

LOK SABHA

DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



(Vol. XII contains Nos. 21-30)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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No. 27, Thursday, March 30, 1978/Chaitra 9, 1900 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 30, 1978/Chaitra 9,
1900 (Saka).

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*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock*

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[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा भारतीय श्रमिकों
का विदेश भेजा जाना

* 513. डा० महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :
क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय श्रमिकों का विदेश
भेजने में व्याप्त गम्भीर अनियमितताओं और
व्यापक भ्रष्टाचार को ध्यान में रखते हुए,
सरकार का विचार यह कार्य किर्मा सरकारी
एजेंसी को सौंपने का है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो प्रस्ताव की मुख्य
बाने क्या , और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें क्या कारण
हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) to
(c). A statement is laid on the Table
of the House

Statement

(a) to (c) According to a policy
decision taken by the Government in
June, 1976, no firm or organisation
or individual shall engage in the re-
cruitment of skilled, semi-skilled and
unskilled workers from India for being

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taken for employment abroad unless
registered and duly approved for the
purpose by the Ministry of Labour.
Foreign firms and organisations are
not eligible for registration but they
may engage an Indian company or
organisation registered with the Mini-
stry of Labour to act on their behalf.
Indian Firms or organisations engaged
in consultancy or execution of works
on contract or sub-contract basis, are,
however, allowed to recruit directly
without going through recruiting
agency their own requirements of
skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled
workers for service abroad on the
terms and conditions of employment
to be approved by the Ministry of
Labour. An official Committee has
recently been appointed to examine
the whole question of overseas recruit-
ment and to streamline the procedure
for registration of recruiting agents,
deployment of workers, etc. One of
the terms of reference of this Com-
mittee is to suggest ways and means
of deployment of workers on Govern-
ment to Government basis. On receipt
of the recommendations of this Com-
mittee, the question will be further
examined by Government and a deci-
sion taken

डा० महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, मुझे बड़ा खेद है कि मंत्री महोदय ने
जो उत्तर दिया है वह मेरे प्रश्न से परे दिया
है। मैंने जो प्रश्न किया है उस का कोई
भी स्पष्ट उत्तर इस स्टेटमेंट में नहीं दिया है।
मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि—

“क्या भारतीय श्रमिकों को विदेश
भेजने में व्याप्त गम्भीर अनियमितताओं और
व्यापक भ्रष्टाचार को ध्यान में रखते हुए,
सरकार का विचार यह कार्य किसी सरकारी
एजेंसी को सौंपने का है।”

मंत्री महोदय ने अपने पूरे स्टेटमेंट में यह कहो नहीं बताया है कि इस प्रकार का व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार है, इस का कहीं जिक्र नहीं किया है। मंत्री महोदय ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है उस में यह बताया है कि कोई भी विदेशी संगठन, व्यक्ति या फर्म तब तक इस प्रकार के कार्य नहीं कर सकती जब तक कि वह भारतीय फर्म जो पंजीकृत है उस से स्वीकृति न लेने और सरकार द्वारा—श्रम मंत्रालय द्वारा—उसका अनुमोदन न कर दिया जाय। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या आपने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच कराई है कि कैसे इतने विदेशी व्यक्ति और संगठन कार्यरत हैं जो न आपसे अनुमोदित हैं और न पंजीकृत फर्मों से स्वीकृति प्राप्त कर चुके हैं ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I am sorry that the hon. Member is sorry; he does not find the answer to his question in the statement.

॥ श्री मानशेर सदस्य : हिंदी में उत्तर दीजिए ॥

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: This question has been raised in the House and the Chair has ruled that, according to the rules, a Minister can choose the language of his reply. He can listen to the translation.

The question of the hon. Member is 'whether the Government propose to assign this work to some Government agencies', and in my answer we have pointed out the existing system for registering recruiting agencies, and we have also said that, in view of the fact that in spite of this process and procedure for registration there are cases which are brought to light of irregularities or complaints about living conditions or injustices to our workers deployed elsewhere, we have appointed a Committee to go into all aspects of this question to streamline the existing procedures and to examine among other things, the steps that we have to take, both on the governmental plane and in regard to regula-

tion of non-governmental agency to ensure that there is no injustice done to our workers.

डा० महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसी प्रकार का एक प्रश्न पहली मार्च, 78 में उठाया गया था और उसमें ममय अपने स्टेटमेंट में आपने कहा था कि गैर पंजीकृत भर्ती एजेंटों के द्वारा अनधिकृत रूप से भर्ती करने के सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं—यह आपने स्वयं स्वीकार किया था तो आपने उनके सम्बन्ध में अभी तक क्या किया ? आपको कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और जो व्यक्ति इस प्रकार से अपराधी पाये गए हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में क्या किया है ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: There are two aspects of this question. One is about what the hon. Member says, that there are individuals who have not registered themselves and who, in spite of the fact that they have not registered themselves, are recruiting for the purpose of deployment or employment in other countries. It is obvious that this is done without the cognizance of the Labour Ministry and in spite of the fact that the Government's decision in this regard clearly stipulates the necessity for registration. It is not possible for the Government to say who are the people who are illegally recruiting. If it comes to our knowledge that somebody is illegally recruiting persons, of course, we take such action as we have to take against him. Therefore, if the hon. Member expects me to furnish a list of the people who are illegally recruiting workers for deployment elsewhere, I am afraid this is not possible because whatever information we have, we use it to take action against such people.

The second point is about cases where there have been complaints about registered agencies. Wherever there have been complaints about registered agencies, we have taken

action. I do not think it is possible for me to give all the instances. All I can say is that, in such cases, what we do is to make enquiries through our Embassies in these countries, through intelligence and through all other means available to the Government, and where the cases are such that we deem it necessary to send a team from here to make an on-the-spot inquiry, we send a team from here to make an on-the-spot inquiry. Therefore, whenever complaints are received, we take action. There are cases where the registration of firms has been cancelled because such irregularities have come to light. I can assure the hon. Member and the House that whenever any such reports are brought to our notice, we take action on those reports.

श्री उग्रसेन : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि इस बारे में एक समिति का निर्माण किया गया है, जो तमाम अनियमितताओं को देखेगी और आगे के लिए सुझाव देगी। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि उन्हें उन रजिस्टर्ड एजन्सी के विरुद्ध भी शिकायत मिली है, जो यहाँ से लोगों को रेक्यूट कर के बाहर भेजती हैं। मैं उनसे यह स्पष्ट रूप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह श्रम मंत्रालय में कोई ऐसा विभाग खोलेंगे, जो बाहर से सरकारी स्तर पर कोई मांग आने पर यहाँ से सरकारी स्तर पर लोगों को रेक्यूट कर के बाहर भेजे। इससे बीच में होने वाला भ्रष्टाचार और देर भी खत्म हो जायेगी। उन लोगों से पाँच पाँच हजार रुपये बीसा के लिए ले लेते हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस काम के लिए कोई सरकारी विभाग खोलेंगे या इसे किसी एजन्सी के जरिये करायेंगे ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The hon. Member is near the truth of the matter when he says that in the Labour Ministry, there is a Cell which deals with this question. It is the Overseas Employment—Cell of the Labour Ministry. The work of this Cell is to see that those who want to recruit Indian workers for deployment elsewhere on behalf of foreign companies

are registered. They supply to the Ministry the terms of contract under which these workers are recruited so that the Ministry has a chance (1) to enquire into the antecedents of the employers abroad, (2) to enquire into the antecedents of the recruiting agent, (3) to look into and scrutinise the conditions of employment and (4) then to communicate with our Embassies in these countries to ensure that these terms of the contract are not violated.

The second part of the hon. Member's question is about the advisability of having a governmental agency for the purpose of recruitment. I would like to state in answer to this question that we have already nine public sector agencies which are also recruiting workers for deployment elsewhere and two State Governments have also formed Corporations of their own one, the Kerala Government and the other, the Orissa Government for recruitment for deployment elsewhere.

The next question that arises from what the hon. Member has said is whether the Government thinks it necessary at this stage to have a monopoly for the recruitment and deployment of workers in other countries. This is a matter which has been examined and which is under examination. We do not feel that at this moment, the objective of making full use of opportunities of employment elsewhere can be served by monopolising the recruitment.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: I can very well understand what the hon. Minister says. We know that so many people are going abroad for employment. Why not consider to have an Overseas Employment Corporation so that this sort of mal-practices could be rectified.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I have already stated that this is one of the ideas being considered.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO WALIA: I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, through

you, to something which happened before June 1976. In Punjab and some other provinces, some unauthorised agents recruited thousands of people for employment outside, brought them to Delhi and then gave them tickets and sent them to Amritsar or Bombay. Thousands of people have complained that they were cheated by unauthorised agents and they have been mulcted of thousands of rupees.

Will the hon. Minister assure the House that he will set up an inquiry committee to inquire how many agents looted and cheated innocent people in the country so that a proper inquiry is made to find out who is primarily responsible and necessary remedial measures taken?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The hon. Member referred to something that has happened before 1976. There are many things that happened in 1972 and 1974 also prior to 1976. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: They are angels.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: It is precisely because such reports came to the knowledge of the government and the happenings that the hon. Member referred to came to the attention of the Government that in 1976 a decision was taken that recruitment should be through registered agents.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Just now the Minister has said that he has constituted a committee to go into the details of all these affairs. I want to know the names of the members of this committee and what are its terms of reference? And does he intend to include one or two members of Parliament, especially from the Opposition in it?

MR. SPEAKER: And especially Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I am well aware of the keen interest that

the hon. Member takes on this subject. So I am not quite sure whether the hon. Member is unaware of the terms of reference of the committee or its composition. It will not be, I think, possible in the limited time at my disposal to read out its terms of reference....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. You may lay it on the Table.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I shall lay it on the Table because it is quite a long thing.

But, as far as the composition of the committee is concerned, I must say that it is a committee consisting of representatives at Joint Secretaries level from the Ministries that are concerned and involved including the Labour Ministry, Ministry of External Affairs, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Home Affairs and this committee will get the opinion of all those who are interested, including organizations of registered agents, trade unions and others who have expressed their interest on this subject and who have stated that they have suggestions to make for streamlining the whole thing.

CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: Mr Speaker, Sir...

MR. SPEAKER: Question No 511—
Shri Saughta Roy Absent

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): I am to answer his question but the number is absent. Sometimes hon. Members table their questions but they are not present to put their questions. They make us do the home-work but they do not come. There must be some provision to penalise them.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What about Ministers?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What about the Ministers who are not ready with their answers?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: They are at least present.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: But there are many *Ministers* who do not know.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 515—
Shri Subhash Ahuja.

बैलाडिला में लौह अयस्क पेलेट-संयंत्र

*515. श्री सुभाष आहुजा : क्या इस्पत्त और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लौह अयस्क के पेलेट बनाने के लिए संयंत्र स्थापित करने की सरकार की कोई योजना है, क्योंकि बैलाडिला क्षेत्र में यह अयस्क प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या बैलाडिला में पेलेट बनाने का संयंत्र स्थापित किया जायगा ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस संयंत्र को स्थापित करने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). The proposal for setting up a pelletisation plant for utilising Bailadila iron ore fines is under active consideration of the Government.

(c) Construction of the plant is expected to take about 3 to 4 years after investment decision.

श्री सुभाष आहुजा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जसा कि मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि बैलाडिला से निकलने वाले लौह-अयस्क के चूरे का उपयोग करने के लिये एक कारखाना बनाने का सरकार का विचार है । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जाना चाहूँगा—सरकार ने इस संयंत्र को स्थापित करने के लिये किन-किन स्थानों का सर्वे किया है तथा किस स्थान पर

इस प्लांट को स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I have said that it is under the active consideration of the government. What more does he want to know?

श्री सुभाष आहुजा : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्थानों का सर्वे कब तक किया जायेगा और आप कितने समय में इस कारखाने को लगा देंगे ? मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की तरफ से आप के पास ऐसा प्रस्ताव आया है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार इस कारखाने को स्थापित करने के लिये तैयार है, वह इस कारखाने को नेशनल डबलपैन्ट कारपोरेशन की सहायता से स्थापित करना चाहती है । क्या मध्य प्रदेश में इस कारखाने को लगाने की सम्भावना है ? यदि सम्भावना है तो कब तक लगा सकेगे ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK The hon. member is giving information. I do not have that information

MR. SPEAKER: He has asked by what time you are likely

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: After the decisions are taken, it will take three to four years

MR. SPEAKER: Are you willing to entrust it to the Madhya Pradesh Government?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK There is no such proposal.

SHRI VEERABHADRAPPA: When will the pelletisation plant at Donawadi commence?

MR. SPEAKER: This does not arise from this. This is only about Bailadila Plant.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: The location of Bailadila is such that it is almost a loss to transport this ore as it is, I think, through Vizag to

Japan and all that. All the cost is taken away by transporting it by the railways. It takes about 60 to 70 per cent of the cost. So, it is not the question of 'under consideration'. May I know from the Minister will he immediately take a decision in the national interest that the pelletisation plant is established there or elsewhere. There are other pelletisation plants in this country. But why should Bailadila be left out and postponed or delayed in that manner. It should be immediately located or the whole thing should be stopped. There is no point in spending everything on transport and get very little price for ore.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: If the life was so simple as the hon. member depicts, they would have themselves started this plant when they were in power. Obviously there is difficulty of marketability of that product. Today there is depressed demand. One has to think carefully before making an investment of Rs. 100 crores.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: I think situation changes everywhere.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Situation in the world just now is towards the diminishing return in the steel industry. So, this Government is not prepared to make statements which will just those made at the time of laying of foundation stones during election kind of business. We do not do that kind of thing.

श्री भागीरथ खंवर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बैलाडिला में कच्चा माय उपलब्ध है और बैलाडिला एक ऐसा स्थान है जो बिल्कुल पिछड़ा हुआ है और वह एक आदिवासी क्षेत्र है। वह एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है, जहां पर मजदूरों की बहुत तादाद है और उनमें बेकारी दूर करने की दृष्टि से वहां पर एक कारखाना खोलना बहुत जरूरी है। अभी आप ने कारखाना खोलने के लिए कोई स्थान तय नहीं किया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह

जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने कोई योजना आप के पास भेजी है और यदि भेजी है तो आप वहां पर एक कारखाना खोलने की स्कीकृत करेंगे ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I have already answered that question. I have nothing more to add.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI¹ RAO: You are well aware that Chougule have put first pelletisation plant.

