपम मेर कोई मामजन्य नहीं है जबकि मामजन्य होना चाहिए। जो लोग इण्डस्ट्री लगात हैं वे प्राइस फिकेजेन रा नरीका जानते हैं। उनकी इलेक्ट्रिय बायम होती है लेकिन एप्रीकल्पनिट की कोई कलेक्टर बायम नहीं है। अभी हाल म इडियन बेस्टर आफ एप्रा इण्डस्ट्रीज एंड नेट रा फार्मेंजन हुआ है और उन्होंने धारिया जी रा आर्जीवर्द चाहा है। इमलिए इसका फार्मेंजन हुआ है कि एप्रीकल्पनिट भी दाम क मिलमिले म अपने सुकाव दे सके। मझे उम्मीद है कि उनक माथ प्राप्र महायोग किया जायेगा।

एक मवान प्राइस की एकरूपना वा है। जिस प्रान्त म मैं रहता हूँ वहा पर किसी चीज की भी भुविधा नहीं है। वहा पर इंजवर मी वहा के लोगों के लिए महगा है। हमार यहा ने आदिवासी इंजवर भी इंजवर और अमरीका म लेन है। हिन्दुस्तान के आदि वासिया क लिए इंजवर भी नहीं है। वे लाग इंजवर आर अमरीका म इंजवर लेन है— इस प्राप्रार की परिस्थिति वहा ने लोगों को है। हिन्दुस्तान के कोई भी लाग उनकी तरफ द्यान नहीं देने है। असम जा इस देश का मवस बडा हिम्मा है वहा की कुछ मम्पत्याये हैं लेकिन उनकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं देना है। वहा के लाग बडे सरल स्वभाव के नथा विभासी है, वे अधिक बात नहीं करना चाहत है लेकिन उनकी मदभावना की बात नहीं करना। मेरा विश्वास है कि वहा के आदिवासियों को भी यह विभाग अपार म जाडेगा ताकि वे भी मम्पते कि हम भी इस देश के मेन-स्ट्रीम मे हिस्सेदार है। आदिवासियों के दिल मे आवना है कि उनकी राजनीतिक सत्ता हमने छीन ली। पोलिटिकल किंज का नो हमने हटा दिया लेकिन उनकी

[श्री एच० एल० पटवारी]

जगह पर एकोनामिक किञ्च ऐं पैदा कर दिए जोकि उसमें भी ज्यादा डेजर्स हैं। हम जब जाने हैं तो हमारे आदिवासी कहने हैं "Government of India has imposed economic kings on us."

एकोनामिक किञ्च इन्हें भयानक है कि उनको देखने से डर लगता है। जो पुराने राजा थे वे तो एक धर में रहने थे, वह धर पक्का हो मवता था और उनका छोटा इनाका था लेकिन एकोनामिक किञ्च का इन्हाँ बड़ा भयानक रूप है कि एक एक मकान में उनके चढ़ने के लिए 18-18 लिफ्ट हैं। उनके पास 20-20 कारे हैं तीन-तीन हवाई जहाज हैं और उनके पास इन्हाँ पैसा है, आप अन्दराजा लगा सकते हैं, इस बात में कि उन्होंने 5 करोड़ रुपया उनिहाँ गांधी को दान दिया। मैं यह बात आर० पी० गोपनका के बारे में कह रहा हूँ, जिसकी चर्चा इम हाउम में हुई थी। हमारे देश में 1200 के करीब पोलिटिकल किञ्च ये जिन्होंने 9 लाख इकानामिक किञ्च तंयार कर दिये और वास्तव में ये इकानामिक विरक्त हिन्दुस्तान में शामन करने हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे यहा आदिवासी हरिजनों की ममता नहीं है, लेकिन हम ममता को बना दिया गया है। यहा कार्यालय में बैठ कर, नेक-टाई लगाकर ये लोग योजना तंयार करते हैं। कृषि भवन में कृषि के उत्पादन की योजना बनती है उत्थाग भवन में उत्थाग पैदा करने की योजना बनती है—यहा पर एक तरह का धड़वक चलता है कि देश के आदिवासी और हरिजनों पर कैसे शामन किया जाये। इसको यदि कोई बद कर सकता है तो हमारे धारिया साहब कर सकते हैं, अर्थाँ वाली कर्दू भी सरकार इसको बन्द नहीं कर पाते थी, क्य कि इनके ध्यान में यह बात है कि इसको कैसे बन्द किया जा सकता है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि हमारे वाणिज्य मर्की कम से कम एक साल के अन्दर देश के लोगों में ऐसा बातावरण पैदा कर देंगे कि हमारे वाणिज्य मर्की देश के

इन इकानामिक किञ्च को हटाने के लिए कटिबद्ध हैं। जनता को यह विश्वास हो जाना चाहिए कि हम देश में इकानामिक किञ्च को पैदा नहीं होने देंगे। यदि हम ऐसा कर सके तो हरिजन और आदिवासियों की समस्या आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता दूर हो जायेगी। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं घपने देश के हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के साथ हूँ और यहा तक भी तंयार हूँ—यदि मुझे हरिजन महिला और पुरुषों के साथ मैला माक करना हो, तो मैं उसके लिए भी जाने को तंयार हूँ। मैं उस काम को छोटा नहीं समझता हूँ, मेरे लिये वह बड़ा काम है, महत्वपूर्ण काम है। अगर कोई हरिजन लड़की से शादी करनी पड़े, तो मैं उसके लिए भी तंयार हूँ, मुझे उसमें भी कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। ये पोलिटिकियन्ड, सस्ते राजनीतिक लोग इस तरह की बातों को लेकर ज्यादा से ज्यादा हगामा करते हैं। ये लोग चिल्डाने हैं कि उनके साथ जूलम हो रहा है। जूलम नहीं हो रहा। जूलम तो यह हो रहा है कि उनकी जो परम्परा थी, सस्कृति थी, ममता थी, उसको समाप्त करने का प्रयास किया गया। वे लोग सामिति में विश्वास करने थे, लेकिन उनकी परम्परा, सस्कृति और ममता में इन्टरफ़ेरेस करके, उनको नीचे गिराने का प्रयास किया गया। मैंने उस दिन कहा था—वह बाह्यण जिसने छुआ-छूत को हमारे देश में पैदा किया, उसे खत्म किया गया, वह क्षतियं जिसकी तलबार उसके खून से रही जाती थी, उसको खत्म किया गया, जिन कांडेसियों ने नकली लाइसेंस देकर इकानामिक किञ्च पैदा किये, इस देश में बनियाशाही पैदा की, हमें इसको भी खत्म करना ही पड़ेगा। जब तक हम बनियाशाही खत्म नहीं करेंगे, देश की इकानामिक व्यवस्था नहीं सुधर सकती। अब प्रश्न यह है कि इसको कैसे खत्म करना है, उसका क्या रूप होगा, क्या ढांचा बनेगा—इस पर मर्की महोदय बिचार करेंगे। सेकिन जो इकानामिक किञ्च पैदा हुए हैं—इनको

इमिडियेटली एक साथ खत्म कर देना है, तभी इस देश में एक अच्छा समाज पैदा होने में सहायता मिल सकेगी।

आखिर में, मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ—पूर्वांचल के लिए—अरुणाचल, मेघालय, नाशिंग, मीजोरम, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा और और आसाम—आप एक ईस्टर्न इकानामिक जोन अलग से बनायें जहां इन क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं पर विचार हो क्योंकि इन की समस्यायें बड़ी विचित्र हैं। इस काम में यदि आपको मेरे सहयोग की जरूरत हो तो मैं आपको सहयोग देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। मैं इस विभाग की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और मुझे विश्वास है कि हमारे मंत्री जी जिन्होंने अभी इस विभाग का दायित्व लिया है उनको इस विषय की काफ़ी जानकारी है, वे व स्तव में इस विभाग में परिवर्तन लायेंगे। पिछली कांग्रेस सरकर ने इन काला बाजार व्यापारियों, घूस लेने वालों और दूषित राजनीति करने वालों के द्वारा हिन्दुस्तान का चरित्र सारे संसार में गिरा दिया, सारे संसार में ये लोग ऐसा समझने लगे थे कि हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वाले सब बेईमान हैं, और यहां कोई ईमानदार नहीं है। ऐसा भ्रम संसार में भारत के लोगों के बारे में 30 साल तक जिन लोगों ने शासन किया है, उन्होंने पैदा किया हुआ है और इस तरह से संसार में भारतवासियों की प्रतिष्ठा कम की है। हम को संसार को यह बताना चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान में बेईमानी नहीं है और अगर है भी तो ऐसे एक दो आदमी ही थे। जोकि ऊंचे पदों पर थे हमको संसार को यह बताना चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोग ईमानदारी को पसन्द करते हैं, सच्चाई बोलते हैं, सच्चाई का आदर करते हैं, परस्पर प्यार करते हैं, मुहब्बत करते हैं और किसी का शोषण नहीं करते हैं। ऐसा वातावरण आप संसार में पैदा करेंगे, इस आशा के साथ मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion.

I agree with Mr. Chatterjee in congratulating the Minister for Commerce, Shri Dhariaji, on his record as a Minister previously and at present also. I hope we will continue to have the same opinion, but at the same time it is also said it all depends on how a Minister is looked upon from outside and inside also. In that respect also, I have to congratulate the hon. Minister without reservations. At the same time, I cannot also fail to point out that there are some errors, sometimes within his control and sometimes beyond his control. The job would have been easier if the country were thinly populated as the House is at present, but I am not going into technicalities and raising the question of quorum because it will only create problems for me and the hon. Minister. I have to take my lunch and the hon. Minister is also waiting for his lunch.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): There is no possibility of lunch for me!

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: This Ministry has three constituents, commerce, civil supplies and co-operation. We have to keep up the commerce between the ruling party and the opposition, and so I will maintain good relations, no hostility. Horse-trading you tried, but miserably failed in my tiny State of Pondicherry. There has to be a lot of give and take. So far as civil supplies are concerned, of course, Members of Parliament are complaining about the supply position, and naturally the country is also complaining. About co-operation, I cannot agree with Mr. Chatterjee, though I agree with him on congratulating the hon. Minister. I cannot understand how a

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member of Communist Marxist Party can go all out for wholesale trade and for monopoly to state trading.

So far as exports are concerned, the poor Minister is not to be blamed because there are many other Ministries concerned, and there is no ordinance, because I had occasion to see the draft report, a wonderful report, which he had made in the previous Ministry. I do not know if he will take steps to implement it, because it is not only administration from above. I have to point out that failure of co-ordination by the other Ministries has created complications, but I will come to that later.

We are all of the opinion that 69 per cent of the population of this country lives below the poverty line, but when you see the reports, they are different. I was very much annoyed the other day when the hon. Prime Minister, while replying to the debate on the President's Address, referred to my remarks about the Economic Survey in a very sarcastic way. When I made those remarks, I meant them. We are getting a number of reports in which they are stating that there is 4.1 per cent reduction in wholesale prices. I am happy that these reports are prepared by the Secretariat, by good officials with good intentions. For example, let us take this Commerce Ministry's report. You are saying that the overall price is coming down and all the while, you are saying that the poverty line is there at 69 per cent. Is it possible for these people to take at least 25 per cent of these commodities, that are given at these rates with the statistics that is given about the poverty line? I have read one survey report where the index of the rural people have gone down to 196 from 198 and those of the urban people has gone up from 256 to 285. Whether it is any Government, whether West Bengal Government, my own State Pondicherry or Tamil

Nadu or Delhi, they say we must go to the villages as if we are from big cities. We are all from the villages. We want to go back to the villages for the simple reason that in 1947 the index was 198 and it has gone down to 196 but the index of urban population has gone up from 256 to 285.

Having said this, when I take the report, it is quite interesting. The overall price index has gone down. As far as rice is concerned, it is down by 4.1 per cent, wheat by 4.1 per cent, sugar and tea by 37.1 per cent and all that. The statistics are good. But when you see the practical life, what is the position in the country? It is really a problem for them to understand and appreciate these statistics that are being supplied by our Government all over. I do not blame the Central Government. This problem is there all over. When I see Mohan Dharia by his personality one gets the impression that everything is nice. When you are the Minister of Commerce and trade then it is the question of confidence that you are creating in foreign countries. When you are Dharia it means you believe in honesty upto the last word I know that he will not compromise. But I appeal to him that he must not only be honest to these statistics that have been presented but he must try and see why this kind of disparity continues between practical problems that are existing and the statistical materials that are supplied to us. I am an economics student but I am unable to understand this. You know what percentage is below the poverty line. You know what is the amount that we get below poverty line. How is it possible for them to make both ends meet and what is the idea of the Commerce Ministry coming with this kind of statistics? Why I am bringing this to the notice of the House is that we are living on statistics. A lie can become truth when you go to the numbers. A greater and utter lie becomes an exact truth if you make

it into statistics. This statement is not from a small person like me. If you want a lie to know truth, you go to the statistics. I do not think this is the correct method of comparing. For that, I suggest this country must be divided into zones, and you must have people from the area concerned and the vast cooperative sector must be taken into consideration. Your state trading must be blended with that. In the cooperative sector you have lot of errors, and they should not be ended but they should be mended. I appeal to you please contemplate such a system come forward with a new dynamic system for this country by which you reach the common man and find out the truth as to what is the problem for him in the village in purchasing cloth, his food etc. These are very vital things. If it is a question of any Ministry being disturbed all of us are very much exuberant. If it is a question touching our stomach—stomach is a very important thing. It is a question that touches every citizen and it is on the basis of which that we get votes and come here—I do not think that amount of interest is shown here so that we can help the hon. Minister in coming forward with some practical solutions.

I have another very important issue to raise. I will take one example to tell you how this Ministry is being disturbed and how he is not able to function with correct facts and figures and with correct policy. As I said earlier not only there is a lack of coordination but there are certain elements which disturb the other Ministry and interfere in its working. For example, if you take the question of coir industry. It can never be a monopoly of any one State. We are giving utmost assistance in order to see that exports take place. We are encouraging indigenous producers to maximise their production and to export more so that we can earn more foreign exchange.

At the same time, you cannot have a monopoly of any one particular State. If coir is a commodity that it grown very much in Kerala, Kerala cannot come and tell Tamil Nadu, 'You should not have a coir industry or you cannot have export of coir or any such thing.' Similarly, about cashew also, for rubber also, for coffee also, in any field. Can I say that it can be only in Pondicherry and not in any other State, not even in the neighbouring State of Tamil Nadu? What is the real reason behind it? That has to be examined. It is because of lobbying because of political pressure, because of certain vociferous members who raise their voice in this august House or because they are able to go from door to door or to the Minister saying that the policy should not be changed. But I know as I started by saying, that you cannot tilt the hon. Minister Mr. Mohan Dharia, because he will adhere to the principle and stand by it or otherwise, he will get out. On the last occasion during the discussion on the Industry Ministry, I was told and I saw the reports also that many Members raised the matters touching the interests of neighbouring States. I know the hon. Minister cannot be pressurised.

Regarding the coir industry the mechanisation of coir industry has to take place in the country. Otherwise, you cannot compete in foreign trade. We want to encourage the foreign trade, we want to encourage our local producers and entrepreneurs in the field of this size to produce more and to earn more foreign exchange. So if it is good case you must see to it with utmost honesty and not with any political bias. A mechanised factory was sanctioned in 1967 or 1972. Of course there are small units in Kerala also. When Mr. E.M.S. Namboodiripad was the Chief Minister, when the Communist Ministry was there they had given the licences. This was not done

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by the present Ministry, it was done by the previous Ministry. The continuity of the Government is there. When the sanction was given, the condition imposed at that time was that you have to export 75 per cent of the production. That was agreed to. They imported machinery from Holland. Not only that. There was a condition that you have to pay the entire price by means of export in foreign exchange. That was agreed to. That had to be revised as the conditions developed in the country. Later on, after two years it was said that you have to export the entire 100 per cent production. That is also agreed. What remains then? Of course, you need quality control. The foreign buyers put up a certain ceiling, certain conditions and send samples. That has only to be examined. That is under the Ministry of Commerce.

But the small scale industry cottage industry, whatever it is, it comes under the Ministry of Industry. You can make a big round in this House and see the things yourself. The Industry Ministry sends a note to the Commerce Ministry stating that you keep it pending. For how many months will you keep it pending and at what cost? If that party goes to the court, what will happen? That is not the correct method of approaching the economic problems. I am not talking of a particular case, there are many more cases like that. A few people can approach and ask about it and present their case. Some of us cannot understand about it. That is the difficulty of the problem. If that be the case, how far are we going to say that we are going to encourage the export in this country and so on and so forth? I take up this particular case, and I cannot understand what is the matter.

I think, last month, they had a meeting, they called State Govern-

ments' Ministers and government representatives. It was a threadbare analysis, and those stocks that were piled up at the export counter were not at all examined by the inspection wing because there was a certain lobby, because there was a vicious voice in this House. If that is the case I am afraid, we will not be honest to any problem in this country.

That is why, I had said in the beginning it is a question of Commerce between you and me. I believe your product will be honest product. If it is adulterated then I may not survive. But at the same time it is going to affect inter State relations of two States. Of course Kerala Assembly passed a resolution unanimously. Who are they to tell Tamilnadu that they should not go in for mechanisation of coir industry? May I go a step further and say that Ceylon is going to put up a unit? How are you going to stop it? Our coir products are made and they are not competing with other products in this country, they are going to compete elsewhere. They may be opposed to a particular individual but they should not come in the way of the industries that are coming up. I want to have a unit in Pondicherry in the area where coconut is growing and one condition was laid down I understand that it was a petty problem because they want to have one unit in Kerala. Why should it be there? But the licensing authority had decided, the Central Government laid down a condition that they could not have it in Karnataka or in Tamilnadu. The option was with the company I have got letters and telegrams. The labour is agitated. Who is the authority of that company? He is a rich man; he need not produce it, he simply closes it down. But there are 400 people who are employed there; they are without jobs. But the point is that 20,000 people who are getting benefit out of this are going to be

out of job. Now we say that if you correlate it with one another, the person who is in Kanyakumari has to get money out of this to improve his poverty line, to come down his poverty line. He is not able to get any money. Then we say that you are doing a wonderful job.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have got no other option.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: The hon. Minister is sitting here. He never believes in deputising; he is listening to every Member of this House. When such is a case, if that is so, in the Commerce Ministry, I need not speak about other things. It is not a compliment because the hon. Minister is here; since he is here, we want to go to the root of the problem and want to get truth out of it.

Now I come to the foreign exchange and trade relations. For example, we are subsidising some of the goods to foreign countries, say, handloom. Rich countries like America are exporting. Of course, many of the products, handloom things have been subsidised to the tune of Rs. 400 crores. I do not know; it may be wrong, but the figures are more or less to that level. As far as our foreign exchange is concerned, I see that the picture is so beautifully drawn. You just see at what level our import and export has come. So, it is nice. We are very happy, at this moment, to subsidise such kind of units to foreign countries. Is it right? Is it the Gandhian economy? Our people are without clothes. You come and see in the South. They will have two towels for the entire year. There are people who can borrow from somebody and wear clothes. In the north, during cold, you take one blanket and you can roll yourself. But why don't you subsidise? I want handloom industry to grow. You subsidise it. Instead of exporting it you give it to our people. So, this is

the practical economics. We need not go anywhere else. One man's expenditure is another man's income. You all know about it. After all, this is the common sense of economics. I see a lot of jargon here. I can also do that. I got my first prize for using such jargons in my Economics Theory paper. But let us come to the practical economy of this country. I have got friends who are very big officers in this country—IAS officers and others. When we discuss these things outside this House, they tell me what is happening here and there. Of course, they are also agitated. I know that some hon. Members are also agitated. Even Mr. Mohan Dharia is also agitated. The reason why I raise my voice with so much vehemence is this. Let this Janata Government understand that what the Commerce Minister wants to be done should be done with full vigour. There was an incident which took place only three days back—of the Industries Minister being sent a note. I don't know how far it is true, but it was because some seven Members here created a row I can also do the same thing. But I would say that we should not bow down to such pressure, whatever quarter it may come from—even if it comes from the quarter of Pajanor. Only the other day I went to Pondicherry: I took up a challenge. 'If you are going to touch my Party, I said—I am saying this because the Hon. Minister is sitting here—it is a gentlemen's agreement between you and me: if you are going to touch my Party, then within two hours, I will touch you'. I said that and I did it. They tried it with me. Some four Members wanted to play with me: and within two hours I got two Janata Members out—because a gentlemen's agreement has to be honoured by both sides.

There are so many matters I am so much concerned about these days, but I don't want to go into them all because my blood-pressure is also going up. I am using a certain

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amount of sarcasm and making jovial remarks because my doctor advised me to be humorous and not to be very serious. But please don't think that because I am humorous I am not serious. I am very serious. I am dejected at times because, though now I have two Ministers before me and you. Sir and some of my friends—good people—before me, I sometimes address an empty House. If our people come to know about it, I am sure in the 7th Lok Sabha we won't be there. Not only that but they will not allow the Lok Sabha to function.

Why I am mentioning this is because it is a question of honest approach by this Government. I honestly believe that the Janata Government is trying its best. I am the last person to cast the blame on them for everything. I would say that many of them are sincere. The only thing is that they do not get cooperation from other quarters—I won't specify which quarter it is. They don't get cooperation because they don't try to appreciate the real spirit in other quarters. The mistake is not that of only one side; it is on both sides. If Mr. Dharia says there is a third side also, I will accept it because there is a third force in this country: it is a common factor.

With these words, I appeal to the Hon. Minister—because this Ministry is very vital: if the Commerce and Civil Ministry falls, it means the Government will fail. Even if the Finance Ministry fails, we can still come up and if the Foreign Affairs Ministry fails also, we can come up but because India is a country which we say is below the poverty lines and we talk of subsidisation and this and that—that it is a poor nation, a developing nation—the crux of this nation is in this Ministry. So, I am also not happy about the way time has been allotted for this subject. It is a vast subject. I am not even able to touch Cooperation; I am not able to touch the entire Foreign Exchange. It is so vast that he must have three assistants for that—if you are really

sincere and very honest. Mr. Chatterjee read out the Election Manifesto. I can also read it out, and I have so much other material, but I am unable to touch anything because of this reason. So, we must see that at least in the next discussion,—whether Mr. Mohan Dharia sits as Minister or not, I am not very particular: that is a different thing—but this subject must have a longer and thorough and 'pukka' and practical discussion on economic topics because we require at this juncture not much of politics but complete economics to help our common man on whose name and on whose word we all live.

Thank you for giving me this much time. I don't want to deprive other Members of their time. I am sure the Hon. Commerce Minister will pay attention to certain important matters that I have referred to.

श्री राधवर्जी (विदिशा) . अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय की जो मार्गे प्रस्तुत की गई हैं उनके समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। पिछले एक वर्ष में श्री मोहन धारिया के नेतृत्व में इस मंत्रालय ने जो कार्य किया है वह न केवल संतोषजनक है अपितु प्रशंसनीय भी है। विवाद का विषय काफ़ी विस्तृत है। मैं नागरिक पूर्ति से ही प्रारंभ करूँगा। नागरिक पूर्ति के क्षेत्र में जिस बक्त जनता सरकार ने यह काम अपने हाथ में लिया उस बक्त हर आवश्यक वस्तु की कीमतें बढ़ रही थीं। यह विरासत में जनता सरकार को मिला। लेकिन इन सभी वस्तुओं की बढ़ती हुई कीमतों को रोकने के लिए जनता सरकार ने आते ही काम करना प्रारंभ कर दिया। प्रारंभ में ही गेहूँ के आने जाने पर जो रोक लगी हुई थी वह रोक हटा दी गई। पूरे देश का एक ज्ञान बना दिया गया। गेहूँ का एक ज्ञान बनने के पूर्व जो देश के अन्दर स्थिती थी वह किसी से छिपी हुई नहीं है। इस देश के अन्दर वे दिन भी देशवासियों ने देखे हैं जब बम्बई और कलकत्ता के बाजारों में गेहूँ के भाव साड़े तीन सौ रुपए और चार सौ रुपए प्रति किलोटल थे। राशन की दुकानों में इन्हीं लम्बी लम्बी कतारें लगती थीं कि

बो दो तीन तीन विन मे नन्दर आता था । दूसरी तरफ जो उत्पादन के लोक वे मध्य प्रदेश हरियाणा, पंजाब उनमे गेट के भाव 105 रुपए से ज्यादा नहीं होते थे । एक तरफ जहा उत्पादन लोकों का किसान अपनी उपज का पूरा दाम नहीं पाना था, वही दूसरी ओर बढ़े-बढ़े शहरों मे काम रखने वाले मजदूरों को अमानी से गेह नहीं उपलब्ध हो पाता था और सल्ते दरों पर नहीं मिल पाता था । यह विषय स्थिति देश मे बनी हुई थी । भारे लोक समाज करने के बाद और एक जोन स्थापित करने वे बाद आज स्थिति यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी कोने मे चले जाहा भाव मे कार्ड बहुत अन्तर नहीं है । कोई नीम चालीम रुपये का अन्तर मिलेगा जो आवागमन के बाचं या लाटे-मोटे मुनाफों की बजह से होता है । उम अन्तर का छाड़ कर कार्ड बहुत बाज अन्तर नहीं रह गय है । म यरदेश और हरयाणा आदि वे विसानों का भाव सी रुपये प्रति किलो गेट का दाम मिल रहा है और बढ़ाई के बाजारों म डेढ़ सौ रुपये और पीने दा सी रुपये किलो वे भाव म गेह खुले बाजार म मिल रहा है । केवल दूनना, ही नहीं, चावल के आवागमन पर से भी राक हटा दी गई । वही पर्णगाम चावल म भी हुआ । चावल भी आज हर जगह उपलब्ध हो रहा है । दूना एक स्थिति ऐसी थी कि दबा के लिए भी इसी बीमार आइसी का चावल बड़ी कठिनाई से खाना का मिलना था । आज यही कारण है कि जो सब से आवश्यक बस्तु है—गेट आर चावल, उन के मूल्य की कोई समस्या नहीं है । इसी प्रकार से तेलों के भाव 76 से बढ़न प्रारम्भ हो गये थे । भावं 77 से स्थिति बहुत बदाब हो गई थी और भगर क्षेत्र सरकार इस देश मे बनी रहती तो शायद 20 रुपये प्रति किलो भी तेल उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाता । तेलों के आवात के लाइसेंस जो जारी किए गए वे यहां पर आवात किए नहीं गए, वही के बाजारों मे बेच कर मुनाफा कमा लिया गया और इस कारण यहां तेल की शाट बहुत हो गई । लेकिन अन्तता सरकार के धाने के बाद तेल का

आयात भारी भावा मे हुआ और उसके कारण जो भाव एक तरफ बढ़ते जा रहे थे उन के ऊपर रोक लगी । बीरे-बीरे उन भावों मे गिरावट आनी शुरू हुई । भारी भावा मे तेल आयात हुआ । तेल अस्त्यन्त आवश्यक बस्तु है, गरीब मजदूर से लेकर बाकी सब लोग भी उसका उपयोग करते हैं । उसके आयात होने के कारण उसके बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों रोक लग पायी है ।

इसी प्रकार से हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर पिछले तीम सालों के इतिहास मे शक्तर और गुह के भाव आज तक कभी भी इतने सल्ते नहीं हुए जितने आज हैं । अन्य बीजों के भाव भी बढ़े हैं । चाय के भावों मे भी जैमा कि नियों मे बताया गया है 37 प्रमेट की कमी आई है । अन्य बस्तुओं के भावों मे भी गिरावट आयी है ।

इमें भाष्य-भाष्य मे एक बात इगत करना चाहता है । शक्तर वी जो दाहरी मूल्य प्रणाली है अब इमदा कोई अतिक्रम नहीं रह गया है । आज कट्टाल की शक्तर के भाव अलग है और खुले बाजार की शक्तर के भाव अलग हैं । लेकिन कोई बहुत बड़ा अन्तर दोनों मे नहीं है । लेकिन यह दोहरी प्रणाली होने से भ्रष्टाचार पतन पर रहा है । दहातों मे कट्टाल की शक्तर का कोटा जो पहुचना चाहिए, वह नहीं पहुच पाता । सुधूर आमों मे, बनो मे, जगलों मे रहने वाले जा लागे हैं उन लागों तक वह शक्तर नहीं पहुच पाती । 80 प्रतिशत शक्तर जा आर्मीण लेना के लिए एलाट होती है वह बाजे बाजार मे बिकती है और आर्मीण भाड़ी तक नहीं पहुच पाती । उसका कोई उपयोग नहीं है । अगर उसका कोई उपयोग होता, वितरण अवस्था ठीक होती तब भी बात समझ मे आ जाकरी भी लेकिन वह वहां उपलब्ध नहीं हो पा रही है । फूड कारपोरेशन आर इडिया के गोदानों से बाहर निकलते ही जहा से वह ईश्य होती है, उस मे से 80 प्रतिशत शक्तर काले बाजार मे बली जाती है । दहातों तक नहीं पहुच पाती है । इसलिए शुगर के

[श्री राजबद्धी]

बारे में दोहरी मूल्य पद्धति को रखने का शौकिय नहीं रह गया है।

इसके अलावा नियांत और आयात के मामले में बहुत सी बातें हैं उनके बारे में भी मैं ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। बड़े सतोष की बात है कि नियांत में 8.7 परमेंट की वृद्धि इसप्रवृत्ति में हुई है। अप्रैल-दिसंबर 1976 में, अनुकूलता और प्रति-कूलता का जो लेखा है उसके अनुमान 136.58 करोड़ का घाटा था लेकिन अप्रैल-दिसंबर, 1977 में व्यापार अनुकूल हुआ है जोकि पहले प्रतिकूल था। 24.52 करोड़ की अनुकूलता हुई है। लेकिन इसमें केवल अनुकूलता और प्रतिकूलता का ही मवाल नहीं है, यह उन परिवर्थनियों में अनुकूल हुआ है जबकि पहले हम आवश्यक बन्धुओं को भी नियांत करने थे उम्मा नियांत बन्द कर दिया। जिनमी बशी विडवना थी वि हमारे देशवासी ज्ञकर के लिए तरजुनें थे, नेल हैं लिए तरजुनें थे, प्याज महसी खा रहे थे और सरकार देशवासीयों को उसमें विचित रख रख उनका नियांत कर रही थी। मरकफी के नेल का सरकार नियांत कर रही थी। आवश्यक अस्तुओं का नियांत करने के बाद भी सरकार प्रतिकूल अवस्था में चल रही थी। जनना सरकार ने इन चीजों के नियांत की कटीनी करने के बाद भी नियांत और आयात का जो व्यापार है उम्मको अनुकूल बना दिया है। बास्तव में जिन चीजों के नियांत में वृद्धि होनी चाहिए, थी उनकी वृद्धि करने में सफलता प्राप्त की है। चाय, कार्पा, मसाले, आवश्यक रूप, कार्लान इत्यादि के नियांत में वृद्धि हुई है। जब आभूषण और कालीनों का अधिक मात्रा में नियांत हो रहा है जोकि बड़े सतोष की बात है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी पिछली बार उद्योग मंत्री ने बताया था कि बड़े पैमाने पर एक कालीन का उद्योग लगाया जा रहा है। शायद मोक्षी बालों को

वह कारबाहा दिया है। जिस उद्योग से हाथ से काम करने वाले शिल्पियों को, मजदूरों को रोजगार मिलता था उबसे उनको शैक्षित करके यदि आपने बड़े पैमाने पर कारबाहा लगाया तो आप निश्चित जानिये कि हाथ से काम करने वाले शिल्पी उससे प्रभावित होंगे। वे लोग कभी भी बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन करने वाले कारबाहों का मुकाबला नहीं कर पायेंगे। हमारे मजदूरों को, शिल्पियों को काफी वरेगानी उठानी पड़ेगी।

इसके माथ-माथ मेरा सुझाव है कि जो हमारे थ्रेट शिल्पी हैं, जो कालीन बनाने वाले हैं, मनि बनाने वाले हैं, हैंडलम का काम करने वाले हैं, जो भी थ्रेट शिल्पी और कारीगर हैं उनको विशेष रूप में गांडीय पुरुषकार बना चाहिए। चाहे मन्या वह जाये फिर भी इन लोगों को प्रबल्प पुरुषकृत किया जाना चाहिए।

जो नवी नियांत-आयात नीति की धारणा की गई है उम्मक गारे धंको म एवगत हृष्टा है। उग नवी प्रागत-नियांत नीति के बारण छोटी-छोटी यूनिट्स नियंत्रित रूप में नाभानिवन होंगी। इनके सम्बन्ध में जा कभी-कभी गड़वाड़िया हानी थी उनपर भी रुक्ति निर्गमी रखनी चाहिए। म एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। कृष्ण पाउडर टेक्नोट्स बनाने के काम में आता है। पिछली बार सरकार ने नियंत्रित विधि का क्षेत्र कपूर पाउडर टेक्नोट्स बनाने वालों का ठोक में उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहा है इसलिए उम्मका आयात किया जाना चाहिए। उम्मके आयात का नियंत्रण ले लिया गया लेकिन बाद में दो कम्पनियों ने इसका विरोध किया। वह कम्पनियां हैं—किस्टल निमिलस, कलकत्ता और द्वीन भिट्टी आर्थिक ग्राइबेट लिमिटेड। यह कम्पनियां विरोध करनी हैं क्योंकि वे भारी मुनाफा हजम करना चाहती हैं। 12-13 रुपए किलो पर जो पाउडर बीन तथा अन्य देशों से उपलब्ध था वह 50-60 रुपए किलो भी छोटे छोटे टेक्नोट्स बनाने वाले कारबाहों को उपलब्ध नहीं होता था। वह कम्पनियां दबाव डाल रही हैं कि खुले

कथ से उमका आयात न किया जाये लेकिन सरकार को जूने रूप से इसके आयात की अनुमति देनी चाहिए ताकि जो मुनाफाखोरी करने की काशिश की जा रही है उम पर रोक सख लक ।