MR. SPEAKER: We are on Bailadila.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: They are likely to take one more plant also. Your answer that there is no demand for pelletisation does not hold good. I wonder whether your attachment for the private sector is the reason for the delay?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Chougule plant was started when the hon. member was in the treasury benches. I did not start that. You must not forget your past before you point out anything on the Janata Government. In the second Chougule's plant, the sale of that product which was contracted before in which the Government of India or the Steel Authority of India have got really 33-1/3 per cent shares is also facing some difficulty. We have to plan it carefully for the marketability and take intelligent risk. As I said, it is under active consideration of the Government.

Project Allowance to P & T Staff, Bokaro

*516. **SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steel plant at Bokaro steel city (Bihar) is still under construction;

(b) whether there is any provision for the payment of project allowance to the Central Government employees

working in the project area and the P & T staff of Bokaro steel city are not paid the same; and

(c) the reason of non-payment of the project allowance to the P & T Staff of Bokaro steel city; and

(d) what action Government propose to take to grant this allowance to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No project Allowance being paid now to Central Government employees including P&T staff

(c) The Project Allowance is no longer admissible, to the employees of the Bokaro Steel Ltd. Similarly the same is not being paid to the P&T employees also.

(d) Does not arise in view of (b) and (c) above.

श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार के उत्तर से पता चलता है कि बोकारो इस्पात नगर में इस्पात मजदूर का कार्य अभी निर्माणाधीन है। अतः मेरे आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि बोकारो इस्पात नगर के इस मयूर में काम करने वाले डाटा तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या क्या है? क्या उनके आवास की और आने-जाने की कोई व्यवस्था वहाँ है?

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न आर्ट्स के लगे में पूछा गया था। कर्मचारियों की संख्या के बारे में मुझे नोटिस चाहिए।

श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद कर्मचारियों के आवास और आने-जाने की वठिनाई में अलाउंस का भी तो सवाल खड़ा होता है।

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले जो प्रोजेक्ट अलाउंस

दिया जाता था वह वही दिया जाता था जो प्रोजेक्ट अथॉरिटी से पहले सेंकशन होता था। वही हम उन्हें देते थे, अलग से कोई नहीं देते थे। अब प्रोजेक्ट अथॉरिटी च.हे स्टेड गवर्नमेंट की हो, चाहे एग्जिक्यूटिव की हो जब पहले वे सेंकशन करती थी तो हम देते हैं लेकिन अब दोनों ने देना बंद कर दिया है, इसलिए हमने भी बन्द कर दिया है। यह फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट का आदेश है, उसके अनुसार बन्द किया गया है।

श्री धीरेंद्र बलबीर सिंह मंत्री महोदय क्या बतायेंगे कि प्रोजेक्ट अलाउंस के अलावा आपका डिपार्टमेंट को और फैमिलिटीज भी अपने कर्मचारियों को दे रहा है या नहीं दे रहा है? जब आप प्रोजेक्ट अलाउंस अपने कर्मचारियों को नहीं दे रहे हैं तो क्या उसकी एवज में कोई और सुविधाएं अपने कर्मचारियों को दे रहे हैं जिससे कि उनको वहाँ काम करने में जो तालीफ होनी है वह प्रोजेक्ट अलाउंस में न मिले। मेरी दूर हो मने?

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय एक तो प्रोजेक्ट अथॉरिटीज न प्रोजेक्ट अलाउंस बन्द कर दिया है इसलिए, हम लोगों ने भी बन्द कर दिया है। सुविधाएं जो हमने एरियाज में हम देते हैं वही सुविधाएं हम वहाँ देते हैं।

श्री धीरेंद्र बलबीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का क्या उत्तर दे रहे हैं? मैंने पूछा है कि अलाउंस एवज में आप अपने कर्मचारियों का क्या सुविधाएं देते हैं?

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय . पी० एण्ड टी० कर्मचारियों को दो भी सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं वी सनराफ उनको दी जाती है (अवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: His question is, apart from project allowance are you giving any other facilities.

बीधरी बलबीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले प्रोजेक्ट अलाउंस दिया जाता था, अब नहीं दिया जाता है। मैंने पूछा है उसकी एवज में आप क्या सुविधाएं दे रहे हैं? ये कहते हैं कि पी० एण्ड टी० डिपार्टमेंट के एम्प्लॉईज को जो सुविधाएं दी जाती है वे ही सुविधाएं उनको भी दी जाती हैं।

श्री भारत भूषण : डाक्टर विभाग के जो कर्मचारी इस प्रोजेक्ट एरिया में काम करते हैं, क्या उन्हें वही सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं जो कि प्रोजेक्ट में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को दी जाती हैं? क्या आपको मालूम है कि आपके कर्मचारियों को इस प्रोजेक्ट एरिया में किन परिस्थितियों में काम करना पड़ता है? क्या आपके कर्मचारियों ने वहाँ काम करने के लिए आपसे अधिक सुविधाओं की मांग की थी? वहाँ काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों को सुविधाएं देने के बारे में तो आपको स्वयं निर्णय करना है। क्या आपने इन सुविधाओं को देने के बारे में सोचा है क्योंकि अब उन्हें प्रोजेक्ट बना भी नहीं मिलता है।

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य को इतना ही बता सकता हूँ कि फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट ने जो आदेश दिया था उसी के अनुसार प्रोजेक्ट अलाउंस देने थे। जब उन्होंने इसे बन्द करने का आदेश दिया तो उसे देना बन्द कर दिया गया। प्रोजेक्ट अर्थात् गिटीज ने भी अपने लोगों को प्रोजेक्ट बना देना बन्द कर दिया है। जब उन्होंने बन्द कर दिया है तो हम लोगों ने भी बन्द कर दिया है।

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझ बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है कि जो हमारे डाक और नागर विभाग के मंत्री हैं उनका एक डाकिये का काम है। क्या वह भी वही काम कर रहे हैं? वे कह रहे हैं कि फाइनेंस विभाग ने बन्द कर दिया इसलिए आपने भी सुविधाएं देना बन्द कर दिया। इससे क्या होगा? क्या वे विभाग के बारे में

स्वयं निर्णय नहीं कर सकते हैं? क्या वे स्वयं यह निर्णय करने को तैयार नहीं हैं कि अपने विभाग के कर्मचारियों को भत्ता देना है या नहीं देना है। मैं उनसे चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में वे स्वयं निर्णय करें, दूसरे विभागों का निर्णय इम्प्लीमेंट न करें।

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं थोड़ा सा और बता देना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रोजेक्ट अलाउंस दिया जाता था वह अगर लैंक फ्राफ़ एमेनिटीज हों तभी दिया जाता था, नहीं तो नहीं दिया जाता था। अब प्रोजेक्ट अर्थात् गिटीज ने प्रोजेक्ट अलाउंस बन्द कर दिया है, पहले जब वह देते थे उसके अनुसार हम भी देते थे, लेकिन चूँकि उन्होंने बन्द कर दिया है तो हमने भी बन्द कर दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 518.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: Rose.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Who is this hon. Member?

SHRI K. GOPAL: Sir, there is a stranger in the House!

MR. SPEAKER: He is the Minister for Health. Is that all right?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : मान्यवर, अगर सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य खड़े हो जाते हैं, तो अपनी मध्यता के मुनाबिक हम बैठ जाते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: I introduce you.

दिल्ली में मेडिकल छात्रों द्वारा हड़ताल की धमकी

* 518. श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव :

श्री मनोहरजीन भगत :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 7 मार्च, 1978 के 'दि टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया'

'मेडिकल स्टूडेंट्स टू थो ग्रान इंफेक्टिबल स्टूडेंट्स (मेडिकल छात्रों द्वारा अनिश्चित कालीन हड़ताल किया जाना)' शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिखाया गया है; और

(ब) यदि हा, तो क्या मेडिकल छात्रों की भागें और उन भागों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

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

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

13 और 14 मार्च, 1978 को सार्केतिक हड़ताल करने के अपने इरादे की सूचना देने के लिए आजाद मेडिको यूनियन के अध्यक्ष ने स्वर्ण ताराख 11 मार्च 1978 को एक नोटिस मोलाना आजाद मेडिकल कानेज, नई दिल्ली के डीन को दिया था । उनकी भाषों के नोटिस का मूल पाठ उस प्रकार है —

"आजाद मेडिको यूनियन

मोलाना आजाद मेडिकल कानेज और सम्बद्ध लोकनायक जयप्रकाश तथा गोविन्द बल्लभ पंत अस्पताल के छात्रों और इन्टर्नी की जनरल बाडी ने 13 मार्च, 1978 में 14 मार्च 1978 तक सार्केतिक हड़ताल करने के लिए 11 मार्च, 1978 को प्रस्ताव पारित किया । इस हड़ताल का उद्देश्य यह है कि जिन डाक्टरों को मोटे तौर पर मिली है उन्हें प्रथम वर्ष जूनियर रेजीडेंसी में मोटे दी जाए ।

वर्तमान तरीके से लगभग 57 डाक्टर बिना नौकरी के रह गये जो वस्तुतः नौकरी के पात्र हैं क्योंकि चिकित्सा कार्य का सन्वागत

अनुभव उनके भविष्य के लिए आवश्यक हो गया है । विशेषज्ञता के युग में डाक्टरों को 5 वर्ष तक प्रशिक्षित करने के पश्चात् जूनियर रेजीडेंसी का विकल्प दिए बिना उन्हें छोड़ देना न्यायोचित नहीं है सीटों की यह बहानी स्थायी होनी चाहिए ।

मोलाना आजाद मेडिकल कानेज एवं सम्बद्ध लोक नायक जयप्रकाश तथा गोविन्द बल्लभ पंत अस्पतालों के इन्टर्नी की जनरल बाडी यह भी पारित करती है कि जैसा कि पड़ोसी राज्यों में किया गया है, दिल्ली के इन्टर्नी का बजीफा भी बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

हस्ता० दीपक नटराजन

अध्यक्ष,

आजाद मेडिको यूनियन

दिनांक 11-3-1978"

इन विद्यार्थियों ने इन तारीखों को हड़ताल की थी ।

इस मामले पर दिल्ली प्रशासन ने दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल की अध्यक्षता में 21-3-78 को राज निवास में हुई बैठक में विचार किया था जिसमें कार्यकारी पाषंद (आयु-विज्ञान), दिल्ली प्रशासन, केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंचिव, स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशक और केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय और दिल्ली प्रशासन के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों ने भाग लिया था । इस बैठक में यह निर्णय लिया गया कि स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशक की अध्यक्षता में एक विशेषज्ञ तकनीकी समिति मोलाना आजाद मेडिकल कानेज और अस्पताल कम्प्लेक्स के कार्यभार और अन्य पहलुओं पर विचार करेगी और वह इस कानेज में प्रथम वर्षीय जूनियर रेजीडेंटों को सख्या बढ़ाने के प्रश्न के संरक्ष में यथाशीघ्र अपनी सिफारिशें देगी । तकनीकी समिति के अन्य सदस्य इस प्रकार थे —

1. डॉ० शरद कुमार, निदेशक राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण संस्थान ।

2. डा० एस० के० लाल, डीन, मौलाना आज़ाद मेडिकल कॉलेज ।

3. डा० एच० के० चट्टानी, निदेशक, गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त अस्पताल ।

4. डा० पी० बी० मजुमदार, चिकित्सा अधीक्षक, लोकायुक्त जे० पी० अस्पताल ।

5. डा० नारायणन, अध्यक्ष, हृदय रोग विज्ञान और हृदय शल्य चिकित्सा विभाग, जी० बी० पन्त अस्पताल ।

इस बैठक में हम बात पर भी महसूस प्रकट की गई कि सरकार 31 मार्च 1978 तक इन मामलों में अन्तिम निर्णय लेने के लिए हर कोशिश करे ।

तकनीकी समिति जो 22 और 23 मार्च, 1978 को स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशक की अध्यक्षता में मिली थी, ने अपनी सिफारिशें प्रस्तुत कर दी हैं जिन पर 24 मार्च, 1978 को केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में हुई बैठक में विचार किया गया जिसमें अन्तर्गत के माथ-माथ दिल्ली प्रशासन में कार्यकारी पार्षद (चिकित्सा) भी उपस्थित थे ।

इस बैठक में निर्णयित प्रस्ताव पारित किए गए थे :—

(1) लोकायुक्त जयप्रकाश नारायण अस्पताल के रेनल डायलिसिस यूनिट के लिए प्रथम वर्षीय जूनियर रेजिडेंट्स के दो पदों की स्वीकृति ।

(2) जी० बी० पन्त अस्पताल के लिए प्रथम वर्षीय जूनियर रेजिडेंट्स के आठ पदों की स्वीकृति । जिनमें से तंत्रिका विज्ञान, हृदयरोग विज्ञान जठरागम वक्ष, शल्य चिकित्सा एवं मनश्चिकित्सा यूनिटों के लिए दो-दो पद स्वीकृत किए गये ।

(3) आपाती एवं दुर्घटना सेवाओं के लिए प्रथम वर्षीय जूनियर रेजिडेंट्स के तीन पदों की स्वीकृति ।

(4) सात प्रथम वर्षीय जूनियर रेजिडेंट्स जिनका खर्च भारतीय प्रायु-विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद् तथा दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय वहन करते हैं प्रथम वर्षीय जूनियर रेजिडेंट्स की संख्या निर्धारित करने के प्रयोजन के लिए केवल इस वर्ष के लिये नहीं गिने जाएंगे ।

बैठक में यह भी माना गया कि दिल्ली के सभी अस्पतालों में प्रथम वर्षीय जूनियर रेजिडेंटों के चयन को केन्द्रीकृत करने सम्बन्धी भारत सरकार के प्रस्ताव पर दिल्ली प्रशासन अपने विचार भारत सरकार को भेजेगा ।

जहाँ तक बजट के दरों में वृद्धि करने की मांग का सम्बन्ध है इस विषय पर अब दिल्ली प्रशासन विचार कर रहा है ।

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, यह जो मार्च महीने में मेडिकल छात्रों की हड़ताल हुई थी उनकी दो मांगें थी । एक मांग तो यह थी कि 180 मेडिकल छात्रों ने इस बार पास किया था और हाउस जाब सिर्फ 124 को मिला । उनका कहना था कि जितने लोग पास किये हैं उन सब को हाउस जोब मिलना चाहिये । दूसरी मांग यह थी कि इन्टर्नी लोगों का स्ट्राइक बढ़ाया जाये । अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले के वक्त में 124 हाउस जोब्स थे और 100 मेडिकल छात्रों का ऐडमिशन होता था जिसके अग्रेस्ट 124 हाउस जोब्स रहते थे । इधर सीटे बढ़ा कर के 180 हो गई और हाउस जोब्स उतने ही रह गये । बिगत वर्ष ऐडहाक बेसिस पर 180 छात्रों के पास करने के बाद हाउस जोब्स मिल सके इसके लिये ऐडहाक बेसिस पर हाउस जोब्स को 124 के बड़ाकर 176 कर दिया

गया था, जिसको इस साल मौजूबा सरकार ने खत्म कर दिया और इसीलिये छात्रों ने यह हड़ताल की थी।

श्री मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है उसमें उन्होंने कहीं स्पष्ट नहीं कहा है कि जो 57 मेडिकल छात्र हैं उनको जीव देन के लिए सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है, इसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है। तो एक तो यह बात साफ करे कि जो 57 छात्र-जीवर्लैस उनमें लिये सरकार क्या निर्णय करती है ?

श्री राज नारायण उत्तरने वाले अभी बाममन उत्तरने, तद्वगन वालें तद्वगन फलक का छुआए। अध्यक्ष महादय, मैं श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव का बहुत ही अनुग्रहीत हूँ कि उनका ध्यान मेडिकल कालज के छात्रों की ओर गया। जिन मामलों कालेवर विद्यार्थियों ने हड़ताल की थी, श्री यादव को यह मालूम हो गया हागा कि वह हड़ताल समाप्त हो गई, अब बाईं हड़ताल नहीं है और वह सतुट हो गये हैं।

हमारे दिल्ली के कार्यवागी परिषद् श्री खुराना आये, उन्होंने बैठकर सारी बातें तय की और उनका समझा दिया गया, वह समझ गये और हड़ताल वापिस हो गई, अब हड़ताल कहीं नहीं है।

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव जैसा कि मंत्री महादय ने कहा कि हड़ताल खत्म हो गई, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन लोगों की मांगों के बारे में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया ? जब सरकार के जरिये लोगों की मांगों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है तभी मजबूर होकर कोई हड़ताल की जाती है, मंत्री महादय बताने की कृपा करे कि समस्या का क्या निराकरण हुआ है ?

श्री राज नारायण प्रश्न बहुत ही सरल है, इसलिये उत्तर भी सरल ही होना चाहिये आप यह देखें कि 30 वर्ष तक जितनी गड़बड़ियाँ

मेडिकल विभाग में रही, उन सबको हमें दुरुस्त करना है। माननीय सदस्य का कथन सत्य है कि गड़बड़ियाँ हैं। विभिन्न जगहों पर विभिन्न व्यवस्थाएँ हैं, मगर कुछ मांगें ऐसी हैं, जिनको पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता है। कुछ मांगें ऐसी हैं जिनको पूरा किया जा सकता है।

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् की बैठक जनवरी में हुई थी। जितनी गड़बड़ियाँ इनटर्नशिप, हाउस जाब वगैराह की हैं, उनकी जाच के लिये श्री एस पर अपने सुझाव देने के लिये एक कमेटी बनाई गई थी, जिसमें हमारे डायरेक्टर नजरल स्वाभी राम लिंगम, पी० जी० श्राई० चड्ढीगढ़ के डाक्टर, मेडिकल काउंसिल के चेयरमैन और बड़े-बड़े डाक्टर हैं। सब लोगों को उम्मेद है कि सारी बातों का अध्ययन कर सुझाव दें जिससे रोज उठने वाली समस्याएँ न उठें।

मेरे माननीय मित्र प्रश्न कर रहे हैं कि जितने व्यक्ति हों उन सभी को हाउसजाब दे दिया जाये। क्या यह अभी संभव हो सकता है ? अगर 12 हजार व्यक्ति दिल्ली में होते हैं तो 12 हजार को ही हाउस जाब देना पड़ेगा ? फिर दूसरी मांग उठ सकती है कि जब इनको हाउस जाब दिया है तो इन 12 हजार को नौकरी भी दी जाये। यह किसी भी सरकार के लिये संभव नहीं है। इसलिये जा संभव मांगें हम बिना हड़ताल के पूरी कर सकते हैं, बिना किसी तकलीफ के पूरी कर सकते हैं, उन्हें पूरी करने के लिये हम लोग और दिल्ली प्रशासन के श्री खुराना बैठकर बात कर रहे हैं, 8, 8 और 10, 10 घंटे तक बैठकर अच्छी तरह से बात कर रहे हैं।

मुझे अफसोस है कि चीप पापुलैरिटी, सस्ती लोकप्रियता का जमाना, जो कि अब चला गया है, उसमें लोग में कुछ लोग काम कर रहे हैं जो कि नहीं करना चाहिये।

कल हमारे यहाँ 10 बजे से पहले तो केन्द्रीय भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति की बैठक थी

MR. SPEAKER: You have answered the Question.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी: धर्म मंत्री जी ने बताया कि स्वास्थ्य विभाग ने एक औपचारिक संगठन बना दिया है सभी तथ्यों की जानकारी के लिये, मैं समझता हूँ कि उसके सामने सभी तथ्य आ गये होंगे। मंत्री जी ने यह भी बताया कि प्रदर्शन समाप्त हो गया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि मांगे भी समाप्त हो गई होंगी। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अपनी मांगे मनवाने के लिये उन लोगों का कोई प्रदर्शन आपके यहाँ आया था और उनके असंतोष के कारण क्या है।

श्री राज नारायण: यह प्रश्न इसमें सीधे-सीधे नहीं उठता है। माननीय सदस्य इन्डायरेक्टली पूछ रहे हैं। मैं उस समय गवर्निंग बॉडी में प्रेजाइड कर रहा था। हमारी बैठक चल रही थी। मैंने अपने पी० ए० को भेजा। पी० ए० ने जाकर उन की डिमांड्स ले लीं और वे लोग चले गये। एक बहुत ही कुशल अप्रकार ने—उम के कौशल की दाद देनी चाहिए—, जिस का नाम है पैट्रियट लिख दिया कि पुलिस वालों ने कहा कि भागो, हम को दे दो। यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। मैंने अपने पी० ए० को भेजा, क्योंकि मैंने सोचा कि यह इतना उलझा हुआ मसला है, इसको छोड़ कर जाने में मामला गड़बड़ होगा। और वे लोग कोई नोटिस देकर तो आये नहीं थे कि चार पांच आदमियों को बुला लें। रेस्ट एशोर्ड—माननीय सदस्य संतोष रखें कि हम विद्यार्थियों को हड़ताल पर न जाने देने के लिए अपनी तरफ से पूरा सतत प्रयत्न करेंगे। मुझे उम्मीद है कि वे हड़ताल पर नहीं जायेंगे।

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Is the hon. Minister aware of certain very "legitimate" demands of the medical students in certain parts of the country for granting them grace marks? Is he aware that in a particular university in West Bengal, in between the interregnum, that is between the suppression of the syndicate

and the formation of that particular university the authorities allotted 67 marks as grace on a la carte basis and declared many plucked candidates as passed?

MR. SPEAKER: I understand your point. But it does not arise here. Next question.

स्कूलों में परिवार कल्याण की अनिवार्य विषय बनाना

* 520. डा० रामजी सिंह: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या परिवार कल्याण योजना की सफलता हेतु एक—पति विवाह कानून बनाना आवश्यक नहीं है जैसे कि बाल विवाह रोक अधिनियम बनाया गया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में कानून बनाने का है;

(ग) क्या स्कूलों में परिवार कल्याण की अनिवार्य विषय बनाना जनता को शिक्षित करने में मदद नहीं देगा; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस संबंध में कार्यवाही करेगी?

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

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) और (घ). जनसंख्या शिक्षा को, जिसमें स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा और परिवार कल्याण भी शामिल है, स्कूलों में पढ़ाए जाने वाले अन्य विषयों के साथ धीरे-धीरे मिलाया जा रहा है। इसमें नई पीढ़ी को जनसंख्या मूल्यों को समझाने में सहायता मिलेगी।

डा० रामजी सिंह: मंत्री महोदय, ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि परिवार-नियोजन की दृष्टि में एक-पल्लवित के मिद्वान्त पर

आधारित कोई कानून बनाना ठीक नहीं है। वह जानते हैं कि भारतवर्ष में जनसंख्या का विस्फोट हमारी समस्त योजनाओं को अस्त-व्यस्त कर देने वाला है। दूसरी तरफ हमने जबर्दस्ती नमबन्दी का शाश्विक परम्परा का भी परित्याग किया है। स्वास्थ्य मंत्री के ब्रह्मचर्य आदिके सिद्धान्त भले ही आदर्शवादी हों, लेकिन सामान्य जनता के लिए वे अभी लोकोप्रिय नहीं हैं। इसी दृष्टि में मैंने उससे यह निवेदन किया था कि या तो कानून का महाराग लेना चाहिए या जन-निर्देशन का महाराग लेना चाहिए। जहाँ तक कानून का सम्बन्ध है, अभी हम न एक विधेयक द्वारा विवाह की उम्र बढ़ाई है। हमारे स्वास्थ्य मंत्री भारतीय परम्परा के बड़े प्रवर्तक हैं और उन्होंने परिवार-नियोजन कमिशन में रामचन्द्र जी के विषय में कहा था दृढ़ मृत्युन्द सीता जाए। जब रामचन्द्र जी एक पत्नीव्रत थे, तो एक-पत्नीव्रत, मानोगेगी, के सिद्धान्त के आधार पर, जो मर्यादा के लिए भी बिल्कुल अनुकूल है, और महिलाओं का जा शापण होता है उससे विरुद्ध भी एक जबर्दस्त सीमा है, कानून बनाने में क्या अडचन है ?

श्री राज नारायण सम्मानित सदस्य डा० रामजी सिंह ने जा विषय उठाया है वह बड़ा गंभीर है। मे स्वयं उनके उग विचार में सहमत हूँ कि एक पति और एक पत्नी यह आदर्श है। उन्होंने रामायण में भी आधी चापांग नहीं उसका मैं पूरा कर दूँगा --

दृढ़ मृत्युन्द सीता जाये।

नव कुश वेद प्रगणन गाये ॥

सीता के दो पुत्र थे जिन का नाम था लक्ष और कुश। चार भाइयों में हर एक के दो दो ही पुत्र थे। इसलिए वह दस बान को समझ ले कि मैं भारतीय सभ्यता और भारतीय संस्कृति का पुजारी जरूर हूँ, इस के कहने में मुझे कोई संकोच नहीं है और मैं अपना आदर्श मानता हूँ तो राम को मानता हूँ, दशरथ को नहीं। मैं अपना आदर्श मानता हूँ तो कृष्ण

को भी मानता हूँ, मगर कंस को नहीं मानता हूँ ॥

दूसरी बात यह है कि जहाँ तक अन्य लोग हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि हर मंत्री एक पति और एक पत्नी-व्रती हों। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हर व्यक्ति एक पति और एक पत्नी व्रती हो। सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए तो कानून ही ही कि वे यह यह हों। अ. जो बार-बार प्रश्न उठा करता है वह मुस्लिम ला का लेकर के उठा करता है

MR SPEAKER Should we go and give religious discourses or Harikatha?

श्री राज नारायण . मैं उस में नहीं जा रहा हूँ। इसलिए मैं अपने सम्मानित भाई डा० राम जी सिंह का कहूँगा कि देखिए, मुस्लिम परमनल ला को इस समय चेज करने की बात आप नहीं कर सकते। वह मुस्लिम कम्युनिटी स्वतः अगर इतना आवश्यक इसको समझे और अपनी ओर से इस बात को रखे कि हम परमनल ला का बदल देगे तो वह बा दूसरी है। उस समय सरकार भी सोच सकेगी। मगर हम किसी के ऊपर लाद नहीं सकते। जो उन का एक सम्कृति चली आ रही है, जो एक उसूल चला आ रहा है, वह बराबर चल रहा है। उस समय सरकार उस में छेड़खानी नहीं करना चाहती। दूसरा तनाव पैदा करने से हमारे देश और राष्ट्र का कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। मगर एक बात मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। वग वर्ट गवर्नमेंट, एक विश्व सरकार की कल्पना अभी करते हैं, वसधैव कुटुम्बकम् की बात हम करते हैं तो धीरे-धीरे समय आएगा कि हर आदर्श प्रेरणा लेगा दुनिया के एक दूसरे हिस्से में। अपने आप सामंजस्य बन जायगा।

डा० रामजी सिंह . मैं ने तो मुस्लिम ला का सवाल उठाया नहीं था। मैं ने केवल यह कहा था कि यह जो एक पत्नी व्रत का सिद्धांत है उस सिद्धांत के ऊपर वे क्यों न विचार करें ?

असल प्रश्न यह है कि अगर उस सिद्धान्त को छोड़ देते हैं और कानून भी छोड़ देते हैं तो परिवार नियोजन करने के संबंध में क्या मंत्री महोदय परिवार नियोजन की शिक्षा का विधान और सेक्स एजुकेशन का दृष्टिकोण स्कूलों और कालेजों में लागू करेंगे? वर्ल्ड हेल्थ आर्गनाइजेशन की साउथ ईस्ट एशिया इंटर कंट्रीज कमल्टेटिव मीटिंग ने यह प्रस्ताव किया था कि यौन संबंधी शिक्षा को स्कूलों और कालेजों में एडाप्ट किया जाय। तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण को रखते हुए और हमारे ऋषि बात्स्यायन ने भी जब कामसूत्र की रचना की थी, उस का भी देखते हुए स्कूलों और कालेजों में म्याम्स ग्रीन-शिक्षा को लागू करने के विषय में कुछ विचार करेंगे?