वास्तविक निर्यात प्रमाण पत्र देने के लिये जो न्यूनतम मात्रा रिपोर्ट म लिखी हर्छ है वह 50 नाख मे बढ़ा वर 1 करोड़ की गई है और 2 बराह मे बढ़ा वर 5 करोड़ की गई है । मरी ममक्ष मे यह बात नहीं आ गई है इसमे छाटे लगा प्रभावित होगे मझे इस मात्रा का बढ़ान वा वाई और्जित्य नज़र नहीं आ गहा है । लेकिन यह खोरी की बात है कि जो आयात बरन की जा भीमा थी उम मे कमी की गई है इससे छोटे उत्तराधारा को लाभ होगा । लविन जो वास्तविक निर्यात प्रमाण पत्र बीं बात है उम म भीमा बढ़ान की बात क्या है ? आज हमारा यहाँ भी जो जूता बाहर जाता है चापल बाहर जाती है वह किम प्रकार म जाती है ? जो वास्तव मे बढ़ान बाले है जैस माची है जो छटी मशीन लगा वर राम बरना चाहत है वे निर्यात नहीं वर पाने है । उन बे डारा बनाई हुई बर्सुए बाटा या दूसरी बड़ी-बड़ी बम्पनिया खरीद नेती है और अपना ट्रेड-मार्क लगा वर अपन नाम मे निर्यात वर देती है और बीच म बहुत बड़ा मुनाफा हज़म वर जाती है उम बनाने वाले का वह मुनाफा नहीं मिल पाता है जितना ये बम्पनिया हज़म कर जाती है । स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन के कांचे मे इस तरह से सुधार करना चाहिये जिससे हथकरणा बाले, जूँसे बनाने वाले और दूसरे छोटे-छोटे उद्योगियों का पता लगा सके कि कैसे एक्सपोर्ट किया जा सकता है । उमका इसकी प्री जानकारी मिलनी चाहिये । आप हर प्रदेश मे एक्सपोर्ट की जानकारी देने के लिये अपने सचिवा केन्द्र बोर्ड ताकि वे अपना माल बाहर भेज सके और उन को उन के माल की अधिक से अधिक कीमत मिल सके इस तरह की अवधारा होनी चाहिये ।

एक बात मे क्वालिटी कंट्रोल के बारे मे कहना चाहता है । हमारे देश मे यह किकायत है कि कई बार हमारा माल बाहर जा कर अनेक बार रिप्रेक्ट हा जाता है और लोग वर आता है । इससे न केवल हमारे देश को बदनामी होती है बल्कि देश की साक भी गिरती है । इस पर रोक लगाना बहुत अवश्यक है । कुछ लोग ज्यादा पैमा क्षमते के लिये ऐसा करते है रिष्वत देकर माल पान करा लेते है । लेकिन इस का देश के विदेश व्यापार पर प्रतिकल प्रभाव पड़ता है और जब कि मर्दी चल रही है और हम अपने निर्यात का बढ़ान की काशिश कर रहे है हमे हर कीमत पर अपनी ब्वालिटी का अपने स्टॉडर्ड का बेंचर करना चाहिये ।

आई० एस० आई० के बारे म भी यही शिकायत है—बहा भी रिष्वत लेकर वह नहीं का पास बर दिया जाता है । मरे लेत्र मे इमेक्टिसाइड्स के कारखाना है । उनमे घटिया बिस्म का माल निकलता है । विदेशो मे जाने के बाद क्या स्थिति होगी इसको आइ दीजिये लेकिन देश म ही आई० एस० आई० का मार्क लगाने के बाद जब वह माल मार्केट मे जाता है और वहाँ से लेत मे पहुँचना है तो उस का बह असर नहीं दिखाई देता जो दिखाई देना चाहिये । उस मे जिननी मात्रा जिन बीजों की होनी चाहिये उसम बम मात्रा होती है । आई० एस० आई० का आदमी जाव करने जाता है और उम का स्वार्थ सिफ होने के बाद वह उस माल का पास कर देता है । इस पर कड़ी पाबन्दी लगाने चाहिये और जो माल निर्यात के लिये जाता है और वह घटिया पाया जाये तो काली सूक्ष्मी मे तो उस का नाम जाना ही चाहिये उसको आगे के लिये निर्यात लाए से नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये, लेकिन मात्र ही कालन में भी ऐसा संकेतन होना चाहिये कि ऐसे लोगों को इष्ट दिया जा सके, उनकी प्रासीक्यट कर के सदा दी जानी चाहिये ।

[श्री राष्ट्रवाची]

सहकारिता के बारे में मैं यो बारें आवश्यक होता चाहता हूँ। सहकारिता की स्थिति देश के अन्दर बहुत अच्छी नहीं है। जहाँ में आठवर्षीय धारिया जी आये हैं—उस प्रदेश में स्थिति अच्छी बताई जाती है, लेकिन अन्य राज्यों में स्थिति बहुत इनका है। मैं यह नियन्त्रन बनाना चाहता हूँ—यदि महाराष्ट्र में स्थिति अच्छी है, तो वैसी ही स्थिति अन्य राज्यों में भी बनाइये हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में स्थिति बहुत खराब है। लालों करोड़ों रुपयों आज सहकारिता पर बर्बाद हो रहा है। जो वस्तु इनके माध्यम से दी जाती है वे बहुत मंहगी पड़ती है। मैं एक बार बगान का दौरा करने के निये गया। वहाँ किसानों ने मुझे बताया—जैसे बाजार में जो फटिलाइजर मिल रहा है, वह सस्ता है, जब कि सहकारी समिति से मंहगा मिल रहा है। किसान का भजवर होकर महकारी समिति से लेना पड़ता है क्योंकि उसे लाने लेना है। उसे यदि पम्प लेना है तो पम्प के दाम बाजार में भले हों, इन समितियों में पम्प मंहगे दामों पर मिलता है। इनके निये कुछ व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। आवरण्ड काम्पसेम कम हो जाकि उचित कीमत पर उपभोक्ताओं को ये बन्दुंग प्राप्त हो सके।

अब मैं एक बात अदमान, निकोड्हार के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर जो नारियल और सुपारी के उत्पादक है, उनको पैदा करने वाले हैं, उनका वित्तना शोषण होता है, इसका एक उदाहरण मैं आपको देता हूँ। कार निकोबार में एक महकारी समिति है, एक एपेक्स सोसाइटी है। वह वहाँ पर 3 रुपये किलो सुपारी खरीदती है और दो सवा दो रुपये किलो नारियल खरीदती है लेकिन बाजार में वह 8 रुपये, 9 रुपये और 10 रुपये किलो बेचा जाता है। जेवेथ एण्ड कम्पनी के जो लोग हैं, वे वहाँ पर हावी हैं, उनके लोग वहाँ पर मैनेजर हैं और कलकत्ता और बम्बई में उनके हारा माल बाहर जाता है।

उनकी मारकत वहाँ के उत्पादकों का माल बेचा जाता है और वह बहुत भारा पैसा कमीशन और आठत में खा जाते हैं और ट्रान्सपोर्ट का बहुत भारा खर्च दिखा देते हैं। इन सब चीजों की वजह से वहाँ के जो आदिवासी उत्पादक हैं, उनको पूरी कीमत नहीं मिल पाती है। आप हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी हिस्से में चले जाइए आगा को मुशारी 3 रुपये किलो और नारियल दो और दाएँ रुपये किलो कही भी नहीं मिलेगा। अन्दमान निकोबार में हृष्ट के में कार्ड कोआरपेरेटर भोमाइटी नहीं है लेकिन वहाँ पर भी इन प्रकार का घाघा चल रहा है और वहाँ के जो आदिवासी हैं उनका उनके उत्पादन ११ परा रुपया नहीं मिल रहा है।

अब मैं मैं एक बात आवश्यक बस्तुओं के बारे में कह बग ममान करना। बस्तुओं पर आकर्षण ममान बनने की बात बेंद्रीय सरकार ने नहीं है। म-ए प्रदण ममान ने आकटगाय ममान वर दो है लेकिन उस को प्रात्साहन वे रुप में बेन्द्र में बोर्ड महायसा नहीं मिल रही है। यह जरूर कहा गया है कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में आकटगाय ममान करें। अगर आकटगाय आप बास्तु में ममान करना चाहते हैं तो आप को बिन मदालय से इस ममान में व त करनी चाहिए और जिन स्टेट्स न इसको समाप्त किया है, उन को प्रोत्साहन के रूप में महायसा देनी चाहिए।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो सेन्ट्रल बेन्म टैक्स का आप का कानून है, वह बहुत डिकेटर है। उसमें साथोधन करने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। आज दाले इतनी मंहगी की है। इसी तरह से आप यह देखिये कि चावल भी महगा है और जो गेहूँ 105 रुपये किलो फूड कापेशन खरीदता है, वह हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में 142 रुपये जा कर बिकता है। ऐसा क्यों है। इसका कारण यह है कि उस के ऊपर आवरण्ड बाजें बहुत हो जाते हैं, और ये एक मज़ेद हावी की तरह बन जाते हैं। आज गेहूँ पर सैलस टैक्स है,

दालों पर सैल्स टैक्स है। जो अत्यन्त आवश्यक चीजें हैं उन पर भी सैल्स टैक्स है। इन को अप डेकलेपर्ड गुड्स में क्यों नहीं रखते हैं। जो 'सी' फार्म सैल्स टैक्स का नहीं लेता है, उस पर 10 परसेन्ट टैक्स लग जाता है और इस तरह से चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ जाती हैं। इस प्रकार की कानून में जो गडबडियां हैं, उनको वित्त मंत्रालय की सलाह लेकर आप दूर करिये और उपभोक्ताओं को उचित दामों पर चीजें देने की व्यवस्था आप करें।

इतना कह कर मैं हमार्पत करता हूँ।

श्री हरमोविन्द चर्मा (सीतापुर) : मानवीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

आज हम मन्त्री जी को बधाई देंगे कि इन्होंने पिछले दिनों वितरण व्यवस्था को ठीक किया है, जिस की वजह से हमारे देश में नागरिकों को कुछ सुविधाएं मिली हैं। विधिकालीन स्थिति के दौरान होली के समय में और दीवाली के समय में तो मैं जेल में था लेकिन उस के पहले चार, पांच सालों में मैं यह देखता था कि त्योहारों के समय में राशन की दुकानों पर लाइन लगी रहती थी और नागरिक सुबह 4 बजे आकर बैठ रहते थे और रात के 11, 11 और 12, 12 बजे तक वे लाइन में राशन लेने के लिए खड़े रहते थे और फिर भी लोगों को सामान नहीं मिल पाता था। डालडा, गेहूं, चावल कोई भी आवश्यक वस्तु आसानी से नहीं मिलती थी ताकि गरीब लोग अपना त्यौहार ठीक से मना सकें। हमारी सरकार ने वितरण व्यवस्था को सुधारा है और उसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि इस वर्ष होली के अवसर पर कहीं पर भी कोई लाइन दिखाई नहीं पड़ी और जो आवश्यक सामान लोगों को चाहिये था वह उनको आसानी से मिला। हम जब विरोधी पक्ष में थे तब हम रोटी कुपड़ा और मकान की व्यवस्था करने की मांग करते थे

और उसकी पूर्ति करने की हमारी पार्टी की सरकार द्वारा कोशिश की गई है। इसके लिए वह बधाई की पावत है।

कुछ चीजें ऐसी हुई हैं जिन की वजह से कुछ दिक्कतें भी हमारे लोगों को हुई हैं। मैं समझता हूँ, पूर्ति विभाग, खाद्य विभाग, कोओप्रोटिव विभाग आदि जो शोषण देश में हो रहा है उसको समाप्त कर सकते हैं और शोषणविहीन समाज की स्थापना करने का जो हमारा उद्देश्य है उस पर ये बहुत कुछ अमल कर सकते हैं, उसमें सहायक बहुत हद तक हो सकते हैं। इस चीज़ के ऊपर ध्यान न दिया गया तो ठीक नहीं होगा। इसके लिए मुझे यह कहना है कि मैंने देखा है कि हमारे देश में जो आवश्यक चीजें हम लोगों को चाहियें, गरीबों को, किसानों को, मजदूरों को चाहियें वे तमाम चीजें निर्यात की जाती थीं जिसकी वजह से हमारे यहां इन चीजों की दिक्कत महसूस की गई। सरकार ने तब उनके निर्यात पर रोक लगा दी। सब्जी बैगरह के निर्यात पर रोक लगा दी। इससे वे चीजें कुछ सस्ती हुई और स्थिति में कुछ सुग्रार हुआ। आज भी कुछ वस्तुएं हैं जो बाहर भेजी जाती हैं और वे हमारे यहां लोगों को बहुत महंगी मिलती हैं और इस कारण से वितरण व्यवस्था में भी उससे बहुत दिक्कत पड़ती है। मैं कहूँगा कि किसान जो चीज़ पैदा करता है मजदूर करता है, छोटे उद्योगों में पैदा होती है उनका निर्यात तो कम किया जाए और कोशिश यह की जाए कि उन वस्तुओं की वितरण व्यवस्था सुधरे ताकि वे वस्तुएं हमारे लोगों को सुविधा से मिल जाएं। जो उनका उपभोग करता है, जो उनको इस्तेमाल करता है, उनको वे आसानी से और उचित दामों पर उपलब्ध होनी चाहियें। आज ऐसा नहीं हो पा रहा है। एक व्यवस्थित ढंग से आज आयात और निर्यात नीति पर इन वस्तुओं के बारे में नहीं चला जा रहा है। जब कभी किसी चीज़ को कमी हो जाती है तो हम उसका आयात करना शुरू कर देते हैं

[छोटे हृत्योक्तिव वर्णन—आरी]

ओर जब वह कभी दूर हो जाती है तो निर्यात करना शुरू कर देते हैं। जब जल्दरत महसूस होती है किसी बस्तु के आयात की क्योंकि उसकी कीमते बहुत ऊची चरी जाती है तो हम आयात तो उसका गाने है नेचिन बहुत देर से करते हैं और उनके कारण लोगों को बहुत दिक्कत होती है। निमेट जी बात को आप से । जैसे ही इसकी कमी महसूम हुई इसका आयात कर लिया जाना चाहिये या और कमी महसूम नहीं होने देनी चाहिये थी। भले पर यह द्वान्द्वानारों के पास, सल्लायर्जन के पास नहीं पहुंचा और दिक्कत हुई उपसेक्टराओं को । तेल की समस्या हमारे नामने है। जब तेल बहुत महगा हो या और इसकी कमी महसूम हुई तो इसका आयात किया गया। हमारी भरकर जब आई तब आने के बाद उसने इसका आयात नेजी से किया। तब तब दाम बहुत बढ़ गए थे। बहुत मुश्किल में जा कर दाम कम हुए हैं। जब जल्दरत महसूम होती है तभी आयात किया जाना है और जब जल्दरत खन्म हो जाती है तो आयात बन्द कर दिया जाना है। क्यों नहीं उस बस्तु का स्टाक करके रखा जाता ताकि उसकी देश में कमी ही महसूम न होने पाए। निर्यात और आयात में सन्तुलन बनाए रखा जाना चाहिये। जब यह नहीं रहता है तो गरीबों को दिक्कत होती है।

कल एक हमारे मार्याने के कहा था कि हमारा निर्यात कम हृद्दा है और आयात अधिक हृद्दा है। यह महा बात हो सकती है। यह इन्हीं हृद्दा हैं कि आवश्यक बस्तुओं का निर्यात हमने रोक दिया है। उसकी बजह से निर्यात में कमी हुई है। आज एक साथी ने कहा कि पाच मीटरोड का निर्यात पहने हृद्दा करता था अब मवा सी करोड़ हा रह गया है। इस बोज को नरफ भी आपका व्यापार जाना चाहिये और आपको आयात और निर्यात में सन्तुलन बनाए रखने को कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

मैं यपने कुछ सुमारा आपको इस मार्गन्त्र में देना चाहता हूँ :

पहचा मेरा सुमारा यह है कि जो बीज हमारे देश ने गृह उद्योगों में वैदा देती है, कुटीर उद्योग धन्धों में वैदा होती है, मजदूर वैदा करते हैं, तो गर्व वैदा करने के जीवों ना निर्यात कम किया जाए। और जो मणीओं की मदद में, बड़ी बड़ी मणीओं की मदद से वैदा की जाती है उनका नियान्त अधिक रिया जाए। कोशिश यह होने चाहिये कि हमारे यह छोटे लोगों को कुछ अनुदान ज्यादा दिया जाए, कुछ सुविधाये जाए ताकि छोटे उद्योग वैदे नरककी रक्षा करने वा राम रिया जाए। साथ ही विदेशों से वे बस्तुएं आयात नीं जाएं जिनकी हमारे देश में कमी है जो हमारे देश में उत्पन्न नहीं होती है। जिन का उत्पादन हमारे देश में यांत्रिक मात्रा में होता है उनका आयात यिल्कुल बन्द रक्षा कर दिया जाना चाहिये। छोटे छोटे उद्योग धन्धे ज्यादा जाएं और उनमें उत्पादन मान की देश में स्वपन के निए व्यवस्था की जाएं और अधिक हो तो मविट इट गर जहा वही उसकी आवश्यकता हो वहां उसको उपलब्ध कराया जाए। खेतों के उपादन को बढ़ावा देने के निए भरकर अनुदान दे और जीती की कमल का बीमा भी किया जाए। तभाम जीजों का बीमा होता है। हम बम में जलते हैं तो बीमा होता है, द्रेन में जलते हैं तो बोमा होता है, लेकिन किसान की कमल का बीमा नहीं होता। वह भगवान के महारे बेठा रहता है। कभी ओला, कभी पाला, कभी सूक्ता कभी बरसात उसकी कमल को चौपट कर देती है। जिस साल फसल गच्छी हो गई उसकी हासिल उस माल गच्छी हो जाती है, और अगर फसल पाला, पत्तर, सूक्ते से चौपट हो गई तो उसकी हासिल खराब हो

जाती है, और उसकी क्य शक्ति बहाव हो गई। इसलिये फमल का भी बीमा होना चाहिये। यहार ऐसा नहीं होता है तो हम किनान की क्य शक्ति ठीक नहीं बाबत है। इसलिये आवश्यक है कि किसान की फमल का बीमा गरिया जाये।

15 hrs.

महकांरिना पर विशेष जोर के देने के लिये भेजा महाव तैयार है। कोआपरेटिव विभाग बड़ा ही महत्वपूर्ण विभाग है। अगर हम पर ध्यान दिया जाय तो देश के खेड़ों लोगों को लाभ मिल सकता है। जैसा बताया गया कि 64 फीसदी लाभ गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे है। उनको अगर हम बढ़ा काम या मदद दे गर्ते हैं तो कोआपरेटिव में ही दे मिलते हैं। लेकिन हमारे देश में कोआपरेटिव न्यूट्री दिग्गज में बहुत जिग्को बजह से हमारे देश में कोआपरेटिव के अन्दर बचे लोगों ने लाभ कमाया। इसके माध्यम से पुरी नृट गाव तक निवासी को, मजदूरों को और भेननत-पण लाती की बृद्धि है। अब हम पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जायगा तो कोआपरेटिव नहीं पानप सकता है। और जब तक कोआपरेटिव नहीं पानपगा तब तक देश में गरीबी नहीं जा सकती है। यद्योपि हमारे देश की स्थिति यह है कि निसी के पास एक एकड़, किसी के पास दो एकड़ दिसी के पास तीन एकड़ जमीन हैं और कोई भूमिहीन है। ऐसी हालत में येहारी का आवार लगा हुआ है उसकी इस सहकारी मंस्थाये बना करके और काम तथा मदद देकर कर मिलते हैं। उनके बनाये हुए माल को बड़ीदें और फिर बाजार में सत्ताई करें। इस प्रकार हम उनकी मदद कर पाएंगे। और अगर ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो निश्चित रूप से गरीब आदमी का भाल नहीं हो सकता। अब तो दिल्ली, बम्बई, मद्रास, कलकत्ता जैसे शहर तरक्की कर गए, लेकिन गरीब आदमी का पेट नहीं भरेगा, उसके तम को कपड़ा नहीं मिलेगा और उसके बकान पर कूस नहीं

होगा। हमलिये जब तक हमानवारी के माध्यम जट कर के बाम नहीं करेंगे, और डर कर काम करेंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से जो हमारा नहें है वह परा नहीं हो सकता है। और हमको जगना है कि हमारी सरकार को कहीं से डर लगता है कि मही बात कह दे तो कहीं लोग नाराज हो जायें। तो नाराज तो लोग होंगे ही, लेकिन डेमोक्रेसी में यहार आप सही काम करेंगे तो डाक्टल्य आपके साथ मदा रहेगा। इसलिये सरकार ऐसी योजना बनायें जिससे कोआपरेटिव के माध्यम से उन गरीबों को काम और मदद दे सकें जिनको हम यह चीजे देना चाहते हैं।

हमारा चार्ज कोआपरेटिव पर यह है कि कोआपरेटिव के अन्दर हो नग्न की दिलाई है। कही पर तो रजिस्ट्रार से ने कर कामदार नक महकारी है और कही पर रजिस्ट्रार से ने कर ५० डॉ० म००० तक सरकारी है और उसके नीचे महकारी रुमेकारी है। उत्तर प्रदेश में गवर्नर बडा दुर्भाग्य यही है कि रजिस्ट्रार से ने कर ५० डॉ० म००० तक सरकारी है और ५० डॉ० म००० मैं नीचे सुपरवाइजर कामदार और सेकेटरी सहकारी है जिस की बजह से कोआपरेटिव का म यानाश हो गया है। नींग इन को ब्राउ योऊ विभाग कहते हैं। इसलिये निश्चित रूप से यह होना चाहिये कि या तो रजिस्ट्रार से ने कर सचिव नक नव सहकारी होये या सभी मरकारी होंगे। अगर ऐसी स्थिति नहीं होती है तो बीज के जो निक हैं सुपरवाइजर, कामदार और सचिव इन पर ऊपर से सरकारी डंडा रहता है और नीचे से महकारी डंडा रहता है जिसका सब से बड़ा नुकसान यह होता है कि जो मेम्बर होते हैं, जो गरीब है, जानवारी नहीं रखते हैं, केवल प्रग्ठा लगाते हैं, उन्हीं को सबसे बड़ा नुकसान होता है। इसलिये आवश्यक यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में इस बीज को देखा जाये। किसी और प्रदेश में भी यह बीज हो सकती है कि वहां पर भी कोआपरेटिव सुपरवाइजर कामदार सचिव सरकारी हो, लेकिन कहीं

[श्री हरगोपिंद नर्मा]

कही पर सहकारी है। जहां मरकारी है वहां काम ठीक हो रहा है जहां सहरारी है वहां काम ठीक नहीं हो रहा है। आवश्यक है कि उनको भी मरवारी कर दिया जाय और यदि मरकारी बनने में कोई अवृचन हो तो रजिस्टर भे लेकर नीचे तक मव को सरकारी कर दिया जाये कोई भी मरकारी नहीं रहेगा। उक्ती ही मार्ग जब स्वयं ताम करेगे तो निश्चिन्त रूप में महीं काम होगा। इन्हींलिंगे मैं आपको यह सुनाव देता चाहता हूँ।

कोआपरेटिव के अन्दर इन्हें यहा आज बीच म बाम रखने वाल दूसरानार न है, प्राइवेट विजनेस वाले हैं, वर्किंग अपार्टमेंट वर्कर वाले हैं। जब मार्केट प बाजार में सामान आता है, जैसे गेहू़ चावल इसी गम्भीरा, पैदा होकर जब बाजार म आता है तो उम समय यह मामान मम्मा हा जाना है और वह चोंग उसे खरीदकर नहीं रखते हैं। जिस समय बाजार में मामान आता कम ही जाता है, किमान के घर म नहीं रह जाना है उम समय वह महगा बेचते हैं। इर्मा ने यह आवश्यक है कि कोआपरेटिव मन्त्या जगह-जगह बनाई जाये और उन विभागों में भी का खरीदे।

उन्हर प्रदेश म भी यह देखा है मार्केटिंग मोसाइटीज बनाई गई है निकून वह बहुत कम माल खरीदती है और मारा माल व्यापारियों के लिए इर्मीश्टी है। ऐर्मा निश्चिन्त बहा पर है जिस की बजह मे रिमाना और गरीबों को काढ़ नाम नहीं मिलना है।

कितरण अवस्था भी उनके माध्यम से बनाई जाए। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो निश्चिन्त रूप से बिचालिया उनको लूटता है। कपड़े वा वितरण अवस्था म यह था कि काफी कपड़ा किसानों और गरीबों के लिए देन की योजना भी लेकिन आज हमारे दहानों, गावों और छोटे कस्बों म कपड़ा बिल्कुल नाम-माल

को जाता है, बिल्कुल नहीं जाता है। हम मर्वी महोदय से कहेंगे कि वह इन पर गैरर करे और जो बड़े कारखाने हैं, उनको सस्ता कपड़ा बनाने का आदेश करे जिससे हमारे गरीबों को सस्ता कपड़ा उपलब्ध हो सके।

जहा इम वितरण अवस्था को भीक रिया जाए, वहां मैं एक बान और कहना चाहता हूँ कि गम्भीरा की वितरण अवस्था ठीक न हो। के बारेण, यह पक्की बात है कि आज चीनी गाजार मे फ्रैल रेट पर और मार्केट रेट पर चरीव करीव बराबर हो गई है। उम्ही बजह मे मिन मालिक और खण्डमारी रा पार मालिना यह कहते थम रहे हैं कि हमारी खण्डर बिक नहीं रही है, हम गम्भीरा नहीं खरीद सकते। गम्भीरा रेट जरूर उत्तर प्रदेश 1 माठे 12 रुपए और माठे 13 रुपए विवरण गम्भीरा का है मिल के निए, और खण्डमारी के निए 9 40 रुपए, प्रति विवरण है लेकिन निर्मा नो काजग पर 9 40 रुपए जाता है परन्तु, देने है 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 रुपए विवरण। हमारी विवरण अवस्था ठीक हो, तो किमान को महीं नरीके मे दाम मिल सकेगा।

मर्वी यहा हमार रटवारी जी ने यह बात कही था कि अगर महीं नहीं की जाएगी तो निश्चिन्त रूप से युधार नहीं हो सकता है। क्योंकि ऐसा महसूह होता है कि यहा लोग मक्की ज्यादा पसन्द करत है। क्योंकि जब से एमजैनी होती है, जो लोग उस समय सही ग्राम पर आकिस म जाते थे, दुकान पर रेट लिम्ट लगाते थे, सही बाम पर सामान दे 3 फूं, फूंमारी सही काम करते थे, हर अवस्था ग्रन्ती जगह ठीक काम करता था, आज बही लोग पूरी आजारी से काम कर रहे हैं, लूट कर रहे हैं। यदि आप आकिस मे जाइए तो वहा कोई बाबू नहीं है, कारखाने मे जाइए तो एक हड्डताल हो रही है, काम करने वाला नहीं है, खेत मे जाइए तो वहा भी यही दिक्कत होती है। इसलिए मे मर्वी जी से कहूँगा कि वह कानून को सक्त करे।

बयोकि कामी की सबा देना हमारी समझ
मे ठीक नहीं है लेकिन कानून ज्यादा मज़ल
बनना चाहिए जिसके द्वारा उनको रोक दिया
जाए जो ऐड गलती बनना गाया जाए।
बस ऐसे कम इनती मज़ा उनका जबर दी ज्यादा
जिसे ने देव-राष्ट्र दूसरे नाम अनभव बने श्रीराम
वह गलती करन की शाश्वत न कर। इस तरह
मे उनके दरगा तज़उत्तर आपकी व्यवस्था
ठीक नहीं।

दा ग-दा नाय ग-म-रा र-र-रा हम
आप- न-त- - न- ।

SHRI K. SURIVARAYANA (Eluru) : My Deputed Speaker Sir I am glad to take part in this discussion particularly on the subject concerning the Ministry of Commerce and Civil Supplies and Co-operation headed by my friend Mr. Mohan Dharia. Last year also I brought to the notice of the Government several malpractices particularly in the Co-operative sector. We do not know what the State Governments are doing about them. They have convened conferences in which several Ministers and the Registrar of Co-operatives took part but no remedial measures have been taken so far.

Now I would like to deal with the problems faced in Andhra Pradesh. Firstly I will take up the problem concerning the tobacco growers.

I want now to refer to the suffering of the tobacco growers in the country. Throughout the country there are nearly 70,000 tobacco growers and they are suffering.

15.10 hrs.

[SHRI N K SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

Due to policies adopted by the government by the tobacco board and others concerned with export the growers are suffering. Instead of entering the market earlier the traders have entered the market after the agitation, only a month back. While forming the tobacco board in 1975 it

was stated that the growers would be benefited and everything will be channelled through the tobacco board just as what is the case with other commodities such as coffee or tea. They have failed to come up to the expectations. In Andhra Pradesh the tobacco growers feel that on account of government policies they are being slaughtered. At the time of the cyclical boom the Tobacco Board have come to their rescue by way of arranging loans to the extent of Rs. 45 crores but they are now made to suffer in this way because they grow more tobacco. They say that on account of government encouragement only without any policy and programme as to how much they wanted to export they have arrived at this situation. They are now in the market nobody is ready to purchase their produce at reasonable price. They are being exploited by the normal traders, middlemen as usual. So far as sugar is concerned all the excess profits are being taken into consideration all the relevant charges, excess profits are shared with the cane growers also. In this case it is not being done. Like that the tobacco industry also should be considered. The grower is suffering a lot on account of government policies only. There is no agency to purchase rice there is no agency to purchase other commodities. The worst sufferers are the agricultural growers not the manufacturers not the middlemen under this government or the previous government. But all will say that they want to support the growers. That is their slogan. But the grower is the first sufferer. Formerly there were only political sufferers. Now the farmers the farming community are the worst sufferers in the country. I want to appeal to the Minister to give serious consideration to the problem. They have invested Rs 1300 or Rs 1400 per acre to grow tobacco, they have borrowed several crores. Every day we are receiving complaints. They have lost Rs 40-50 crores on account of the depreciation, drying and rotting in their farmlands. Because those commodities cannot be stored for

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

taking advantage and when I put the question last time the Minister said that the traders get Rs 13 or 14 per kilo from foreign countries, whereas the traders have purchased from the grower at the rate of only Rs 4 or 6. How much is the margin? Is this margin reasonable? They expected that you had started the Tobacco Board to reduce their suffering. The Tobacco Board has been constituted with 4 directors from the growers and 4 directors from the traders. What is this funny thing? About one lakh growers are there in the country and there are only two hundred traders. The entire Tobacco Board is being managed and controlled by the traders only to our surprise. When you started the Tobacco Board, the people were told that the traders and the middlemen will be avoided and that only reasonable commission will be paid to STC and Tobacco Board. But they are also purchasing through the traders. Last year, the STC advanced money to the traders and purchased through the traders. That is not the thing we expect. The Government agency must directly purchase from the growers. Because in sugar factories, the purchases are being made from the growers directly and the profits are being shared by the growers. If you follow the same practice here also, we will have no charges against the Government. But now we have got the charges. You have also supported the middlemen. The middlemen in Guntur and other places have got palatial buildings, whereas the growers are not having even a small dwelling house of his own. The growers are suffering in Guntur and other places. In the Tobacco Board, the Officers are coming and sitting there. There are representatives of seven Ministries. But what have they done for the benefit of the growers? Have they helped the growers? Have they raised voice about the difficulties of the growers? Nothing. Everybody has gone there and drawn his TA and DA and the people are suffering

and so they are blaming the Government. Some people said that they voted the Janata Party only for this. That is why, I appeal to you, Mr. Dharia, whether you are on that side or on this side—wherever you are, you are for the people and so you must take up the problems of the people and solve them. The Tobacco Board has been constituted for the benefit of the growers and not for any other reasons and that is why we have supported it wholeheartedly.

Secondly, now how many countries are purchasing tobacco from us? First is the United Kingdom and the second country is USSR. Why don't you channel all the trade through the Government? If you are so sincere, why don't you do that?

The Communist countries want to oblige only the private traders and they are not going through the co-operatives or the SIC and they want to appoint their own agents. Previously they were not prepared to give the Tractors Agency to the STC. We fought for that and we have succeeded. Finally they agreed and only the workshops they wanted to maintain through their agents. The profits should be shared equally among all the concerned and only reasonable commission trade commission should be paid, may be ten per cent or fifteen per cent. Now one hundred per cent or two hundred per cent is being given. You have also introduced the voucher system. It is only a bill. The Tobacco Board have compromised with the traders. When you have fixed that the bank cheques should be given to growers, so that the growers are not exploited, even now they are being exploited. Whether they give the money or not, the farmers are dumping the traders' shops now with their produce. In Guntur and other places in my own district of West Godavari also, and in all the coastal districts in the South, the growers are suffering. I want to appeal to you to go there, immediate-

ly after your demands are passed, tomorrow or day after, you please go to Guntur and other places. There the people are facing a burning problem.

The district Janata Party unit Chairman of Guntur, who is now the Chairman of the Tobacco Development Council, Mr Chandramouli, who is also a Janata Party MLA, he has led a deputation he has led a growers agitation and burnt tobacco before the office of the STC and also Tobacco Board. This is what is going on in the country. It is a burning problem now. The Government has to give serious consideration for this. In this connection, I would only like to quote a news item.

"Tobacco growers of this region numbering 400 yesterday—that is, first of this month—burnt Virginia tobacco before the offices of the State Trading Corporation of India and the Tobacco Board protesting against what they called the indifferent attitude of the Government of India in clearing thousands of tonnes of tobacco lying unsold. The demonstration organised by the Guntur district Janata Party President and the Chairman of the Tobacco Development Council attached to the Union Agriculture Minister Mr J Chandramouli on a non-peaceful

Demonstrators raised slogans condemning the 'collusion' of STC and the Tobacco Board with big business and the voucher system. They demanded that the STC should immediately purchase 10,000 more tonnes of tobacco from growers. Mr Chandramouli said he personally met the Union Commerce Minister Mr Mohan Dharia, in Delhi during the meetings of the Tobacco Development Council and told him that unless the STC was asked to purchase forthwith 10,000 to 15,000 tonnes from the growers at fair price the crop acreage was bound to fall next year."

Sir, not only in this crop, but in others also every year the Government must have a three years' or four years' plan. We have suffered in regard to tobacco. The sugar-cane growers also are suffering like this. In Uttar Pradesh and Bihar also they have been offering satyagraha for sugar-cane price about which they have been agitating for the last 6 or 7 years, even during the previous government. But in those days, they have not considered the grievances of the sugarcane growers. For 6-7 years it has been going on like this in the country. They say that they have paid Rs 150 per tonne of sugarcane in Uttar Pradesh. On that basis the Government are fixing the rate of sugar. Actually they have paid only Rs 90 or Rs 100 per tonne. The balance is shown as on credit, but never paid. In this way the industry is exploiting the government and cheating the grower and the middlemen are going in their own way whether it is the government or that government. Even the communist government will certainly oblige the traders. In USSR for example there is no private trade. They are obliging only the private traders in our country and they want to go through only private traders. So, Sir, I want to request you to give serious consideration to this because Shri Chandramouli telephoned to me the other day and told me "You again approach Mr Dharia and solve this problem."