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमन्, सम्मानित सदस्य ने बहुत ही बड़ा और उचित सवाल किया है। इसका सामयिक उत्तर भी होना चाहिए लेकिन आप हमें रोक देंगे कि इतना लम्बा मत जाओ।

MR. SPEAKER: No, No. Long questions, short reply.

श्री राज नारायण : अब हम अध्यक्ष कहते हैं, पहले प्रमुख कहते थे। अध्यक्ष का अनुवाद क्या है? अध्यक्ष को प्रमुख कहा जाना चाहिए आप कहते हैं अध्यक्ष, इसलिए आपकी बात को मान कर हम भी अध्यक्ष कहने लगे लेकिन सही है प्रमुख।

SHRI A. K. ROY: On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: During Question hour, there is no point of order.

SHRI A. K. ROY: There is point of order. The question hour time must not be spent in amusement.

MR. SPEAKER: That is true. That is what I am trying to. Kindly assist me by not interfering.

श्री राज नारायण : माननीय सदस्य अगर उत्तर को पढ़ेंगे तो उनको मालूम होगा कि स्कूलों में पढ़ाये जाने वाले अन्य विषयों

के साथ धीरे धीरे परिवार नियोजन को भी हम शामिल करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। इससे आने वाली पीढ़ी को जनसंख्या मूल्यों को समझने में सहायता मिलेगी। उन्होंने जो यौन शिक्षा की बात की, वह मैं चाहता हूँ और शिक्षा मंत्री से बात कर रहा हूँ परन्तु वहाँ न जाकर, जितने सान घाट से सम्मानित सदस्य हे वे कभी हमारे यहाँ आ जाया करें, हम आपको यानि सम्बन्धी शिक्षा दे सकते हैं, बहुत अच्छी तरह से समझा सकते हैं।

Construction Jobs in Bharat Aluminium Corporation

*321. **SHRI A. K. ROY:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that construction job of Bharat Aluminium Corporation Profile and Tube shop in Korba, Madhya Pradesh, was given to the H.S.C.L. involving crores of rupees;

(b) whether it is a fact that recently that work has been handed over to a Calcutta firm namely, Central Syndicate Engineering Works without calling any tender; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) M/s. Bharat Aluminium Company have entrusted a major part of the civil and structural works of the Korba Smelter and Fabrication Units, including Profile & Tube Shop, to M/s. Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited, a Government of India Undertaking. The total value of work awarded is about Rs. 18.48 crores.

(b) and (c). While BALCO has not given any work to M/s. Central Syndicate Engineering Works, HSCL have sub-contracted a part of the Civil Engineering Works for Profile & Tube Shop, sheet rolling shop and pilot plant to this firm. The value of work sub-constructed is Rs. 65.28 lacs out of, as I said, Rs. 18.48 crores. This work was awarded in view of the need to execute the work in a time bound manner; and taking into ac-

count the resources available with the sub-contractor and experience of previous similar works.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Only the other day, the hon. Minister has said in the Parliament that HSCL has got surplus man-power and he is worried, how to deploy them. HSCL is having 17,000 workmen and they are now working at Bokaro. The hon. Minister was planning to send them to Kuwait, Iran, Iraq and any part of the Globe. When he is ready to send them to Kuwait, what prevented him from sending them to Korba because in Korba, HSCL has got the technical personnel to do the civil work also and instead of doing it departmentally by HSCL, he is sub-letting that work amounting to Rs. 68 lakhs; not a very small amount, to some other firm without having any tender and without any usual norms of selection. That is why, I want to ask the Minister as to what prevented him from doing that work departmentally with the alleged surplus man-power now working at Bokaro.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: There are different personnel being employed as the hon. Member knows very well. This is a very small part of the work and this had to be done speedily and therefore, this small particular work in a critical area has been given to them.

SHRI A. K. ROY: This is not the correct answer. HSCL people are more experienced than this Calcutta firm. If we say that HSCL people are not experienced and that is why this work has been given to some other firm, it will not be a correct statement. I dispute this statement.

My second supplementary is that without raising any tender and without having any formality, how the Minister could choose that particular firm and entrust this work of Rs. 68 lakhs to it? That firm may be good, there may be even better firms in the country. Mr. Speaker, I want to

emphasise to you and to this House that this is the way by which all sorts of corruption enter in contracts, sub-contracts and sub sub-contracts, and in that way the departmental work is hampered, the entire public sector gets damaged and we just open the flood-gates of all sorts of corruption. In view of that, I want to know what is that basis of the Minister's selection that only, and only this firm can do it in a time-bound programme you have assigned to it.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The hon. Member is only presuming. The hon. Member should know that I personally went and inspected the BALCO works which he had not done. The work was flagging. I have to ensure that the work is done in time and BALCO and its fabrication shops go into full production quickly because that is being done with the help of Russians and it is quite expensive. So, small works are given out not only to this firm, I told them not to bother about small things excepting the main work, so that something of the power sector is given to somebody else and something to somebody else. The other known countrywide contractors were doing it. I want to see that the job is done in time and there is no question of this corruption being there which the hon. Member is repeating every time.

MR. SPEAKER: His question is, why tenders were not called for

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Which tenders?

MR. SPEAKER: For these works

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Their work rates are lower than HSCL rates

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY: Sir, this answer opens flood-gates. Though it is said Rs. 8 lakhs works, if you want to show any favouritism, a big work can be divided into small pieces and given without observing any norms. This is a very dangerous trend that has come about since

the last one year. Will the hon. Minister assure that whatever the work may be, whether small or big, the normal procedures that should be adopted will be adopted. Even after adopting it, you can get the work done quickly. Will the hon. Minister see that it does not happen hereafter?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Sir, the H.S.C.L. always functions with many sub-contractors. They give a tender and the sub-contractors' rates are less than H.S.C.L.'s own tender. Therefore, there is no question of not tendering or giving them any exorbitant price or having any corruption whatsoever.

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY: There may be others who are prepared to....

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: H.S.C.L. is the main contractor which tenders. The H.S.C.L. has got the main contract. For expediting the work they must choose the firms on which they have confidence. But neither you nor I can interfere or should interfere because you want the job to be done at tendered price.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Employees working in Bhilai Steel Plant and Posts lying Vacant

*511. **SHRI MOHAN BHAIYA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total number of employees working in Bhilai Steel Plant and Department-wise details thereof and the number of posts lying vacant there at present; and

(b) the action taken so far to absorb in operation the employees working in the Construction Department of Bhilai Steel Plant and the manner in which and the time by which this work would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) The total number of employees working in Bhilai Steel Plant department-wise as on the 1st February, 1978 is as below:—

S. No	Department	Total Number of employees
1.	Work.	29,781
2.	General Administration	3,602
3.	Township	6,122
4.	Mines	9,259
5.	Construction	5,461
		54,225

At present, there are about 1000 posts which would be filled up in due course as and when the need arises.

(b) The process of absorption of construction workers in operation department or making them regular/permanent in construction department itself with all attending benefits as for permanent workers, is a continuous one. Such an absorption is being done regularly depending upon the studies carried out on manning of posts, progress in expansion work and suitability of candidates etc.

The present position is that out of 5461 construction workers, only 114 are temporary/casual.

Use of Hindi in Indian Embassies

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the official work of the Indian Embassies, High Commissions and Consulates is proposed to be done in Hindi which is also the Official Language of the Union;

(b) if so, whether Government have formulated any scheme in this regard and the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have also instructed the foreign missions abroad to communicate with the Ministry in Delhi in Hindi; and

(d) whether Government have made any assessment of the staff posted in the missions abroad who have working knowledge of Hindi and the staff proposed to be recruited for facilitating the use of Hindi in Indian missions?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) It is the intention to increase progressively the use of Hindi for official work in our Missions abroad in accordance with Government policy.

(b) Arrangements for imparting knowledge of and training in the increased use of Hindi, in accordance with the Official Language Policy of the Government are applicable to this Ministry and are being availed of by our personnel

(c) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to Indian Missions abroad. Our officials, whether in our Missions abroad or at Headquarters are free to correspond with the Ministry in the language in which they are proficient.

(d) An assessment of the Hindi knowing staff in our Missions abroad is being made, in terms of the assurance given in answer to Unstarred Question No. 3229, on 16th March 1978. Government is aware of the need for staff to ensure the progressive use of Hindi in our Missions abroad and are making all necessary arrangements for the purpose.

Reinstatement of Workers in Durgapur Steel Plant

***514. SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether among the many workers of the Durgapur Steel Plant who 135 LS—2.

were dismissed during emergency, some have been reinstated;

(b) if so, whether it is true that all the reinstated workers belong to CITU; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) All the 19 workers of the Durgapur Steel Plant, whose services were terminated because of detention under MISA/DIR or for security reasons, have been reinstated.

(b) Government have no information about this.

(c) Does not arise.

Survey of Heart Disease

***517. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHA-RIEF:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the heart disease in India;

(b) whether it is a fact that this disease has become very common among the children in the country; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to prevent this disease?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) Survey on heart disease have been carried out under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research with respect to ischaemic heart disease, hypertension and rheumatic heart disease.

(b) In children rheumatic heart disease and congenital heart disease are the most common types. However, statistics for different periods are not available to substantiate that heart disease has become common among children.

(c) A pilot project to explore preventive programmes has been started by the Indian Council of Medical Research at Delhi and Hyderabad. Constant efforts are also being made to improve the standard of medical care and health education.

Retrenchment in Family Welfare Centres

*519. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any retrenchment in the staff employed in various Family Welfare Centres working under the Ministry during last one year;

(b) if so, the number of such employees retrenched Centre-wise; and

(c) the arrangements made to absorb the affected employees in other departments etc.?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) The Government of India have not issued any orders relating to retrenchment of staff in Family Welfare Centres under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare during the last one year. As such the question of retrenchment of staff does not arise.

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

Rock Phosphate Deposits at Jhamer Kotra, Rajasthan

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

(a) whether it is a fact that rock phosphate deposits at Jhamer Kotra in Rajasthan has been assessed as one of the richest deposits in the world;

(b) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has shown a keen interest in aiding a beneficiation plant at Jhamer Kotra; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the interest shown by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Rock Phosphate deposit at Jhamer Kotra is the richest deposit known so far in the country. However, quantitatively, this deposit is a small one compared to deposits in U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and Africa where much larger deposits of better quality rock phosphate exist.

(b) and (c). At the instance of the Government of India, in 1973 the World Bank got a feasibility report prepared on Jhamer Kotra deposit. After review of this report by a Committee set up by the Government of India, it was decided to carry out further tests on beneficiation and to get the mine feasibility report prepared. A World Bank Review Mission held discussions with the Governments of India and of Rajasthan and the Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Ltd. in June, 1977, when progress on the Jhamer Kotra project was reviewed. It has now been decided that since the feasibility report on the project may be ready only by the end of 1978-79, the World Bank may be involved at that stage only.

महाप्रबन्धक टेलीफोन

*524. श्री किरंगी प्रसाद : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ वर्ष पूर्व उनके मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत पी० एम० जी० (डाक तथा तार) के पद के समान महाप्रबन्धक टेलीफोन के नये पद बनाये गए थे तथा क्या इन पदों के अधिकाधिक के बतन, आवास आदि जैसे अनेक शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत भारी व्यय किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान दूरसंचार विभाग में कितनी कार्यकुशलता

बड़ी तथा कितना लाभ प्राप्त हुआ (जो पहले कभी नहीं प्राप्त हुआ था) ; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सचिव मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी) (क) से (ग) देश के दूरसंचार सेवाओं के विस्तार के अनुरूप और विकास संबंधी कार्यक्रमों को अधिक कारगर तरीके से और नालमेल के साथ कार्यान्वित करने के लिए वर्ष 1974 में डाक-तार विभाग का पुनर्गठन किया गया था। इस पुनर्गठन में अधिकारिता मौजूदा पदों में से कुछ पदों का पदमान बदल दिया गया था और कुछ नए पदों की रचना की गई थी। इसके साथ ही कुछ मौजूदा पद त्याग दिए गए थे। इस पुनर्गठन में प्रतिवर्ष व्यय नहीं हुआ। विभाग की दूरसंचार शाखा ने वर्ष 1974-75 1975-76 और 1976-77 के दौरान कुल मिलाकर क्रमशः 259.5 करोड़ रुपये 315.7 करोड़ रुपये और 425.3 करोड़ रुपये का राजस्व अर्जित किया था और इसमें उभे क्रमशः 38.12 करोड़ रुपये 43.33 करोड़ रुपये और 131.6 करोड़ रुपये का लाभ हुआ। इन तीन वर्षों में दौरान देश में दूरसंचार सेवाओं का बड़ी तेजी से विस्तार हुआ है। इसके साथ ही इन सेवाओं के कार्यक्रमों में सुधार लाने के लिए लगातार प्रयास भी किया गया है।

Supply of Gur to Dusting Employees

*525 SHRI AHMED M. PATEL Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether 'Gur' is being supplied in the industrial units to the labourers who are working in workshop (moulding departments) where dust is prevailing, and

(b) whether there is any scheme to provide "Gur" in Government Offices

to employees employed on cleaning and dusting work which is very essential for maintaining their health?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) No Sir. Government are not aware of such supply

(b) There is no such scheme

Restructuring of CGHS

*526 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for restructuring the CGH Scheme, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

Sterilisation Cases

*527 SHRI B. P. MANDAL Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) the number of vasectomy and sterilisation operations performed in the period between March 1977—March 1978,

(b) the number of the above operations performed in March 1976—March 1977,

(c) the budgetary grants in March 1976—March 1977 and March 1977—March 1978 separately, and

(d) in view of the vast difference, how the budgeted money in the latter period of March 1977—March 1978 has been spent?

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

Statement

1. During the period April 1977 to February 1978 a total number of 773,935 voluntary sterilisations have been performed in the country and of these 144,218 are vasectomy operations (male sterilisation). The figures for the month of March, 1978 are not yet available.

2. During the period April 1976 to March 1977 a total number of 8,259,075 sterilisation operations were performed in the country and of these 6,197,778 were vasectomy operations.

3. Budget provisions is made on the basis of financial year (April to March) and the funds provided in the central budget during the financial years 1976-77 and 1977-78 are indicated below:—

1976-77	Rs. 6999.00 lakhs.
	In addition Rs. 7911.74 lakhs were obtained through supplementary grants during 1976-77.
1977-78	Rs. 9817.67 lakhs

4. The utilisation of the budget provision is on many different items besides on compensation for sterilisations and IUD insertion. The different broad groups of activities and the estimated expenditure in respect of 1976-77 and budget provision for 1977-78 is indicated below:

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	1976-77 (Estimated expenditure)	1977-78 (Budget provision)
(i) Services and supplies excluding compensation .	5603.31	5981.62
(ii) Compensation for Sterilisation & IUD insertions	7786.03	2000.00
(iii) Training .	189.77	275.00
(iv) Mass Education	208.59	350.00
(v) Research & Evaluation .	130.89	143.0
(vi) India Population Project	507.27	615.00
(vii) Maternity & Child Health .	164.71	263.00
(viii) Organisation .	220.09	190.00

Leprosy Patients in India

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the speech made by Shri Browne, Secretary General of the International Leprosy Association on 28th January, 1978 in New Delhi and published in *Times of India* on the 29th January, 1978 that 1/5th of the World's leprosy patients are in India; and

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

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

(b) According to a W.H.O. estimate, there are 11.2 million leprosy patients (excluding those for China) in the World. Out of these, it is estimated that there are 3.2 million leprosy patients in India. Out of these cases, 2.3 million cases have already been detected and 1.9 million have been brought under treatment. It is planned that by the end of the Sixth Plan, no leprosy case would remain undetected and unprovided with treatment.

Extending I. D. Act to College and University Employees

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

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Industrial Disputes Act to cover college and university employees (non-teaching) and supervisory employees drawing a salary upto Rs. 2000/- p.m.; and

(b) if so, the decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The entire matter is under examination in the overall context of the Industrial Relations Bill.

Seats in Medical Colleges in Gujarat

*530, SHRI DHARMASINHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) when the Gujarat Government submitted their latest demands to the Central Government in respect of increasing seats in the medical colleges in the State and restoring the seats, for the old and fresh medical students in the medical colleges, Jamnagar and Ahmedabad from the new session of 1978 and the nature of the demands made; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Central Government thereon and when action will be taken in respect of the remaining demands?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) The Education Minister of the Government of Gujarat has in his communication dated 30-12-1977 addressed to the President of the Medical Council of India, New Delhi sought the approval of the Medical Council of India to increase the intake of students in medical colleges in Gujarat by 209 additional seats during the course of 2½ years from June 1977 to November 1979, in a phase programme of admission.

(b) It has been ascertained from the Medical Council of India that the Executive Committee of the Council considered the matter on 16th March, 1978 and decided to appoint a Sub Committee to study the whole problem keeping in view the facilities available at (i) Medical College, Baroda and (ii) B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad, and other Colleges in the State in the light of the latest inspection reports and other information available in order to assess the quantum of additional admission that could be allowed as 'one time exemption' as per the Gujarat Government's request, and the President of the Medical Council of India was authorised to take fur-

ther necessary action in the light of the recommendations of the Sub Committee. The Government of India will consider the matter further when a recommendation is received by them from Medical Council of India on the Gujarat Government's request.

The admissions in B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad, have already been restored to 210 by the Government. As regards M.P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar, the Medical Council of India have pointed out that no increase is possible in the absence of necessary facilities.

Power Rates for Aluminium Industry

4838. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new formula for power rates for aluminium industry has been evolved by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether these new rates would be made applicable to the new industries which are in the process of setting up of plants?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Making of Atom Bomb by Pakistan

4839. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA:
SHRI B. P. MANDAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the report that Pakistan would be able to make Atom Bomb within eight years;

(b) whether Government have received any information in this respect;

(c) if so, whether he had any talks in this respect with the Pakistan Gov-

ernment during his recent visit to Pakistan, and

(d) if so, whether Government will inform the house about the outcome of the talk?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S KUNDU) (a) to (d) In connection with the Government of Pakistan's agreement of 1976 with the Government of France for the setting up of a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant in Pakistan some speculative reports about Pakistan's capacity to manufacture atomic weapons have been appearing in the press from time to time. Government consider it premature to comment on this possibility.

Memo from Stainless Steel Re-rollers Association, Jagadhri

4840 **SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether Government have received a memorandum from the Stainless Steel Re-rollers Association Jagadhri regarding protection of this labour intensive small scale and cottage industry in the country and if so the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) Yes, Sir. A memorandum of this nature has been received from the Stainless Steel Re-rollers Association Jagadhri. All relevant factors including the points made in this memorandum as well as in representations from others would be taken into consideration while finalising the policy for 1978-79.

Forbidding Employees to participate in Struggle by Delhi Administration

4841 **SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that the Delhi Administration have

declared that employees would not be allowed to participate in struggle for their demands as all the services would be declared as essential services, and

(b) if so, Government's opinion on it and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) The Delhi Administration has not issued any such declaration except for notifying certain industries for a specified period as public utility under the Industrial Disputes Act.

(b) Does not arise.

Seizure of Cradleless Telephones

4842 **SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether 'Cradleless' telephones were seized in a raid on a hotel building in Delhi?

(b) if so the details thereof,

(c) whether an inquiry has been conducted into the matter to detect how they managed to get such a telephone connection and

(d) if so the details and action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEO SAI) (a) Yes Madam.

(b) to (d) A raid was conducted by the Delhi Police on a Hotel in Fatehpuri area Delhi. Some documents were seized. The matter is under investigation.

Thyroid Cancer

4843 **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that researches for detection of early

thyroid cancer cases are going on in the Medical Research Centres of the country,

(b) if so, results so far achieved in this field, and

(c) the details of the researches carried out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) Yes Studies for early detection of thyroid cancer are being carried out in a number of cancer centres and medical institutions where facilities for radio-isotope, and scanning and aspiration biopsy are available

(b) and (c) It is possible to detect Thyroid Cancer at an early stage with the help of Ultra Sonic scanning & I, 131 scanning A study entitled 'Epidemiology of thyroid neoplasm in Kerala with special reference to its possible relation to high background radiation' was undertaken by the Indian Council of Medical Research The study did not reveal any high incidence of nodular lesion or neoplasm in the area with high background radiation

Reduction of House Jobs in Hospitals in Capital

4844 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH
SAYIAN WALA

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI

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

(a) whether it is a fact that house surgeon jobs in hospitals in the Capital have been reduced and there is great resentment among the medical students on this account, and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) In

consequence of the introduction of the residency scheme in the various central institutions/hospitals with effect from the 1st January 1974, the strength of resident doctors, junior and senior, in a unit in each clinical and para-clinical department in the different teaching institutions/hospitals was required to be fixed in accordance with the need of each teaching institutions/hospitals depending upon the bed strength, patient care work-load and the facilities available and taking into consideration the norms laid down by the Medical Council of India Accordingly on the basis of the above norms the strength of residents, junior and senior, has been fixed by the Government in the different institutions/hospitals covered by the residency scheme No reduction in the number of posts of residents has been effected by the Government thereafter in any of the concerned institutions/hospitals A section of the junior doctors in certain hospitals in Delhi however went on a strike recently demanding that all the students who complete their internship training should be provided facilities for undergoing the housemanship (1 year junior residency)

R.M.S Division at Berhampur

4845 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO.
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the necessity to open third R.M.S. Division at Berhampur, Ganjam in Orissa Circle for effective mail arrangement administrative convenience and improvement in efficiency of service of postal employees of Ganjam Koraput, Phulbani and Kalahandi Districts of South Orissa,

(b) is it not a fact that these said Districts come under the identified postally backward areas,

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in decision to open third R.M.S Division; and

(d) if not, what are the bottlenecks and difficulties coming in the way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI): (a) The question of opening a third R.M.S. Division in Orissa Circle was examined, but according to standards laid down, a new R.M.S. Division was not found justified. The proposal is being examined again.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) As at (a) above.

Economy in the Health Ministry

4846. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) steps taken by his Ministry in 1977 to effect economy in the administration;

(b) the saving in terms of money as a result thereof; and

(c) what further steps are being taken in 1978 in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) All instructions issued by the Ministry of Finance in regard to the economy in administrative expenditure on Government in 1977 were brought to the notice of all concerned in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. These envisage, among other things, a ban on creation of posts other than posts required for fulfilling statutory requirements and operational and technical posts connected with new Plan projects. Posts lying vacant for a period of more than six months are filled only if absolutely necessary and with the concurrence of the Integrated Financial Adviser. Restrictions have been placed on payment of Over-Time Allowance, expenditure on and purchase of staff-cars, expenditure on travel, telephones, etc. Construction activity has been restricted to building of essential and functional

structure avoiding use of expensive building material.

(b) These instructions have been kept in view by this Ministry and its subordinate offices. However, considering the fact that this Ministry is concerned with delivery of health-care services and has launched the country-wide Community Health Workers' Scheme and taken steps to encourage Ayurveda, Unani Siddha, Yoga and Naturopathy, it will be difficult to assess and quantify economy in administrative expenditure.

(c) The existing economy measures would be continued during 1978 also.

Amount spent on House construction and Welfare of Mines Labourers of Goa from Mine Labour Welfare Fund

4847. SHRI AMRUT KASAR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state.

(a) the amount spent on the welfare of the mine labourers in the Union Territory of Goa for the financial year 1977-78 from the Mine Labour Welfare Fund;

(b) whether the amount spent on housing for the labourers is inadequate to meet the demand from the labourers; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to provide adequate housing facilities for the labourers in the mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) The Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Organisation, under the Ministry of Labour, with an office at Panaji, Goa, is looking after the welfare work relating to the iron ore miners of Goa-Maharashtra region. The estimated expenditure of the Organisation in this region during the financial year 1977-78 is approximately Rs. 27 lakhs.

(b) and (c). The Welfare Fund Organisation has so far sanctioned subsidy for constructing 1051 houses in this region. Of these, 612 houses have already been constructed. Provision of housing facility for workers is a continuing programme, and the Organisation is constantly in touch with the Mine Managements to undertake construction of more houses

गुजरात के उपलेटा ताल्लुक में कालकी से खाकीजालिया के बीच डाक बाटना

4848. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कालकी से खाकीजालिया के बीच डाक बाटने में दो से तीन दिन लगते हैं और गुजरात के सीराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के राजकोट जिले में उपलेटा ताल्लुका की खाकीजालिया ग्राम पंचायत ने अनेक बार माग की है कि खाकीजालिया में डाक बाटने की व्यवस्था कालकी डाकघर से न की जाकर उपलेटा डाकघर से की जानी चाहिए,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन्होंने उक्त माग कितनी बार की तथा किन-किन तारीखों को की और उनकी माग का स्वरूप क्या था, और

(ग) खाकीजालिया गांव में नियमित दैनिक डाक बाटना सुनिश्चित करने के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है, और

(घ) नियमित दैनिक डाक बाटना सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से खाकीजालिया गांव का कालकी डाकघर से निकालकर उपलेटा डाकघर के अन्तर्गत लाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और उक्त कार्यवाही कब तक की जायेगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी) : (क) जी हा। कालकी

से खाकीजालिया के लिए डाक के वितरण में दो दिन लगते हैं। खाकीजालिया ग्राम पंचायत ने उपलेटा डाकघर से डाक के वितरण के लिए केवल एक बार अभ्यावेदन दिया है।

(ख) खाकीजालिया शाखा डाकघर को उपलेटा उप-डाकघर के अधीन करने के बारे में ग्राम पंचायत ने सिर्फ एक बार माग की है। यह माग 29-4-77 को प्राप्त हुई थी।

(ग) ऐसा फैसला किया गया है कि उपलेटा और खाकीजालिया से होकर जो राजकीय रोडवेज बस जूनागढ़ और डाक के बीच चली है, उसका 1-4-1978 से डाक की दुर्गाई के लिए उपयोग किया जाय। खाकीजालिया शाखा डाकघर को अब उपलेटा उप डाकघर के अधीन कर दिया गया है। इस व्यवस्था से खाकीजालिया के लिए जाने वाली डाक वस्तुओं का वितरण दूसरे दिन अवश्य हो जाया करेगी और इससे खाकीजालिया ग्राम पंचायत की माग पूरी हो जाएगी।

(घ) ऊपर भाग (ग) के उत्तर में जो कार्रवाई बताई गई है, उसे ध्यान में रखते हुए इस सम्बन्ध में आगे कोई कार्रवाई करने की आवश्यकता प्रतीत नहीं होती है।

गंगानगर जिले में बजवाला डाकघर के पुराने सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन को बबलना

4849. श्री बेगाराम चौहान : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राजस्थान के गंगानगर जिले के बजवाला डाकघर में लगाये गये सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन काम करने योग्य नहीं रहा है और परिणामतः उसमें आवाज साफ सुनाई नहीं देती है,

(ख) क्या वहां पर टेलीफोन का होना आवश्यक है क्योंकि राजस्थान नहर पर रह

रहे अनेक अधिकारियों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के अभाव में कठिनाई हो रही है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या इसके स्थान पर नया टेलीफोन लगाया जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) (क) जी नहीं। बजवाला का पी० सी० आ० कुशलतापूर्वक काम कर रहा है और उसका स्पीच का स्तर भी अच्छा है।

(ख) टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिये अभी तक कोई मांग प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। मांग के प्राप्त होते ही, मामले की जांच की जाएगी।

(ग) प्र न ही नहीं उठता।

गुजरात में क्षय रोगी और कुष्ठ रोगी

4850. श्री छीतूभाई गमित : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1972 से 1977 की अवधि के दौरान गुजरात राज्य में क्षय रोगियों और कुष्ठ रोगियों की जिले-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या गुजरात में दोनों प्रकार के रोगियों की संख्या में वृद्धि हो रही और यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं,

(ग) इन दोनों बीमारियों को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है और क्या करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(घ) क्या कुष्ठ रोगियों और क्षय रोगियों को अपना इलाज कराने के लिए सभी सुविधाओं से युक्त नये अस्पताल खोले जायेंगे, और

(ङ) यदि हा, तो ऐसे अस्पताल जिन स्थानों पर खोले जायेंगे उनके जिला-वार नाम क्या हैं और वे कब तक खोल दिये जायेंगे।

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

(क) और (ख) गुजरात राज्य में क्षय और कुष्ठ के रोगियों की संख्या जानने के लिए 1972-77 में कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया। तथापि, इस बात का कोई प्रमाण नहीं है कि उस राज्य में क्षय और कुष्ठ के रोगियों की संख्या बढ़ रही है।

(ग) और (घ) अपेक्षित सूचना का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। (प्रश्नांक में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-1973 78)

(ङ) जिला क्षय रोग कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत गुजरात के लगभग सभी जिलों में क्षय रोग के विस्तार की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है। केवल बलसर और गांधी नगर ही दो ऐसे जिले हैं जहां इस समय क्षय रोग विस्तार नहीं है। छठी योजना के दौरान इन जिलों में क्षय रोग विस्तार की व्यवस्था करने और ऐसे जिलों में जहां ऐसे विस्तार की संख्या कम है, उनकी संख्या बढ़ाने का विचार है।

चीथ-का बरवाड़ा, उणियारा और सवाई माधोपुर सिटी में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों का काम न करना

4851. श्री भीठालाल पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सवाई माधोपुर सब डिवीजन (कोटा-राजस्थान) के अंतर्गत चीथ-का बरवाड़ा, उणियारा और सवाई माधोपुर सिटी के टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज (एस० ए० एक्स०) पिछले काफी समय से खराब रहते हैं,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि नहीं, तो पिछले एक साल में उक्त तीनों टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज कितने दिन खराब रहे, और

(ग) क्या सरकार का बिहार कटिया को दूर करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही करने का है और यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धों और क्या है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) (क) जो नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न पुन ही नहीं उठता ।

Threat to Mini Steel Plants

4852 SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards news-item entitled, 'Threat to mini steel plants' published in the *National Herald* dated 4th March, 1978,

(b) if so whether the apprehension of threat to the mini plants is based on facts and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this direction?