Regarding tobacco exports according to our report in 1975-76 we have exported nearly 743 thousand tonnes and the value of the exports was Rs 93 crores. Up to December 1977 the Government have already exported tobacco worth Rs 100 crores to other countries. Still there is demand from other countries and there is a necessity also to export from our country about 10 to 15 thousand tonnes of tobacco in addition to what has already been exported. Enquiries show that the Tobacco Board has

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

suggested the Government to permit the STC to purchase 10 thousand more tonnes of tobacco. So, please expedite the matter. Three or four days back also I met the Chairman of the Tobacco Board in Guntur. He told me that he requested the Government of India to advise the STC to enter into the market and purchase another 10 to 15 thousand tonnes of tobacco. Why should not the Tobacco Board also adopt the policy and system like the other Boards, namely, the Coffee Board and Tea Board, to help the growers? This is my request regarding tobacco.

Coming to the cooperatives, our friend, the leader, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, of the CPI(M) has not the full knowledge of the cooperatives. He knows only where there is corruption and where there are malpractices in the cooperatives. Everywhere there is corruption. Every soul is now involved in corruption. There is no man in the country who is not directly or indirectly concerned with corruption whether it is political or financial. He knows something, but he may not be directly concerned. In this way cooperation is being criticised in the country. With all my 50 years' experience in the field of cooperatives with service motive, I am appealing to the Government to check all these malpractices wherever they exist. The Government should amend the Cooperative Acts to punish the people involved in such malpractices. Instead of punishing the people, some of our friends are trying to help them. The Communist friends also now and then approached me and helped me to punish the culprits, when I was the president of the district marketing society.

I am now coming to cooperatives of my State, Andhra Pradesh. There are only 145 cooperatives rice mills in my States. Last time also, I brought this to your notice. They

have been financed by the National Cooperative Development Corporation. It is helping a lot. Its cooperation is only in terms of finance. NCDC must also have some control over the bye-laws and administration. You have no control over the State Government's bye-laws. The State Government's bye-laws are forced on the cooperatives as laws. They are imposing laws without any respect to anybody, and without any consultation with the people in the cooperatives.

Before the State Assembly elections, our present Chief Minister had promised that he will arrange for elections to the cooperatives. But now he has postponed the elections, under some pretext or the other. Elections only to small cooperatives are there. The elections to the central cooperative banks and apex banks have been postponed in Andhra Pradesh.

I said that there are 145 cooperatives rice mills in Andhra Pradesh. Please ask your department as to how many of them are working; how many are making profits and how many, losses; also how many cooperative sugar factories are working with profits, and how many are under losses, in Andhra Pradesh. In my State, our cooperative sugar mill at Bhimadoli during the last 3 seasons has lost Rs. 1/2 crores, for the fault of nobody. It is not the fault of the administration, or of the grower. Sugar has not been eaten away by rats or by human rats. Sugar is there. But on account of Government's policy, we have lost Rs. 2-1/2 crores. Who will give us that money? The other traders would have managed somehow, if it is private. If you are not able to rectify all these things, let us set an example by converting our society into joint stock company. There are so many joint stock companies started with government funds. All the industrialists are developing only with Government money. You are harm-

ing only the cooperatives with your policies.

At the age of 19, I joined the co-operatives as a director, in my village Pothumuru. I have now come to the State and Central levels. My appeal is that you should control the co-operatives. Otherwise don't give them loans or subsidies. NCDC has become a loan-giving institution. It has no control over the rice mills. How are they going to re-pay the loans?

During the last 3 seasons, even though my cooperative sugar factory has crushed to the extent of 75 per cent of its capacity, we are losing heavily. We are crushing all the cane available. My managing director has told me the other day that there is a loss of nearly Rs. 70 lakhs this year, due to Government's policy. You are also well acquainted with cooperative sugar factories. If you are not able to control the sugar-mills in the North also, say in Bihar, please leave this sugar industry to the free market. Why do you utilize our money to feed people who have not developed their industries? Our industry in Andhra Pradesh has been developed well. Now our average cane yield is 30 tonnes or 40 tonnes per acre. What is the position in Bihar and U.P.? When the consumers' price of sugar throughout the country is uniform, why don't you think of the same price for the cane-growers and also of the levy sugar prices? Why do you think only of the consumers? You think of them because they could agitate against you. But, in that sense, we are also consumers, apart from manufacturers and growers. If you cannot help the sugar co-operatives, better wind them up. Because, we are all agreed on nationalisation. Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh, yourself and all other Ministers are talking of helping the co-operatives. But nothing has come out of it.

You have appointed committees for price fixation of agricultural commo-

dities. You are obliging the big industries but you are not obliging the farmers. You are having commissions against ex-Prime Minister and others, against politicians, but you are not having commissions to deal with economic issues. I am suggesting the appointment of a committee, not on any political matter, but on an economic issue, to help the farmers, the growers of sugarcane.

I would say that the growers of tobacco and sugarcane are the worst sufferers in the country. Of course, the paddy growers are also in no better position, with the prevailing market of Rs. 70 a quintal for paddy, do you know how much the consumer is paying? He is paying Rs. 2.50 per kilo. But the grower is not getting a remunerative price. But the producers of rice can hold on to their stocks for a month or two and expect the price to go up. But that is not possible in the case of tobacco and sugarcane.

This is a problem which you should solve immediately, because you are directly concerned with it. It is not enough to give us some figures. You have to consider the problems concerning agriculturists seriously. While supporting the Demands of this Ministry, I am hoping that within a fortnight some positive steps would be taken and all the problems of the growers of tobacco, sugarcane and paddy would be solved. If the problems of the growers of tobacco and sugarcane are not solved quickly, neither I will be here, nor will you be there next time. We have given all sorts of promises to the growers on behalf of our respective parties. But the farmers cannot be fed only by promises for long. Unless something concrete is done for helping the farmers immediately, the people may suffer.

My only appeal to the officers is that they should not manipulate figures. There was one Mr. Sampath, Joint Secretary Food, who manipulated the figures of sugar industry to oblige his previous chiefs. Unfortunately, poli-

K. Suryanarayana]

cies were being framed for the sugar industry on the basis of those manipulated figures. He was an expert only in manufacturing figures. This is a burning issue and for the last three years I have brought it to the notice of the Ministry. I hope at least this year the Government will do something to help the farmers. I have some more points on this subject, but I will deal with them when I speak on the Demands of the Agriculture Ministry.

Finally, Sir, I thank you for giving me more time.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) : भारतीय व्यापार को नई दिशा देने के सदर्भ में तथा जनता पार्टी द्वारा दिए गए आश्वासनों को लेकर आयात और निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में जो नई नीति हमारे सामने आई है वह वास्तव में एक अच्छी शुरूआत है, एक अच्छी प्रक्रिया है और यह नीति हमारे देश के आयात और निर्यात को सन्तुलित बनाए रखने में सहायक सिद्ध होगी, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है। इससे हमारी भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था और सुदृढ़ होगी यह मैं समझता हूँ। हमारे सामने जो आयात निर्यात नीति रखी गई है उसमें निर्यातकों के हितों का जहां संरक्षण दिया गया है वहां आयात की भी लोगों को पर्याप्त सुविधा दी गई है। लाइसेंसिंग व्यवस्था में जितना सरलीकरण हो सकता था उतना करके उसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा हितावह बनाने की कोशिश की गई है।

हमारे पास जो विदेशी मुद्रा का संचित कोष है, जो हमारे पास कारने एक्सचेंज रिजर्व है वे बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में हैं। यदि हम निर्यात-आयात प्रक्रिया को व्यवस्थित नहीं करते हैं तो यह देश के हित में नहीं होगा। काफी अर्थशास्त्रियों का मत है कि निर्यात में से तेरह प्रतिशत तक की वार्षिक दर बूढ़ी हम नहीं करते हैं तो हमारा जो संचय है वह अधिक बढ़ता चला जाएगा और हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था

में असन्तुलन पैदा करेगा। इस देश में आयात के सम्बन्ध में जो नई नीति अपनाई गई है मैं समझता हूँ वह एक अच्छा कदम है और उस रूप में हमारे आयातकों को पर्याप्त सुविधा भी मिलेगी। हमारे पास जो रिजर्व हैं वे अधिक हैं। मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ।

"Indeed the foreign exchange reserves now far from becoming a constraint have become a source of 'headache' to the planners and bureaucrats alike. According to the latest information the foreign exchange reserves stood at Rs. 3998.2 crores on December, 31, 1977, i.e., six times the reserves India had in 1974-75."

इन रिजर्व को हमें ठीक से व्यय करना है तो हमको आयात की दिशा को बदलना होगा। कुछ चीजों का हम आयात करना चाहते हैं। उस पर हमें नए ढंग से विचार करना होगा। हमारी आवश्यकतायें काफी अधिक हो सकती हैं। कुछ वस्तुओं का हम निर्तर आयात करते चले जा रहे हैं। हमारे देश में उन वस्तुओं की आवश्यकता भी हो सकती है। लेकिन कुछ चीजें ऐसी हैं जिनका आयात रोका जा सकता है या कम किया जा सकता है। उदाहरण स्वरूप सोडा एश या सीट्रिक एश जैसी चीजें जो हैं उनका उत्पादन देश में करके आयात को कम कर सकते हैं और इसके बजाये हम लाइफ सेविंग ड्रग्ज जिन के बारे में कहा जाता है कि वे बहुत जहरी हैं उनका आयात और अधिक करने का प्रयत्न कर सकते हैं। फैरो एलाय, इलैक्ट्रोड्रॉज आदि हम आवश्यकता के अनुसार पैदा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। यदि उनका अधिक आयात करे तो मेरा ख्याल है कि हम आयात की दिशा में ज्यादा अच्छा और प्रभावी कार्य कर सकते हैं।

पिछले दिनों हमने छोटे उद्यमियों की सहायता के लिए, कुछ वस्त्रोदयोग की सहायता के लिए पोलिएस्टर फिलेमेंट का अयात करने का प्रयत्न किया था। हम भारी मात्रा में उसके आयात के लाइसेंस दा परमिट भी दिए

है। लेकिन युद्धे दूसरे के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उसका बहुत अधिक दुरुपयोग किया गया है। विजिनेस स्टेंडर्ड कलकत्ता से एक परिका निकलती है। इसके तीस मार्च के अक मे प्रकाशित यह हृष्टा है। मैं उद्धृत करता हूँ—

"It is not unlikely that following the communication to the Prime Minister from a group of twenty MP a total ban on direct actual users import of Polyester filament yarn will be announced in the new import policy which will be made public on March 31. In any case, the current liberal policy is certain to be replaced with one that will be considerably less generous to big industrial houses, exclusive beneficiaries of policy changes effected for ten days in August last year. When restrictions on the import of polyester filament yarn were withdrawn advantage was taken of the situation by a small number of affluent firms which promptly imported as much as 1791 tonnes of the man-made fibre worth Rs 3.58 crores. What induced them to import post haste such a large quantity was the disparity in the prices of the imported stuff and the set at which the fibre was sold in the local market. While the import price was Rs 20 a kilo, the ruling price in India was six times as much. The 38 importing firms made a clear profit of Rs. 21.49 crores from the deal."

मैं मर्दी महोदय से कहना चाहूँगा कि बास्तव मे इन सम्बन्ध मे हमने जिस भावना मे और लद्भाव को लेकर पोलिएस्टर फिलामेट यार्न को प्राप्तात करने के बारे मे कहा था जिससे कि बास्तविक उपभोक्ता को काम मिले उसमे पूरी तरह कामयाद नहीं हुए और कुछ लोगों द्वारा उसके दुरुपयोग किया गया है। आपको इस बारे मे सावधानी बरतनी पड़ती ताकि अधिक्य मे ऐसा न हो। जो समाचार इस प्रकार से प्रकाशित हुए है उनमे कितनी सत्पत्ता है उसकी छानबीन होनी चाहिए ताकि बस्तु दियता का हमे जान हो सके।

हमने पिछले दिनों रेप सीड आयल का सीदा ए० टी० सी० के जरिए किया था। लेकिन जिल समय सीदा किया गया उस समय रेप सीड का भाव विदेशो मे निरन्वर बढ़ रहा था तब सीदा फालनेलाइजेशन किया गया, लेकिन जब विदेशो मे कम भाव था उस समय सीदा नहीं किया गया, और बढ़े हुए दाम पर रेप सीड आयल लेने का प्रयत्न किया गया जबकि बल्ड मार्केट फिर से गिरवे लगा था। यदि ए० स० टी० सी० इसी प्रकार काम करती रही तो उसको लाभ के बजाय चारे का ही सीदा कहा जा सकता है उनके अन्दर लाभ की कोई सम्भावना नहीं हो सकती।

इसी प्रकार कुछ विनो बहुत बर्चा उठी थी और आज भी कुछ उसके सम्बन्ध मे कहा जाता है। हमारे यहाँ बूलन रैप्स लैंडल की बहुत बात कही जाती है। आज भी लवभग 9 हजार गाठे बूलन रैप्स की बम्बई बन्दरगाह पर इस्पोर्ट की हुई पड़ी हुई है। उस को यदि औकान करना है तो औकान कीजिए और यदि फैक्ना है तो फैक दीजिए। लेकिन यदि उनका कोई उपयोग नहीं करना था या गडबडी हो रही थी तो उनको इस्पोर्ट की इजाजत क्यों दी गई? किस प्रकार से इस्पोर्ट यहा बोटाला करते हैं इस पर कोई देख रेख रही चाहिए ताकि आगे से ऐसा न हो। यह तो एक उदाहरण भाल है।

कहा जाता है कि ए० स० टी० सी० के माध्यम से कुछ लोग माल जरीने के अन्दर हिचक का अनुभव करते हैं और डायरेक्ट परेसेज करना चाहते हैं बाहर से। मर्दी महोदय को ए० स० टी० सी० की दकिंग का भी देखना चाहिए। उनके कहना है कि ए० स० टी० सी० के माध्यम से माल मातते हैं तो सलाई मे देखी होती है। उसका मूल्य भी अधिक होता है, अनिश्चिततम रहतो है, जितना माल चाहिए उतना समय पर प्राप्त नहीं होता है। और साथ से एक तरफ और देते हैं कि डायरेक्ट परेसेज करने पर उनको बाहर केंटिंग फैसिलिटीज देते हैं जब कि ए० स० टी० सी० के माध्यम से उनको केंटिंग फैसिलिटी नहीं

[डॉ लक्ष्मी नारायाणपांडेय]

मिलती है। यदि: यहां पर उपभोक्ता सोग है, वे डायरेक्ट इम्पोर्ट करना चाहते हैं उनका ऐसा कहना है इस पर मंडी जी विचार करे। यदि एम० टी० सी० के माध्यम से लेना चाहते हैं तो माल में विलम्ब न हो और मूल्य में भी फर्क न हो। मैं एक कठिनाई की तरफ और व्यापार विज्ञान चाहता हू—होता यह है कि जो उपभोक्ताओं को डिलिवरी देते हैं वह सीधे हाई सीज पर डिलिवरी देते हैं यह सुविधा बड़े आयातकों को है। लेकिन छोटे उपभोक्ता हाई सीज पर डिलिवरी नहीं ले पाते हैं। जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि छोटे उपभोक्ता को बाजार से माल उठाना पड़ता है। और टैक्स देना पड़ता है और यूजरेंपर के मामले को ही ले लें। जो बड़े लोग हैं वह हाई सीज पर डिलिवरी ले लेते हैं, लेकिन छोटे लोगों पर 6 परसेट सेल्स टैक्स लगता है जिसकी बजाह से यहां पड़ता है। परिणाम यह होता है कि छोटे उपभोक्ता भी किसी न किसी प्रकार से बड़े उपभोक्ता के पास जाकर टैक्स छोड़ कर 2, 3 परसेट पर सोदा करते हैं और कुल मिला कर हमारा व्यापार जाटे में जाता है और छोटे उपभोक्ताओं को परेकानी का भ्रम भव करना पड़ता है। इसलिए मंडी महोदय छोटे उपभोक्ताओं को यदि हाई सीज पर डिलिवरी देने का प्रयत्न करे तो इसका अच्छा लाभ हो सकता है। मेरा मत है कि छोटे उपभोक्ताओं को इसका लाभ मिलेगा और उनकी कठिनाइया दूर होंगी।

हम अपना जो इम्पोर्ट के साथ एकमपोर्ट का टार्गेट बनाते हैं उन टार्गेट्स में कहीं बैलेम और सुनिश्चितता होनी चाहिए। हमन टार्गेट बनाया था कि ट्रेनस्टाइल इम्पोर्ट का 565 करोड़ का, लेकिन मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि हम इस टार्गेट को अचूत नहीं कर पायें। इसका कारण बर्बंड मार्केट में ई०ई०सी० बांधा बताई जाती है। मैं मंडी महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन कठिनाइयों को पहले से भ्रम भव किया जाना चाहिए और

प्रयत्नपूर्वक लक्ष्य पूरा करना चाहिए। हमें यदि एकीक नहीं कर सकते तो बर्बंड मार्केट में दूसरे लोग आयेंगे और आकर अपने माल को ठम्प करना चाहेंगे। आजकल यह स्थिति हो रही है कि कल तक जो हमारे प्राय रूप और का सबसे बड़ा पर्सेप्ट जापान था, वह आयरन और के लिये हाथ हटा रहा है, माल नहीं ले रहा है। परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि बेलाईला में मजदूर रिट्रैट किये जा रहे हैं, उनको ढोकला जा रहा है, कल की सूचना है, यद्यपि इस विषय से सीधे सबधित नहीं है। कल वहां बड़ा सर्ववं हुआ, एक अवित्त मारा गया। दूसरी सूचना यह भी है कि वहां नौ लोग मारे गये। केवल इसस्लिये कि वहां पर गाली चली। मजदूरों का इसस्लिये निकाला जा रहा है कि जापान ने आयरन और लेना बन्द कर दिया है या कम कर दिया है। हमको पहले से बर्बंड में जाकर दूसरा बाजार ढूँढ़ा चाहिए।

यही स्थिति हमारी भैनीज के बारे में है। उसका मार्केट भी हम धीरे-धीरे खोते जा रहे हैं। दूसरा नाम बर्बंड मार्केट में आ रहे हैं। उसके परिणाम स्वरूप हमारी नेटवर अस्थायित होता है और इससे बिवेकी मुद्रा के अर्जन में भी असर पड़ता है। एम०आ०म०टी०सी० और एस०टी०सी० जो बड़ी-बड़ी कार्पोरेशन बनाई गई हैं वह इस बात को ध्यान में रखकर अपनी कोई बैलेस्टड प्लानिंग नहीं करते हैं, योजनाबद्ध तरीके से काम नहीं करते हैं। यदि जापान ने 1980 तक का अपना माल पर्सेप्ट के रखा था जो इतना ठम्प है तो हमारे प्लानिंग को पहले से इस पर विचार करना चाहिए था, उनको दूसरा बाजार ढूँढ़ा चाहिए था जिससे वहां जाकर आयरन और दे सकते। हमारे कृषि मकालय, उद्योग मकालय, नागरिक प्रूति मकालय में आपस में तालमेल बैठाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

अभी हमारे भी के० सूर्यनारायण तम्बाकू के उत्पादन के बारे में कह रहे थे। भीमी के

उत्पादन की बात आई। विदेशी मार्केट में चीनी नहीं निकल पा रही है वहां सर्वे दानों पर चीनी बेनी पड़ती है, सबसी-डाइज़े रेट पर वहां आकर चीनी बेचते हैं। हमारे उत्पन्नोंका यहां महगी चीनी खा रहे हैं। हमे इस प्रकार का सतुलन बनाना चाहिये कि किस चीज़ की हमारे देश में कितनी आवश्यकता है, अगले 5 वर्षों में कितनी आवश्यकता होगी और उनका उत्पादन कितना होगा तबा भीवोगिक उत्पादन कितना होगा। हमे कितनी चीज़ की आवश्यकता होगी अगर हम इन सब का समन्वय कर सके तभी हम कोई प्रभावी कदम उठा सकेंगे और हमारे व्यापार का सतुलन प्रचला बन सकेगा।

हमारी जो ट्रैडीशनल आइटम्स का एक्सपोर्ट या वह धीरे धीरे बम होता जा रहा है। जैसा माननीय मंत्री जी ने सब्य प्रपनी 1977-78 की रिपोर्ट में स्वीकार किया है येज 6 में साफ लिखा है कि इन चीजों के निर्यात में गिरावट आई है। उन्हीं रुहि, अयत्क तथा चनिज, मैनीज, चमड़ा तथा चमड़ानियमत माल, सेमेट, लाहा तथा इस्पात, जूता व अप्पल, मिलेमिलाये परिधान के निर्यात में गिरावट आई है।

जब सिलेन्सिलाये परिधान की चर्चा आती है तो मैं आपका व्यापार हाल ही के 22 तारीख के इकनामिक्स टाइम्स की तरफ से आना चाहता हूँ

"Huge premium on quotas—Racketeering in Garment export

A flourishing blackmarket in export quotas has sprung up in the garments trade. Quota holders are charging a premium of Rs 10,000 to Rs 15,000 for a quota of 10,000 pieces. This ugly situation has arisen because some 20 to 25 exporters have managed to corner most of the export quotas meant for January-June half year while most of the

genuine exporters are burdened with ready to ship garments without any export quotas

The trade is gripped with panic as the peak season for export is drawing closer."

इस रूप में मैं माननीय मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा कि किस प्रकार से हमारी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। हमारी जो नान-ट्रैडीशनल आइटम्स है उनका एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये और उसी प्रकार से विदेशी मार्केट ड्रूना चाहिये। हमारी जो लैदर गुद्ज हैं, पुट वियर हैं या ड्राइड फिल्म हैं इन सब का प्रचला मार्किट है। हमे इन सबके बारे में विचार करना चाहिये। वेस्ट एंगियर और यरोप में उनका मार्केट मिला है। उससे जहा किनान लाभान्वित हुए हैं, वहां विदेश व्यापार पर भी उसका प्रभाव पड़ा है। इसी सरह इज़जीनियरिंग गुद्ज की भी काफी मात्र है। आटोमोबाइल एंगिल-रोड की य०८०४० और जर्मनी में प्रचली मार्केट है। यदि हम प्रयत्न करें, तो उन देशों में इन बस्तुओं का निर्यात हो सकता है।

यहां पर काडला की ट्रेड जोन का जिक्र किया गया है। वहां पर अभी भी काफी गुजायल है और उनको बढ़ाना चाहिए। इस समय वहां पर 38 यूनिट्स काम कर रहे हैं और सरकार भी 12 यूनिट्स भूल करने जा रही है। वहां पर जो बीज़ बच जाती है, जिनके निर्यात की कोई सुविधा नहीं है, वेस में ही उनके उपयोग की अनुमति देनी चाहिए। इस समय वहां पर वेस्टज डम्प होता चला जा रहा है। इस ट्रेड जोन के लिए सरकार ने टारगेट्स फ़िक्स किये हैं, लेकिन वे पूरे हो पायेंगे या नहीं, इसमें मूल खोड़ी रांगा है।

अभी तक क्लासिटी कटोल पर व्यापार नहीं दिया गया है। इसके कारण हमारी कई बस्तुओं को दूसरे देशों में पहुँच नहीं किया

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेब]

आता है। इसलिए हमें हर वस्तु की क्वालिटी तय कर देनी चाहिए और उसी क्वालिटी की चीज़ बाहर भेजी जाये। यह देखा गया है कि हमारे टैक्स्टाइल गुड्ज़ दूसरे देशों से रेप्यूज़ हो कर वापस आते हैं। उपयुक्त क्वालिटी न होने के कारण जपन से हमारी कई चीज़ें वापस आई हैं। इसलिए क्या लिटी कट्टोल पर विचार ध्यन दिया जाना चाहिए।

यद्यपि काइदा मिला को उद्योग विभाग को सीर दिया गया है, लेकिन देश में कपड़े का विनाश और उपका नियर्यात इस मत्तालय के अन्तर्गत है। आज दमारे देश के लोगों को ठीक ठग का कट्टोल कलाच उपलब्ध नहीं होता है, या यदि होना है तो वह वस्तुं क्वालिटी का कट्टा होता है। इसी कपड़े के लिए भाव निर्वाचित किया जाता है, लेकिन उसके किए नियित काट का सूत उचित मात्रा में इन्सालान नहीं किया जाता है। टैक्स्टाइल मिल्ज़ कामन ना नय करवाने हैं लेकिन उसके मुनाबिक कपड़ा देना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। मैंने मन्त्री महोदय को एन ऐम्प्ल भेजा था और उन्हे भूवित किया था कि मध्य प्रदेश में रसायन की मज़बूती मिलने वाला नय करवाया था, मगर करटा उसमें मिश्र और घटिया क्वालिटी का नैयार किया था। मध्य प्रदेश में कई हूपरा मिले आ देसी गडडर कर रही हैं, जिनमें एक दो एन०टो०स०० की मिलें भी हैं।

इस सदन में मोनट के भाव का प्रश्न उठाया गया है। सीमट के विषय में लिप्ति ठोक नहीं है। उसने दोहरी ब्राण्डों चल रही है। डीलर्स रेलवे बैगन्ज का आपाव बता कर ट्रूक-लोड लाने का प्रयत्न करते हैं, जिसकी बजह में मोनट का दाम चार पाच रुपय प्रति बैग बढ़ जाता है और उसको कामों का नक्सान होता है। अत मायम चाहे जो भी हो दाम एक से सुनिश्चित करना आवश्यक है।

मैं मन्त्री सहौदय से परिचक विस्तृत्याज्ञन किट्टन को बेहतर बनाने का आशह करूँगा, ताकि लोगों को चीज़ें सहृदयत से खिल सकें। यद्यपि कोयला इस मत्तालय के अधीन नहीं है, लेकिन विश्वित यह है कि चारों तरफ उसकी सार्टेज़ है। जब रेलवे मन्त्री से हळ बारे में पूछा जाता है, तो वह कहते हैं कि बेंगलूरु द्वारा पास है। दूसरी तरफ खाल बदी कहते हैं कि कोनियरीज़ में कोयला पड़ा हुआ है। लेकिन इसके बाबूद कोयला नहीं मिलता है। उपभोक्ता फ़िल्म रहे हैं और उद्योग बढ़ हो रहे हैं। सहकारिता को भी नई दिशा देने की ज़रूरत है जिसके कि वास्तव में 'सहकार' आवोलन बन।

इसीलिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि नागरिक आपूर्ति मत्तालय, हृषि मत्तालय और उद्योग मत्तालय में ताल-मेल बिठाना चाहिए, ताकि लोगों को चीज़े ठीक मध्य पर और उचित भाव पर उपनधि हो सके। उनका उत्पादन, विनाश और नियात मनुचित हो सके।

आज बात की चीज़ा में इन्डेशन बहुत ज्यादा है। उसका रोक के लिए प्रभावी कदम उठाना चाहिए। तथा इस सम्बन्ध में कानून में आवश्यक मशोधन किये जाने चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एम०टी०सी०, एम०एम०टी०सी०, जूट कापोरेशन और टोबको बोर्ड आदि विविध प्रबिलक अडर्टर्काइज़ या और सम्पादनों के लंबे को कम किया जाना चाहिए। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। जैसे जूट पर बेड के लिए जूट कापोरेशन जाता है, प्रगर वह 6 हजार गाठें खरीदता है तो उसका खर्च पांच हजार होता है। यह खर्च को अगर हम कम करे तो ज्यादा भल्ला होता है। (अवधारणा) प्राइवेट ट्रेडर उस पर

कम बच्चे करता है और जट कारपोरेशन ज्यादा ऐसे देता है। इसलिए मैंने कहा कि वह कम होना चाहिए। तभी हम बता सकेंगे कि हमारी सरकारी एजेंसियाँ या हमारे जो कारपोरेशन हैं वे ज्यादा हितकर और ज्यादा प्रभावी हैं। उनको ज्यादा प्रभावी बनाने के लिए उनके ऊपर अधिक नियन्त्रण आवश्यक है। उससे हमारा काम काफी आसान होगा। निर्यात के मामन में भी हमारे ग्राम नेट के प्रदर्श जा फाल हूँदा है उसका दबावे हुए हम उसको बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करे। यह मत कहिए कि बट्टे मार्केट के हिसाब में हमारा ग्राम नेट काफी बढ़ गया है। पहले यह बात आज आज आज हम सात या आठ परसेट आग बढ़े हैं। लेकिन कुल मिला कर आपका आब नेट बम हूँदा है। और जिन दिन म उम्मा बढ़ाना चाहिए उस दिन म नहीं बढ़ा है। यह काई अर्थ जास्ति के विवेषण की गय है। मैं ज्यादा विनार म उम्मे के प्रदर्श नहीं जाऊँगा। विनार यह बात जरूर है कि हमारे ग्राम नेट की तरफ ममी की चिन्ना हाना स्वाभाविक है।

विदेशों के ग्रदण्ड हमारे भारत व्यापार की जो प्रक्रिया है उसको बदलना ज़हरी है ज़हरी ट्रेड के बार म फिर से विचार हाना चाहिए। कुछ दशों का प्रयत्न चल रहा है यदि हम उस दिन म प्रयत्न करेंगे तो हमारा विदेशी व्यापार काफी सशक्त होगा और काफी बढ़ेगा। हम निर्यात को ज्यादा सबुद्दन दे सकेंगे, प्रोत्साहन दे सकेंगे। यद्यपि हमारे यहां निर्यात सबुद्दन परिवर्त और दूसरी पूँजीसियाँ हैं लेकिन उनको हम भूटून न दे सकते हैं ताकि हमारा निर्यात ठीक तरह से चल सके। अपने देश की प्रावश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करते हुए अपनी वस्तुओं का निर्यात करके हम विदेशी मुद्रा का सचय कर सकें और उसके अरिए अपने देश की समुद्दिश बढ़ा सकें, जेत की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधार कर सकें, इसके लिए हमें प्रबल करना चाहिए। हमारी

धायात निर्यात की जो नीति है उसके 6पर आप पूरे प्रयत्न से बनपूर्वक और सभी प्रति कारियों का नाम नेट प्रयत्न करेंगे तो आता वर्ते हमार निए ज्यादा सुखद हांगा और व्यापार की एकान्दी दिग्गज लोगों को दिखेंगी और नागरिक निए की दिशा म भी हम अधिक सक्षम हो कर काम कर सकेंगे।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) I have already explained to you that my Party has a different spokesman but since I am anxious to highlight a particular item—the item is tobacco—I will take just two minutes

Sir this year there has been an unprecedented crisis for the tobacco growers I had visited Guntur time and again and I had been to Kanchikacherla one of the main marketing centres I have been to Nandigam another main marketing centre and I have seen with my own eyes that tobacco was being offered to the buyers at Rs 80/- per quintal about ten days ago So they have stopped plucking On the one hand they were victims of the cyclone and on the other of this conspiracy and the Government's total surrender to the big business especially the ITC whose tentacles have spread everywhere They are big people in the Ministry they are big people in Delhi lobbying and pressurising delaying and stalling decisions

When curing itself costs Rs 50 per quintal the tobacco is being sold at Rs 80 a quintal They have stopped plucking Do you know that this year the tobacco buyers mainly foreign monopolists like the India Tobacco Company—a veteran economic offender which continuously goes on infringing the law—has made a total additional profit of Rs 40 to 50 crores I am very sorry that Mr Mohan Dharia and the Government has surrendered to this big powerful tobacco lobby Otherwise you would not have kept quiet We have been begging of

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

you to come to the market and operate but you went there only for buying 5000 metric tons whilst all these years the production was in the region of 130 million quintals. Therefore, it is necessary that you should immediately enter the market and rescue the tobacco growers. They had a bonfire in Guntur they burnt the tobacco. What sort of Government is this? This Government in their Election Manifesto talked about helping the rural economy talked about helping the agriculturists. But here are some things which we see. Sugarcane is being sold at Rs 5 a quintal in Uttar Pradesh and in Andhra today tobacco is being sold so cheap. The grade of tobacco which was Rs 600 per quintal is Rs 200 per quintal this year tobacco which was Rs 400 per quintal last year is Rs 150 per quintal this year tobacco which was sold at Rs 800 per quintal last year is Rs 450 per quintal this year. Like this the rural economy in the tobacco growing districts of Andhra is being totally ruined and destroyed. Tobacco growers are being robbed by the buyers and cigarette makers speculators and exporters. Although the floor price of export tobacco has been raised by 10 per cent the poor tobacco grower is being allowed to get only a fraction of the price. The Tobacco Board under the Act has an obligation to come forward to rescue the tobacco growers. There are two specific clauses but we have not used those. Then why have this Tobacco Board at all? We send to Members from this House to the Tobacco Board but we are helpless people. We can send you telegrams we can talk to you but we cannot make you move unless you want. This is a very unfortunate position.

16 hrs

Our tobacco production last year was not so bad as it is this year. It was in fact a better year. The average price of our tobacco was Rs 8

per kilo, while the same tobacco Americans are selling to the British vendors or cigarette makers at Rs. 23 per kilo. In Italy the price of Rs 25 per kilo, in Germany Rs 28 per kilo and in Japan Rs. 40 to 60 per kilo. The earning of the Central Excise from this year are Rs. 467 crores last year the actual were Rs 432 crores. How is it that the Central Government in spite of the fact that they are earning enormous amount of money do not come forward to rescue these people?

In the end, I would appeal to the hon Minister to make a clear announcement on the floor of the House today that he is going to buy atleast 10 000 metric tonnes of tobacco at the price directly from the producers. If you not do it you will stand condemned for all times to come.

SHRI S K SARKAR (Joynagar)
Mr Chairman Sir I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Commerce Ministry. I would not like to encroach much of the time of the House. I have to make a few suggestions to the hon Minister.

At the outset I would like to congratulate the hon Minister for presenting an import and export policy which is really radical in nature and which has no parallel throughout the last thirty years. This policy surely brings about a revolution in the matter of import and export. So far the export and import policy was a controlled one for the first time it can be said that here is a policy really directed towards promotion of export and import. There is a shloka in Sanskrit

दण्डये कर्ति लभ्ये

This is really going to happen in our country. This liberal and pragmatic policy will boost our foreign trade and our country will be much benefited.

Now I would like to draw the attention of the hon Minister to the ban imposed on the export of wild life skins of lizards and non-poisonous snakes. You will be astonished to hear that

we can earn Rs 10 crores yearly by the export of wild like skins particularly of non poisonous snakes. This has been banned by the Ministry of Agriculture. Before the imposition of this ban, the stockists were holding stocks of these items. The stocks held by them would be total loss for them as they are not allowed to export, and thereby the country would also lose in foreign exchange. They want that at least they should be allowed to clear their old stocks. As I said, we would be able to earn foreign exchange also. I do not know, why the Government is hesitant to have a clear policy on that. As a Member of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Commerce I wrote a letter to the Minister and he showed his helplessness because he said that it is being controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture particularly the Wild Board. The Wild Life Board is headed by Shri Patel, our Finance Minister but it appears that he is not looking after the matter seriously.

I would like to tell the Minister that the Joint Secretary Mr Jayal is responsible for all these things and for loss of foreign exchange to the country. I met him personally about this matter and he told me that the earning from this is nothing but a drop in the ocean. Is it the answer expected of an officer like him? He is an IAS officer, a top bureaucrat and I accuse him for the depletion of foreign exchange. I would request the Minister to have an enquiry about this man. He is reported to be a man of Sanjay Gandhi. Previously, he was put in the Ministry to spy over Shri Jagjivan Ram when Shri Jagjivan Ram was the Minister of Agriculture. I request the Ministers concerned and who are present here as officers to kindly look into the matter and take necessary action. I also request the Commerce Minister to see that the wild life skins of lizard and non-poisonous snakes which were already there ready for export and which are on the point of deterioration are allowed to be exported and the country is allowed to

earn some foreign exchange I am told that they can earn at least Ra. 10 crores of foreign exchange. So, I request the Minister to take a serious note of this.

I have suggestion about the marine products exports. Sir, you will be astonished to hear the increase in the exports of marine products. They have registered a fantastic increase over the last few years. In 1965 we exported only worth Rs. 5 crores and last year our exports reached to about Rs 190 crores. So within a span of 12 years how much increase has taken place! It has an enormous scope for the future. The Government has taken a stand to export more and more of the marine products. In this respect one thing I want to submit about my constituency. The Sunderbans in my constituency is the best place for prawn culture in India. Why is India in the whole of Asia it is the best place for practising prawn culture. It has no parallel and in one year alone if we can try seriously, we can contribute another Rs 100 crores worth of prawns for export from this area of Sunderbans. But the trouble is that the State Government is very hostile in this respect and they are not allowing it. If it is allowed, the country can earn valuable foreign exchange and I do not know Why the State Government stands in the way. It is still I mean, unintelligible to me.

So, I request, as a member of the Marine Products Export Development Authority, that the Central Government Authority, that the Central Government should come forward with specific ideas and outlook so that this development of the Sunderbans can be taken up and this particular item of prawn culture can be developed there. I think we should give all emphasis to it. Previously West Bengal's main item of export was jute, now it is going out as Indigo-way. But, as a West Bengal I personally feel that the export position of West Bengal can be replenished by marine product exports.

[Shri S. K. Sarkar]

alone. I think some sort of this policy should be taken up immediately so that the State Government can be persuaded to allow this prawn culture to be developed there. This is my suggestion about these two things.

Then I have one or two more suggestions to make. I do not know why the jute and textile industries have now been shifted to the Industry Ministry. Maybe, it is an industry I want to say that those items which are sent abroad as export commodities and as they are exportable commodities, this Ministry should have some say. Like the Marine Exports Development Authority, there should be two Authorities, one for Jute exports and another for Textile Exports in the Ministry of Commerce and let the Industry Ministry come and join in the deliberations of these Authorities. These are my suggestions. I do not want to take more time. I again support the Demands of the Ministry of Commerce

जी अर्थात् नई पटेल (पोरबन्दर) सभापति महोदय, मैं वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्रालय की करीब 765 करोड़ रुपये की मनुदान की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। इस मन्त्रालय में जो अच्छे काम किये हैं, वे निम्न प्रकार हैं—

1. गेहूँ, मूँगफली का तेल, गिरी, मूँगफली और चावल को एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में लाने व ले जाने पर से प्रतिबन्ध हटा दिया।

2. केन्द्रीय पूल से अब अधिक अनाज दिया जाता है।

3. लेवी तथा बिना लेवी की चीनी अधिक मात्रा में दी जाती है।

4. चीनी के उत्पादन शुल्क में कमी की है।

5. चाव को आवश्यक बस्तु घोषित किया गया है।

6. बिट्टी का तेल अधिक मात्रा में सप्लाई किया जाता है।

7 करीब 10 लाख भीटरिक टन सीमेंट को आयात करने का फैसला किया है।

8 बनस्पति उद्योगों की नेलों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिये 75 प्रतिशत से 90 प्रतिशत के बीच तेल आयात करने का निश्चय किया गया है।

9. तीस साल के बाद नई आयात नीति घोषित की है।

इन सब कामों के लिये मैं वाणिज्य मन्त्री श्री मोहन बाहिरिया जी, उनके अन्य साधियों और उनके मन्त्रालय को बधाई देता हूँ।

अब मैं कुछ विषयों में माननीय वाणिज्य मन्त्री श्री मोहन बाहिरिया जी को कुछ सूचनाएँ और मुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

महंगाई किस में है और किस में नहीं है? लोगों को और इनमें भी ज्यादातर जहारी लोगों को कितना रुपया किस आइटम पर खर्च करना पड़ता है, यह मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। 70 रुपये एक भीटर कपड़ा लाने में, 150 रुपये एक साड़ी लाने में, 50 से लेकर 80 रुपये एक जोड़ा जूता खरीदने में और दो रुपये में लेकर तीन रुपये की सिगरेट का एकेट लाकर फिजूल-खर्ची करने में और एक रुपये से लेकर दस रुपये तक का पान खाने में, कालाबाजार में पाच रुपये से लेकर सात रुपये तक का टिकट खरीद कर चलाचित्र देखने में और इसके अनावा पफ, पाउडर्स, और, लिपिस्टक, बालों के मुगनिष्ट अन्य तेल खरीदने में काफी रुपये खर्च करने पड़ते हैं। इन जीजों में इन लोगों को महंगाई नहीं लगती लेकिन किसानों ने बड़ी मेहनत से महंगी आद, बिजली, कूब डीजल, कीटनाशी दवाइयों, यन्त्रों और लहर सीमेंट लगा कर पैदा किये हुए मूँगफली और दूसरे आवश्यक तेलों, गेहूँ, चावल, बाजरा, मूँग, उड्ड, चावल,

कला, प्राच, यात्र, यात्रा, चीजी कलारह खारीदो में महाराष्ट्र सर्वार है। यह कहा का न्याय है? वित्ती में प्रति विटल भूल्य क्या रहे हैं, यह मैं सबन को बताना चाहता हूँ। मैं मार्च, 1977 और मार्च, 1978 की फीर्स (आकडे) दे रहा हूँ

मार्च 77 मार्च 78 भूल्य कम
प्रति प्रति दृश्य है
विटल विटल प्रति
विटल

	रु०	रु०	रु०
उड्ड	275	263	12
मुग	155	90	65
चीनी (सी-30)	427	380	47
मूगफली का तेल	782	720	62

बनस्पति (16 5

फिलोप्राम

टिन) का 152 15 149 3 15

प्रति विटल गेहूँ, मूग और मस्टड आयल में कुछ भाव बढ़े हैं और वे इस प्रकार हैं

मार्च 77 मार्च, 78 भूल्य
बढ़ा

	रु०	रु०	रु०
गेहूँ देसी	138	175	37
मूग	232	285	53
मस्टड आयल	147	150	3

इस तरह से आप देखें कि पांच आवश्यक चीजों के दाम कम हुए हैं और तीन में बढ़ गये हैं, जिस के लिए प्रति दिन शहरी लोग और बात तीर से पढ़े लिखे सोश, नैकरी करते वाले लोग, जिन की कुल संख्या लगभग 20 प्रतिशत है, और वहाँ से हैं और अब बारों में वह चीज आ जाती है जोकिन 80 प्रतिशत

आमीन लोकों में रहने वाले किसान और अन्य आमीन जनता, अनपढ और असंगठित लोग अपनी उत्पादित चीजों के दाम कम ही जाने पर मह बन्द रखकर सहन करते रहते हैं। सभापति महाराष्ट्र, भारत में 1976-77 में 86 लाख टन तिलहनो और 1977-78 में 90 लाख टन तिलहनो का उत्पादन हुआ है। इस में से मूगफली का उत्पादन 55 से 65 लाख टन है। देश के 16 राज्यों में मूगफली की पैदावार मूल्य रूप से गुजरात, त्रिमुलानाडु महाराष्ट्र आदि प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश बर्गरह गजों में होती है। 1976-77 में देश में करीब 52 लाख टन मूगफली की पैदावार हुई थी जबकि 1977-78 में देश के 55 लाख टन मूगफली की पैदावार हुई है। इस में 35 लाख टन मूगफली वा दाना या गिरी है, 22 लाख टन खींचोन 13 लाख टन मूगफली का तेल है। जो 22 लाख टन खींचोन होता है उसमें से 12 लाख टन ग्राउन्डनट सोलवेट एक्सट्रैक्शन होता है और 10 लाख टन एक्सप्लर के खींचोन यान आयलकेम बनते हैं। तो मेरी मान इस 22 लाख टन खींचोन में से मूगफली सोलवेट एक्सट्रैक्शन के कुल 12 लाख टन परदेशों में निर्यात करने का है। मेरे अताराकित प्रस्तुत नं 954 तारीख 18-11-77 का उत्तर जो वाणिज्य मवी ने दिया है, उस के मुताबिक ग्राउन्डनट सोलवेट एक्सट्रैक्शन की निर्यात निम्नवर्णित है।

1974-75 में 6 12 लाख टन जिमकी कीमत 74 28 करोड होती है, 1975-76 में 5 98 लाख टन जिमकी

कीमत 55. 72 करोड होती है,

1976-77 में 12 34 लाख टन जिमकी कीमत 168 39 करोड होती है,

1977-78 में 7 50 लाख टन और

1978-79 में 2 50 लाख टन एड हाक विटली दी आयल केम बाजार

ग्राउंड नट सोल्वेट एक्सट्रैक्शन का निर्यात किया गया है। 1978 का निर्यात

[श्री घर्मसिंह आई पटेल]

का कोटा भेरी धूपट से 12 लाख टन होना चाहिये । मार्च 1978 को बला गया । फिर भी अभी तक 1978 के मूगफली साल्वेट एक्सट्रैक्शन का फाइल कोटा डिलियर नहीं लिया गया है । यह बड़े दुख की बात है ।

गोडा बम्बई की ओर से डी आयल्ड केक्स के नियर्त के बारे में कहा गया है । गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश के जूनागढ़, गोडल राजकोट के भाग नए मूगफली साल्वेट प्लाट बालों ने भी वाणिज्य मत्ती का 10-10-77 और 18-3-78 को मिलकर दा आवेदन पत्र भेजे हैं फिर भी अभी तक फाइल निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है । मारे देश में मूगफली साल्वेट के मात्र प्लाट हैं । इन में से करोड़ पचास गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश में हैं । सारे देश की मूगफली की एक तिहाई पैदावार मिर्क गुजरात के इस छाटे में हिस्स सौराष्ट्र में होती है ।

फैटल फोड़ और मुर्गीपालको के लिए प्रति माह एक हजार रुपये से कम मूल्य से पढ़ह हजार टन मानिक और वर्षे के लिए 1 80 लाख टन का स्टाक रियर रखने का निर्णय हुआ है । मध्यी माल्वेट प्लाट वाले इस भाव पर देने के लिए तैयार हैं । लेकिन फैटल फोड़ या मूर्गी पाल-को न अनवरी फरवरी और मार्च 1978 का कार्ड स्टाक अभी तक नहीं उठाया है । 12 लाख टन साल्वेट एक्सट्रैक्शन में से 1 लाख टन मूगफली का अतिरिक्त तेल मिल सकता है । इससे विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हो सकती है और मूगफली उत्पादक किसानों का भी लाभ पहुँच सकता है । साथ ही मूगफली की अतिरिक्त आयल भिसे और साल्वेट प्लाटों के उत्तोग का भी विकास हो सकता है । इसलिए मेरा इन नुगोंह के बारे लाख टन मूगफली साल्वेट एक्सट्रैक्शन के नियर्त के लिए अतिम निर्णय जीघ होना चाहिये ।

मुझे युक्त है कि सरकार ने ऐसी नई नीति बनाई है कि "भूले ही मुर्गी जिधा ऐसे लैकिन मूगफली उत्पादक किसान और उन पर आधारित साल्वेट प्लाट भर जाए ।"

1978-79 में दम लाख टन खाद्य तेलों का आयात होने वाला है । 7 लाख टन की जरीद हो चुकी है और 5 लाख टन एम.टी.० सी. न आयात कर लिया है जबकि तामाज्य दग में प्रतिवर्ष डेढ़ लाख टन का आयात होता था ।

बिनो ने माल्वेट एक्सट्रैक्शन के नियर्त की आप ने छुट्टी कर रखी है । इन में प्रति वर्ष 175 रुपये प्रति टन की मरबिसी दी जाती है जबकि नियर्त से काई डूटी नहीं मिलती है । मूगफली साल्वेट एक्सट्रैक्शन के नियर्त में सरकार का प्रति टन 125 रुपये एकमात्र भी मिलती है फिर भी सरकार नियर्त के बारे में क्यों हिचिचाइट अनुभव करती है ।

सरकार ने प्याज आनू जीरा, चावल, हल्दी मूगफली माल्वेट एक्सट्रैक्शन जीनी और नमक पर नियर्त की पावनी लगा रखी है । भेरा अनुरोध है कि कृषि सम्बन्धी उपजों का नियर्त होना चाहिये ।

जीनी का नियर्त 1976-77 में 152 करोड़ या और 1977-78 में रुपये 16 करोड़ का था जबकि नक्ष्य या 180 करोड़ रुपये मन्य की जीनी नियर्त करने वा । इसलिए मैं ऐसा अनुभव करता हूँ कि 1978-79 में दम लाख टन जीनी का नियर्त अवश्य होना चाहिये ।

पटसन, बायान फसलों, चाय, काफी, रबड़, इलायची के उत्पादन, वितरण, विकास और नियर्त के लिए आपने भारतीय पटसन निगम, भारतीय चाय व्यापार निगम, भारतीय हस्तकिल्प बोर्ड, चाय बोर्ड, काफी बोर्ड, रबड़ बोर्ड, इलायची बोर्ड, रेशम बोर्ड आदि बोर्ड

बनाए हैं। साथ ही देश में एक सम्बादू बोर्ड भी है। इस देश में करीब 55 से 70 लाख टन भूगफली उत्पन्न होती है। मेरी आग है कि इसी तरह से आपको एक भारतीय भूगफली बोर्ड का बठन भी करना चाहिये। आपने आज तक उसको गठित नहीं किया है। विकसित हुए तथा विकसित होने वाले दुनिया के देशों में बायदा बाजार को स्वीकृति दी गई है। इन से यू.एस.ए०, कनाडा, बैलियम, हाग काल, मलेशिया, जापान, जान्मिया, जार्जील, आदि देशों से स्वीकृत तथा मान्य बायदा बाजार बन रहे हैं। हमारे देश से भी बायदा बाजार कमिशन ने इसको स्वीकृति प्रदान कर रखी थी जिस से अपनी अरडी, आदि, भूगफली और बिनोले के तेल, दाना खोल, रुई के बायदा बाजार पिछले 75 वर्षों से बम्बई, अहमदाबाद, राजकोट, धोराजी, माणवदर, जामनगर, कानपुर, खानियर प्रांत शहरों में बलते थे। पिछली कालेसी भरकार ने एमरजेसी में 5-2-77 से इन बायदा बाजारों को बन्द कर दिया। इससे देश में तीन लाख परिवार बेकार हो गए। अभी भी देश में गैर कानूनी रूप से बायदा बाजार बलते हैं। बायदा बाजार कमिशन की ओर से इनके खिलाफ रेड आदि होते हैं। किर भी ये बल रहे हैं। उम से सरकार को बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है। बायदा बाजार बास्तव में भावों में मनुष्यन रखते हैं। बायदा बाजार कमिशन, बम्बई की ओर से फिर से बायदा बाजार बलाने के लिये निम्न मंस्याओं ने आणिय मंत्रालय को आवेदन-पत्रों और तारों से मार्गे की हैं।

(1) बीम्बे आयल सीड्स और आयल एक्सचेंज लिमिटेड, बम्बई, ने ता० 14-4-77 और 17-1-78 से

(2) अहमदाबाद आयल सीड्स, मर्केट्स असोसियेशन लिं, अहमदाबाद, ने ता० 14-4-77 से

(3) सेन्ट्रल इंडिया कमर्शियल एक्सचेंज लिं, लखकर, खालियर, ने ता० 14-4-77 से

(4) कानपुर कमोडिटी एक्सचेंज लिं, कानपुर, ने ता० 14-4-77 से

(5) दी बोम्बे आयल सीड्स एंड आयल एक्सचेंज लिं, बम्बई, ने ता० 8-2-77 तार दे

(6) दी बोम्बे आयल सीड्स एंड आयल एक्सचेंज लिं, बम्बई, ने ता० 4-7-77 तार दे

(7) दी सौराष्ट्र आयल एंड आयल सीड्स असोसियेशन, लिं राजकोट, ने ता० 12-8-77 से

(8) आयल सीड्स हैज ब्रॉकर्स यूनियन, बम्बई, ने अक्टूबर, 77 से

(9) नाथालाल केशोभाई बीरमगाम, सुपेडी (धोराजी सौराष्ट्र), ने ता० 13-10-76 से

(10) सुरेन्द्र नगर काटन आयल और आयल सीड्स असोसियेशन, लिं सुरेन्द्रनगर, ने ता० 28-6-77 से

(11) आयल सीड्स ब्रॉकर्स, जोवर्स, सर्वेंट और स्टाफ यूनियन, बम्बई, ने ता० 10-1-78 ते

(12) दी बोम्बे आयल सीड्स मार्केट जोवर्स, गुमाश्ताब, स्टाफ यूनियन, बम्बई, ने ता० 16-2-78 और 11-3-78 से

इन सम्बादों से सरकार को आवेदन पत्र भेजे हैं और लोक सभा के 34 सदस्यों ने

[श्री प्रभं सिंह आई फेल]

ता० 28-7-77 से पहले और 21 सदम्यों ने बाबू मे भी आवेदन पर दिया है।

मन्त्र मे मैं निम्न प्रकार की 12 मारे वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता भवी, श्री भोहन आरिया जी के मामले संबंध मे रखता है।

(1) 1978 की इसी साल मे मूगफली सौलेवेट एक्स्प्रेसन डी-आयल्ड बेस के विदेशो मे नियांत के लिए डाई लाख टन का कोटा रिक्विज किया है। तो 78 के मारे साल के लिये डाई लाख टन मिला कर 10 से 12 लाख टन मूगफली सौलेवेट एक्स्प्रेसन डी-आयल्ड केस का फाइनल कोटा तुरन्त डिस्ट्रिब्यूटर किया जाये।

(2) बनस्पति उद्योगों मे अब सिंक 15 प्रतिशत कपासिया का तेल (कौटन सीड आयल) का इस्तेमाल करने की छूट है। वह बढ़ा कर 33 प्रतिशत करने की भजूरी दी जाये।

(3) मूगफली तल के गोधन पर पाबन्दी लगाई गई है तो वह पाबन्दी तुरन्त रद्द कर इन उद्योगों को उत्तेजन दिया जाय और शुद्ध मूगफली के तेल ज्ञाने वाला की इच्छा परिणूल की जाये।

(4) अब किसानों को 15 प्रतिशत व्याज की दर मे सहकारी सोमाइया की ओर मे लोन मिलता है। ता० विक्रीली एजेंसिया कम कर किसानों को ज्ञादा० मे ज्ञादा० 9 प्रतिशत व्याज की दर पर लोन मिले। इसा प्रबन्ध, शीघ्र होना चाहिये।

(5) पान, आलू, जीरा, हन्दी, नमक की नियांत की जो पाबन्दी लगाई गई है वह तुरन्त रद्द कर इन भीजो की नियांत करने की इच्छात देकर किसानों की रक्खा की जाये।

(6) भारतीय मूगफली बोर्ड का गठन किया जाय।

(7) लालबेक्क-भवां, तारों मे कवित बहां को ध्यान मे लेकर वायदा बाजार बालू कसी की भजूरी तुरन्त देने का प्रबन्ध करे ताकि भाव मे सन्तुलन रहे और तीन लाख परिवारों की रोजी, रोटी बालू हो सके।

(8) 78-79 मे 10 लाख टन बीजी का विदेशो मे नियांत कर गजा उत्पादक किसानों को भाव मे प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये।

(9) शुद्ध के लिये विदेशी मडियो की बडे पैमाने पर खोज करने मे तब को अधिकतम भजग किया जाये।

(10) किसानों मे कम भाव मे ग्रीन विदेशो से आयाती रही पर सरकारी सबसिडी से सन्तुला हई पा कर मूरी कपडा मिलो ने नियांत किसी के बन्ध उत्पादन मम्बन्धी दायित्व को पूरा नहीं किया है। तो ये मधी सूती कपडा मिल अपना दायित्व पूरा करे ऐसा प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये।

(11) हाथ से चुनी हुई मूगफली और मूगफली की गिरी एच० पी० एस० के नियांत की परबन्दी लगाई गई है। इसे हटा कर एक लाख टन एच०पी०एस० शिग दाना (गिरी) का सहकारी संस्थाओं की ओर से नियांत किया जाये।

(12) राज्य सरकारों को खाद्य तेलों पर अधिक आर्थिक सहायता देने की आवश्यकता है।

इन 12 मारों के साथ मैं वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता भवी, श्री भोहन आरिया, श्री बेग और श्री गोपल की विक्रीति और वतानवय को बधाई देकर अपना प्रावण समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR CHAIRMAN. Mr Chandre Gowda The time is very short. I would request the Members to co-operate with me.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA (Chikmagalur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is one of the Ministries through

which common man feels the presence of the Government. The main purpose or responsibility of this Ministry is to see that the requirements of the commonman, namely essential commodities, are made available. Its responsibility is also to see that the inflationary tendency is contained the price is reduced or price-level is maintained and the distribution system is regulated.

In fact I have to content myself for the simple reason that this Ministry is in the hands of a well-informed and dedicated person. But, Sir the experiences of this Minister have not yet yielded the results. I hope they would yield results in future. I would like to say that the per capita income of an Indian today is about Rs. 165/- it is almost a rupee per day 40 to 60 per cent of our people live below the poverty line. The requirement of the majority of the commonman of the Indian society has to be met and the commonman has to be looked after through this Ministry. As regards availability of essential commodities comparatively during the days of emergency the consumers and the freedom of the liberty. But to day it is unfortunate to see that the seller has the liberty. It has now become a seller's market. During the days of the emergency at least the stock of essential commodities and the price of them had to be exhibited through the necessary list Boards. Sir, today the entire tag system has gone away and the consumer is at the mercy of the trader in respect of prices. I would request the hon'ble Minister to revive and continue the system of exhibiting the prices through Boards.

So far as distribution of essential commodities is concerned there is no other way but to resort to public distribution system. Consumer co-operatives are the backbone of public distribution system. Unfortunately cooperative system in India has grown by its own method and its own way

and it has become the monopoly of few individuals who have taken it as a part of their career. Therefore, it needs certain amount of training—particularly in the field of consumer items. When an ordinary trader can make huge profit why not cooperative societies!

Now Sir, I will say a few words about kerosene and cement. There is scarcity of cement although it is available in the black-market at a higher rate. Last time when Shri George Fernandes the hon'ble Minister for Industry was in Karnataka there were number of representations made about the non-availability of cement and he had to make a statement that he would see to it that larger quota of cement will be made available to Karnataka. Then, Sir as regards kerosene you will agree with me where there is no electricity gas etc it is not possible for the common man and villager to light the lamp. After enhancement of duty on kerosene the price of kerosene has gone up and it has almost become beyond the reach of the common man. So far as distribution of kerosene is concerned nobody knows as to who distributes the kerosene oil in the villages. This has to be regulated.

Then Sir imposition of ban—especially on the exports of pulses and vegetables—has not yielded any results except that the grower is getting the maximum possible price and the middleman is making the money.

16.29 hrs

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Now I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister to the commodity boards. Foreign exchange earnings from coffee have exceeded Rs. 150 crores. But Government have not taken care to resolve the problems of the labour and the small growers who are large in number. Fortunately—at least during the last three years—more than the growers the

[Shri D B Chandra Gowda]

consumer in India is getting the coffee at the lowest possible price compared to the price fetched in the foreign markets. It is one of the happiest boards and I would like to congratulate the Minister and the officials concerned for this remarkable achievement. But, Sir particularly for this achievement we should look to the in-built arrangements in the pool system of marketing. The pool system of marketing has not only given gains to the growers but has also looked after the interests of the consumers and the nation. In fact I would like to urge that this pool system of marketing be introduced in the Cardamom Board too. As long back as in 1973, I was a Member of the Board. At that time a resolution was moved and passed to the effect but it has been kept in the cold storage for the last so many years. I do not know what interest is working behind this. Unless cardamom is brought within the purview of the 'Pool System' nobody knows what amount of cardamom is produced and who are the exporters of this item what is the value of the cardamom that is produced and exported. Unless it is brought within the purview of pooled marketing it gives room for evasion of income-tax. Now anybody can sell cardamom to anybody else and anybody can export this item. Moreover how much quantity of cardamom is exported is not known. The worst sufferers are the small growers and particularly the grower in Karnataka because the export quality of cardamom is the 'Alleppey Green' which is very well known in the export market and 'Mysore white' is not being liked very much. I would request the hon. Minister to consider this and see that a pool system of marketing is introduced in cardamom also. When we are able to have a pool system of marketing in coffee why not in the cardamom?

I now come to the export of textile fabrics and the ready-made garments

Now, there is one organisation called Textile Export Promotion Council which is working in Bombay. Previously the present Chairman of the Textile Export Promotion Council used to be a manufacturer of these items. It was the practice for the last 20 years. In the recent elections for Chairmanship, the exporter has become the Chairman of the Textile Export Promotion Council. Sir he has vested interests and being the Chairman of this Council, he is exploiting his position to the extent possible to help not only his own men but he is exploiting the whole export system. I am told that very recently a representation was also given to the Minister about this problem. Now this Managing Council and the Chairman of the Textile Export Promotion Council are trying to corner a few officials too to have their own men so that they can go on merrily with this business. Recently I am told that the Ministry has investigated certain bogus quotas which have been given to about 40 persons who were penalised and their quotas have been cancelled. Persons who are not manufacturers of this item got quotas and they sold them to others not only publicly but they advertised in the newspapers saying that they have quota for export of this particular item. I would therefore request the hon. Minister through you Sir that this matter of Textile Export Council has to be looked into very seriously and unless it is gone into at the earliest possible time before any damage is done I think the whole purpose of bringing this matter to your consideration would lose sight of. With these words I thank you for having given me an opportunity to speak on this subject. I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce and Civil Supplies and Co-operation.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SWINDE (Ahmednagar): Sir his Ministry has the responsibility of Civil Supplies and maintenance of price line and Mr. Dharla is a very honest and patriotic worker and therefore he

will not misunderstand my criticism because I do not think he is one of those persons who thinks as they say that the King can do no wrong. Similarly, I hope that he will not take the position that the Ministers can do no wrong.

I should like to make a few observations on the price line. The wholesale index seems to be behaving somewhat well. But if you look to the details, particularly for industrial workers, for agricultural labourers a very disturbing picture emerges. I hope the Minister himself is aware of it because in his own ministry's report he has mentioned it. In fact the Economic Survey published by the Finance Ministry mentions:

"Although the index of wholesale prices rose only by 23 per cent over the year ending January 21, 1978, the increase in some groups was much higher. Foodgrains stand higher over the year by 9.6 per cent, largely on account of pulses whose prices have advanced by as much as 38.4 per cent. Fruits and vegetables are up by 24.2 per cent, eggs, fish and meat by 15.5 per cent and condiments and spices by 28.3 per cent."

I should like to caution the Minister that he should not be misled by the fact that simply because the trends in agricultural production are encouraging the picture is bright. You will find from the records of past years that good agricultural production overshadowed weaknesses in other sectors of economy. There are two disturbing trends as far as this year is concerned. First of all the industrial production has not come up satisfactorily. Moreover there is a heavy dose of deficit financing in the economy and I think, therefore, next year Mr. Dharia is going to have a very difficult job; I wish him success and godspeed in maintaining the price level. But there are a lot of dangers in the situation.

About import-export I have to make a few observations mainly from the point of view of agricultural commodities. It is not a happy sign that the growth rate of export has fallen down drastically this year. If he does not take adequate steps there would be a further fall and the position which the country has attained over a number of years will be jeopardised. I am sorry the country will lose the very important position it occupies in the export market. I do not understand the logic of banning the export of some of the commodities. For instance he has said that the government is firm in its view that the export of vegetables, onion and potato should be banned. But how much quantity is exported, of the quantity of 20 million tonnes that are produced? The National Commission on Agriculture has gone on record saying: "On rough estimates the annual production of fruits and vegetables in the country is 20 million tonnes, hardly one per cent of which is utilised by fruit and vegetable preservation industry. It is estimated that 25 to 30 per cent of the production of these perishables goes waste during various stages of picking, packing, transporting and marketing." We must remember that exports of fresh fruits and vegetables constitute less than one per cent of the country's production. National Commission has corroborated this elsewhere. How is the government going to serve the interest of the consumer by banning the export of one per cent production? The price of the products goes up not because of exports. Take potato for instance. It is highly perishable commodity; in the post harvest period prices crash. Had there been adequate cold storage the government would be in a position to release quantities during off season period. That would have checked the prices. Banning export is no solution. Ultimately it is going to harm the production efforts. On the one side the Janata Government says: we are going to invest 40 per cent on agricultural development; on the other hand they are taking steps whereby agricultural production is bound to suffer.

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

I have discussed this with a number of experts in this country and outside. Potato and vegetable production, onion production has come in this country because outlets for exports have been provided. By banning this you are doing incalculable harm to the agriculturists in this country.

They are talking in the name of employment. He must realise the employment potential in vegetable production. If you require ten labourers for producing other crops, for vegetables ten times more labourers are required. Therefore, by banning the exports and discouraging the production of these crops, you are directly or indirectly bringing down the employment potential. You have to visit the vegetable growing areas to see how much distress is there. Nasik District, because Mr. Mohan Dharia knows it personally, it produces thirty lakh tonnes of onion in one district alone. Now this year thousands of onion growers will be totally ruined and it will take ten years for them to rehabilitate their economy. Now who are the onion growers? They are those who have no adequate water; they are poor farmers, who cannot grow sugar cane, who cannot grow other crops, they are only marginal farmers who have very inadequate water and who are in the drought prone areas, they are the onion growers. By banning the exports, the prices have crashed this year. Whatever have been the promises given by the hon. Minister actually he has not been able to provide them relief.

He has been good enough to send me a copy of the reply he has sent to the Maharashtra Government about onion exports. I would just like to say: Don't argue like in a court of law. Your letter is like arguing in a court of law. For any all-India agricultural commodity, no State Government can take the responsibility. He has said that the State Gov-

ernment should take the responsibility. No State Government can take the responsibility; the Government of India has to take the responsibility. Simply because in some terminal markets there are higher prices, it is no argument. I had gone into this matter and I will only say that the Government of India must take the responsibility and it should not shirk the responsibility.

If in Farukkabad tomorrow the potato prices—they have already crashed—if they crash and if you say that the UP State Government should take the responsibility, I do not think that the country will accept what you are saying. Already you are suffering, your party is suffering loss in the public opinion. Public is going away from the Janata Party and the main reason is you have failed to understand the problems of agriculture and the agriculturists in the country. There is a distress everywhere and thousands and lakhs of cane growers, potato growers, onion growers are shouting and you are not in a position to provide them relief.

Take the case of export of sugar. I do not understand the logic of limiting the export of sugar. First of all, do you know how much we are going to produce this year? Six million—sixty lakhs and we have a carry over of sixteen lakhs and the total comes to 76 lakhs and the maximum that can be consumed in this country including the defence requirement is only 45 lakhs and there is a surplus of thirty lakhs. You are going to export six lakhs and the rest of it will rot. Now the argument is that we will incur heavy loss by exporting. That argument is totally incorrect because I know the inside and out of the industry. Take the price of sugar. What is the price of sugar in Maharashtra and Andhra? The controlled price of sugar in Maharashtra and Andhra is Rs. 160 or Rs. 173 and the international prices are slightly higher and there is no reason why the Government should

incur loss if we export all the sugar from Andhra and Maharashtra. But the bureaucracy involves you into the technicalities and you are not in a position to find solution to this problem. You should be in a position to push large quantities of commodities which are not required for domestic consumption.

Then there is one more argument. You swear by the name of Gandhiji and all of us swear by the name of Gandhiji. All of us have respect for that name. But the point is, the greatest message or mantra Gandhiji gave to this country and to all of us was Swadeshi. But you have forgotten Swadeshi, while you talk of rural development, while you talk of agriculture and while you talk of Gandhiji, you are having massive imports of a number of agricultural commodities. Now what would have happened? If industrial commodities worth about Rs 300 or 400 crores are imported in this country there would have been a havoc and the whole industrial community would have risen in rebellion against you and I do not think you would have done that. But the farming community is not organised and hence they are not in a position to offer proper resistance and that is why you are importing a large quantity of edible oil and cotton. First of all, you should exploit all the possibilities of raising local resources and then there is a DGTD. I have only one specific request to make to you. I do not want to enter into any controversy. I would like to tell you that the greatest industry in this country is agriculture and it requires protection. There it was a failure and I would say that it was a failure of that Government also of which I was a part, that an institution like DGTD has not been evolved for protecting agriculture. What is necessary is for the protection of agricultural commodities, you must establish an institute like DGTD. Agriculture Secretary or the DGICR or anybody else in whom you have trust, but a man who knows and understands the problems of agriculture in

this country should be the Chairman of DGTD like organisation and the technical persons and persons in-charge of agricultural production should be the Members of the Committee. Without the sanction of that committee, nothing should be imported, and even the quantum which should be allowed to be imported, that should be allowed to be imported only with the sanction of the committee. Otherwise this country's interests are never going to be safe. This country's farmers are going to suffer. And I tell you that if thus country's agriculture is not protected against indiscriminate imports, I am afraid, whatever gains in agriculture we have made, we would lose them and the country would suffer and the future generations would suffer.