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

(b) and (c) So far as the direct incidence of the increased levy on the products of the integrated steel plants is concerned the Joint Plant Committee has already announced appropriate revision of prices. As mini steel plants products enjoy exemption from excise duty to that extent as a result of increased levy, their competitive position vis-a-vis the integrated steel plants is expected to improve. As regards increased levy on the inputs like power coal etc it is expected to adversely affect the cost of production of both the integrated steel plants as well as mini steel plants.

Government have allowed export of a limited quantity of scrap of certain specified categories after taking into consideration the demand and availability position in the internal market.

Representation by Indians working in Bahrain Shipyard

4853 SHRI K KUNHAMBU.
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government received any complaints and representations from the Indians working on Government shipbuilding yard, Bahrain; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken to redress their grievances?

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

(b) The representations were referred to our Embassy in Bahrain, on whose intervention the matter has been settled amicably.

Primary Health Centres in Tripura

4854 SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether any scheme for setting up Primary Health Centres in Tripura during the current year has been submitted to Government, and

(b) if so the details thereof and Government's reaction thereon?

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

(b) During 1977-78 the approved outlay is Rs 32.00 lakhs and the anticipated achievement is (1) to complete backlog construction of 4 PHCs along with 4 staff quarters (2) to provide drugs for existing 27 PHCs (3) to complete construction of 16 new sub-centres and backlog construction of 21 sub-centres (4) to upgrade 2 PHCs into rural hospitals (5) to strengthen the existing 3 sub-centre with additional inputs.

Telephone Complaints in Delhi

4855. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of telephone complaints registered with "198" per day in Delhi during 1977-78 and how it compares with the previous two years;

(b) the average time taken to set right a complaint from the time of its reporting; and

(c) the reasons for the inefficiency of the Department and the action taken to improve the service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The average net number of telephone complaints per day received on '198' is 4390 during 1977-78. During the previous two years the figure was of the order of 4200 per day.

(b) The average time taken is about 2.1 to 2.4 hours per fault.

(c) There has been no deterioration in the working. To maintain a high order of efficiency, the following measures are adopted.

(i) Periodical check of exchange equipment and removal of faults.

(ii) The performance of all the exchanges is observed by a service quality observation team regularly.

(iii) Check and rehabilitation of external plant including subscribers' telephones to bring them into proper working condition.

(iv) Upgradation of working crossbar exchanges to incorporate known improvements.

Posts of Officers created in I.C.C.R.

4856. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many posts of Officers were created in the Indian Council for Cultural Relations during the last four years and on what dates;

(b) were they advertised through the press; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The posts were filled by promotions and transfers within the department, in accordance with prescribed rules and regulations of I.C.C.R., which do not oblige advertising of such posts.

Statement

S. No.	Category of Post	No. of Post	Date of creation
1	Under Secretary (Indo-US-Sub-Commission Secretariat)	1	31-7-1975
2	Sr Programme Officer (Deptt of Culture Visitors Programme)	1	21-7-1975
3	Officer on Spl. Duty (Africa)	1	7-10-1974
4	Regional Representative, Bangalore	1	17-12-1974
5	Programme Officer Gr II (for visitors programme)	1	21-7-1975

Employees in Hindustan Latex Ltd.

4857. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the class-wise (I, II, III & IV) total number of persons in Hindustan Latex Ltd.,

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes in each class separately;

(c) whether the Government of India's Orders relating to reservation of vacancies are followed in the matter

of recruitment and promotion in the Undertaking; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) Yes, Sir Government Orders in respect of reservation of vacancies are being followed by Hindustan Latex Ltd

(d) Does not arise

Statement

Statement showing the Class wise total number of persons in Hindustan Latex Ltd. and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each class

Class	Total No employees	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Remarks
I	9	.	..	One place has been reserved for a suitable candidate
II	16	1		
III	412	48	2	
IV	210	28	14	

Cancellation of Licences due to adulterations in Drugs

4858 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) how many medical companies licences were cancelled as they were found practising adulteration in drugs during the last three years,

(b) whether such companies were made to pay a lot of money to Gov-

ernment as penalty for their crimes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

होम्योपैथिक औषधियों का आयात

4859. श्री रमण सुन्दर गुप्त :
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या जड़ी बूटियों से तैयार
होम्योपैथिक औषधियों के आयात पर
भारी मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च होती है
और उनका हवाबद सील की हुई (हर-
मेटोकैलसील्ड) अवस्था में आयात न करके
सूखी जड़ी बूटों के रूप में मगाया जा रहा है
जिससे इस आयातित जड़ी बूटियों की औषधि
क्षमता बुरी तरह क्षीण होती जाती है (ग्राग-
नन पन्ना 133 फुट नोट-1) और औष-
धिया गलत तथा धोखा मात्र हो जाती है
(फुट नोट 142 और 266), और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसका आपत्तिजनक
तरीके से आयात राखने के लिए सरकार क्या
कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

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

(क) और (ख) देश में होम्योपैथिक
औषधियों का आयात औषधि
और प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियम के
उपबन्धों के अधीन उन कन्द्रीय औषधि
मानक नियंत्रण मण्डल के अधिकारियों के
माध्यम में विनियमित किया जाता है जो
बन्दरगाहों पर तैनात होते हैं। होम्योपैथिक
दवाइयाँ जैसे मदर टिक्चर और घाल आदि
बने बनाये रूप में आयात की जाती हैं।
अशोधित औषधियों और कच्चा माल भी
सीमित मात्रा में आयात किया जा रहा है।
वर्ष 1976-77 में और अप्रैल में दिसम्बर,
1977 की अवधि के दौरान की गई होम्यो-
पैथी की दवाइयों का जिनमें जड़ी बूटियाँ भी
शामिल हैं मुख्य नीचे दिया गया है —

अवधि	1976-77	1977
		(अप्रैल- से दिसम्बर)

रुपये	14,40,927	21,74,390
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अनुमान है कि कच्ची औषधियों का आयात
होम्योपैथी की दवाइयों के कुल आयात का
केवल 10-15 प्रतिशत ही है। कच्ची
औषधियों मोहरबन्द पोलिथीन बैगों में
आयात की जाती हैं जिन्हें अन्ततः लकड़ी के
बक्सों और बोरियों में भरा जाता है। यह
कहना सही नहीं है कि जब सूखी जड़ी बूटियों
का आयात किया जाता है तो उनके औषधि
गुण बुरी तरह नाश हो जाते हैं और दवाइयाँ
खराब और अव्यवस्थानीय हो जाती हैं।
किन्तु डिजिटलिस और एल्यूमसेपा आदि
कुछेव मामलों में यह सच है कि सूखने से
उनका औषधि गुण काफी घट जाता है।

“ग्रागेंनन आफ मेडिसन” (भाग 237
और 268) में भी सूखी जड़ी बूटियों के
इस्तेमाल की मनाही नहीं है। ‘ग्रागेंनन
आफ मेडिसन’ (पाचवा मस्करण) में
हुनेमान ने यह ब्रान स्पष्ट कर दी है कि कई
बार जब ताजे पौधों में मिले तो सूखे पौधों
का इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है, परन्तु
उन ताजे पौधों का उसी ढंग में सुखाना
चाहिए जैसा कि इस पुस्तक में बतलाया
गया है। जो जड़ी बूटियाँ हमारे देश में
नहीं हानती हैं, उन्हें सूखा ही आयात करना
पड़ता है। इन जड़ी बूटियों का हवाबद
डिब्बों में आयात करना कठिन होगा क्योंकि
इन पर पत्तन मगराधन विनियमों की शर्तें
लागू होती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त इस प्रक्रिया
पर आने वाली कीमत की दृष्टि से यह वज्रित
हो सकता है तथा ताजे पौधों में बनी मदर
टिक्चर का आयात काफी मस्ता और सुविधा-
जनक रहेगा। भारत सरकार द्वारा गठित
होम्योपैथिक शोध समिति अच्छे माल के मानक
निर्धारित करने और होम्योपैथिक दवाइयों
को तैयार करने लिए क्या किया जाए इसके
बारे में कार्य कर रही है। दवा की उप-
लब्धता गुणाहास की सभाचना, चिकित्सीय
प्रभावकारिता, आदि बातों के बारे में समिति
उन्हीं हिदायतों पर अमल करेगी जिनका
उल्लेख “ग्रागेंनन आफ मेडिसन” में किया
गया है।

Committee to review working of Employment Exchanges

4860 SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been appointed to review the working of the employment exchanges,

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether the representatives of the trade unions are not included in this Committee; and

(d) if so, the composition of the Committee and the reason for non-inclusion of trade unions representatives therein?

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

(b) to (d) The composition of the Committee and its terms of reference are given in the Resolution No DGET 5 (9)/77-EE I of 1st March 1978 laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-1974/78] The Committee, which consists of officials concerned with the administration and operation of Employment Exchanges and a few experts is mainly to identify specific deficiencies at the operational level and to take appropriate remedial measures. While Government consider that a Committee consisting of persons having the necessary administrative background would be more effective, they would always welcome any suggestion from the trade union organisations for the better operation of Employment Exchanges. Trade union organisations and employers' organisations will have opportunities to present their points of view to the Committee.

Telephone/Telex Connections given on priority basis under Foreign Exchange Earning Category

4861 SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the number of telephone/telex connections given by various circles

Circle-wise on priority basis to various organisations/business organisations under "Foreign Exchange Earning Category";

(b) who are the authorities nominated to sanction such connections and who are nominated to ascertain the correctness of the category;

(c) whether such subscribers are ever required to deposit foreign exchange before or after the connection is given; and

(d) if so, the details and amount of foreign exchange earned, Circle-wise during the last 3 years and number of connections given on FEE category?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) Information is being collected and will be placed before the House subsequently

(b) Heads of Circles/Districts are competent to decide the cases falling under Foreign Exchange category.

(c) No Sir, such subscribers are not required to deposit foreign exchange before or after the connection is given. These cases are decided on the basis of certificates issued by the Reserve Bank or any other Schedule Bank certifying foreign exchange earned by the parties.

(d) Question does not arise

Yogic Hospital

4862 SHRI PADAMACHARAN SAMANTSINHERA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering to open new Yogic hospital;

(b) if so, what is the programme for 1978-79 and the places where such hospitals will be set up, and

(c) the amount earmarked for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Opening of hospitals is the responsibility

of State Governments. Government of India have no such proposals under consideration. However, the Government of India have been requesting the State Governments, from time to time, for imparting Yoga education in schools and colleges and also for the establishment of new Yoga Centres. The Central Research Institute for Yoga, New Delhi, which is entirely financed by the Government of India, has a 35-bedded hospital for clinical research in Yoga.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Foreign Dignitaries Invited by Indian Council of Cultural Relations

4863 PROF P G MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the names, designations and broad achievements of the foreign dignitaries invited by the Indian Council of Cultural Relations to visit India during the years 1975, 1976 & 1977,

(b) the duration, total expenses, etc of such visits for the said period,

(c) whether the said visiting dignitaries visited places other than Delhi and if so, where and for how long, and

(d) broad outline of the concrete gains accrued due to such visits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S KUNDU) (a) to (d) 294 foreign dignitaries and 16 delegations were looked after by ICCR during the years mentioned, as per details given below

1975-76 80 individual visitors & 3 delegation (comprising 40 members in all)

1976-77 100 individual visitors & 5 delegations (total members 75)

1977-78 114 individual visitors & 7 delegations (total members 731).

Most of them visited places outside Delhi also. Detailed information as sought in (a), (b), (c) & (d) of the Question is being compiled and will be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible.