With these observations, I would like to say that I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

SHRI P. ANKINEEDU PRASADA RAO (Bapatia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, representing the tobacco growers in Andhra Pradesh, and coming from the constituency which was hit by the recent cyclone, I oppose these Demands for the Government's failure and for Government keeping a silent spectator when the tobacco prices crashed down by 25 per cent, 25 per cent of the tobacco grown was not harvested for want of markets.

Sir, it is a long history of tobacco in this country. Our country ranks as fourth or fifth in the world in tobacco production, nearly 100 to 120 million Kgs. fetching Rs. 150 crores for agriculturists and Rs. 100 crores as foreign exchange and Rs 400 crores as revenue for Government, tobacco and end products put together. Out of these, 70 million Kgs. of tobacco are exported and 45 million Kgs are for domestic consumption. This gives very good employment potential to agriculturists, the agricultural labour and also to the industrial labour.

[Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao]

There is one more point which you should not forget and that is that this whole tobacco crop has to be harvested and sold by the agriculturists within two months. After two months there is no capacity for agriculturists to hold the crop because the crop deteriorates for want of re-drying and storage facilities. The agriculturists cannot store it any longer, it has to be passed on into the hands of the trader. This crop was neglected from the beginning by the Government. The Government has not spent much money on research and development of this crop and has not taken any steps for exploring new markets for this crop or giving a proper price for the agriculturists.

About marketing, it is completely left into the hands of the private traders, manufacturers and exporters and the Government never bothered to interfere with it for stabilising the prices for the farmers. The STC purchased only a few million K. Gs of tobacco for its commercial operations, but it did not enter into the market for price stabilisation operations.

This year it is a very bad year for the tobacco grower. The tobacco grower was hit by the cyclone. He was forced to replant the tobacco crop and the investment was doubled. After the tobacco was grown, the quality of tobacco deteriorated due to the natural climatic conditions. As against 50 to 55 per cent bright crop, it deteriorated to 25 to 30 per cent giving lower quality yield to the tobacco grower and afterwards, by February 1, when the crop was going to be marketed, after harvesting there was an artificial slump which was created by the trader and there was no buyer in the market at all till the end of February. Only 10 per cent of the crop was marketed by the end of February and the prices had gone down by 25 to 30 per cent, and a scare was created among the tobacco grow-

ers that they will not be able to sell this crop at all and they are ready to give the tobacco crop at throw-away prices.

100 million kilograms of tobacco was sold up till now and 20 million Kilograms still remain with agriculturists. Unless the Government purchase it within a month's time, this will again go into the hands of traders at throw away price, and anything the Government doing afterwards will be a help to the trader, not to the agriculturist.

Neither the Government nor the Tobacco Board nor the STC came to the rescue of the tobacco growers when there is a slump in the market and the production is only 20 million more this year. The normal requirement of 100 million Kgs was already purchased by the traders at a reduced rate. There was no governmental agency to come into the market and purchase it; hence they bought only 100 million Kg. or 110 million Kgs. at 75 per cent of the price.

The tobacco grower has already lost 25 per cent 20 million Kgs. of tobacco is lying unsold with the grower. It will pass on to the trader, if the Government does not purchase it. Instead of making the purchases through the traders, Government should think of purchasing it from the grower, either through the Tobacco Board, or STC or any governmental organization, within a month's time in the absence of which the tobacco trade will go into the hands of the traders again. It will be a boom for the traders again, if it is done after a month. This was a loss not only to the agriculturist, but also to the Government. Government is also losing foreign exchange, excise and revenue, due to neglect of this crop. One-fourth was lying in the field; 25 per cent is still with the growers, without a purchaser. As a temporary measure, at least 25 million Kgs. should be purchased by Government directly from the agriculturists. I would suggest a long-term measure also. The

kets was not done by the Government or STC or Tobacco Board or the Tobacco Promotion Council. This should be there.

The Voucher System is a very good system; and it is in the interests of the growers. But the Tobacco Board made a mess of it and made the traders unite and force Government to withdraw some of the clauses of the system. If you want to go to the rescue of the growers, you should also arrange for auction platforms, along with the introduction of the Voucher System, where farmers' level grading should be compulsory. A minimum floor price for the traders at the auction should be there. Unless these measures are taken by Government, introduction of the Voucher System by itself will not help. The floor price should be declared. Grading system should be made compulsory.

As a competition to the private parties, Government should purchase at least 50 million Kgs of tobacco. Leaving it completely to the manufacturers, traders and exports will not help the grower. I do not know what sins the tobacco growers have committed. Unless Government or one of the governmental agencies e.g. the Tobacco Board or the STC comes to the rescue of the grower by adopting a support-price measure as distinct from the commercial activities, and unless something like this is done, the tobacco grower will not be able to raise this crop next year.

With these words, I thank you, Sir, for the opportunity given to me.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHRARIA): Mr. Speaker, Sir: It is true that the time given for this debate was short; but I must appreciate the feelings of the hon. Members, as also the criticisms that came from them. At the outset, I can assure my colleague, hon. Shri Shinde that I will not take the position, "The King can do

no wrong." Particularly when I look at Mr. Shinde and my other colleagues on the other side. I cannot afford to take that position. (Interruptions)

We are dealing with 3 subjects, viz., Commerce, Civil Supplies and Co-operation. I know that it is very difficult to do justice to all these three subjects in a very short span of time. However, these 3 subjects are very much concerned with our economy and with the socio-economic transformation of our country. I am well aware of the significance and importance of these three subjects that are under my Ministry, and I would like to deal with them both in the international and the national perspective. It may not be possible to go into all the details and to reply to all the points that have been raised by hon. Members, but I will do the best within the time allotted.

It has been stated that our exports have badly suffered. May I take this opportunity to explain to the House that when we think of our imports and exports or of our foreign trade, we should not forget and lose sight of the social objectives that we cherish. This whole foreign trade is for what purpose? What are our objectives? To me, the objectives are very clear. I have no doubt in my mind that our export trade shall have to grow and that too with a faster speed. All possible endeavour shall have to be made for achieving new heights so far as our exports are concerned, but while laying all the emphasis on exports, let us not forget that we want exports for the attainment of the self-reliance of our country. We want exports to acquire new science and technology developing in the modern world and we want transfer of appropriate technology to solve the monumental problems facing the country. If the problems of poverty and unemployment are to be solved, then these exports should necessarily help us in strengthening the base, industrial and agricultural, strengthening the economic and technological base of the country, so that we can

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

create such conditions whereby the millions of our people can have a better standard of living, and they get opportunities to work. Right to work may not be guaranteed in the Constitution today, but all our efforts should ultimately result in taking care of our youngsters who are prepared to work, to see that they get work. Exports cannot be for the sake of exports alone. Exports shall have to subserve our domestic demands.

I know that exports during 1977-78 were expected to be of the order of Rs. 5750 crores or perhaps more. As per the present estimates, they will be of the order of Rs. 5400 crores. I may be asked why there is shortage of about Rs. 350 crores. But then, may I bring to the notice of the House the situation that existed when we took charge of the Government last year? Prices were spiralling

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Even today.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is not correct. I challenge it.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Yes, it is so.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: You may say that If statements are made on the basis of ignorance, it is difficult to contradict them. It is not fair to have this sort of dialogue. You can listen. You may or may not accept what I say. I am not here to say that you should necessarily accept whatever I say.

Last year, when we took charge, it is true that the supply position of wheat and rice was satisfactory, but in the case of edible oils, pulses and several other essential articles, the position was critical, and naturally the Government had to initiate several measures. The Government had decided that export was necessary. But the only limited question then was that we would take care of essential domestic demand first and then

we would have exports. And naturally, it so happened that we had to curtail export of several items. Take, for instance, cement. There were contracts to export cement to the tune of nearly 22 lakh tonnes and more. We have said that we cannot export because the power shortage has affected all our cement factories. In a State like Karnataka, the power shortage was of the order of 50 per cent.

17 hrs.

MR SPEAKER 55 per cent

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Today, it is 55 per cent. So, the question before us was whether we should allow export or we should stop export of cement and we had to stop this.

Similarly, about the export of de-oiled cakes, my friends said that it should be exported more. But the price of de-oiled cake in the country was ruling at Rs. 2400 per tonne. By whom is it required? It is required by our farmers. It is required for cattle feed, chicken feed or poultry feed. The domestic price had already gone up to Rs. 2400 per tonne. I had no alternative but to regulate these exports. Now, the prices have come down.

श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल 1,309 रु है।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is because of my efforts, the efforts of the Government that the prices which were ruling at Rs. 2400 per tonne have come down to about Rs. 1300 or Rs. 1200/- In whose interest was this done? It was in the interest of agriculturists because if we do not provide these inputs to agriculturists at reasonable prices, we have no right to ask them to give us their agricultural produce at reasonable prices. Again we had to cut down the export of this item for these reasons.

श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : मूर्गफली की बाली का बाद में प्रयोग होता ही नहीं है।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: For the information of Mr. Patel, I must say that in Karnataka, in Maharashtra and in many other States of the country, these oil cakes from groundnut are utilised by way of manure (Interruptions) I am happy that except Mr. Patel, every Member of this House supports me on this.

In 1976-77, while the prices of groundnut oil which is used for edible purposes, soared from Rs. 7/- to Rs. 10.50 per kg., 50,000 tonnes of HPS groundnuts were allowed to be exported outside. I had to take a decision that I could not allow this to continue when the prices of edible oil were so high in the country. Naturally, this year, export of this item has not taken place and to that extent, we have a short-fall.

In the case of onions and potatoes, I am coming to those factors. Here I support my friend, Mr Shinde. We do not export for the sake of export. In the case of onions, the decision to regulate the export was taken by the Government last year and this temporary ban was put last year. While in Maharashtra, the prices were ruling in between Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per quintal at Calcutta, the prices were to the tune of Rs. 180 to Rs. 200/- per quintal, at Madras, it was between Rs. 150 to Rs. 160 and even in Bombay which is so near Nasik—about 120 miles away—the price of onions was above Rs. 100. Naturally, I requested all State Governments to examine why we should not make purchases within the country and make the supplies so that we can give reasonable prices, remunerative prices, to our farmers and make available onions at reasonable prices to our consumers in the country. Is it wrong? I entirely agree that so far as our growers are concerned, they must be given remunerative prices.

This year, I have taken a decision that through NAFED, we shall make

purchases of onions at Rs. 45 per quintal. I am having representations from the farmers that it should be about Rs. 40. But I have taken a decision that it should be at Rs. 45. I have also told the Maharashtra Government—by and large, 80 per cent of onions are produced in Maharashtra and also in Gujarat. I am prepared to go and purchase all the onions in the country at the rate of Rs 45. If they are in need of money, I am prepared to give money to them.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: But the reports from Nasik mandies are that if 2,000 carts come, only 4 carts are purchased at Rs 45.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: My hon. friend, Shri Annasaheb Shinde, was very much in the Ministry. He knows that NAFED is an apex body of these various marketing federations at the State level. Whenever purchases are to be made, they are made by NAFED, through the State marketing federations. I have been requesting the Chief Ministers I discussed the matter in December, 1977, with the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. Lest he should forget, I wrote a letter to the Chief Minister on 2nd January, 1978 saying that you please have immediately a meeting of all the co-operative societies and marketing federations, so that adequate purchases are made. If these marketing federations are not giving all possible cooperation, I cannot send from NAFED agents to every town and village. That is not possible. I want the cooperation of all.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): Have you placed adequate funds at the disposal of the State Government to purchase onions at Rs. 45?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I assure the House that for the purchase of onions or potatoes or whatever things that are decided upon, Central Government shall not complain about lack of funds and that the funds

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

shall not be lacking. This is an assurance that I have given. Unfortunately, my colleagues from the ruling party in Maharashtra have unnecessarily created politics out of this. I do not want to create politics. I am concerned with the interests of the growers. I am not prepared to make any issue of prestige. I think, the prestige of our farmers and growers is much more than your or my prestige. It is most unfortunate that instead of giving cooperation, the politics is being made out of it especially when the Central Government has taken a specific stand that money will not be a difficulty, that we are prepared to give remunerative prices to growers and, even if losses are to be incurred, NAFED will incur the losses and, over and above, if onions are to be exported, we shall allow.

During the last year, since May, 1977, nearly 40,000 tonnes of onions were allowed to be exported. I am telling my hon. friend, Shri Shinde, that through NAFED we have exported onions to the tune of 40,000 tonnes. Again this year, I have taken a decision to export 10,000 tonnes. I can assure the House that after meeting the domestic needs of the country, after protecting the interests of producers, whether it is onions or potatoes....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: And consumer also.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: When I say, domestic needs, that includes consumer also. When I am taking care of my all these things, certainly I shall take care of my friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): He is a gentleman; he is a person who consumes and not produces.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not consume time.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: My submission is that so far as these agricultural products are concerned, I would like to assure the House that Government would like to take all possible steps and measures to protect the interests of our growers. Unless and until the growth rate, in agriculture and industry is not kept up, we cannot solve our economic problems and there cannot be further exports. My point here, is limited. My point is that we have taken certain deliberate decisions and as a result our exports have come down by Rs. 500 crores. The EEC countries and other developed countries have taken certain protectionist measures. Naturally, our export of items like textile have suffered. This is also a point. Then there was a recession and because of recession, our export of steel had suffered by about Rs. 100 crores.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Can I make a suggestion? The commodities which the Minister is mentioning are consumed throughout India. The State Governments cannot purchase and supply them throughout the country. Can he agree with it? If he agrees with it, let the State Trading Corporation take up this job.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: To consider his aspect, I have convened a conference here through NAFED of all State Marketing Cooperative Federations on 11th of April. We shall be discussing all these aspects and wherever Government has to intervene, we shall be happy to do so. There is no problem. The point is that on account of all these odds, and these deliberate decisions exports did otherwise get affected, the export would have gone well above Rs. 6000 crores. But there was a case that we should first take care of the rising prices and this House will be happy to note that though immediately after the taking over of the new Government the prices had, no doubt, gone

up, but because of our positive decisions, the prices have again come down. And today, as against the same day last year, the prices are lower and not higher. A point was made by Mr. Shinde very rightly that the wholesale price index might have come down. So far wholesale index is concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: Consumer index.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: So far as consumer index is concerned, it is not true. Here may I bring to your notice through you that fortunately now this has also started reflecting, so far as our consumers are concerned. If you take into consideration, point-to-point comparison, it will be seen...

MR. SPEAKER: Only five points.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I say point-to-point comparison.

MR. SPEAKER: It has come down only by five points.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: My submission is that while in the whole world, the prices are going up, India is one of the countries where they have come down. Should we not feel proud about it? This has been achieved against all these odds and when there is no emergency—it was during the emergency that the prices had gone up by 12 per cent; in 1976-77, the prices went up by 12 per cent. Now when there is full freedom including freedom of strikes and what not, even then it has been possible to contain prices. I think it goes to the credit of the country and to the credit of our democracy. I was just mentioning to you that so far as point-to-point comparison is concerned, in the case of agricultural labourers, Mr. Shinde would be happy to know that in October 1977, it was 310; from 334 it had come to 318 in February 1978: it has come down by—4.8. So, in the case of consumers—I will not go into all these details just now because the time is

short—I can assure the House that because of the measures taken by the Government, it is not only that the wholesale price index has come down, but the consumer price index—point-to-point price index—in the case of agricultural labour, industrial labour, has also started coming down. It is one of the positive signs and that too while taking this care. It will not be proper to say that our exports have suffered; it is not correct. May I now bring to the notice of the House that because of our certain positive steps in the case of tea...

श्री चन्दन सिंह (कैराना) : खांड, गुड़ और चीनी के बारे में भी बता दीजिए।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: No. So far as gur is concerned, any amount of gur can be exported and so far as sugar is concerned, we have taken the decision to export sugar to the tune of 6.5 lakh tons—and that too, despite incurring certain losses. Unfortunately, the inter-national prices are low, but here the prices are high.

My friend Mr. Shinde talked about a formula and so on. He will kindly concede that it is a succession that we have entered into. But we are now trying to remove those imbalances. I am aware of it, but to blame this Government for those sins will not be fair.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: No, we are not blaming you.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: This House will be happy to know that because of certain positive steps that we have taken in the case of tea, in the terms of value exports are up by 87 per cent more; coffee is 66 per cent, tobacco 13 per cent, spices 112 per cent, cashew kernels 36 per cent, silk textiles 36 per cent and chemicals 35 per cent. Engineering goods will go up from Rs. 554 crores to nearly Rs. 630 crores. So, there also you will find there is a positive gain.

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

Handicrafts have gone up by 37 per cent in spite of protectionist trends

If I may quote one item, export of diamonds and jewellery which was of the order of Rs 150 crores last year will this year be of the order of Rs 400 crores and the House will be happy to know that next year they will cross the 500 crore mark. These are all labour oriented these are all diversified exports. So the whole base has been expanded.

This year what we have done is that, instead of exporting groundnuts, oilcake and cement and making all these things dearer in this country and creating their scarcity in the country, we have created their availability here and we have diversified our export base. I have no doubt that this new policy will further help in building up a better industrial structure and better production here, and a better agricultural structure here and will help in having better exports.

So far as onions and potatoes are concerned may I inform the House that I have discussed this matter with my colleague Mr Barnala. We are trying to have 80 to 100 centres all over the country where we could produce more vegetables and where we could have better production to take care of our domestic demand and to have export of these articles also.

SHRI ANNASHAHEB P SHINDE I had made the proposition that either for export or import of an agricultural commodity there should be one institution like the DGTD which takes care of the national agricultural production and the national interests of growers.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA I agree. It is a very positive and constructive suggestion which Mr Shinde has made and I shall be happy to have

all possible cooperation from that side. I may say that there are many Members who do cooperate let us not be under the impression that they are there only to oppose.

Now, during the year, this House may be aware that these protectionist trends have developed very fast. I have been to various countries and have had discussions, and this House will be happy to know—as I had already indicated with figures earlier in the House—that the quotas of India have been increased as against the quotas agreed to earlier. Even though the quotas of some other countries have been cut in our case they have been increased. So far as America is concerned in regard to our handlooms, they have decided not to put this article in the quota and so, naturally, there will be free export of handlooms and this will help us further during this year. So, these constraints are being lessened.

In the case of steel it is most unfortunate that there is depression all over the country and all over the world. Even in the case of Japan from 130 million tons of steel they have decided to bring down their production to 95 million tons of steel, but this country

SHRI S R DAMANI Regarding handlooms you say that in USA

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA There cannot be a question and answer session now Mr Damani

SHRI S R DAMANI According to the reports, they are restricting our exports

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA There cannot be a question-answer session just now. If you tell me about any particular cases I will take necessary action.

I was telling that even though these protectionist tendencies are here, how are we going to meet them?

MR. SPEAKER. You were mentioning about steel.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA In case of steel, because of recession, we could not export as anticipated. At the same time the House would be happy to know that the steel that was produced here—the production of steel in the country has gone up—was utilized within the country. It has gone into the creation and strengthening of our industrial infrastructure. It will help in having better production in days to come. Though the exports have gone down it is a good pointer, I take it as a good sign because the steel has been utilised for creating some industries in some areas all over the country.

There are some other aspects also I have announced the policy and have made a detailed statement the other day and I would not like to repeat it. Alongwith other factors may I bring it to the notice of this House that the Commerce Ministry along with State Trading Corporation and MMTC had acquired a very bad reputation? During this one year this House will be happy to know that the Commerce Ministry is no more a den of corruption. We have cleansed the Ministry and this new policy takes further care of it. By and large corruption in these organization has been removed to a great extent. Then, when I speak of simplification of procedures, it will not only to help and encourage the industries, importers and exporters but at the same time, we have taken care of this aspect of Corruption also. We are also taking this Ministry from the controlling role to the promotional role. I would very much like that the Commerce Ministry functions as a promotional Ministry and it is in that context that we have taken certain steps.

Much has been said by several hon Members about our various agencies like State Trading Corporation and

MMTC. With regard to the MMTC, I would like to correct one figure, which was brought to our notice by Shri Damam yesterday. So far as this figure is concerned, it is 2349 crores and not 23 49 crores. It is because of the misplaced decimal point. It is printer a devil. It is on page 130 of the Annual Report of the Department of Commerce.

We had asked the Indian Institute of Management to go into the working of the two public sector bodies, i.e. State Trading Corporation and MMTC and their subsidiaries. We received a report. I must say that that it is an interim report, on the basis of which we have initiated action. We would very much like that STC and MMTC should function as catalytic agents in the socio-economic transformation of the country.

Several hon Members have mentioned about the heavy service charges of the STC. For the information of the House I would like to convey that I have gone into this aspect and we are taking several regulatory steps also. But so far as the service charges of the STC are concerned, these are, in case of sugar 0.5 per cent silver 1 per cent semi-processed leather 0.25 per cent coffee 0.25 per cent footwear 1 to 3 per cent finished leather 2.5 to 3 per cent marine products dried fish ve stock meat 1 to 2.5 per cent tobacco 0.25 to 2 per cent etc. These are the charges that are levied. For imports, in respect of edible oil the charges are 1 per cent newsprint 1 per cent, cement 15 per cent and there are many articles which are charged in between 0.5 to 2.5 per cent or so. Here again we are taking some steps. In the case of textiles fibres etc the charges are 5 per cent, but this is to protect our indigenous industry. When I say textiles, it is the man-made fibre and yarn I would like to speak on that subject. There were criticisms by some of my friends—I think—Mr Pandey and some others

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

regarding import of polyester filament yarn in between those 11 days. A decision was taken to delink and it is on that basis that licences were issued. But then there are 8 units in the country, besides the Petrofils, a public sector co-operative undertaking which is coming up in the country. So, there was a question at the one end of giving protection to these industries also. Unfortunately, the prices in the country were ruling too high. The margin of profit was 300 to 400 per cent. The price was ruling somewhere in between Rs. 182 to Rs. 220 per kg. for the polyester filament and naturally we had to take some care. Therefore, we felt that this heavy margin should be brought down and the actual users should be in a position to utilise it. Then there was a question of giving protection to our indigenous industry. Therefore it was decided that those who are the actual users should be allowed to import through STC. STC should make the imports for these actual users in the country and those who are exporters should be allowed to import. The prices were fixed ranging between Rs. 165 to 175 on the basis of different deniers ranging from 30 to 150. Here, we have taken care so that the exorbitant premium must go. Much fuss has been made that something wrong has been done. Even the name of the Prime Minister has been dragged into it. I must make it clear that there is nothing fishy and it was just to take away those heavy premia which were being earned by certain parties that the government had taken a decision and the House will be happy to know that the prices which were ruling somewhere at Rs. 200 per kg. after our decision were brought down to Rs. 125-130. I am clarifying these points so that there should be no unnecessary doubt, as the rumours are being spread and the speed of the rumours cannot be imagined.

Therefore, I would stress these aspects. I will not go into all the as-

pects. But I feel that so far as our exports are concerned, let us not forget that what is needed is a diversification of our exports and also a diversification of markets. Take for instance the marine products. It is true that we shall be having export worth Rs. 200 crores in the year 1977-78 of this item.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You want to starve the people of this country, the most protein-starved nation?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We will take care of production also....

MR SPEAKER. Mr. Bosu, you do not appear to be so.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA. I think he is a fish-eater. I do not think he is a man-eater.

It is true that we shall be exporting fish to the tune of Rs. 200 crores. But if this 90 per cent are shrimps, then again bulk of our exports of shrimps are only to Japan and USA. It is very wrong. We shall have to diversify all our varieties and we have also to enter into various markets. In this context this House will be happy to know that we are having a dialogue with the African countries, the Arab countries, the East Asian countries we are having a dialogue as also with the various Communist countries, i.e. the Socialist countries. We are not only having our dialogue but we have entered into various agreements also. One of the important features is that we have started going from rupee currency to free currency. This is one more positive result that has been achieved by this Ministry.

I would not like to dilate more, so far as Commerce is concerned. In case of foreign trade I would like to assure the House that our foreign trade is for the purpose of subserving the social objectives of this country. It will be for the attainment of self-reliance of the country. It shall be for the acquisition of new science and technology in the interests of the

country and we shall see that in this process, more and more employment is generated and economic and social justice is given to the people. That should be the aim of foreign trade and it shall be achieved.

Regarding Civil Supplies, by and large from all sections of the House there was appreciation. Several friends said that at the time of Divali and Holi there were years and years when nothing was available without queues and this was the first year when all these things were available without queues. But it is not enough. What is needed is a permanent system. Here several of my friends including Mr Chatterjee insisted on a massive public distribution system. They have made a reference to my own report. May I say to the House that this scheme is now not only a scheme of the government. Mr. Chatterjee wanted that there should be a commitment of the government, if I may quote his words. I can assure the House that there is a commitment of the government. Even the Planning Commission in their Draft Five Year Plan Vol. I, have said:

"In the case of consumer goods, the public distribution system is already operative. It covers...."

"The public distribution system does not necessarily improve the distribution of income but it helps to prevent deterioration in distribution, in inflationary conditions. Shortages of essential goods as well as monetary inflation can be highly regressive if the public distribution system does not prevent serious cuts in the consumption of the poor."

And, therefore, they have said in this Sixth Five Year Plan this public distribution system must be necessarily made operative and enlarged.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I hope you will have your way.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Then there was a meeting of our National Development Council. This meeting was held on 20th of March, 1978. There was certain consensus, including with Shri Jyoti Basu, the Chief Minister of West Bengal. All have agreed on this paragraph. I am reading that paragraph on which there was consensus.

"While commanding the emphasis—the document on the minimum need programme, the Council recognises that the public distribution system covering essential articles of mass consumption needs to be expanded and strengthened without any delay."

So, this is not only the commitment of the Central Government, but this is also the commitment of the whole of the country. This is the commitment of all the States. So, I am happy for this feeling. My friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee wanted a commitment from me. I am telling him that it is not only a commitment of mine, but it is the commitment of the Central Government and the commitment of the State Governments also. Now it is not Shri Dharia's scheme but it is the scheme of the whole country.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Please see that it is not scuttled by anybody.

SHRI MOHAN DARIA: So far as this scheme is concerned, it so happened that on the basis of my own report on the essential commodities and articles, while I was in the Planning Commission, we prepared one scheme. At that time we took into consideration the views of several ministries. It is not only a distribution scheme, but it is a Production-cum-Distribution Scheme—what are the articles required by the common man right from morning till late in the night. How can we take care of production in the country—both industrial and agricultural and agricultural products on priority basis and how can we make arrangements for

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their procurement, for storage, transport and distribution? And again, while making this distribution we would very much like that all Indian citizens, our brothers and sisters belonging to any part of the country get these essential commodities by and large, at the same price. It is one of the major suggestions in that scheme. This scheme has been sent to all our State Governments. I am happy that nearly 7, 8 or 9 State Governments have sent their reactions. In the mean time there were elections in five States. I have again written to those Chief Ministers. Their comments will also be received here by mid April. No sooner all these things are received, I shall go to the Cabinet and because of this decision taken by the National Development Council, because of this plan which is accepted by the Central Government, I see no difficulty whatsoever that it should be one of the positive contributions of the Civil Supplies Department to the country during this year to come. Of course, I know, it will take four, five years to have this coverage. We would like to have one distribution centre for a population of every 2,000 citizens. There may be certain villages which may be far flung, where the population may be even less. But even then we should have the net spread far and wide and if it is to be a permanent system, all these centres should be necessary well spread over. In the country, there are 2,40,000 distribution centres. Out of these, nearly 1,80,000 fair price shops are run by private trade and rest of the other shops are run by the co-operative societies.

Then there are several inherent difficulties. We shall have to involve the cooperation of all the citizens. There should be proper vigilance. These fair price shops should play fair. They cannot be unfair. With the cooperation of the people, with their vigilance, they should function properly and if the Vigilance Committees

from those areas say that they are not functioning so, I have already suggested to the State Governments that their licence should be cancelled immediately. So far as the further expansion is concerned we would very much like to strengthen the cooperative system and if the cooperatives are not coming forward we would very much like even to involve the gram panchayats in this distribution system. Sir, with the cooperation of the House and with this mood of the House I have no doubt, within 3 or 4 years, it will be possible for us to have that massive production of essential commodities and articles, and to have better and equitable distribution at reasonable prices. If we could do that it will be possible for us to break this vicious circle of prices being chased by the demand for dearness allowance. No sooner than the DA comes into circulation again there is the rise in prices. One more care is also taken. When we want these articles at reasonable prices then naturally the inputs particularly or the farmers also shall have to be made available at reasonable prices. We cannot expect wheat and rice at lower prices and give inputs at higher price. It cannot follow; it cannot happen. So, that care has to be taken by us.

I am making one more announcement today. That is regarding the rapeseed refined oil. Last year we started with Rs 8/50 per kilo. Then we came down to Rs. 7/50 per kilo. Now in any part of the country at the consumer end, from the 1st of May 1978 onwards, the price shall be Rs. 7 per kilo. I am bringing it down by Rs 500 per tonne. (An hon. Member: Don't bring it down further) No, it won't, because I have to take care of the producers also; I have to take care of the farmers also.

Similarly much was said about tobacco. I do appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Members so far as distress sales of tobacco are concerned. The Central Government and the Tobacco Board have been criticised also. Be-

fore I go to the decision that we have taken may I bring to the notice of this House that when the whole of Andhra Pradesh was affected by cyclone, nearly 65,000 hectares of land which were under tobacco plantation were completely destroyed? The Tobacco Board met in Delhi. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu happens to be a Member of the Tobacco Board. We met here in Delhi; and we took a decision and we made available nearly Rs. 45 crores for the farmers, we gave all possible help for them for replantation. All these farmers, are happy and because of that help all these crops are now standing again. There is a massive production of tobacco today and naturally

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Not massive really

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: That is why the prices have gone down; the prices have crashed. And here one of the reasons is the limited export outlet. Because now we are repaying Russia wheat through wheat. Because this is rupee trade our exports, so far as other articles are concerned, will be less by about Rs. 50 crores. That is the country with the biggest demand of tobacco from our side and their demand has come down and it has affected us on that count also. But then there is a demand that Government should make immediate purchase, right from the producers through STC and accordingly decision was taken to purchase 5,000 metric tonnes of tobacco earlier.

AN HON. MEMBER: That was a commercial operation.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Now there is a demand from the hon. Member that at least 10,000 metric tonnes of tobacco should be purchased by STC directly from growers. It is the demand. Sir, Government has taken a decision, whatever may be the loss we shall have to incur, we shall purchase 10,000 metric tonnes from actual growers of tobacco and from growers' Cooperatives. We have taken the de-

cision. Now there will be proper co-ordination.

There will be a proper coordination between the Tobacco Board and the S.T.C. Tobacco Board is not that way a trading organisation. My friend, Mr Bosu will appreciate that this job has to be done by the S.T.C. We shall take all possible cooperation from the Tobacco Board and also from the Members of the Tobacco Board so far as its operation is concerned.

Sir, some criticism was made that the STC had joined hands somewhere or the officers of the STC had joined hands somewhere with these big people, producers or whatever that is. I would like to assure the House that if there is any officer dealing in such a manner, please bring it to my notice. You can take it from me that he cannot continue in this post. It cannot happen.

We have already taken that care. By and large I must say that the operations of the STC have certainly brought credit to our country. This one million tonnes of cement that was imported by the STC came to be known to the country or most of them came to know of it after the imports actually started arriving in the country. That much care we have taken, as you know, in those operations. And I can assure you that if there is any kind of shortage or scarcity of cement created artificially by certain vested interests, to take care of it, we have already taken a decision that cement supply should also be adequately made to the people till the production goes up. We have taken the decision. In case of edible oils, the House will be happy to know that last year we had to go to the market after the scarcity was felt here. This year, this House will be happy to know that the oil year starts from 1st November and, before 1st November last, we sat together and planned for the whole of the year; whatever are the requirements of the country for the year

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1978-79. The House will also be very happy to know that according to the requirements of the country, the oil to be purchased by and large has been contracted and it will be coming to the country regularly. There will not be any deficit, there will not be any scarcity whatsoever. It will be done in a planned manner. So, it is how we have been operating in so far as Civil Supplies and Commerce Ministry are concerned.

My hon. friend, Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde was a bit sore that this Government is not taking care of the agriculturists. He has every right to say so. May I bring to his notice that while the support price of cotton earlier was Rs. 320 we carried that price to Rs. 255. Cotton Corporation of India was previously making purchases of cotton only at the support price. While I was in charge of the Cotton Corporation of India, we took a decision that the Cotton Corporation of India will make purchases not at the support price but at the market price. This was a major change.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: In Haryana, the Cotton Corporation started this.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: This was a major change from the earlier policy. Then, Sir, in the case of grams, while the support price was fixed at Rs. 95 by the earlier Government we took it to Rs. 125. In the case of ground-nuts also, the support price was taken up to Rs. 160; in the case of mustard seeds, there was no support price so far. It is the first year that we fixed the support price at Rs. 225 so that they grow mustard more and more. Now we are planning that for all the agricultural products, which are of mass consumption or which are of essential character, there should be support price.

The Agriculture Ministry will be moving the Cabinet. It shall not be

fair on my part to say on their behalf. The Government is very much vigilant. All this is being done by us—for what? It is done to protect these farmers. It is done to protect the interests of the producers. To say that this Government has not taken care of the producers, would perhaps be most unfair. I do not want to go into political aspect of it as to what are the reasons, this, that or the other. I also personally know very well. I do not want to go into this because this is not a political question nor is this the proper forum.

MR. SPEAKER: Anyway you come to the Commerce Ministry.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We are thinking on a high plane. There are areas where, in the interest of the country and in the interest of our community all sections of the House shall have to cooperate with each other so that the interests of our producers are properly safeguarded and interests of our people are properly safeguarded. From our end, I can assure the House that whatever be the positive and constructive suggestions they will not only be welcomed but it will also be our endeavour to see that they are properly considered and implemented.

Regarding the Department of Co-operation, I would not like to take more time of the House. But, I can only say that during this year we have again made a lot of efforts to see that the Cooperation Ministry is revitalised. We have formulated a national policy for the whole cooperative movement. That Resolution has been adopted and it has been accepted by all the States and they are coming forward with all possible cooperation. On the basis of that Resolution we have circulated an action programme—42 points action programme—on each count, how we can revitalise the cooperative movement in the country. How this movement could be rescued from that rotten politics. We do not want this cooperative

movement to go under the clutches either of the bureaucrats or that of the over-zealous political personalities. De-officialisation and re-politicisation of cooperative movement is a must and it is in this context that we have taken several steps.

In this context, I would appeal to the House that we all political parties shall have to make efforts wherever we are in power to take care that our levers of power are not utilised to interfere with this movement. The moment we interfere, that very moment the cooperative movement will go for ever. It cannot sustain. If we want healthy cooperative movement in the country, all politicians in the country, all those who are enjoying power—may be from this party or other parties—will have to take care that the power is not utilised in disturbing this movement. On the contrary we should make every endeavour so that this cooperative movement is kept outside the area of politics and it functions in the interest of the country and in the interest of our democracy. Through this cooperative movement we not only achieve decentralisation of economy but also decentralisation of political power to a great extent and if we want this whole democratic set-up to be strengthened then this decentralisation of economy and decentralisation of power will go a long way in standing as a guarantee for the permanent democratic functioning in the country. Therefore, when we speak of the cooperative movement, this is the approach of the government and I would like to have the cooperation of the whole House.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to provide institutional guarantee.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is the institutional guarantee which is very much necessary. Unfortunately, instead of this institutional guarantee there is much of individual interference. That is the whole tragedy of this whole cooperative movement.

श्री भारत भूषण (नैनीताल) : इसमें राजनीतिज्ञों की दखलन्दाजी इतनी नहीं, जितनी आपके कानूनों ने इसको सर्विसेज के अन्तर्गत कर रखा है कि एक इन्स्पेक्टर सारे चेयरमन को चलाता है, इलैक्शन कराता है, उसके द्वारा सारी बात होती है। उसी का विश्वास आपको है, जनता का विश्वास नहीं है।

श्री मोहन धारिया : यह नहीं है, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने जो आपको 42 प्वाइंस्ट एक्शन प्रोग्राम बताया, उसमें हमने यह लिखा है कि जो कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट चलती है, वह जनता के आधार पर और को-आपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के मेम्बरों के आधार पर चलनी चाहिये। जो गवर्नमेंट या शासन के आधार पर चलती है, उनको को-आपरेटिव मूवमेंट नहीं कह सकते हैं।

मैं आपको यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि हमारी यह कोशिश रहेगी कि न ब्यूरोक्रेसी का उस पर कोई असर हो, न पोलिटिकल पार्टियों का असर हो, बल्कि जनता का ही असर पड़े। एक नई रीति से हम को-आपरेटिव मूवमेंट को भारत में तैयार करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

Sir, I am grateful to the House for the way in which the Members have expressed confidence, the way in which they have cooperated. It is something unusual I know that. But I must say that this gives us more strength and more capacity to work. This gives us perhaps a new orientation in our whole way of working. I am sure the House will give their cooperation for ever. I have no doubt that these Demands which I put forward will be unanimously voted. Thank you, very much.

श्री चन्द्रन सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने गजा, चौनी, गुड़ और खाइड़-सारी पर कोई अपना विचार जाहिर नहीं किया। वह कहते हैं कि हमारा विचार चल रहा है आलू खरीदने का। आलू

[स्त्री चन्दन निहु]

इस बहन खुद जाता है, किसान के महां नहीं रहेगा और जब तक आपका विचार रहेगा, किसान तबाह हो जायेगा ।

डीजल और काश्तकार को जो उत्पादन वे नियंत्रण चाहिये, वह सब महगी हैं । ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये । तस्वीर आपकी बहुत बढ़िया है, आश्वासन खबर दे रहे हैं, लेकिन आप वर कुछ नहीं रहे हैं ।

गुड़ को पाकिस्तान भेजने के लिये आप कहते हैं, परमिट देंगे, लेकिन अभैमी यह बहती है कि परमिट ले लां, या कुछ करो, हम उसनी देर जाने नहीं देंगे जब तक तमाही भर्कार एग्रीमेंट नहीं करेगी ।

ओ शोहन धारिया : जैसा कि मैंने अभी बताया है अगर हमारे प्रोड्यूसर्ज वो कोई दिक्कत हो, तो सेटल गवर्नरेट उनको पूरे दिल से महयोग देने के लिए तैयार है । यह हमारी हमेशा कोशिश रहेगी । मेरे दोस्त ने जीरे का जिक्र किया है । अगर उसका यहा ज्यादा उत्पादन है और उसके अच्छे दाम नहीं मिलते हैं, तो हम कभी उसका एक्सपोर्ट करने का विरोध नहीं करेंगे । हमारी यह नीति नहीं है कि एक्सपोर्ट को बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिया जाये । लेकिन अपने मुख्य की आवश्यकता का भी ध्यान रखना जरूरी है ।

एक माननीय मदन्य ने हृदय के बारे में कहा है । गये साल उसके दाम 1500 रुपये तक हो गये थे । हमने इस बारे में कोशिश की, तो वे 500, 600 रुपये पर आए हैं ।

मुख्य की आवश्यकता को लेकर हृदय कभी इस प्रकार की कार्रवाही करनी पड़ती है । मैं यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम अपने प्रोड्यूसर्ज को पूरी तरह से सहयोग देने और यह हमारी कोशिश रहेगी, माननीय मदन्य इस बात का विश्वास रखे ।

ओ शनी राम बागड़ी (मधुरा) : गड़ का मही भाव मिर्फ पाकिस्तान दे सकता था— मिर्फ पाकिस्तान ही गुड़ का खरीदार था । लेकिन पाकिस्तान को गुड़ नहीं भेजने दिया गया । अगर वह वहां जाता, तो किसानों को उसकी कीमत मिल सकती थी । मंडी महोदय ने तेल के बीजों के बारे में कहा है । अगर देश में गेहूँ की पूरी कीमत नहीं दी जा सकती है, तो क्या रखी की फलाल को देखने हृदय सरकार ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि जिन देशों में अपनी कमी है, वहां गेहूँ भेज कर किसानों को पूरी कीमत दिलाई जाये ।

ओ शोहन धारिया : मैं नहीं जानता था कि यह सबाल-जवाब का सेजन भुल हो जायगा । मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि अगर कोई पारिकरतान को गुड़ भेजना चाहता है, तो उसके लिए तुरन्त एक्सपोर्ट परमिट दिया जायेगा । देयर इस नो कर्डीशन— इसमें कोई कर्डीशन नहीं है । (व्यवहार)

ओ शनी तिहु : पाकिस्तान की एम्बेसी कहती है कि विक्रतान का और हमारा एग्रीमेंट होना चाहिए । उसके साथ एग्रीमेंट कीजिए । (व्यवहार)

MR. SPEAKER: How many persons
be can hear at the same time. No,
you have already put the question.
You cannot go on putting questions.
It is not the Question Hour.

MR. SPEAKER: If you answer this,
there will be a number of questions.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: This is
the last question.

श्री भोजन शारिया अगर मानीय
सदस्य ने मुझे लिखा होता कि पार्किस्तान को
कुछ भेजना है, तो मैंने तुरन्त मदद की होती।
वह मुझे लिखे। मैं तुरन्त मदद करूँगा।
(अवधारणा)

मैं ने पहले ही बताया था कि सब लोगों
का जवाब मैं नहीं दे सकता क्योंकि टाइम का
भी समाप्त है। फिर भी जहा एडल्टरेशन होता
है उस के लिए एडल्टरेशन के बिलाक हमारा
कानून है। उस की कोई शिकायत हो तो
उस के अन्तर्गत उस के ऊपर कार्रवाही हो
सकती है।

श्री मनो राम बांगड़ी मली महोदय ने
गेहूँ के बारे में जवाब नहीं दिया है।

श्री भोजन शारिया सदन को मालूम
होगा कि हमने रशिया का जो गेहूँ लिया था
वह हम गेहूँ के रूप में ही दे रहे हैं। नार्वे
चियतनाम की टीम यहा आई थी। हम ने
उसको 3 लाख टन गेहू़ देने का बाबा किया
है। प्रफागानिस्तान के प्रेसिडेंट यहा आए
ये। उनके साथ भी ऐसा ही बाबा हुआ है।
जहा-जहा भेजना सभव है, वहा भेजने
की हमारी कोशिश रहेगी।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing
any more questions. This is not a
question and answer session. All the
questions should be put at the time
of making the speech and the Minister
has to reply to the extent possible.

SHRI H. L. PATWARY: No question,
only clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Do not
record anything.

श्री एच. एल. पटवारी: **

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: May I
answer this question?

SOME HON MEMBERS rose

MR. SPEAKER: You write to him
and he will reply. I shall now put
all the cut motions moved to the
demands for grants of the Ministry
of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Co-
operation to vote together, unless any
hon. Member desires that any of this
cut motions may be put separately.

All the cut motions were put and
negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the
demands for grants to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not
exceeding the amounts on Revenue
Account and Capital Account shown
in the fourth column of the Order
Paper be granted to the President
out of the Consolidated Fund of
India to complete the sums neces-
sary to defray the charges that will
come in course of payment during
the year ending the 31st day of
March, 1979 in respect of the heads
of demands entered in the second
column thereof against Demands
Nos. 11 to 13 relating to the Minis-
try of Commerce, Civil Supplies
and Co-operation."

The motion was adopted.

**Not recorded.

Demands for Grants, 1978-79 in respect of the Ministry of Commerce Civil Supplies and Corporation voted by Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1978		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		3		4	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION				
11	Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Co-operation . . .	29,81,000	--	1,49,04,000	..
12	Foreign Trade and Export Production . . .	49,18,92,000	67,60,90,000	245,04,63,000	338,04,58,000
13	Civil Supplies and Co-operation . . .	6,25,38,000	3,67,57,000	31,26,92,000	18,37,83,000

17.50 hrs

18.00 hrs

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

MOTION RE: ATROCITIES ON HARIJANS—Contd. :

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan on the 4th April, namely:—

"That this House expresses its concern at the atrocities being committed on Harijans in Bihar, U.P., Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and other parts of the country."

along with amendments moved thereon.

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहस्रा): सभापति महोदया, हम लोगों ने अमेडमेट दिया है। अमेडमेट देने वाले को बोलने के लिए आपको प्राचयिकता देनी चाहिए। उस रोज हम लोग नहीं बोल सके हैं। इसलिए आज हम लोगों को जिनके अमेडमेट हैं पहले बहत दीजिए।

सभापति महोदय: ऐसा है कि जिन्होंने अमेडमेट दिये थे उन सभी को ध्यान में रख कर 15 लोगों की लिस्ट स्थीकर साहब तीयां करके छोड़ गये हैं और स्थीकर साहब ने आदेश दिया है कि पांच मिनट एक-एक को बोलने के लिए रख जाये। (अवधारणा)

एक मात्रातीय सदस्य: पांच मिनट में कोई बात नहीं हो सकती। (अवधारणा)

सभापति महोदय: आगर आप ज्यादा टाइम लेंगे तो 15 लोग नहीं बोल पायेंगे। कुल दो बटे का टाइम है, आधा बटा मिनिस्टर साहब के जवाब देने के लिए रखा जायेगा। साहे सात बजे मिनिस्टर साहब को बुलाया जायेगा और उस बहत तक जितने बोल सकेंगे बोलेंगे। पांच मिनट का समय एक सदस्य के लिए रखा गया है। एक आधा मिनट कोई ज्यादा ले ले लेकिन आधा बटा नहीं बोल सकेंगे। मेरी आपसे विनम्र प्रार्थना है ... (अवधारणा) आप सब बैठ जायें।

एक मात्रातीय सदस्य: मेरा अवधारणा का प्रश्न है।

सचिवालयी महोदय : 'आपको समझाना चाहिए कि जब तक कोई काम शुरू नहीं हुआ, व्यवस्था का प्रयत्न नहीं उठ सकता है। व्यवस्था का प्रयत्न तब उठ सकता है जब कोई विज्ञेस दिल्लीका हो रहा हो। अभी विज्ञेस मुश्क नहीं हुआ है इसलिए व्यवस्था का प्रयत्न नहीं उठ सकता (अवधार)

I cannot hear everybody at the same time. I will only listen to one person.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura): I rise on a point of order. You have to hear it. My point of order is this. Five minutes is too inadequate to express our feelings.... (Interrup-

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please sit down? I do not want to allow any point of order before the work begins.

4ह कहना कि पाव मिनट का समय कम है, यह कोई प्लाइट आफ आर्डर नहीं है। आपने दो घंटे में मे पाव मिनट बैंसे ही बरबाद कर दिये। आपको एक एक मिनट का सदृश्योग करना चाहिए। जब बोलेंगे तब हम देख लेंगे, पर्याप्त बढ़ सकता जाएगे।

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: You cannot say in this way. You cannot lose your temper and say "sit down" in this way. This is not the way. It is not a school and you are not a teacher.

सचिवालयी महोदय : व्यवस्था के प्रयत्न के लिए विज्ञेस तो शुरू होने चाहिए।

भी बी० बी० चक्रवर्ती : आप टेम्पर लूज करके नहीं कह सकती है—सिट डाउन।

It is not a school and you are not a teacher and we are not your students.

सचिवालयी महोदय : मैं इस सारे हाउस से कहना चाहती हूँ—प्रगत आप चेयर के साथ यह व्यवहार करेंगे, जो यह बन्धु अभी कर रहे हैं, तो मुझे तो कुछ नहीं, इस बात में

बढ़ी हूँ, लेकिन यह आप किर बढ़े हो रहे हैं, यह बहत लंदीका है आपको यह समझाना चाहिए कि चेयर की ओर दिग्निटी है, वह हाउस की दिग्निटी है। इसमें देरी दिग्निटी की बात नहीं है, बरना आप क्या ले लेंगे, लेकिन आप चेयर के समने इस किस्म की बातें करते हैं, तो इसमें आप अपना अपमान करते हैं, ऐसा आपको नहीं करना चाहिए। प्रगत आप अपना सम्मान चाहते हैं, हाउस का सम्मान आपको रखना है, तो चेयर का सम्मान हाउस को रखना होगा—यह सीधी सी बात है। हमने श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु को बुलाया है। आपको यह समझाना चाहिए कि प्लाइट आफ प्रार्डर तब उठता है, जब कोई विज्ञेस हाउस के समने हो। अभी कोई विज्ञेस शुरू नहीं हुआ है। विज्ञेस शुरू होने के बाद आपको उनकी स्पीच पर कोई प्लाइट आफ प्रार्डर उठाना है, तो उठाइये।

भी बी० बी० चक्रवर्ती : हम आपकी इज्जत करेंगे, लेकिन आपको भी मानसिय सदृश्यों की इज्जत करनी होगी (अवधार)

There is a certain responsibility towards the constituency. We shall respect you, but you shall also respect the Members of the House. But you should not treat yourself as a teacher and us as boys.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu may speak.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Madam Chairman there is some mistakes. On behalf of my Party, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee is to speak and his name has already been sent. Let Mr. Somnath Chatterjee speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Somnath Chatterjee may speak.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Madam Chairman, it is a matter of great concern that even after 30 years of Independence this

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House has to discuss the question of atrocities on the Harijans and the weaker sections of the people of this country. Madam, a large section of people have been subjected to various incidents of atrocities and of exploitation. So far as the protection of these weaker sections of the community is concerned, it should be the special responsibility of the nation as a whole, but the Government has a great duty so far as giving them not only adequate physical protection, but also working for their advancement is concerned.

Madam, Article 17 of the Constitution abolished untouchability, but unfortunately that has been on paper only. So far as Article 46 of the Constitution is concerned, it is one of the Directive Principles that the State has to take proper steps for the purpose of promoting with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and it shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. Like all other Directive Principles in the Constitution, it is a very important provision, but it has also remained dead letter and this is not the result of the coming of the new Government only. During all these 30 years these people have been at the receiving end. Only, Madam, pious wishes have been expressed. Bogus schemes have been formulated, but unless and until the root of the problem is looked into and tackled, there can never be any possibility of avoiding these types of conflicts in the country and these types of incidents. Madam, these people are the poorest people of the society in the country and they are always in the minority wherever they reside. Unfortunately in this country in the absence of land reforms, these people, the Harijans and the weaker sections of the people of this country, have always remained in a feudal set-up. And as a result, they have always

been the victims of oppression and torture, not only by people of the upper castes, but also by others viz. the land-owners, the gamindars and the jotedars.

Madam Chairman, there has been only talk of land reforms in this country. Various land reform laws have been passed in the country, in various States. But during the 30 years of Congress rule, and specially during the last 6 years i.e. from 1971 to 1977, there has been no attempt to bring about land reform. Only mere talks were there.

The 20-point programme provided for land reforms, and it provided for giving special facilities and rights to the Harijans. It is a matter of almost a joke that the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which was published in September 1976, refers to the so-called great provision in the 20-point programme of the former Prime Minister, which was supposed to bring about a complete transformation in the society. The Congress Government of the last 30 years has utilized this problem only for its political ends. It is a matter of irony, and of nothing but hypocrisy that the former Prime Minister is now going about the country, shedding tears for the Harijans. She is doing it only for the purpose of getting votes; and for no other reason.

Unfortunately, even under the present Government, these instances have not abated. It is a reality which we have to accept. During the last one year, what has happened in different parts of the country? I have the figures for the last 3 years; in U.P. alone, in 1975 there were 3671 instances; in 1976, when the Emergency was at its heights, the number was 5867; and in 1977, there were 5047 cases. Therefore, 17 thousand cases of atrocities were there in up alone during the last 3 years.

There have been umpteen cases of forcible eviction from their lands and

places of residence; there have been instances of forced labour; there have been a large number of instances of assaults on Harijan women-folk and there have been cases of burning of their homes. There have also been even gruesome instances, when Harijans were thrown into the fire and burnt alive.

We have to see how far this tendency has percolated and polluted even the students in the country. In Deoria, there was an attack by the upper caste students on the Harijan students who were living in the Harijan Hostels in U.P. The Harijan youths have been burnt in Rajasthan.

To-day it cannot be denied that the lives of Harijans are not protected. There is no protection for them, and they are being utilized as pawns by some of these political parties, especially by the last ruling party. Even during the present Government of the Janata Party, in the various States there has been no respite for the Harijans. The problem is that there has been no social education and no social emancipation. The Harijans remain below the poverty line—at its worst limit. They have been denied all the ordinary privileges due to human beings in this country. They are being utilized as chattels and not as human beings, by zamindars and big land-lords. Without there being land reforms, without giving them the right of ownership in land and without their participation in the process of production and without the right to freedom from the strangle-hold of the rural rich and *kulaks* in this country, the lot of the Harijans can never improve. This is the minimum requirement which has to be appreciated by everybody in this country. Therefore, whatever may be said, whatever attempts may be made to convert these incidents as fights between groups of criminals—sometimes it is said that hardened criminals are fighting amongst themselves, as a result of which some Harijans have been killed or tortured—it does not explain why, whenever such events

take place between the so-called hardened criminals, it is only the Harijans and the weaker sections of the society which get beaten up or get killed, and not the other sections of the so-called criminals. There may be some criminals who are taking advantage of the situation, but it is the result of the feudal land system which is still prevailing in the country for the last 30 years. People are fed up with promises, people are fed up with laws which are never implemented with plans which are never carried into effect. Now it is essential that immediate steps should be taken to bring about real land reform in this country and to recognise them as human beings. During the last 30 years they have not received the benefits of whatever freedom has been given to the people of this country. They still remain backward and they have been kept backward for the purpose of exploitation. We would like to know what are the policies of this Government and what steps the Janata Party is going to take in the matter.

We want that there should be proper land reforms with security of tenure to these people and they should be given title to the land. It is also essential that the district authorities should be made responsible for it. I know that this is not pure law and order problem, but somebody must be made strictly responsible for this. Please do not forget that they form 13 per cent of the population and their largest concentration in an area is 23 per cent and not more. Therefore, in every area they are in a minority; not only a minority, but they form an economically weaker section of the society. So, they cannot have any protection for themselves, unless protection is given by the governmental agency. Therefore, until you bring about a total land reform, unless you improve their financial or economic condition unless you impart social education amongst all sections of the people, unless the other sections of

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the people who are rural rich and the vested interests in the rural areas have a sense of awareness that these people are also citizens of this country. that these people are human beings and not mere tools of exploitation in this country, these incidents are bound to happen. But, so long as you are not able to achieve that, you must provide them protection, and this protection only the district authorities can give.

Now there is a feeling among the district authorities who belong to the upper castes of apathy towards these people, if not anti-apathy. Therefore, there is no protection for these people. The same cancer of casteism is pervading in the district authorities. Therefore, you have to provide some deterrent punishment to make these district authorities responsible, that if there is even one incident in anybody's area, not only the people of that area would have to suffer but the district authorities will also be held responsible. Something like that has to be done.

Please do not gloat over these incidents. Please do not explain away these incidents as law and order problems. Please do not try to give the impression to the people that this is a fight between criminals. These incidents are increasing day by day. This is a malady in the social structure, the national fabric of this country. Unless this is tackled from a proper perspective, you will worsen the situation in the country.

Do not forget that such incidents are being taken advantage of by persons who are there in the wings, who want to come back and who are utilising these sections of the people who have deprived of the whereabouts in this country, and want to establish a dictatorial regime in this country, where democracy will

be in danger. This is the warning. Therefore, please see that you do not play into the hands of such persons any more, and please do not compromise the democratic rights of the people of this country. Therefore, this is a matter which should have the immediate and most serious attention of the people of this country.

Take the case of areas where there have both some pretence of land reforms and where the weaker sections, peasants and cultivators are a little more politically aware. There are no such incidents in such places. In West Bengal you will hardly find any such incidents because the people there are political conscious. Even the cultivators and Harijans are politically conscious. That is why such incidents do not take place there. But where you have kept them in the dark days of feudalism, this is becoming a more pronounced feature. Therefore, I request the Government to give serious attention to this.

ओं राम विलास पामवान (हाजीपुर) : मैं आप से एक स्पष्टीकरण करना चाहता हूँ। आपने रूलिंग दिया है कि साक्षे सात बजे मंत्री को आप बुलाएंगी। आठ बजे बहस बरम हो जाएंगी। मंत्री महोदय आष घटा सेंगे। मेरी रिप्पोर्ट कब होगी ?

समाप्ति, महोदय : आपको समय दिया जाएगा आप बिन्दा न करें।

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ओं आर० एस० कुर्दील (मोहनलालनगर) : शैद्यूल लालनगर का स्टेट्स और शैद्यूल ट्राइस्ट की समस्या पर बहुत दिनों से बहस हो रही है। प्रस्तावाचार बढ़े हैं या बढ़े हैं इस पर भी काफी विवाद चल रहा है। सरकारी आकड़ों द्वारा यह सिद्ध करने की कोशिश की जा रही है कि प्रस्तावाचार कम हुए हैं। ओं राम जन ने विचली बात यह सिद्ध किया जा कि प्रस्तावा

बहे हैं। वह मंत्रालय ने इसके पहले लाइसेंस किया था कि कम हुए हैं। मैं इस पर नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ कि अस्त्याचार कम हुए हैं या ज्यादा हुए हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली सरकार का जो रखिया रहा है उसी का फल आज हमें देखने को मिल रहा है और योग रहे हैं। पहले हमारी स्थिति बद भी आज बदतर हो रही है। यह किसका प्रभाव है इस से मैं जाना नहीं चाहता। एक बात मैं जरूर देख रहा हूँ कि आज की सरकार के डाटा प्रोटेक्शन किया जा रहा है, दसीं दी जा रही है, आर्मू नेट्स दी जा रही है कि गृह मंत्रालय जो कह रहा है वही सही है। इसके मध्यूत ऐसे ही दिये जा रहे हैं जिस तरह से काली गाय को काली भैंस चिढ़ करने की कोशिश की जाए। कहा जा रहा है कि काली गाय का रग काला है और भैंस का भी काला है, उसके चार पाव हैं, उसके भी चार हैं, उसके मुँह हाता है, उसका भी होता है, यह चारा खाती है, यह भी चारा खाती है, दोनों दूध देती हैं प्रादि-प्रादि। उससे प्रागे बढ़ कर यह भी कहने की कोशिश भी जा रही है उम मेरी इसेंटेन्स, न्यूट्रोन प्रोटीन होते हैं, इसके भी होते हैं। इसलिए काली गाय, गाय नहीं है बल्कि भैंस है। इस तरह की दलील हमारी सरकार देती है। वास्तविकना क्या है? क्या काली गाय काली भैंस बन जाएगी? नहीं बन सकती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अस्त्याचार बढ़ रहे हैं, अस्त्याचार बढ़ रहे हैं, इस मेरी ही दो मत नहीं हो सकते हैं? सरकार उनका प्रोटेक्शन करती है यह वही शर्म की बात है। यह कोई राजनीतिक भसला नहीं है कि कांग्रेस ने नहीं किया या जनता नहीं कर रही है। हम देखते हैं कि आज जो अस्त्याचारी लोग हैं वह एक दूसरे की रक्षा करते हैं। सरकार चाहे किसी की हो, लेकिन अस्त्याचार बढ़ नहीं है। चाहे कांग्रेस सरकार राहि कांग्रेस सरकार रही तो उसका प्रोटेक्शन किया जाता है कि अस्त्याचार कम हो रहे हैं, पहले 400 होते पर तो अब 350 हो रहे हैं। इसमें भी कोटा पूरा होना चाहिये उसके हिसाब से। कोटा 18 परसेंट का है तो इसका मतलब है कि मिनिमम। परन्तु यह इटर्नीटेक्शन किया जाता है कि 18 परसेंट वैक्सिन माझ यह हालन है। कब तक हम अस्त्याचारी को सहेंगे?

जनता मेरे एक भाई है तो उसका दूसरा भाई अस्त्याचार कर रहा है और जनता-बाला प्रोटेक्शन कर रहा है। हमारा कैसे संरक्षण हो? इन्हे अस्त्याचारों को कब तक सहेंगे? हम यहाँ पर रहते हैं, लेकिन रोने की इचाजत नहीं मिलती है "न रोने की इचाजत है, न फरियाद करने की, छूट कर मर जाये, यह मर्जी भेरे सैयद की है। आज हमें बात करने के लिये भी समय नहीं दिया जाता है। यह बड़े अफसोस और शर्म की बाप है। यह वही हालत है जिस तरह से कोई पिक्चर देखने जा रहा हो और रास्ते मेरी ही ऐक्सीडेंट हो जाय तो वह पिक्चर तो नहीं ढोकेगा, पिक्चर तो जायेगा लेकिन कहेगा हाय बैचारा मर गया। आज यह हमारी हालत है। हम पर आम बहाये जाते हैं कि बैचारा मर गया, लेकिन हमदर्दी नहीं है, वह जा कर पिक्चर जरूर देखेंगे। आज यही हालत है। हमारे लोगों के साथ अस्त्याचार होते हैं, अफसोसों के साथ, नौकरों के साथ चाहे चतुर्थ बेणी का हो, तृतीय बेणी का हो, डिसीय बेणी का हो या प्रबल बेणी का हो, सब के साथ अस्त्याचार होते हैं। ऐटो-सिटीज फिल्मकल ही नहीं होती है, मेट्रल टीवर भी किया जाता है। कौन सा ऐसा स्थान है जहा अस्त्याचार न हो। चाहे कानून विभाग हो चाहे प्राचिक ज्ञान हो या सामाजिक हो, हर क्षेत्र मेरे अस्त्याचार किये जा रहे हैं। और अस्त्याचारों के जिलाफ जब हम यह खोलते हैं तो उनको प्रोटेक्शन किया जाता है। कहा जाता है कि अस्त्याचार कम हो रहे हैं, पहले 400 होते पर तो अब 350 हो रहे हैं। इसमें भी कोटा पूरा होना चाहिये उसके हिसाब से। कोटा 18 परसेंट का है तो इसका मतलब है कि मिनिमम। परन्तु यह इटर्नीटेक्शन किया जाता है कि 18 परसेंट वैक्सिन माझ यह हालन है। कब तक हम अस्त्याचारी को सहेंगे?

जो क्षेत्र पर वालीक है उनके पास जब हम जाते हैं उपर्युक्त ही रिक्वेस्ट से कर या

[भी आठ० इन० कुरेल]

आत्याचारों को ले कर, तो कहा जाता है कि भी भार लूकिंग इन्टू भी गैटर। यह लिख कर हमारे पास आ जाता है। और वही अफसर जो आत्याचार करते हैं उन्हीं से रिपोर्ट मंगायी जाती है कि आत्याचार हुआ कि नहीं। आत्याचारी से आत्याचार की जांच करायी जाती है और रिपोर्ट सदन में पेश की जाती है कि आत्याचार कम हो रहे हैं। यह तरीका सरकार गलत है। इस नरक की विडब्ल्यून की आप हैं। मैं अनुरोध करता वर्तमान सरकार से कि यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है हमारी और हमारी नौकरी की रक्षा करता। हम भी देश के नागरिक हैं। शेड्यूल कास्ट और ट्राइब के लोग भी नागरिक हैं, इनको भी देश में जिन्दा रहने का हक है।

आप वही हमदर्दी दिखाते हैं जिसका बालों से। लेकिन यहाँ क्या है? यहाँ इन्सान को इन्सान नहीं समझा जा रहा है, जिन्हें कुत्ते और बिल्लियों से दूरी रह मारा जा रहा है, उन चरों को जलाया जा रहा है, उनकी बहु बेटियों की इजार लूटी जा रही है। जो नौकरी में ये उनमें निकाला जा रहा है, सर्वेंड किया जा रहा है। हमने देखा चार शेड्यूल के लोग पहले जो मैनिस्ट्रेट ये पिछली कांगड़े सरकार ने उनकी नौकरी को टाईमेट कर दिया था। आज सरकार उनको कुछ भी सरलग नहीं दे रही है। कितने ही रिप्रेजेनेटन हम लोगों ने किये लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं है। एक नरक प्रगर विस्टोट की बात हो तो उम्मों तो माफ कर सकते हैं, लेकिन चार लोगों को बिना किसी रीजन के सर्विस से निकाल देने पर भी आप कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। लगता है सरकार वही भोली है। प्रगर तुम में योग्यता नहीं है, तो गही लोड दो। इन देजावान लोगों को जाल में न फसाओ, इन पर होन वाले आत्याचारों को रोको, यह मेरा निवेदन है। नहीं तो यह राष्ट्र, जसा मैंने कहा यह राष्ट्र नहीं रहेगा, इसके टुकड़े-टुकड़े

हो जायेंगे, जाप सौंध मजबूर करेंगे। जिस तरह से जरीका बट सकता है, हिन्दुस्तान भी बट जायेगा, इसमें मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता हूँ।

आज यह हालत हो गई है, हम लोग लोलने के लिये मजबूर हो हो रहे हैं। आज हर लोग में कोटा, परमिट, लाइसेंस आम लोगों को दिया जा रहा है। जब हमरे पास खाने को नहीं है, मकान रहने के लिये नहीं है तो हमको कैसे कोटा परमिट देंगे, कैसे सुविधा देंगे?

हिन्दुस्तान का बजट 15 हजार करोड़ का है। प्रगर 20 परसेट ही हम लोगों को इमानदारी से दें तो 3 हजार करोड़ रुपया होता है। या इस सरकार ने 3 हजार करोड़ रुपया शेड्यूल और शेड्यूल ट्राइब के बैलफेयर के लिये दिया है? 3 हजार करोड़ लोड दीजिये, 300 करोड़ दीजिये 300 करोड़ लोडिये, 100 करोड़ भी नहीं है। आज यह हालत है। यह मृते भाग्य है, मृता प्यार है और यह मृता सुधार है। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता चाहूँगा कि सरकार यह ही सुधार करे, प्रगर नहीं करेगी तो हम सुधार मूल करेंगे और वह सुधार जातिमय होगा, यह मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ।

इसलिये आपके माध्यम से जनता और सरकार, दोनों से मैं अपील करता हूँ कि स्थिति को समझें, गम्भीरता को समझें। इस तरह से सीरमेनियल टाइप से सब कर देना उचित नहीं है।

कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट आती है, उस पर विस्तरण होता है, लेकिन उस पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं होती है। एक पोस्ट प्राक्षिप की तरह कम्प्लेंट हो जाती है, वह सुन लेता है, ऐसे देता है। हर साल रिपोर्ट आती जाती है, यह स्थिति है। प्रगर यहीं हालत रही तो यह क्या है? यह सिर्फ दिखाया है, कब तक आप बेकूफ बनाकर रहेंगे? यह

सरकार कब तक इन लेक्सिङ्ग्टन-डोडों को बेदकूँड़ बनाकर रखेंगी, वह मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ ?

समाप्ति भ्रोबर : आपने 12 मिनट से लिये हैं, यह समाप्त कीजिये ।

बी आर० एच० कुरील : यह एक नेशनल प्रीक्षण है, आप एक-एक दिन एक-एक बजट पर देती हैं ।

बी लिव नारायण सत्यविदा (करोल बाग) : देखिये अभी केवल 7 मिनट हुए हैं, मैं बड़ी देख रहा हूँ, आप 12 मिनट गलत बता रही हैं ।

समाप्ति भ्रोबर : देखिये, बड़ी से देख रही हैं । आप उनका बकत न लीजिये ।

बी आर० एच० कुरील : पहले जो सरकार थी, वह हस्से भी बदतर थी । उसने कुछ भी नहीं किया था । नेकिन इम सरकार से जो हम उम्मीद करते थे कि कुछ करेंगी, लेकिन उस पर भी अफसोस और निराशा के अलावा कुछ नहीं है । मगर बच्चे के आनंद बहाग जाते हैं, हरिजनों की समस्या को देखा जाता है, बड़ी उदारता से कहा जाता है कि हम छूनाछात खत्म कर देंगे, बराबरी लायेंगे । बात ठीक है, लेकिन मुझे तो मालूम होता है जैसे इन्दिरा गांधी ने गरीबी हटाने का नारा दिया था और गरीबों को ही हटाना चुनू कर दिया था । कहीं अब छूनाछात दूर करने के बहाने इन्हीं बेवारों की समाप्ति न हो जाये कहीं यही मूल्य के जाल में न पहुँच जाये, मुझे तो यह भय है । इतनी हमारी इन-वियोरिटी है । हमारी कोई रका नहीं है, हमारा कोई परिस्तित्व नहीं है, हम एक जानवर से भी बदतर समझे जाते हैं, इसन की तो तुमना क्या है ?