अलीगढ़ में डलवा लोहा भर्नात 'पिंग धायरन' से वस्तु निर्माण करने वाले लोगों को उसका कोटा

4864. श्री राम प्रसाद बेरामुख : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार अलीगढ़ के उन गरीब लोगों का डलवा लोहे भर्नात पिंग धायरन का कोटा मजूर करेगी जो इस लाहे से वस्तुएं बनाने के काम में लगे हुए हैं ताकि उन्हें कालाबाजारी से बचाया जा सके ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुन्हा) : इस समय लोहे और इस्पात की किसी भी श्रेणी के, जिसमें कच्चा लोहा भी शामिल है, वितरण और मूल्यों पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। इसलिए कच्चे लोहे के "काटे" देने अथवा "कालाबाजारी" का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। लघु इकाइयों का चाहिए कि लोहे और इस्पात की अपनी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए सम्बन्धित राज्य लघु उद्योग निगम से सम्पर्क करें। हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० के धामरा, कानपुर, इलाहाबाद और गाजियाबाद स्थित स्टाकयाडों में भी माल लिया जा सकता है।

Misuse of Relief Supplies sent by Indian Red Cross Society

4865 SHRI R P DAS Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2165 on the 9th March, 1978 re Misuse of Relief Supplies sent by Indian Red Cross Society and state:

(a) whether enquiry in regard to the misuse of goods worth crores of

rupees received by the Indian Red Cross Society in 1971 for distribution among the refugees from Bangladesh has been completed; and

(b) if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

स्टील प्रचारिटी आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड का मुख्यालय

4866. श्री कन्हैया प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या इत्याद और खानमन्नी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या स्टील प्रचारिटी आफ इंडिया लि० के मुख्यालय के लिए किराये के रूप में प्रतिवर्ष 20 लाख रुपए खर्च हो रहे हैं ,

(ख) क्या सरकार ने स्टील प्रचारिटी आफ इंडिया लि० के मुख्यालय का राची में रखने का निर्णय लिया है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसके मुख्यालय को अब तक दिल्ली में रखने का क्या प्रीक्षित है ?

इत्याद और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : (क) जी, नहीं । कम्पनी नई दिल्ली स्थित अपने कार्यालय के लिए प्रतिवर्ष 9 64 लाख रुपए किराया देती है ।

(ख) और (ग). रेल के मुख्यालय को चरबों में तथा उपयुक्त समय पर राची ले जाने के प्रस्ताव पर सरकार सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रही है ।

Closing of Burmese Consulate in Calcutta

4867. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Burma have decided to close down their Consulate in Calcutta as reported in the Hindustan Standard of February 23, 1978 due to difficulties with Indian Employees of the Consulate;

(b) whether the Burmese Embassy in New Delhi has also expressed its unhappiness to the Government of India regarding the termination of an Indian Employee;

(c) whether the Embassy of Burma has accepted to implement the minimum Model Contract of Employment circulated by the Ministry in November, 1975; and

(d) if not, the List of Embassies which like the Burmese have yet not accepted the Model Contract?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) The Government of Burma informed this Ministry in end of January, 1978, that they have decided to close their Consulate General at Calcutta in pursuance of their policy to reduce the number of their Diplomatic Missions and Consular posts abroad as a measure of economy.

(b) and (c) The Government of India are not aware of any unhappiness expressed by the Burmese Embassy regarding termination of the services of Indian employees by that Mission. The services of two local employees were terminated last year. In arriving at an amicable settlement of the dispute that arose therefrom, Ministry of External Affairs extended its good offices to both the parties to reach an amicable settlement. To the extent that the settlement took into consideration the terms of the Model

Contract Form, the Burmese Embassy has signified its recognition of the provisions of the Model Contract in this case.

(d) The contents of the circular issued by this Ministry to Foreign Missions in November, 1975, suggesting Model Contract Form prescribing minimum terms and conditions for local employees were noted by a number of Foreign Missions. Some of the Missions intimated that they were observing their own rules and regulations for local employees. A few of these Missions further indicated that their own terms and conditions for local employees were no less favourable than those suggested in the Model Contract Form.

Definition of industry as per judgement of Supreme Court

4868. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what is the recent judgement of the Supreme Court on the scope of the definition of industry;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of Government, industrial organisation workers unions and representatives and officers thereon;

(d) whether keeping in view of the said judgement, Government will bring forward a fresh bill or legislation in Parliament to protect the interest of the workers and employees; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b) The Supreme Court in its judgement delivered on the 21st February, 1978, in Civil Appeals No. 753-754(T) of 1975, etc. in the case of "The

Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board, etc. versus A. Rajappa and Ora, etc.", while overruling the *Safdarjung, Solicitors' case*, *Gymkhana Delhi University*, *Dhanrajgirji Hospital* and similar other judgements and rehabilitating the decision in the *Hospital Mazdoor Sabha case*, enunciated the following main principles for determining whether an activity is an 'industry' under the Industrial Disputes Act:—

(a) Where (i) systematic activity, (ii) organized by co-operation between employer and employee (iii) for the production and/or distribution of goods and services calculated to satisfy human wants and wishes (not spiritual or religious but inclusive of material things or services geared to celestial bliss e.g. making, on a large scale of prasad or food), *prima facie*, there is an 'industry' in that enterprise.

(b) Absence of profit motive or gainful objective is irrelevant, be the venture in the public, joint, private or other sector.

(c) The true focus is functional and the decisive test is the nature of the activity with special emphasis on the employer-employee relations.

(d) If the organization is a trade or business it does not cease to be one because of philanthropy animating the undertaking.

(e) (c) to (e) The entire issue is under examination in the overall context of the Industrial Relations Bill.

गलपण्ड रोम

4869. श्री बलपत्त सिंह बरारसे : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के किन राज्यों में गलपण्ड रोम भ्रष्टाचारिक व्याप्त है और उसके कारणों

का पता लगाने व उसके इलाज के लिए सरकार द्वारा कौन-कौन से उपाय किये जा रहे हैं,

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाकों में विशेष रूप से शाहूडोल जिले के आदिवासी बावों में सैकड़ों लोग इस रोग से पीड़ित हैं और यदि हाँ, तो इस रोग के नियंत्रण के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं,

(ग) क्या इस रोग का कारण अपोषण एवं दूषित जल है और यदि नहीं तो उसके अन्य कारण क्या हैं, और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को इस रोग के कारणों के संबंध में अनुसंधान करने के सुझाव दिये हैं।

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

(क) गलगण्ड का रोग जम्मू व कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, सिक्किम, नागालैण्ड में और हरियाणा पंजाब उत्तर प्रदेश बिहार मध्य प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल मिजोरम और मणिपुर के कुछ जिला में स्थानीय रूप से निरंतर फैलने वाला रोग है। राष्ट्रीय गलगण्ड नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम जब से शुरू किया गया तब से ऐसे स्थानीय रूप से रोग के शिकार जाने गये क्षेत्रों में सर्वेक्षण किये जा रहे हैं और वहाँ पर आयोगीकृत नमक देना शुरू कर दिया गया है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के शाहूडोल जिले में 1976 में किए गए गलगण्ड रोग सर्वेक्षण के पता चला है कि वहाँ पर लगभग 50 प्रतिशत लोगो को यह बीमारी है। मंत्री गलगण्ड वाले क्षेत्रों में आयोगीकृत नमक वरणबद्ध ढग से दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) कुपोषण और दूषित जल गलगण्ड के कारण नहीं है। गलगण्ड भोजन में या पानी में आयाडीन की कमी के कारण होता है।

(घ) जी नहीं। अब राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह इस रोग के फैलाव को जानने के लिए अन्य जिलों के गलगण्ड सर्वेक्षण करे।

सवाई मानसिंह मेडिकल कालेज आफ जयपुर का दर्जा बढ़ाया जाना

4870. श्री नाथू सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सवाई मानसिंह मेडिकल कालेज आफ जयपुर का मेडिकल इन्स्टीट्यूट के रूप में दर्जा बढ़ाने का है,

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार ने इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

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

(क) सवाई मानसिंह मेडिकल कालेज जयपुर का चिकित्सा मस्थान के रूप में दर्जा बढ़ाने का भारत सरकार का कोई विचार नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) इस संबंध में भारत सरकार को राज्य सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

Number of complaints received against Indian Embassies

4871. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the total number of complaints received by Government in the last one year against Indian Embassies in foreign countries,

(b) the salient features of the complaints;

(c) what steps Government have taken over those complaints; and

(d) what specific instructions have been issued to make our Embassies more effective and helpful to Indians there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) to (c) Government receive complaints of an ephemeral nature, including during the last one year, in regard to the functioning of Indian Missions abroad. These complaints pertain to Consular services, educational facilities, commercial & trade matters. No register of such complaints is maintained, as instructions are sent to the Missions concerned for corrective or remedial action as appropriate in each case.

(d) All Missions abroad are under clear instructions to keep in close touch with Indians and also to render such assistance as is possible when they are in need of help. Heads of Missions have been recently addressed to make special efforts in this direction and to ensure that they are accessible to Indians abroad.

दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में आपात विभाग में औषधियों की कमी

4872. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के जनभवन प्रत्येक सरकारी अस्पताल में औषधियों की भारी कमी रहती है ;

(ख) क्या आपात विभाग में घाने वाले रोगियों और उनके साथ घाने वाले व्यक्तियों के साथ बुरा व्यवहार किया जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार इस बारे में कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रताप यादव) : (क) से (ग) इस सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली के विभिन्न अस्पतालों से जानकारी हासिल की जा रही है ।

रायसेन जिला (मध्य प्रदेश) में टेलीफोन उद्योग की स्थापना

4873. श्री रायबजी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में रायसेन जिले में टेलीफोन बनाने का कारखाना स्थापित करने के बारे में सरकार को अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं और यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार उसकी जांच कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार की नई औद्योगिक नीति के अनुसार उक्त कारखाने के लिए स्थान का चयन करने के मामले में प्राथमिक और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में स्थानों की प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी, और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय कब तक कर लिया जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) और (ग) इण्डियन टेलीफोन इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर के नए एक्को के लिए स्थान तय करने का प्रश्न सरकार के विभागाधीन है । निकट भविष्य में इसके बारे में निर्णय लिया जाने की संभावना है ।

Names of Indian Economic Missions Abroad

4874 **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN**, Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state

(a) the names of the countries where economic missions are working independently or attached to Indian Embassies/High Commissions,

(b) whether it is a fact that the personnel at higher level working in those economic missions are also selected from the university level apart from the All India Services, and

(c) the policy followed by Government for recruitment for these economic missions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU) (a) There are no economic missions which are working independently of or attached to our Missions abroad. However in all our missions there is at least one officer who is designated to do economic and commercial work as part of his overall duties. A list of countries in which there are officers in our missions who are specifically designated solely to do economic and commercial work is laid on the table of the House.

(b) and (c) At present officers working against economic and commercial posts mentioned in (a) above are normally government servants who were recruited through open competitive examinations. There are exceptions to this, however e.g. the officer working as Minister (Economic) in the High Commission of India London was formerly a University Professor.

Statement

- 1 Australia
- 2 Bangladesh

- 3 Belgium
- 4 Bulgaria
- 5 Burma
- 6 Canada
- 7 Czechoslovakia
- 8 Arab Republic of Egypt
- 9 Ethiopia
- 10 France
- 11 German Democratic Republic
- 12 Ghana
- 13 Federal Republic of Germany
- 14 Hong Kong (British Crown Colony)
- 15 Hungary
- 16 Indonesia
- 17 Iran
- 18 Iraq
- 19 Italy
- 20 Japan
- 21 Kenya
- 22 Kuwait
- 23 Libya
- 24 Nepal
- 25 Nigeria
- 26 Philippines
- 27 Poland
- 28 Rumania
- 29 Saudi Arabia
- 30 Singapore
- 31 Republic of Sri Lanka
- 32 Sudan
- 33 Sweden
- 34 Switzerland
- 35 Syrian Arab Republic
- 36 Thailand
- 37 Tunisia
- 38 United Arab Emirates
- 39 United Kingdom
- 40 United States of America
- 41 Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics
- 42 Yugoslavia
- 43 Zambia

प्रदिया इस्पात की ऊर्ध्व

4875. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि
अस्थि रोग विशेषज्ञों ने हाल ही में कहा है कि
एक व्यक्ति की हड्डी टूट जाने के बाद सहारे के
रूप में लगाई जाने वाली कीस में मिलावट
पाई गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो लोहे की इन कीसों
की (जो विदेशों से आयात की जाती है)
सत्याई करने वाली फर्मों को दोषी पाया गया
है और यदि हाँ, तो उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही
की गई, और

(ग) रोगियों के जीवन की रक्षा के
लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की
जाएगी ।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :
(क) सरकार को यह बात भ्रष्टाचार से
मालूम हुई ।

(ख) मामले की छानबीन की जा रही
है ।

(ग) खासकर अस्थि रोग चिकित्सा के क्षेत्र
में विभिन्न किस्मों के रोपों (इम्प्लान्ट्स) के
लिए भारतीय मानकसंस्थान के मानक विनिर्देश
निर्धारित किए हैं । सरकारी अस्पतालों/
संस्थाओं/सभी राज्य सरकारों के स्वास्थ्य
सेवा निदेशकों और चिकित्सा शिक्षा निदे-
शकों को अनुदेश दे दिए गए हैं कि वे भारतीय
मानक संस्थान द्वारा अनुमोदित रोपों का ही
प्रयोग करें ।

Waiving of Deposit for Telephone Connection

4876 SHRI ANNASAHAB GOT-
KHINDE, Will the Minister of COM-
MUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been
considering a proposal for waiving/
reduction in the amount to be deposit-
ed by the intending rural subscribers
of telephones, and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the
matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-
DEO SAI): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, this
is being examined in depth and a deci-
sion is expected shortly.

राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1968 और
उसके अन्तर्गत 1976 में बनाए
गये नियम

4877. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग ने
अपने सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को
राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1968 और जून,
1976 में उसके अन्तर्गत बने नियमों के
बारे में जानकारी करा दी है और उनका पालन
करने के लिए भी उनसे कहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उनके मंत्रालय/
विभाग ने यह सुनिश्चित कर लिया है कि
उपर्युक्त अधिनियम और नियमों का पालन
पूरी तरह से हो; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण
हैं और राजभाषा अधिनियम संबंधी नियमों
को पूरी तरह से पालन किये जाने के लिए क्या
कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :
(क) जी हा ।

(ख) और (ग) राजभाषा अधिनियम
और उसके अन्तर्गत बने नियमों को सम्बद्ध
और अधीन कार्यालयों को अनुपालनार्थ
भेजने के बाद मंत्रालय के संबंधित अधिकारी
गृह मंत्रालय के राजभाषा विभाग के उप-
सचिव को लेकर दिल्ली स्थित अधीनस्थ
कार्यालयों में यह देखने के लिए गये कि वहां
पर इन नियमों का पालन हो रहा है या नहीं
और यदि इस कार्य में उनको किसी प्रकार की
कठिनाइयाँ हो तो वे क्या हैं । अधीनस्थ
कार्यालयों से हिन्दी के काम के लिए हिन्दी
अधिकारी अनुवादक जैसे पदों की माग आने
पर मंत्रालय के 17 अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को
ये पद मंजूर कर दिये गये हैं ।

यह देखने के लिए कि वहां पर इन नियमों
का पालन हो रहा है या नहीं इन कार्यालयों
से प्रगति रिपोर्ट मंत्रालय को भेजने को वह
दिया गया है । इसके अलावा राजभाषा
विभाग के अधिकारी भी यदा-कदा इन कार्या-
लयों का दौरा करते रहते हैं । दिल्ली में
बाहर अन्य कार्यालयों का इस प्रयोजन से
दौरा करने के लिए इस मंत्रालय के कुछ
अधिकारियों का भी वहां भेजने का निर्णय
किया गया है ।

Growth of Population

4878 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the
Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have
made any scientific study of program-

mes on growth of population in our
country,

(b) if so, facts thereabout, and

(c) if not, will Government set up
an expert committee for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI
PRASAD YADAV) (a) The subject of
population growth has been under con-
tinuous study ever since the initiation
of the first five year plan at the gov-
ernmental level. Non official bodies
such as the Indian Association for the
Study of Population and the Demo-
graphic Research Centres have also
been conducting studies related to
population growth from time to time.