छेटे-छोड़े दोसों से कई गुमा हमारी आवाजी है, इतने लोगों का एक देश बन जाता है लेकिन

हमको इस तरह ने हामीर किया जाता है और हमारी सक्षमताओं को इस तरह से हामीर किया जाता है । इस पर बनर ज्यादा नहीं दिवा जाये तो क्या यह इन्सानिक है ? मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि यह राजनीतिक नहीं है कि कांग्रेस ने ऐसा नहीं किया था जबता पार्टी ने ऐसा नहीं किया । यह इस ऐसी समस्या है जिस पर सरकार को एक राजनीतिक तर पर कार्य करना होगा ।

जैसा मैंने बताया रिजर्वेशन उसको दिया गया है जो पीछे है, बैकवर्ड है । इसलिये जो कहते हैं कि दोषिये, तो जो 200 गज़ पीछे बना रहा है, वह बराबरी कीसे कर सकेगा ? आप पहले उसको बराबर लाइये, फिर कहिये कि दोषिये, तब देखते हैं कि कौन आगे निकलता है । तब हमारा कंपीटीशन होगा । आज हमारा कंपीटीशन क्या है, आज करत करते हैं, गोली मारते हैं । हमारे पास क्या है ? हमारे पास आज मजबूत लाठी भी नहीं है तो हम कैसे अपनी रक्षा कर सकते हैं । या तो सब से थोड़ार छीन लीजिये या सब को ढीजिये, मँकावला देखना है तो इस तरह से देखिये । यह क्या है कि निहत्यों को चोरी से मारते हैं, उन पर गोली चलाते हैं, उन्हें जलाते और फूटते उनकी मां-बहनों की हँजत लूटते हैं, और फिर सिप्पी दिखाते हैं । वास्तव में आगर सरकार बाहती है, अगर इस देश के जिम्मेदार सोग चाहते हैं कि इस वर्ग का उत्पान हो और ये लोग इन्सान की जिन्दगी बिता सकें, तो कम से कम उन के साथ धन्याया तो न होने दिया जाये । बजट में कम से कम जौधाई हिस्सा तो हमारा दिया जाये, बराबर ज्यादा नहीं दे सकते—हालांकि ज्यादा देना चाहिए, लेकिन अगर ज्यादा नहीं दे सकते, इतनी दिया नहीं हैं, तो हमारे प्रति निर्देशिता तो न दिखाई जाये ।

मैं आपके हारा यह निवेदन करनगा कि या तो इस सरकार के मंत्री इस स्थिति को कंट्रोल नहीं करना चाहते, या उन में यह

श्री भार० एन० कुरील]

योग्यता मही है। तो उन को अपना पैदे छोड़ देना चाहिए, और जिस सबकृष्ट के बहुमास्टर बनते हैं, वह उसी सबवैकट तक अपने आप को सीमित रखे। और अगर उन में यह योग्यता है, तो उन्हें इन अत्याचारों का समान करना चाहिए। इस तरह के स्टेटमेंट देना कि हरिजनों के ऊपर अत्याचार कर हो रहे हैं, यही कारण है कि अत्याचार बढ़ रहे हैं। अधिकारियों को मालूम है कि हमारा मिनिस्टर हमारी रक्षा करने के लिये बैठा है, इसलिए बनें दो एम० पीज० को और जनता को, जो कोई मारा जायेगा वह अपने आप चूप हो जाएगा।

मैं आप का आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे उतना समय दिया।

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव सभापति महोदय, मेरा पायट आफ आडेर है। हम लोगों ने एमेंडमेंट दिया था। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या आप एमेंडमेंट देने वाले का बलायेंगे या नहीं।

सभापति महोदय बुलायेंगे—श्री चित्त बनु।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) Mr Chairman at the outset let me concede and make my position clear

MR CHAIRMAN Let there be silence in this House because we are discussing a very serious matter

SHRI CHITTA BASU. At the outset, let me concede and I also make this very clear that the Harijans of our country did not receive proper attention from the erstwhile government. Equally, it is admitted that the performance of the present Janata Government in the direction of protecting their rights

MR CHAIRMAN Please try to be brief as far as possible

SHRI CHITTA BASU I should be compensated for my time. Mr Chairman it is to be equally admitted that the performance of the Janata Government has not always been very satisfactory in the direction of protecting the rights of the Harijans of our country and adivasis also. What pains me most is the attitude displayed by the Government now. On the last occasion, when this House was seized of a calling attention motion, the Home Minister made certain observations and I myself had taken the opportunity of taking part in this debate only to set the records straight. In course of his intervention, the hon Home Minister assiduously sought to make two propositions. One proposition was not to accept my contention that the atrocities perpetrated on Harijans are on the increase. Rather he wanted to just shy it away. His second proposition was according to me—if you will permit me to make a submission—a preposterous one. So far as the first proposition is concerned, my burden has been very much lightened by my Hon and esteemed friend Shri Ram Dhan who made the position very clear the other day. According to the information made available to me by different Government sources, I mentioned that there has been a trend of increase of atrocities during the years 1974-75 and 1976 and, on the basis of the trend in the year 1977 I only limited myself to the conclusion that the figure of atrocities on Harijans during the year 1977 will touch the 7000 figure an all time high. You may be knowing that, on the last occasion my esteemed colleague Mr Ram Dhan, with facts and figures made available to him not from official sources but from unofficial sources and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission, sought to prove that the figure went beyond 9000, whereas my contention was only that it would touch 7000—and the Minister contradicted even that. Therefore, the

first point has been made very clear and, I still say that the atrocities on Harijans are on the increase and not on the decline.

His second proposition was all the more preposterous, I am afraid and my friends there and my friends here should realise the implication of the theory that the Home Minister of our country proposes to advance. He says that the Harijans and Adivasis of our country constitute over 15 per cent of the population and the crime figures so far collected by him of crimes committed on Harijans constitute only less than 1 per cent of the total crimes committed. Am I to draw this conclusion that as our friends at the lowest rung of society claim job reservation—they say it is a favour but I don't say it is a favour: it is a right—and they have a job quota, now the Home Minister of the country wants an atrocities quota for the Harijans and Adivasis of our country? (Interruptions) ..

Oh, it is the permissible quota? Thank you very much. I stand corrected. The grouse of the Home Minister is that if 15 per cent of the atrocities is permissible and so why should be object when the percentage of atrocities is only 1 per cent? This is a preposterous theory which every honest Member of the House who is a democrat of the country should fight back and I appeal to my Scheduled Castes and Tribes and Harijan and Adivasi friends and others also,—all democrats—that this preposterous theory should be fought back with dignity by the democratic forces of our country

All this time I have mentioned only the negative features and since you are not giving me time I cannot bring forward the positive features also. Yes, I know there are certain things that have been done. Recently the Uttar Pradesh Government introduced an ordinance....(Interruptions). The Uttar Pradesh Government recently inserted a new Section in the U.P.

Zamindari (Abolition) and Land Reforms Act of 1950. The new Ordinance empowers the Sub-Divisional Magistrates to forcibly evict illegal occupants, i.e. illegal occupants of the land allotted to Harijans. The essence is quite good that if a certain part of land has been allotted to the Harijan and somebody has evicted him, it will be illegal and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate can and should, according to law, restore the land to the Harijan evicted. But the whole point is that there should be proper implementation machinery for this and this implementation machinery is not being made available.

Lastly, I would say that these down-trodden people constitute the lowest rung of our society. Please see that they are given certain amount of economic muscle so that they can fight back the social oppression. By economic muscle, I mean that the land reforms should be implemented, that is the main point. Unless the land reforms are properly implemented, you cannot provide economic muscle for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, Harijans and other down-trodden sections of our society to fight back the social oppression let loose by the upper castes. This is the crux of the question I have figures with me to show—I have no time to quote them that in States where land reforms have been introduced, there are less and less disputes between the Harijans and non-Harijans.

I would once again appeal that the Government of the Janata Party should take particular and immediate steps to implement land reforms with a weightage for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, adivasis etc. so that this social oppression can be fought back with the economic muscle that would be provided to them.

श्री सद्य देव शिंह (पांडा) : सभापाली नहीं बाय, आज भीर पहले भी कई बार, भारत के इस सर्वोच्च सदन में इस गवर्नर मसले पर बार-बार बहस होती रही है। हरिजांगों के

[भी सत्य देव सिंह]

कपर या कमबोर जातियों के ऊपर जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं वह न केवल अपने दैश के लिए अस्ति पूरी भावनात से लिए कलंक की बात है—इसमें कोई भी मत नहीं हो सकते। इस लक्ष्य में बार-बार यह सचाल आता है भीर इसलिए भी बार-बार आता है कि आजादी आने के बाद इतने दिन बीत गये और हम स्वयं अपना आसन बला रहे हैं फिर भी इस देश में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आ सका। लेकिन अब मैं समझता हूँ कि समय आ गया है जब इस पूरी समस्या पर सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक—तीनों दृष्टिकोणों से विचार होना चाहिए। मैं आपसे भीर आपके माध्यम से पूरे देश से निवेदन करता आहुणा कि जो अत्याचार की बातें आज चल रही हैं, उसकी गहराई मे हमे जाना चाहिए।

(अवधारणा)

भी सिव नारायण सरस्वतिया : सभापति महोदय, इस तरह से नाम बदल दिये जायें—यह नहीं चल सकता है। हमारे नाम कैसे बदल दिये जायेंगे? पिछले दिन भी मेरा नाम था लेकिन रह गया और आज भी नहीं आया। इस तरह से हम कार्यवाही नहीं चलने देंगे।

(अवधारणा)

हमारा नाम पहले दिया गया था, कल भी हमारा नाम शुरू मे था, लेकिन आज वहां हमारा नाम नहीं है। हम इस तरह से नहीं चलने देंगे... (अवधारणा) .

भी एस० एस० लाल (बयाना) : जिस तरह से आप व्यवहार कर रही हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है। हम इस तरह से नहीं चलने देंगे... (अवधारणा) .

भी बी० पी० मंडल : मेरा प्लाइन्ट आफ पांडर है—कल्प आफ प्रोसीजर कहा है—कैच-दि-आइ-आफ-दि-नेशर। उसम कही नहीं लिखा है कि आप इस तरह से लिस्ट पढ़ कर

बुलावेंगे। नाटी भालों को-भी सोचता चाहिए कि विद्वानें अमेण्डमेंट दिया है उनसी बुलाना चाहिए। हमने अमेण्डमेंट दिया है, आप हमको नहीं बुला रही हैं।

सभापति बहोदय : अमेण्डमेंट की लिस्ट मुझे स्पीकर लाइब्रे दे कर देये हैं। जिनके अमेण्डमेंट हैं, मैं उन अमेण्डमेंट भालों को ही बुला रही हूँ।

भी बी० पी० मंडल : आप देखिये—मेरा अमेण्डमेंट न० १ है, लेकिन आपने मुझे नहीं बुलाया है।

सभापति बहोदय : मेरे सामने लिस्ट है, मैं उसको फोलो कर रही हूँ।

भी बी० पी० मंडल : मेरा अमेण्डमेंट न० १ है या नहीं है? आप ने मुझे नहीं बुलाया है।

सभापति बहोदय : मैं सबको समय दे रही हूँ, आप क्यों हल्ला कर रहे हैं।

Mr. Satya Dev Singh. Please continue quickly and finish in five minutes

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Is it the prerogative of the ruling Party as to who from the Opposition should be called to speak? Uptill now of the two Congresses you have not allowed a single speaker. How could this go on?

SHRI B SHANKARANAND (Chikodi): Every party should be enabled to participate. We are sitting here and no member of the Opposition has been called.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please have patience.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: No question of patience. You are not calling any Member of the Opposition. You are calling only from that side. Have you forgotten that there is an Opposition here?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is not Mr. Chittappa Basu from the Opposition?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: That is the only Opposition you know.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is not Mr. Chatterjee from the Opposition?

आप सभय बरबाद कर रहे हैं, मेहरबानी करके बैठ जाइये—संकरानन्द जी। मैं सब को बुला दूँगी।

SHRI B SHANKARANAND Please be fair to all sides.

जी शिवानारायण सरदूलिया : सभापति महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रसन्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। परसो इस संकल्प पर बहस शुरू हुई। मूर्वर ने अपना संकल्प रख दिया। उसके बाद लिस्ट के हिसाब से, जो आपके पास पार्टी द्वितीय ने भेजी थी, आपने बुलाना शुरू कर दिया। जब उस लिस्ट के दृताविक आपने बुलाना शुरू कर दिया तो किस तरह से उसको विगाड़ा गया।

सभापति महोदय : वही व्यवस्था चल रही है, किसी ने नहीं विगाड़ा है

जी शिवानारायण सरदूलिया : किर लिस्ट में मेरा नाम कंसे चला गया . . . (अवधारण) . . . जिन लोगों ने हमारे ऊपर जन्म दिया है, वे सोग क्या बोलेंगे। हमें मालूम है, हमको बालाना है। जिनका इससे कोई सरोकार नहीं है, वे क्या बोलेंगे, दर्द हमें है, हम अपने ऊपर दिलालाना चाहते हैं। हम आवश्यक नहीं करना चाहते हैं।

जी डॉ जी० गर्वी (बुलाना) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रसन्न है—इस बहस को कल भी रखा जाय। वो बटे के बाय, इसका सभय बढ़ा कर तीन बटे कर दिया जाय। यह चर्चा आज बत्तम नहीं हो सकेगी, इस तरह से हम लोगों को बोलने का बान्ध नहीं मिलेगा। हरिजनों के प्रति हम सब के दिल में रोप है, सबको बोलने दीजिये।

सभापति महोदय : मैं प्रधान सदृश हूँ—प्रधी। दिनभर निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ—प्रधी। किसी को बोलने से भला नहीं लिपा है, किंतु उसी अलोक नहीं हुई है। आप सभय कल्पना बाहरे तो यह सदन की दृष्टि पर है, सबसे बाहर तो बह सकता है। मैं किसी को भी आलिंगनी तरीके से रोक नहीं रही हूँ। जो मेरे सामने सूची है, हो सकता है कि कोई आगे-भीड़ हुमा हो, लेकिन मैं उसी के हिसाब से बुझ यही दूँजा विस्त हमको स्पीकर साहब देकर गये हैं, उसी को छोलो किया है। प्रब आप भाल रहेंगे तो I will give time to everybody, try to satisfy you because I also feel very deeply on the question that is being discussed. This is a very serious matter and we all feel so deeply I feel grieved with this type of behaviour, shouting. We should take it in solemnity, the way in which this debate demands. I request you all to please listen to each speaker in silence and everyone will have a chance to the extent the House desires

जी सभय देव सिंह : मैं यह कह रहा था कि आजाती के बाद सभाज को बोलने की प्रक्रिया इस देश में शुरू की गई है, उस जीज को सभापति करना चाहिए। हरिजनों का सबसे बड़ा असीहा जो इस देश में हुमा है और जिसने सही रूप में उनकी समस्या का चिन्तन किया है, वह ये महात्मा गांधी।

कई भाजपीय सभय नहीं, डॉ अम्बेडकर थे। . . (अवधारण)

जी सभय देव सिंह : मैं इसी बात पर आरहा हूँ (अवधारण) सभापति महोदय, जानवृत्त कर इस तरह के आरोप लगाये जा रहे हैं कि जो ध्रस्याचार करने वाले हैं उनको न बोलने दिया जाये। हम इसलिए न बोलें कि हम सोग ध्रस्याचार करते हैं, यह बात ठीक नहीं है। बार-बार इस जीज को कहा जा रहा है। हमारी भी भावनाएं हैं। हम जो उंची जापि में पहा हुए हैं, तो वहाँ बाई बरसू आप वर्ष हम प्रपराही हैं जो हसारी

[भी सत्य देव तिथि]

बात नहीं सुनेंगे और हमारी बात जो ये सुनने को तैयार नहीं हैं। आप हम पर आरोप लगाते हैं, आप समाज को परिष्कृत करना चाहते हैं, आप समाज को सुधारना चाहते हैं लेकिन आप हमारी बात को सुनने को तैयार नहीं हैं?

MR CHAIRMAN. Shri Satya Dev Singh, will you please speak and not waste your time?

भी सत्य देव तिथि मेडम, मैं यह कह रहा था कि आज जो पूरा हिन्दू भर्म है, हिन्दू संस्कृति है और उस से भी आज जो देव हमारे बने हैं, वे देव व्यास जी ने बनाए हैं और जो महाबल्य हैं, रामायण है, यह किसके द्वारा दी गई। वह बालीकी जी ने दी और आज जो हम यहा बैठे हुए हैं और जो आज हमारा सविधान चल रहा है, उसको देने वाला कौन है, वे डा० अम्बेडकर हैं। इसलिए मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि जो हरिजन कहलाने वाले लोग थे, उन्होंने मार्ग दर्शन दिया है, महाकाल्य और गन्ध दिए हैं और आज जो हमारा सविधान है, वह दिया है। (अवक्षान)

आज एट्रोसिटीज की जो घटनाये हमारे सामने प्रकाश में आ रही हैं, उसमें किसी एक व्यक्ति या सरकार का दोष है। इसके बीच को मैं नहीं मानता। इसके लिए पूरा समाज दोषी है। आज हम सब लोग जो इनना गला फाड़ कर चिलाते हैं, हम भी उतने ही दोषी हैं। हम हृदय की टटोलें और देखे कि हम इसके लिए क्या कर रहे हैं। हमें समाज को आप से जाने के लिए मिशनरी वर्क करना पड़ेगा; हरिजन आज के समाज में हरिजन है, इस भावना का मिटाना होगा। आज वह हमारे समकक्षी हैं, आज वह हमारे बराबर है। आज उनकी जो प्रतिष्ठा है, उसमें कोई अन्तर नहीं है। आज उसको हम देख का नागरिक मानते हैं और उसकी मान्यताये हैं और उसके लिए हमें उसकी प्रतिष्ठा करनी होगी, इस भावना

से हमें काम लेना होगा, तभी हम कुछ कर पायेंगे। अबर हम आज उत्तेजित हो कर समाज को एक दूसरी दिशा में से जाना चाहेंगे और देव के बदबारे की बात करेंगे तो इससे समस्या हल नहीं होगी बल्कि इससे समस्या बढ़ी ही।

मैं यह कहता हूँ कि आज जो हरिजनों पर धर्याचार हो रहे हैं, उनके जुनों के कानूनों को और सक्षम किया जाए और जो व्यक्ति इस के लिए जिम्मेदार हो, उसके लिए अगर सबसी द्रायल भी करना पड़े, तो हमें उसको सहन करना चाहिए क्योंकि यह समाज पर एक कलंक का टीका है और इसको छोना पड़ेगा। हरिजनों के नाम पर जो सुविधायें देने की बात है, तो उसके लिए समाज को प्रयारिष्टित करना पड़ेगा और उनको सुविधायें देनी पड़ी लेकिन इसके साथ यह भाव भी जरूर नाना पड़ेगा कि आज देश में जो बाट बर चलने की प्रवृत्ति चल रही है इसकी समाप्त करना पड़ेगा। हरिजनों की दशा सुधारने के लिए हमें सामरिजिक आधार जो है, उसको भी देखना पड़ेगा जो आर्थिक कठिनाइया है उनको भी देखना पड़ेगा।

मैं विश्वास के साथ यह कह सकता हूँ कि आज दिल्ली के प्रन्दर जो हरिजन हैं, उसके लिए हरिजन वाली कोई बात नहीं होती है। जो वेहाजी लेज हैं, वहां पर ही यह हरिजनों वाली समस्या है। आज ऐसी स्थिति देश के प्रन्दर है। आप श्री जगजीवन राम जी को ही वेद लीजिए। हि इज सेकेन्ड द नन हूँ दिस कल्पी। आहे बुद्धि हो या विवेक हो या एड-मिनिस्ट्रीज एविलिटी की बात हो, किसी बात में भी श्री जगजीवन राम हिन्दुस्तान में न० २ पर नहीं हैं। लेकिन आज उधर के लोग तालिया बजाते हैं। उन्हीं के नेता स्टीफन सहाब और माननीय श्री कमलापाणी लिपाठी और उनके परिवार के लोगों ने ही बागाजी में शूर्प को गंगाजल से छोया था। आज उनकी पार्टी के लोग तालिया बजाते हैं और गृह मंडप

पर यह सारीप लगते हैं। यह जंडी पुराने जमाने से जली आ रही प्रशासनिक और सामाजिक पद्धति के लिकार हैं। मैं यह जानता हूँ कि हमें अपनी प्रशासनिक और सामाजिक पद्धति में सुधार करना पड़ेगा। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हैं कि यह सामाजिक-आर्थिक, सोशो-इकोनोमिक प्रावलम है और इस प्रावलम का हमें हल ढूँढ़ना पड़ेगा। इस वर्गीकरण के कलंक को समाज से छोना पड़ेगा।

19 hrs.

पिछले दिनों श्रीमती हन्दिरा गांधी ने हरिजनों का उसी प्रकार से दुरुपयोग किया जिस प्रकार से धंधेर अपने जमाने में मुसलमानों का दुरुपयोग किया करते थे। हम राजनीतिक कारणों से, स्वार्थवाल इन हरिजन भाइयों का हस्तेयाल करते हैं। हमें इनके उड़ार के लिए समाज में परिवर्तन लाना पड़ेगा और इन हरिजन भाइयों की जिता करनी पड़ेगी। इसके लिए समाज के जो ठेकेदार हैं उन्हें आगे बढ़ कर इस समस्या को हाथ में लेना पड़ेगा।

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH (Tirupathi): Madam, the Scheduled Castes people in this country form the bulk of the Hindu society. They are one-fifth of the total population of our country but today their condition is bad economically and socially. They are socially enslaved, economically impoverished and they are deprived of the human rights and human values. Though people are talking of human values and human rights these human values and human rights are not applied in the case of these scheduled caste people. It is damn shame. This is a country where Buddha was born. This is a country where Kabir was born. This is a country where Chaitanya was born. This is a country where the Great Shankaracharya and Ramanujacharya and all religious gurus were born. This is a country in which Mahatma Gandhi, Nehru, all these people were born. Gandhiji said that untouchability is a blot in the Hindu society. Nehru said, it is

shameful to have untouchability still in this country. But in spite of that we see today that untouchability has not been wiped out from Hindu society. It is deeply rooted. It is not a one-day thing. It is there from times immemorial. However, I submit to you that our great leaders, in the framing of the Constitution, made provision under Article 17 saying that untouchability has been abolished. But caste system has not been abolished. There is no provision in the constitution to abolish the caste system.

In consonance with Article 17 of the Constitution, Untouchability Offences Act of 1953 was enacted. But that Act was not implemented properly by the State Governments. There are many States which said that there need not be any minimum punishment of imprisonment. They were all satisfied with mere fine. That is why these atrocities on harijans were increasing. In order to give more powers to the States to punish the culprits and the perpetrators of these crimes and atrocities on harijans the Act was amended in 1976 and the Protection of Civil Rights Act was brought out with larger revisions and more powers for the State Governments. How many States, how many Governments have since implemented the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act? If that Act is sincerely implemented like any other criminal Acts in this country such crimes would not have increased, there would have been a decrease in these crimes on harijans. But unfortunately in this country that has not happened. What is the main reason for these atrocities on harijans? The main reason is socio-economic. Certain lands were given by the erstwhile Government to harijans. Some little lands here and there were given to harijans and these lands were taken away, the moment when the Janata party came into power at the Centre. (Some hon. Members: No.) They are now feeling this. The landlords and the wealthy pattadars in the villages were saying, "this Government

[Shri T. Balakrishniah]

is our Government, your Government has gone; our Government has come. So, we have got the right to take back the lands." That way they are creating troubles; they are committing atrocities on harijans. These atrocities are mainly due to the land disputes. It is because of these Kulaks who have got the sympathy of the Government. There are landlords who have got the sympathy. When they have got class consciousness or caste consciousness, is it possible to stop these atrocities by this Government? And is it possible for this Government to take stringent action?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you should conclude.

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH: I must take at least ten more minutes. I have many things to read.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken nine minutes.

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH: This class or caste consciousness is among the leaders. Therefore, they are not able to stop these atrocities. If they have got the will and determination, this would have been stopped long back.

In this connection, Madam, Chairman, I want to quote you one instance. There are volumes that have been written by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I am going to mention a very few cases on how this prejudice starts and how this provokes the upper classes to commit atrocities on harijans. In a speech given by Dr. Ambedkar, he said that in Gujarat one harijan went on a pilgrimage. On return he wanted to give a dinner to his own caste people. In that dinner, ghee was served to the harijans by the harijan devotee. It was taken as an offence by the caste Hindus. It was the right of the caste Hindus to serve ghee at the dinner. This is not the right of

the Harijans to serve ghee in a dinner. You see that for the simple reason and on silly grounds, these caste-Hindus were frowned. This is only an example that I am giving.

There is another instance in Maharashtra. There a harijan woman went to a tank to get water in a brass vessel. It was objected and she harassed for the reason that it was not the right of the harijan woman to use the brass vessel to get water. It is the right of the caste Hindus to use brass vessels.

There is an instance in Madhya Pradesh where a harijan grew mustaches up. So he was taken to task. It was the right of the upper castes to have moustaches upwards. Should this be a right to have moustaches downward or upward? Various atrocities have been committed in Andhra Pradesh. For instance there was burning alive of Kotesu of Kanchakacherla, chopping off of a boy for alleged theft, murder of two persons in Kandukur, tortures in the name of Naxalities, murder of a youth in Guntur taluk, brutal murder of Shri Vandnam, West Godavari, brutal murder of President, Bhimavaram of Guntur, handing a person, murder and seven assaults, beating three persons to death by Police in Kurnool, shaving head and procession on a donkey in Kurnool.

Now I come to Bihar. There, there was branding of the women with hot iron rod in villages of Gaya District, one shot dead and 13 burnt alive in Belchi village near Patna share crop-pers, poor landless labourers shot dead in the name of Naxalites (Editorial, Hindustan Times 19-5-77), attack on harijan labourers by landlord in Pathada village. I am not suggesting anything. There is no remedy. I have only mentioned the nature of crimes that have been committed on harijans.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please conclude now?

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH: I have not given any suggestion as to how it

should be overcome or what steps should be taken by the Government to put an end to these atrocities on harijans. What I submit to you is that for the protection of harijans from such atrocities, there is a provision in the Civil Rights Protection Act for the collective fine. In many of the States, the present policy is this. The State Governments are paying compensation to the families of the victims. That is not the proper thing. I want to say Government should collect the collective fines from the community responsible for committing the atrocities. That should be given to the harijan families who are the victims of torture and atrocities.

I also submit that the priesthood which is hereditary should be removed and the harijans should be taken as archakas in the temples. Land reforms should be brought in the rural areas. Atrocities are committed in remote villages where there is no police or official help. Officials are colluding with landlords. I can give many instances but there is no time

Madam Chairman, Government should see to it that land reforms are implemented immediately. Then all the universities must introduce a research study on untouchability and atrocities on Harijans. Bonded labour should be done away with. The Janata Government has not come forward with any alternative economic and social programme. What is the programme of the Janata Government? One year is over. Still they have not thought of any programme. Harijans living in the rural areas have to depend on landlords. As long as they are obedient and faithful they are all right. There will be cordial atmosphere. When they want equality and assert for their rights then the conflict starts between the landlords and the Harijans. What steps do the Government propose to take to end this conflict—particularly in the rural areas. Either they should rehabilitate all the Harijans in towns and cities and provide them industries or they should

see to it that proper protection is provided to Harijans living in the rural areas.

Lastly, Sir, we are superseding so many State Governments for breakdown of constitutional machinery and when there is some law and order deterioration. If there is to be a World Government then this Janata Government would have been superseded for having committed these atrocities. I feel sorry and shed tears to see that this Home Minister very often comes with facts and figures as a defence. He should feel ashamed of it. It is his community in the North who has said that Harijans are inferior and they are superiors. Madam Chairman, I may say that we are the authors of Vedas, we are descendants of noble race. We are not inferior to any community. That is how I feel Harijans are equal to any other citizen in the world and they have every right to live in this country and people must see that interests of Harijans are protected in the proper way just like that of other citizens. With these words I conclude.

की बी बी बैंक (बोपुरा) : सकापति महोदय, मैं पहले आपको धन्यवाद दूँ जो आपने मेरा नाम लिया। सकापति महोदय, मैंने इस बात का धक्कासोस होता है कि हमारे ट्रेकरी बैंक से होम मिनिस्टर या उनके स्टेट मिनिस्टर यह लोग बिहार में हरिजन पर होने वाले धन्याचार को छिपाना चाहते हैं। और सकापति जी, यह कोई स्टेट की रेपोर्टिंगिली नहीं हो सकती है। धन्याचारीका मैं नीपो पर जुल्म होता है तो उससे कम जुल्म हमारे यहां हरिजन पर नहीं होता है। धन्याचारी की बेडरम बलनेमेंट और प्रेसिडेंट वह कहें कि कल्पना स्टेट में जुल्म होता है हमारी रेपोर्टिंगिली नहीं है, यह कभी टीवी वित्त नहीं हो सकता। इसलिये जो जुल्म हरिजनों पर होता है, जिस जगे में हम लोग हैं उस जगे की बुनियाद इस पर है। मैं कल्पना

[बी बी० बी० बैडल]

बालों को या दोब दूँ । कोई सरकार रहे, जाहे अंग्रेज रहे, भुसलमान रहे या हिन्दू पीरियड रहे, हजारों बालों से हरिजनों पर जुल्म इस देव ने हो रहे हैं । दुनिया के किसी भी देश से कम जुल्म नहीं, यहाँ सब से ऊपरा जुल्म होते हैं । मैं डसका एक उदाहरण दूँगा ।

दुनिया का कौनसा देश है जिसमें आनंदान के खानदान, बाबा, बेटा, पोता, पढ़-पोता जाति के आधार पर बरसों से पालाना मार्बे पर ढोये । हम लोग हरिजनों से यह काम करा रहे हैं । आपकी धूमिसिविलिटी में भी किसी दूसरी जाति के लोग पालाना नहीं ढोते । यह हमारे समाज की जड़ में है । इसको यह कह देना मबूल है कि कांग्रेस में क्या हुआ, महाराष्ट्र में क्या हुआ, कला अगह क्या हुआ । इस आड़ में हम नहीं बन सकते । यह कांग्रेस या जनता पार्टी की ज्ञात नहीं है । हमारे समाज की जड़-जड़ में, अम-अम और कण-कण में यह है कि जान-जात के द्वेष के आधार पर हमारा समाज बना हुआ है । किसी भी सरकार के लिये यह सर्वं की बात है, जामकर जनता पार्टी की सरकार के लिये अगर हम पुरानी लकीर के फकीर होंगे ।

हिन्दु-नान में ऐसी बड़ी जाति हुई, ऐकोल्यूशन हुआ, जनता पार्टी यहा आई, कांग्रेस बालों को हटा कर जनता पार्टी को साया गया और हव अब भी पुरानी लकीर के फकीर होंगे, यह कहा की ज्ञात है? आनंद में कितना होता है, कान्टिक में कितना होता है, इससे हमारा कोई भी केस मुश्वरने जाला नहीं है । यह हमारे लिये शर्म की बात है । आज हमको टोटल रिपोर्टिंगिलिटी लेनी चाहिये कि इस समाज को हम परिवर्तित करेंगे और हरिजनों पर जुल्म नहीं होंगे ।

एक जननीय सबस्थ : अगर हरिजन जुल्म कर दें हम पर तो?

बी बी० बी० बैडल : जिनका जुल्म हमने हरि जाँ पर किया है, अगर कोई हरिजन वे डा ता भी जुल्म करता है, बदला लेता है ता वह जस्टीकाइट है । आगे इत्तरों बड़े तक पुस्तीनी नरीके से जुल्म किया है । अगर एक-आधा जुल्म हरिजन करता है तो कोई बात नहीं लेकिन अगर जूल्म नहीं करता है तो यह आश्वर्द्ध की बात है कि क्यों नहीं करता है? इसलिये हरिजनों पर जुल्म ढोता है ।

कार्लमाकर्न का जन्म हिन्दुस्तान में ज्ञोता नो सोशलिज्म की ईप्सीनीशन में वह भी इकनामिक आधार नहीं मानते, सोशल ऐकमप्लायटेशन का आधार मानते । जगजीवन बाब इकनामिक आधार में किसी में कम नहीं पोलिटिकल आधार में बहुत ऊपरा, हिन्दुस्तान में जीनियम, उम्हेने एक भूति, स्टंच का उद्घाटन किया, अगावरण किया तो उस मर्नि को गगाडल से धोया गया । तो इकनामिक आधार इसने नहीं है । हमारे देश में डब्ब एकमप्लायटेशन है और दुनिया के देशों में यह एक एकमप्लायटेशन है वह है इकनामिक एकमप्लायटेशन । हमारे या डब्ब एकमप्लायटेशन है एक इकनामिक है और दूसरी भोजन एकमप्लायटेशन है । हरिजनों पर जुल्म होता है । और भी बहुत सी जातियाँ हैं जो हरिजनों के समझदारतियाँ हैं । हरिजन हरिजन में भी आपद में लड़ाई द ली है, लेकिन समाज की बनावट ही ऐसी है कि ऊपर में एक जाति है जाहाज और नीचे । एक जाति है हरिजन और जीव में 3 हजार जातियाँ हैं । इससे पहले देश में 4 जाति हैं । किंतु गृह वंश के बाब देख हजार कर्ब से यह हजारों जातियाँ से गहरी । समाज

का बनावट ही ऐसा है कि आसि आसि में नहाई होती है, लेकिन इसका बृक्षवार हरिजन नहीं है, पिछड़ा वर्ण नहीं है। इसके बृक्षवार वर्ण-व्यवस्था को बनाने वाले मनु स्मृति हैं। (ब्रह्मवाद)

इसलिए हम अपनी सरकार को कहेंगे कि यह आकड़े न दे कि एक परसेट हरिजन है और 15 परसेट हरिजन हैं १५ परसेट भी जुल्म हुआ, यह वर्ण की बात है। इस किन्म के आकड़े देना ठीक नहीं होता। इस पर हमें पार्टी लाइन के ऊपर उठना होता है। यह देख का नेशनल इटरेट का सबाल है, इसको हम पार्टी बायरे में नहीं लेंगे। हमारे साथी ने जो कहा, इसका भूलबाल यह है कि 15 परसेट तक काइम जस्टीकाई होगा हरिजन पर? जो सोंग यह जबाब देत हैं, इन आकड़ा को बनाने वाले व्यूरोफेस्ट हैं, वह सब अपर कलास के हैं और इन पर जो जुल्म होता है, उसमें इनका हाथ रहता है। वहीं सोंग पर्द के पीछे ट्विंग पुल करते हैं, और जो जुल्म होता है, उसको बे देखते हैं।

हरिजनों की नियुक्तिया के सम्बन्ध में नो रिकॉर्डेन दिया गया है, लेकिन प्रोमोशन के मामले में उनके लिए कोई रिकॉर्डेन नहीं है। पटना हाई कोर्ट साठ वर्ष से बना हुआ है। वहां आज तक एक भी हरिजन, आदिवासी या पिछड़े वर्ण का जज नहीं हुआ है। पिछड़े वर्ण का एक जज वहा हुआ, जब भी भूख भंडी था। मैंने जस्टिस कहैया जी को जज बनाया। उस के बाद किसी ने नहीं बनाया।

हरिजनों को जो रिकॉर्डेन दिया गया है, वह तो एक मजबूल है। टाप आक्सिसर्च, जो अपर कास्ट के होते हैं, हरिजन और बोकर सेक्शन्स के सर्विस रिकॉर्ड को कारब कर देते हैं, किसके उनका प्रोबोक्स नहीं होता है। सरकार यह कहती है कि 'प्रोबोक्स में रिकॉर्डेन का सबाल ही वहीं उठता है, तिझ़ एपार्टमेंट में ही रिकॉर्डेन है।' इसलिए

प्रोबोक्स में भी रिकॉर्डेन का कोटा डिक्ट रखता होगा।

हमने सुना है कि तामिलनाडु में जब दी०एम०के० को सरकार थी, तो उसने पहले के सब सर्विस रिकॉर्ड को कैन्सल कर दिया, जो बाहुण टाप आक्सिसर्च द्वारा लिखे गये थे—जहा पर सिक्क बाहुण और नान-बाहुण हैं, जब कि हमारे यहां चार पाच अपर कास्ट्स हैं—जिस के कारण आज वहा पर हरिजन टाप आक्सिसर्च भी है।

बिहार में हाई कोर्ट जज को तो छोड़ दीजिए, एक भी डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज नहीं है। मुसिल है, सब-जज तक तो वे जाते हैं, लेकिन हाई कोर्ट तक, जो अपर कास्ट्स की भोजोपली है, उन्हें नहीं जाने दिया जाता है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों पर जुल्म के मसले को इस तरह से नहीं लेना चाहिए कि 15 परसेट और 1 परसेट बौद्ध परसेटेज बता दिया, कारेस शासन से तुलना कर दो, और दुनिया के सामने एक मजबूल हो गया। उनको इस में पूरा दिलचस्पी लेनी चाहिए। ऐसा न हा कि "प्रति संघर्ष करे जो काई, अनल प्रकट बच्चन से होई"। उनको आप दबाते चले जा रहे हैं, समझते हीं कि कुछ नहीं है। अगर आपका ऐसा हो रखिया रहा, तो जैसा कि उस दिन श्री रामचन्द्रन ने कहा था, यह मामला दू०एम०म०० में ले जायगे, जे ही जाना चाहिए। मैं हरिजन नहीं हूँ। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि यह द्यूमन राहदूस का सबाल है। अमरीका में नोंगोड़ की जो हालत है, हाथारे यहा हरिजनों की हालत उससे भी शवतर है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इस सकाल को दू०एम०म०० में ले जाया जाये, तो हम लोगों का भी उसमें समर्थन होगा।

इस बारे में एक कीमीन बिठा देने से काम नहीं चलेगा, अब तर सिस्टेमिटी आफ पररख नहीं है। यहीं जहांग, यहीं लाडी,

[बी बी० बी० मंडल]

जो पहले थी, वह अब भी है । उनकी जबहूं पर आप बैठ गये, वही वही कोडियों में बले गये, वही वही लालियों में बैठते हैं, इनजैसी में जो नारीट हुई थी, वह सब पूछ गये, और किर नहीं जबाब देते लग गये, मैं इसको अच्छा नहीं समझता हूँ ।

मैंने एक अपेंडेंट दिया है, जिस का बताव यह है कि पार्लियामेट के रेसपांसीबल मेम्बरों की एक कमेटी बनाई जाये, जो इस समस्या पर विचार करे ।

बी बी० बी० मंडल (बाराणसी) : सभापति महोदय, यह बहुत दीरियस बात है । प्यायहां कोई मेम्बर इरेसपांसीबल भी है ? माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि रेसपांसीबल मेम्बरों की एक कमेटी बनाई जाये ।

बी बी० बी० मंडल : अगर मैंने रेसपांसीबल मेम्बर कह दिया, तो मेरा मताव यह नहीं था कि वाकी मेम्बर इरेसपांसीबल हैं । इस तरह समझने का ननिया यह है कि हिन्दु-स्तान में ये जुल्म हो रहे हैं । बात बात पर भिन्न करते हैं ।

मैंने यह अपेंडेंट दिया है :

That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"and recommends that a Committee of M.Ps be appointed to go into its causes and suggest preventive measures"

मैं किर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस रेकोल्यूशन के बाद जनता पाटी को [बैठो रेसपांसीबिस्ती है, जसको देखते हुए यह किस्तुल प्रकाशनीय है कि एक भी हरिजन को जलाया जाये । अमर ऐसी बात होती रहे, यह जमं की बात है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN. Mr. Saugata Roy.

बी बी० बी० मंडल (फिरोजाबाद) : मेरा एक अपेंडेंट का सवाल है ।

बी बी० बी० मंडल (फिरोजाबाद) : मेरा प्लाइट बाफ़ बाउर है ।

सभापति लालिय : आप सबको बारी मिलेंगी, क्योंकि बहुत जारी करते हैं ?

बी बी० बी० मंडल (बाराणसी) : आप मेरा अपेंडेंट का ब्रावो सुन लीजिए । अब तक जो सम्मानित अध्यक्ष आप की कुर्सी पर रहे हैं उन्होंने एक अव्याहारिक नियम को अपनाया है जो संभवतः नियमों की किताब में नहीं है कि सत्ता पार्टी के बी बेस्टरों को बुलाते हैं और उधर से एक बेस्टर को बुलाते हैं । आपका अब तक यह प्रवास रहा है कि उधर से भी एक बोले और इधर से भी एक बोलें । मेरहरानी करते इसमें पाप तबहोली करिएगा और इधर से दो बेस्टरों को तथा उधर से एक बेस्टर को बुलाइएगा ।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Madam Chairman, I have been listening to the debate on the atrocities on Harijans with a lot of anxiety, pain and interest and I am very happy to find that there are people in the Janata benches who have the courage to speak out the truth, people like Mr. Ram Dhan and Mr. Kureel, who were open enough to declare that atrocities on Harijans have increased during one year of Janata rule. If the figures given by the Home Ministry are any indication, atrocities on Harijans in 1975 were 7,781, in 1976 they were 5,968 and in 1977 the year in which the Janata Party came into power the figure was 8,872, which was much greater. Not only that. If you take the figures from April to December, you find that the number of atrocities on Harijans in Madhya Pradesh was 1503, in Uttar Pradesh it was 4,019, in Bihar it was 301, whereas in Maharashtra it was less—287. Just listen to this. It was 4,019 in Uttar Pradesh. These are figures supplied by the Home Ministry....(Interruptions). Madam, the point I am trying to make is that, as Mr. Balakrishna has pointed out already, in this one year of Janata rule, for whatever reason, after

Chaudhuri Charan Singh became the Home Minister of India, the Kulaks of India have felt emboldened to kill, to do atrocities on Harijans, to evict them from their land and to practice untouchability. It is a fact and my figures are those given by Chaudhuri Charan Singh himself. When these things happen, the whole nation should be in anguish. And what did the Home Minister of India say when these things happened, when the Belchi incident happened? He said 'It was a clash between two groups of hardened criminals with longstanding rivalry'. And what did he say again when the incident took place in Rohtas District? He said 'The Vishrampur killings were the result of rivalry between two criminal gangs and had no caste overtones'. This is what the Home Minister of India said. And what did he further say? Already my friends have mentioned that It is preposterous, but I would like to repeat

"हमारे जनसंख्या में 85 फौसदी गैर-हरिजन और 15 फौसदी हरिजन हैं। ताजो 85 फौसदों लाग है उनके बिलाक दूए जुमां की तादाद 99 14 परसेट है, 99 परसेट मान लीजिए और हरिजनों के बिलाक जुमे हैं 1 फौसदी। 15 फौसदों पर जो जुमे होते हैं वह 1 फौसदों और 85 फौसदी पर जो जुमे होते हैं वह 99 फौसदी हैं।"

Who was saying this? Not a bania, not a shopkeeper but the Home Minister of India whose constitutional responsibility is under Article 46 Article 46 of the Constitution says

"The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation"

The repository of all this power he says this. This reminds me of a story. This of a munshi who wanted his son to cross a river and go to the

other side I heard this story from an hon Member of this House. The Munshi was a good calculator. So he calculated the water at the bank. Measured near the banks, it was 1 ft, 2 ft and then 4 ft deep, on the sides. He calculated that the average depth of the water in the middle of the river will be 5 ft. Again, measured near the other bank, it was 1 ft, 2 ft, 4 ft and then 5 ft in depth. So he calculated that the river must have 5 ft depth in the middle. But the river actually had 5' depth on the sides and 20 depth in the middle. The son was asked to cross the river, since it had only 5' depth. As it happened, the son got drowned. The Munshi said, in Bhojpuri language

लेखे जो ठाहे
लहिंदा दुखले बाहे ।

In other words I had calculated all right but why did the boy get drowned? Madam I have no objection if Mr Charan Singh wants to drown himself but he wants to drown others also along with him

हम तो दूबे हैं सनम
पर तुम्हों भी ले इब्दें ।

He has no right to drown the people of India. If the Home Minister of India cannot protect the Harijans of this country, he should resign, he should give up his post, he has no right to be in the chair which was occupied by Sardar Patel and Govind Ballabh Pant

I have said this in much anguish and sorrow. Not that I have anything personal against Mr Charan Singh. But his open opposition to land reforms is every day emboldening the kulaks and upper castes, to take steps against Harijans and to do atrocities against them

Mr Charan Singh has instituted a number of commissions of enquiry. Has he constituted one judicial enquiry into these atrocities? He has not said anything about having such

[Shri Saugata Roy]

an enquiry. Has this Government got the courage to appoint a judicial commission of enquiry into all these Harijan killings? (Interruptions) Madam, this way, my speech will not end. You must be prepared to face facts.

MR. CHAIRMAN I am on my feet. Will you please sit down? Mr Bagri, will you please sit down? Will everyone sit down? (Interruptions) Please sit down.

माननीय सदस्यों से मेरा विनम्र निवेदन है कि इस सदन में हर व्यक्ति को अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का अधिकार है। अगर कोई यन्त्रपालंगटरो शब्द कहे तब माप राक सकते हैं। उनको टीका करने का अधिकार है और मापको ज्वाब देने का अधिकार है। इसलिए माप शान्ति से सुनिय। श्री सोगत राय, माप समाप्त कोजिए।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY Madam the followers of Mr Charan Singh have also got the right to protest. As I was saying before I was interrupted this Government has instituted so many enquiry commissions. We have no objection but why does not this Government come forward with courage to institute a judicial commission into all these happenings and Harijan killings. The report of the Committee of the Assembly on Belchi incidents has not yet been published. Why has it not seen the light of the day? To my Janata friends I want to say

"Look and be ashamed" (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN Mr Roy, please conclude

SHRI SAUGATA ROY It is not for me to conclude I have been interrupted after speaking for 5 minutes

MR. CHAIRMAN You have already spoken for 10 minutes

SHRI SAUGATA ROY No Madam I have spoken for 5 minutes. Let us admit facts viz that there have been no

atrocities on Harijans in West Bengal and they have not been there in Assam. The reason is that in West Bengal people will not dare to do atrocities on Harijans. The poor people there are so organized. Today land reform is the need of the hour. As Shri Citta Basu has said, it will give muscle to the harijans, who need it badly. These poor people need this economic muscle. For giving this muscle to these people, merely remaining in the Government and talking shop is not sufficient. People from both sides of the House have to go to the villages to protect the interests of the harijan. Today the people of the country expect much from the Janata Party. They still have respect for Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai, and the Defence Minister Shri Jagjivan Ram and the Party President Shri Chandra Sekharia. But people are thinking today

मोराजी क्या मोन है? चरण सिंह कोन है?

Why is the Prime Minister keeping quiet? On the 15th of August he issued a circular to all the Chief Ministers that whenever any killing of harijans takes place the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police should be taken to task. We want to know what has been done up till now. That information should be placed on the Table of the House.

I want to say that some members of the Janata Party were relishing because Shri Jagjivan Ram has been insulted by some young men belonging to Congress (I). But, should they not feel ashamed that a person like Shri Jagjivan Ram was insulted in a State ruled by the Janata Party, which is the ruling party at the Centre? (Interruptions)

श्री चरण सेकर सिंह पह सारा वर्ष वंडित अमलापति विपाठो के घर पर हूँडा (व्यवहार)

जी सौनात राय : क्यों नहीं रोक सके ?
क्यों जात्याजी को नहीं बचा सके ? अनता पाटी
क्या कर रही थी ?

Why could you not prevent it?

AN HON. MEMBER: Who did it?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki):
RSS gangs.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY Madam, I am sorry there is so much controversy. But the fact remains that these atrocities on harijans have got to be contained. The country has to face between two choices. In Bihar in Bhojpur the harijans have taken to Naxalite activities. Similarly, the giriijans of Andhra and the Santhals of West Bengal have taken to Naxalite activities. On the other side, there is the danger of fascism in the name of poverty. Like Hitler came to power, somebody else may come and capture power. Therefore, both sides of the House should take courage in their hands, try to introduce land reforms and fight the battle that the harijans are waging for a better life, better living, a life free from exploitation, poverty and backwardness.

सप्तपति सहोदर : अभी 7 बज कर 40 मिनट हो गये हैं। मदन की क्या इन्होंना है, क्या आप बहस का समय लम्बाना चाहते हैं? (अवक्षाल) यदि लम्बाना चाहते हैं तो दिनाना लम्बाना चाहते हैं (अवक्षाल)

बौद्धिकीर तिहू (होशियारपुर) : दो बंदे द्वारा दोजिये, ताकि जो बोलना चाहते हैं वे बोल सकें (अवक्षाल) ...

जी लकिराम अंगंल (मोरिना) : इसके लिये पूरा दिन रख दीजिये

जी आर० एन० राकेश (चायाल) : हमने प्रस्ताव लिख कर दिया है कि ग्रन्थिवार को इस पर दूल-दे बहस के लिये रख दीजिये।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): There must be a fair distribution of time among the parties. This is the point of order I am raising.

I know that today the time allotted to the Janata Party is 31 minutes, to my party 21 minutes. I would like to know how much time has been given to the Janata Party. To that extent that proportion has to be maintained. If more than 31 minutes have been given to the Janata Party, to that extent I must also get time. This is not a matter of direction at all. This is a matter of right of the respective parties, and there shall be no discretion at all.

If at all, when a debate takes place on a motion like this, more preference must go to the opposition, but even my fair time is not given to me. The time that was left was like this: 31 minutes Janata Party, 21 minutes Congress (I) and 12 minutes Congress. That proportion has to be maintained.

Without calling me, you are again calling a Janata Party Member. How many minutes have they taken, and are they entitled to have that much of time? I have no objection to giving more time to them, but time must

come to my party also in the proportion of 31 : 21, otherwise, you are not distributing time properly at all.

MR CHAIRMAN: The truth of the matter is that I have been more liberal to the opposition. Instead of calling two from this side and one from that side....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You may call two or three, but the limit is 31 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: anyway, you are all getting time. Why are you getting excited?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You will kindly understand my point. It is not a question of the order of calling. It is a question of giving proportionate

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

time You may call two or three from any party, but to that extent, time must come to my party. You cannot put me down to 21 minutes. Two hours have gone by. From the party which has got 21 minutes you have called only one Member, but from the party which has got 31 minutes you have called five Members. What is the justification? How much time have you given to them?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have called Ram Lal Rahi

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिला) : सभापति महोदय, मैं मानवीय स्टीफन से यह निवेदन करूँगा कि वे पहले मुझे बोल लेने दे।

सभापति महोदय आप अपना आपका मुक्त करें।

श्री रामलाल राही : मैं इम मदन से यह कहना चाहूँगा कि भाई राम विलाम पासवान जी ने देश के अन्दर हरिजनों पर हानि बाले अस्त्याकारों के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, वह बिल्कुल सही और वाचिक है।

श्री सिवानारायण सरदूलिया मेरा व्यवस्था तो प्रश्न है। जो जो आदमी आप के पास चले जायेंगे, उनके नाम बोलने के लिया जायेंगे और जिन लोगों के नाम पहले से लिस्ट में हैं, उनको बोलने का मौका नहीं मिल रहा है। इन्होंने वहा जा कर अरना नाम लिखवा दिया, इन्हिएं इनको आपने बुला लिया। मेरा नाम पहले से लिस्ट में है और मुझे नहीं बुलाया गया। यह क्या व्यवस्था है? राही जी का नाम लिस्ट में नहीं था और ये आप के पास चले गए तो इनका नाम आपने इच्छूड़ कर लिया और इनको पहले बुला लिया। इस बारे में मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN Will you please understand that the Chair has a certain discretion? This Member has fasted for 100 hours and he is coming after that. I have given time even

though his name is not in the list. I have that discretion and I follow it.

श्री रामलाल राही : सभापति महोदय, मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि आज सदन में बड़े ठीक समय पर उपस्थित हो गया हूँ। यह बात मैं इत्तिएं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब से जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी है, मैं माफी चाहा, आपने सभी सदस्यों से, क्योंकि न तो मैं हस्तक्षेप करता हूँ किसी के बोलने में, न मैं किसी को जबाब देता हूँ, लेकिन मैं यह कहने में विवर हूँ कि जब से जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी है, मैं ऐसा फौल करता हूँ कि तब से हरिजनों पर अस्त्याकार बढ़ गये हैं। वही उम्मीद लेकर के, वही आशा लेकर के, इम देश की जनता ने कांग्रेस को हटाया था और कांग्रेस को हटा करके जनता पार्टी के हाथ में लाकर और जनता दी थी और इसनिए वी थी कि देश का पिछड़ा, निर्बंल, जातित, पीड़ित, और हरिजन कहे जाने वाला वर्ग अधिक सुविधित होगा। उसको अधिक रोजगार उपलब्ध कराये जायेंगे, उसको अधिक सुविधाएं दी जायेंगी। लेकिन हो क्या रहा है? क्या हुआ? रोजगार के नाम पर, हुआ यह कि पिछले समय में, पिछले सालों में सरकारों ने जो सुविधाएं उन्हें दी थीं, उनको हरा जा रहा है। कैसे हरा जा रहा है? छोटें-माटे मिट्टी के तेल के, चीजों के कोटे हरिजन लोगों को प्रायोरिटी के आधार पर दिये गये थे, आज जा कर देश आइये, किसी भी प्रदेश के किसी भी जिले में जाकर देख आइये कि उनमें दुकान ले करके दूसरे लोगों को दी जा रही है। मैं ऐसी एक नहां, मैं कहाँ मिसालें देता सकता हूँ। लैकड़ी दरकवास्ते मैंने उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री को लिख भर दीं। हम सोचते थे हि जनता पा॑ को मरकार बनने के बाद भूमिसुधारी में कुछ और प्रगति आयेगी और लेतिहार मजदूरों को, हरिजनों को, गिरिजनों को कुछ और भूमि दिलायेगी। लेकिन नहीं, बल्कि उनसे भूमि छीनी जा रही है। छीन ली गयी है। फसलें काट ली गयी, जबरिया उठा ली गयी।

जो लोग बोले, जिन्होंने कुछ कहा, उनको मारा गया, पीटा गया।

पहले भूमि वितरण का काम जिस प्रगति से चल रहा था, क्या यहाँ बैठे हुए लिंगी भी प्रदेश के लोग गर्व और ईमानदारी के साथ यह कह बकते हैं कि कहीं पर भी यह काम घब हो रहा है? मैं जहता हूँ कि बिल्कुल नहीं हो रहा है। बल्कि भूमि छोली जा रही है।

तीसरों बात, हरिजनों का 18 प्रतिशत आरक्षण था। अब उनके प्रदेश में बैकवर्ड क्षमाम था आरक्षण वा दिया गया है और हरिजनों का यह बर्द दिया गया है। हरिजनों का आरक्षण 15 प्रतिशत रह गया है। आप इसका पता लगा नहीं, कहीं पर भी जा कर देख नीजिए कि हरिजनों को क्या मुक्तिधारा दी जा रही है। इन इन बातों को, कितनी बातों को गिनाऊँ? इन तरह के अत्याचारों और अन्याय से मेरा मत पीड़ित हुआ।

यहो नहीं, अभी मैं यहा से गया था। मेरे यहा 17 नारीन को एक दुर्जन नाम के व्यक्ति का एक कम से, बल्कि के कम से निरपराष गिरपतार बर लिया गया। मुहूर्ह रहता है कि यह बड़ा नेक आदमी है, मारने पीटने की बात तो अनग, यह तो किसी को गाली तक नहीं देता। नैकिन नहीं छोड़ा गया और चार सौ आदमी मेरे दरवाज पर इकट्ठे हो गये और आकर कहने लगे कि यह काम गलत बूझा है। सभी जाति के लोग इकट्ठे हो कर यह कहते हैं। मैंने जाकर कहा कि जब चार सौ आदमी कह रहे हैं, मुहूर्ह कह रहा है तो इसको छोड़ा जाये। मैंने यह भी कहा कि अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो कोतवाली प० धरना दूरा। तब जा कर बालान वापस लिया गया। यह क्यों किया गया, किस लिए? किया गया? जो मूर्जरिम था, उसको बचाने के लिए यह सब किया गया। पुलिस की मुठ्ठी गरम हो चुकी थी, पुलिस की जेब गरम हो चुकी थी।

बिल्कुल हरिजन, गरोब आदमी जेल में डाल दिया गया और असली अपराधी को तलाश नहीं की जा रही है। हरिजन को अपराधी बना दिया गया। ऐसे ही एक बलोराम चमार, बाना ताल गांव जो कि एक गरीब आदमी है, मजदूरी करता है, जिसके दो भाई हैं, उसके गांव में रामलोला होती है, चार-पाँच दिन मेला लगता है, मेले में खम्मे-बल्ली गाड़ रहा था, आकर पुलिस ५ कड़ लेतो है। उसको बुरी तरह से मारा और पीटा और थाने भेज दिया। सीतापुर में उसको लाया गया। जिस जिस रास्ते उसको निकाला गया उसने जब जब पानी मांगा उसको कहा गया साला मक्कारी करता है, साला चमार पानी मांगता है। उसको पुलिस द्वारा मारे जाने की घटना को सैकड़ों लोगों ने देखा। जेल के गेट पर वह पांच छ बजे के बीच में आया। वहाँ पर उसने डम तोड़ दिया, इतना उसको मारा गया, इतना मारा गया पुलिस के सिपाहियों द्वारा कि उसने डम तोड़ दिया। उसको कहा जाता था कि साला मक्कारी करता है। उसकी लाश तक को ऐसा कह भर उन्होंने लातों से मारा। शर्म आनी चाहिए ऐसी सरकार को, शर्म आनी चाहिए ऐसे उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री को, शर्म आनी चाहिये जनता सरकार को, शर्म आनी चाहिये पूरी पुलिस फोर्स को और होम प्रिंसिपर को जिनके रहते इस तरीके के अत्याचार और अन्याय हरिजनों पर होते हैं। हरिजन की लाश तक को लातों से मारा जाये इस पर शर्म आनी चाहिए। बोडी दूर पर मेरा घर है। मैं वहा पहुंचा। लाश को सौ डेंड सौ आदमी चेर चुके थे। मैंने देखा आदमी मरा पड़ा है। मैंने एस पी को फोन किया। वो गाड़िया पहुंची। लाश को लड़ा कर पुलिस वाले अस्पताल में ले जाते हैं अरसी कराने के लिए। सबर अस्पताल सीतापुर में भरती नहीं की जाती है। अपनी जान को बचाने के लिए भरती करवाने ले जाते हैं। उसके बाब डाक्टरों से लिखा दिया कि हाट फेल हुआ है। वहा के डाक्टर भरती करने से

[श्री रामनाल राही]

इन्हार करते हैं। उसके बाद लाश का पोस्ट मार्ट्स किया जाता है। पोस्ट मार्ट्स में दिखाया जाता है कि पांच चार कंट्रूयून चोट लिखी गई बताई जाती है। भौत का कारण न्यायर है। बताया जाता है कि उसके दिल में खरबी थी। अब आप देखें कि तमाम जिन्दगी में उसके दिन में कोई खरबी नहीं आई, पञ्चीन साल का नीजवान है, उस पञ्चीन साल के नीजवान के दिल में धड़कन कभी नहीं हुई, कभी बीमार नहीं हुआ, कभी गिरा नहीं, काम करता था। उसके बारे में तमाम जिन्हें के लोगों ने और पत्रकारों ने भैंसोरेडम भी दिये हैं।

अब मैं दूसरी घटना आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। मनी नाल नाम का एक हरिजन तीस साल से पुराना कार्यकर्ता वारह तेरह गार्बा में उसका प्रसर रसुख था, उसको गाव गाव थुमा कर पीटा गया, मारा गया। दारोगा जिन चारसाई पर लेटा हुआ था उसी के साथ उसको हयकड़ी लगा कर बांध दिया गया जावर लोगों के सामने उन्हीं के दरवाजे पर और दारोगा उसी चारपाई पर गात भर लेटा रहा। यही नहीं एक हरिजन उप प्रधान भी उसी गाव का था उसके पास दारोगा जी गए और कहने लगे और चमकलाए तुहरे पास कितनी जमीन है। उसने कहा छ बीघा। इस पर दारोगा ने कहा कि छ बीघा मेरे नेता हो गया है, छ बीघा मेरे नेता हो गया है, उस प्रधान हो गया। इस तरह के अंयाचार और इस प्रकार का व्यवहार हरिजनों के साथ आज भी हो रहा है। और आप हम को समझाते हैं आप हम को बताते हैं कि अत्याचार नहीं हो रहे हैं और हम बड़ा बड़ा कर कह रहे हैं।

तीसरी घटना मैं बत ता हूँ। जिस दिन बलि राम की भौत हुई तो गाव में जानकारी नेने के लिए मैंने एक कार्यकर्ता निरजन लाल को

भेजा। वह हमारी जनता पार्टी का कार्यकर्ता था, हरिजन कार्यकर्ता था। उसकी भी हत्या कर दी गई।

महोली मेरा राम स्वरूप राय दाम के परिवार को बुरे तरीके से जावरों ने पीटा और मारा। थाने में गए तो रिपोर्ट तक नहीं लिखी गई। कोतवाली में सीतापुर में आकर रिपोर्ट लिखाई और ग्रस्ताताल में भगती हुआ। राम चन्द्र राय दारोगा जिस के छिलाफ तमाम हरिजनों को शिकायते हैं हरिजनों को मारने पीटने आर लूटे जाने की शिकायते हैं। कनवा खेरा गाव में एक हरिजन को पेड़ से बांध कर मारने की शिकायत है उसको उस थाने से ट्रामरूर तक नहीं किया गया है। कारण यह है कि लालसिंह बर्मा जी आई जी पुलिस है वह किसी बड़े नेता या मनी के गिरफ्तार है। आई जी का फोन मर्मियों ने रिस्ट-दारों को बचाने के लिए हाना रहता है।

याना तमबोर मेरी विद्यारी हरिजन को मारा गया पीटा गया उसकी रिपोर्ट तक नहीं लिखी गई।

याना रामकाट वे गाम गांव मे हरिजनों के घरों में घूम घूम कर उनको मारा गया लूटा गया, पीटा गया लेकिन काई सुनवाई नहीं हुई। 25 मार्च को बिहार की घटना आपको मालूम है। और मेरठ मे जो बनात्कार हुआ और एक इम्पेक्टर जांच करने गया था उसने क्या किया यह भी आपने अखबारों मे पढ़ा हुआ। बद्रिया मे हरिजन छात्रों के माथ क्या किया गया, यह आपको मालूम है। यह मब क्यों हो रहा है? इमरिले हो रहा है कि हम बड़े हुकेन से इस समस्या को ले रहे हैं। मार करने गृह मनी जी, मैंने इनका इटरब्यू देखा "बिल्ड्ज" मे लिया था। उन्होंने पूछा कि हरिजनों पर हो रहे अत्याचारों के बारे मेरा आपको क्या कहना है। तो गृह मनी जी ने कहा मेरे मिल "कतई नहीं। इस "कतई नहीं" के कारण यह हयाये हो रही हैं, हरिजनों की सूटा और सताया जा रहा है और

यह करत है नहीं बन्द नहीं होगी तो या आप रहेंगे या हरिजन रहेगा, या जनता पार्टी रहेगी या हम रहेंगे, या हरिजन रहेगे ।

श्री सुरत बहादुर शाह (बैरी) सब मिनिस्टरों को आरिज कर के हरिजनों को रख दो, और शिव नारायण जी की जगह हमको रख दो ।

श्री सौरभ राय आप एक बार हरिजनों के खिलाफ बोले थे, आप बैठ जाइये ।

(*Interruptions*)

MR CHAIRMAN: May I say that if I need help of anyone of you, I will ask for it? Please conclude

श्री रामलाल राहीं दूधरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप कहें कि आपके जिले में हरिजन अधिकारी भी ता पुलिस अधिकारी हैं । कंबेटर भी है । लेकिन वह भी इन्हें है क्योंकि उनका नांकरी करना होती है । क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश के हरिजन अधिकारी आई०ग्र०, आई०पी० एम० को उत्तर प्रदेश के बाहर भेज दिया गया, इसलिये वह घरवाते हैं कि अगर हमने यूह मंत्रालय के खिलाफ या श्री राम नरेश यादव के खिलाफ कुछ भी काम किया तो हम उत्तर प्रदेश में नहीं रह पायेंगे, हमारे लड़के दाने दाने को मोहताज हो जायेंगे । इसलिये उनकी हिम्मत नहीं होती । हरिजन एम०पी० मेरे जिले में है, मैं जब अनशन पर बैठा ता उसने सूटी ले ली और बाहर चला गया । आप पूछते हैं क्यों बढ़ गये । 19-9-77 को मैंने उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत पहले सरकार को कहा था हमारे यहा० अपराध बहुत बढ़ गये हैं, हरिजनों पर अत्याचार बढ़ गये हैं । जब नहीं सुना तो 5, 7 हजार हरिजनों ने बड़ा भारी प्रदर्शन किया । लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के कान पर जूँ नहीं रेगी, कान बहरा गये । यहीं नहीं भारत सरकार के यूह मंत्री को भी

लिखा, दूसरे भवियों को भी लिखा लेकिन कहीं मेरे कोई उत्तर नहीं मिला । किसी ने नहीं मोचा कि आखिर यह 5, 7 हजार हरिजन क्यों इकट्ठा हुए? और जो जापन दिया उसकी जात्र न हो, तो अधिकारी क्या समझें? भमलेंगे कि अब इनकी कोई मुनने वाला नहीं है, कहने वाला नहीं है, रखा करने वाला नहीं है । तो यह भावना किसने बना दी? भावना हमने नहीं बनाई, हरिजनों ने नहीं बनाई बल्कि मरम्भार न बना दी है न मुन कर के, कान बहरे कर के । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह अगर तुम ये बहरे रहोगे तो हम यहाँ इसलिए नहीं है कि तुम्हारा मायदे, हम तुम्हारी चापान्सी करे, तुम्हारी गढ़ी बचाये । हम यहाँ प्राये हैं गरीब, शोषित और पीड़ित समाज की रक्षा के लिये, उनके हितों के लिये लड़ने के लिये । उनका माहम देखिये कहते हैं तुम्हारा मायदे छाड़ देगे । हम तुम्हारी बदौलत नहीं जीतते, तुम्हारी बदौलत जिन्दा नहीं है, तुम्हारी दया से रोटी नहीं मिलती है । हम मर्यादा करना चाहते हैं, इज्जत करना चाहते हैं, सम्मान करना चाहते हैं । लेकिन हरिजन गणव की लाश पर खड़े हो कर तुम महल बनाओ और उनके खून से दीवारे रंगो भीर करा हमारी आकर्षण करा, हमेशा पैर दबाओ, हम यह अब नहीं कर पायेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जनता पार्टी के उन नेताओं को जो गेंगा कर रहे हैं, आपके मायदे से एक चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि आप कृपा निधान, इस देश की रक्षा कीजिये, गरीबों की रक्षा कीजिये । बदली हुई परिस्थितियों में, राजनीतिक वातावरण में जो जनता का विश्वास आपको प्राप्त हुआ है, इस विश्वास को कायम रखने के लिये कोई टोम, कारबग़ कदम उठाइये, नहीं तो यह कुछ चलेगा नहीं । बहुत धन्यवाद आपका ।

20 hrs.

समाप्ति महोदय : श्री बागुन सुम्बुद्ध...
है क्या ? नहीं ।

श्री भारत भूजन (नैनीताल) : समाप्ति महोदय, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । 8 बजे चुके हैं । क्या आपने समय बढ़ा दिया है? उसकी घोषणा कीजिये ।

समाप्ति महोदय : आप लोगों ने समय बढ़ाया, मेरे से कहा गया कि आप इसको (व्यवधान) में चार आदियों को नहीं सुन सकती, एक बोलेंगे तो सुन सकती हैं.... (व्यवधान) ऐसा है श्री बलबीर सिंह जी ने सुझाव रखा था कि 2 बढ़े समय बढ़ाकर इसको 10 बजे तक समाप्त किया जाये । (व्यवधान)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Madam, I move a motion for extension of time by another two hours tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down...
(Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: You cannot run the House; you do not know the procedure. It is already past eight and you are saying बलबीर सिंह जी सुझाव दिये हैं, ऐसे कैसे हाउस चलेगा ?

समाप्ति महोदय : मिनिस्टर, जवाब दीजिये ।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): If the House wants to extend the time for this debate, it is up to the House to do so. But ... that case, it must be decided whether we sit to-night or take up the discussion tomorrow after 6.00 p.m.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY rose

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to put this to the House.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You cannot like that; you cannot put it that way. I rise on behalf of the party....(Interruptions) you have to listen to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will listen to you after I have got a clarification from the Minister. The question is that today the Minister will not be able to reply to all the points that have been made. The debate can be cut short here and the Minister can reply the next day. If you want the Minister to reply to some of the points that have been made, then I have nothing to say....(Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I am moving a formal motion for extending the time of the debate by another two hours, to be held from 6.00 p.m. tomorrow. You may ask the leave of the House....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is for the Minister to say....(Interruptions) It is for the Business Advisory Committee to decide.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: It is for the House to decide.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Madam, you have asked me what our attitude is on this question. We have no objection to the debate being continued for two hours tomorrow from 6.00 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the House agrees.

SOME MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House now stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

20.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 7, 1978/Chaitra 17, 1900 (Saka).