The Sample Registration Scheme
(SRS) operated by the Registrar-
General provides annual estimates of
birth and death rates at the all-India
level as well as at the State level,
separately for rural and urban areas,
and these provide current estimates of
the natural growth rate. Estimates of
population growth are also available
from the decennial censuses conducted
by the Registrar General.

The Planning Commission has set up
from time to time Expert Committees
on Population Projections for working
out population projections. The pre-
sent committee set up in 1974 has re-
cently brought out its revised projec-
tions upto 1991.

(b) The population of India increas-
ed by 24.8 per cent during the decade
ending 1971 as compared to an increase
of 21.6 per cent during the decade
ending 1961 and 13.3 per cent during
the decade ending 1951. The latest
available estimates available from S.
R. S. indicate an annual growth rate
of about 1.94 per cent for 1976, com-
pared to the average annual growth rate
of 2.24 per cent during the decade
1961-71. The latest population pro-
jections worked out by the Expert
Committee on Population Projections,

set up by the Planning Commission, are given below:—

(Population ('000) as on 1st March)

Sex	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991
Persons	547,137	609,094	672,014	735,094	798,938
(a) Sexwise break up					
Males	283,593	315,447	347,634	379,833	412,436
Females	263,634	293,667	324,382	355,261	386,522
(b) Rural/Urban break up					
Urban	108,880	127,603	148,112	170,248	194,356
Rural	438,257	481,484	523,902	564,846	604,572
(c) Does not arise					

Enquiry re: Distribution of Medical Supplies to Cyclone Hit Victims

4879. SHRI SHARAD YADAV:

DR. BALDEV PARKASH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Subimal Datt left, without completing the enquiry re: distribution of medical supplies to cyclone hit victims of Andhra Pradesh, set up by the Indian Red Cross Society, and

(b) if so, what is the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) There has neither been any enquiry by Shri Subimal Datt nor was he entrusted with any enquiry regarding distribution of medical supplies to cyclone victims in Andhra Pradesh. Shri Datt was however entrusted in December 1977, with the enquiry regarding Red Cross relief operations during 1971-72 relating to Bangla Desh and the alleged mismanagement in the administration of the society but he decided

to withdraw from this enquiry without completing it

(b) Does not arise in regard to Andhra Pradesh

Opening of SAX and Telecom Training Centre in Orissa

4880 SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether from June 1975 to February 1978 Government have opened a number of P.C.O.'s/S.A.X / Exchanges/Telecom training centres in Orissa Circle,

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

(c) what are the existing number of different categories of offices of the circle and how do they compare with the national ratio on the basis of population and area; and

(d) what steps are being taken to bring the number at par with national ratio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) During the period June, 75

to February, 78 following officers have been opened in Orissa Circle:—

(i) Long-distance PCOs	96
(ii) SAXs	17
(iii) CB Exchanges	1
(iv) Telecom Training Centre	Nd

(b) Out of the above mentioned offices, the following were opened in tribal and industrial areas

Tribal Areas

Long-distance PCOs	94
SAXs	5

Industrial Areas

PCOs and SAXs	Nd
CB Exchanges	1

(c) and (d) There are 371 Long Distance PCOs apart from about 160 exchanges. The average population and average area served by PCOs in Orissa, as compared to the all India figures as on 15-2 78, are as follow —

Average population served by a PCO	Average area in Sq. Km. served by PCO
Orissa	3,123 123
All India	71,408 411

The average figures for Orissa are better than the average figures for the country

**मध्य प्रदेश में राजघाट स्थित
इस्पात संयंत्र**

4881. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह जानन की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में राजघाट में लौह अयस्क के निक्षेपों पर आधारित इस्पात संयंत्र की स्थापना की कोई योजना है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस मामले में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिबा मुष्ठा) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

होमियोपैथिक और प्रायुर्वेदिक डाक्टरों को प्रैक्टिसबन्दी भत्ते का भुगतान करना

4882. श्री महीलाल : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री होम्योपैथिक और प्रायुर्वेदिक डाक्टरों को प्रैक्टिसबन्दी भत्ते का भुगतान करने के बारे में 22 दिसम्बर, 1977 के अनुराकित प्रश्न संख्या 4782 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विचाराधीन प्रस्ताव पर इस बीच कोई निगम लिया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसमें असाधारण विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगबन्दी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार के अग्रिम कार्य कर रहे भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के चिकित्सा को प्रैक्टिस न करने का भत्ता दिये जान के प्रस्ताव पर सरकार पत्र 1 ही सविधान से विचार कर रही है। तथापि, अन्तिम निर्णय अभी लिया जा सकता है जब इस प्रस्ताव में निहित वित्तीय अपेक्षाएँ तय कर ना जायेगी।

बम्बई और कराची में वाणिज्य दूतावासों का खोला जाना

4883. श्री यादवेंद्र बल : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह जानन की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान को पारस्परिक आधार पर बम्बई और कराची में वाणिज्य दूतावास खोलने की प्रस्ताव की थी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब और किस प्रकार पेशकश की गई थी और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस०कुण्डू): (क) और (ख). राजनयिक सम्बन्ध पुनः स्थापित होने के बाद भारत सरकार ने अपनी यह इच्छा और तत्परता व्यक्त की है कि वह पारस्परिकता के आधार पर कराची में एक प्रधान कौंसलशप खोलना चाहती है और इसके बदले यह पाकिस्तान सरकार को बम्बई में इन्हीं प्रकार की सुविधा देगी। पाकिस्तान सरकार के लिए अभी तक इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करना संभव नहीं हो पाया है।

बंगाल पेपर्स मिल, रानीगंज द्वारा भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजनाज की राशि जमा न कराया जाना

4884. श्री हुसैन खन् बख्तवाय: क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बंगाल पेपर मिल, रानीगंज ने गत तीन वर्षों से भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना की राशि जमा नहीं कराई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस मिल ने वर्ष-वार कितनी राशि जमा करनी है और उसे वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, और

(ग) क्या मिल के कर्मचारियों को गत दो वर्षों से कोई बोनस प्रदा नहीं किया गया है और उन्हें श्रमिक कल्याण कानूनों के अधीन मिलने वाले अन्य लाभों से भी वंचित रखा गया है ; और यदि हाँ, तो उन कर्मचारियों को श्रमिक कल्याण कानूनों का लाभ दिलाने

के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा प्राधिकारियों द्वारा सूचन की गई स्थिति नीचे दी गई है :—

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम

इस मिल ने दिसम्बर, 1977 तक भविष्य निधि की राशि जमा कर दी है। जनवरी और फरवरी, 1978 के महीनों के सम्बन्ध में भविष्य निधि की अनुमानित वकाया राशि 4,98,262.00 रुपये है।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना अभी तक रानीगंज क्षेत्र में कार्यान्वित नहीं की गई है। इसलिए, यह मिल कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 के प्रवर्तन नहीं आती।

(ग) इस मिल के कर्मचारियों को भविष्य निधि लाभ दिए जा रहे हैं। जहां तक बोनस की प्रदायगी के प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है, यह मामला राज्य के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है।

खनिजों के नये पुरवों क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण

4885. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार न देश के पूर्वी भाग में खनिजों के निक्षेपों का पता लगाने के लिए हाल ही में सर्वेक्षण किया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या इन निक्षेपों के विदोहन के लिए सरकार ने कोई प्रयास किये है और यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

हस्तात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुन्डा) : (क) भारतीय भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा देश के पूर्वी भाग, जिनमें अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, नागालैंड, मणिपुर, मेघालय, त्रिपुरा, मिजोरम, सिक्किम और पश्चिमी बंगाल राज्य शामिल हैं, में किए गए सर्वेक्षण के सतत कार्यक्रम के फलस्वरूप अभी तक जिन प्रमुख खनिज भंडारों से पता लगाया गया है उनमें लौह-अयस्क, सीमा-जस्ता-लोहा अयस्क, बूना पत्थर, डोलोमाइट, खनिज मिट्टी, कोयला, काइनाइट और सिलिमेनाइट शामिल हैं।

(ख) खनिजों के दोहन का काम अल्पकालीन और दीर्घकालीन जरूरतों तथा संभावनाओं को ध्यान में रख कर अनेक केन्द्रीय और राज्यीय तथा गैर सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा किया जाता है। केन्द्र सरकार के खनिज दोहन के कार्यक्रम पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के समग्र ढाँचे के अन्तर्गत शुरू किए जाते हैं।

Survey for finding Minerals in M.P.

4886. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the areas in Madhya Pradesh in respect of which survey was conducted by Government to find out mineral deposits during the last two years;

(b) the areas being surveyed at present; and

(c) the details of progress in respect of areas already surveyed for the purpose?

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

(a) During the last two years, Geological Survey of India carried out surveys for minerals in parts of Jhabua, Sagar, Chattarpur, Bastar,

Durg, Rajnandgaon, Balaghat, Sidhi and Hoshangabad districts and various coal field areas in the State.

(b) Geological Survey of India is continuing surveys in above areas. In addition surveys in West Nimar, East Nimar, Dewas, Jabalpur and Gwalior districts are also being carried out.

(c) As a result of the surveys, the reserves of various minerals inferred by G.S.I. include about 4.5 million tonnes of phosphorite in Jhabua district; 1.4 million tonnes of phosphorite in parts of Sagar and Chattarpur districts; 9 million tonnes of bauxite in Bastar district; 5 million tonnes of bauxite in parts of Durg and Rajnandgaon districts; 200 million tonnes of iron ore in part of Rowghat deposit in Bastar district; 1.27 million tonnes of manganese ore in parts of Balaghat district and about 987 million tonnes of coal in different coal fields in the State.

Recommendations of Doraiswamy Commission

4887. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Medical Practitioners' Association of Bombay has expressed strong resentment against the meager rise of 42 paise per month sanctioned by the ESI Corporation under the orders of Union Health Ministry;

(b) what were the recommendations of Doraiswamy Commission (1970) and how many of them have been accepted and implemented and since when; and

(c) what is the demand for rise by the ESIC Doctors and on what basis was the rise of 42 paise granted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR.
RAM KRIPAL SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.
The Federation has passed a Resolu-
tion expressing resentment.

(b) The Doraiswami Committee
had, inter alia, recommended:—

(i) Increase of capitation fee to
Insurance Medical Practitioners
from Rs. 17.50 to Rs. 30/- per in-
sured person per annum, subject
to certain improvements being
made in the panel system; and

(ii) The Corporation to stream-
line the procedure for dis-entitle-
ment and re-entitlement of insured
persons for medical benefit under
the ESI Scheme.

The Corporation had increased the
rate of capitation fee from Rs. 17.50
to Rs. 20/- per insured person per an-
num with effect from 1st January,
1971 and from Rs. 20/- to Rs. 25/-
per insured person per annum with
effect from 1st October, 1971.

The Corporation has also taken
steps for streamlining the procedure
for dis-entitlement etc.

(c) The Federation has demanded
capitation fee of Rs. 5.10 per month
per family with retrospective effect
from April, 1974. The Corporation
has, however, decided to increase
capitation fee from Rs. 25/- to
Rs. 30/- per insured person per
annum with effect from 1st April,
1978. The decision is based on the
recommendation made by a Sub-
Committee of the Regional Board of
ESI for Maharashtra.

दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने की पाइपलाइन
में गैस से मृत्यु

4888. श्री हयाराम शास्त्री : क्या
इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने की
पाइप लाइन में गैस से तीन व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु
होने के कारणों की जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले
हैं ; और

(ख) भविष्य में इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनाओं
को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं
और मृतकों के परिवारों को क्या सहायता दी
गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री करिया मुन्डा) : (क) प्रश्न का
अभिप्राय : सम्भवतः दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने
में 14 फरवरी, 1978 को हुई दुर्घटना से
है। जांच में पता चला है कि दुर्घटना
निम्नलिखित कारणों से हुई थी :

मैं वाशर संख्या 7 और 8 की जल
आपूर्तिनाइन की मरम्मत की जा रही थी और
नाली का वाल्व खोलकर इस लाइन का पानी
निकाल दिया गया था। सप्रवाहक जल लाइन
का जल वाल्व, जो उपर्युक्त लाइन को सेमिक्लीन
गैस के मेन से जोड़ता है, लीक कर रहा था
और सेमिक्लीन गैस का मेन से गैस लीक
करके नाली के खुले वाल्व में होकर पिट में
चली गई। लाइन को चालू करने में पहले
जब पहला कामगार वाशर लाइन के ड्रेन
वाल्व को बन्द करने के लिए पिट में उतरा
तो वह गैस के प्रभाव से मर गया दो अन्य
कामगार, जो एक-एक करके उगे बचाने
के लिए पिट में उतरे गैस के प्रभाव में मर गए।

यह भी पता लगा है कि सम्बन्धित
कर्मचारियों ने सुरक्षा के लिए निर्धारित किए
गए उपायों का पालन नहीं किया था।

(ख) : सेल के अध्यक्ष अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई
करने के लिए जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट की
समीक्षा कर रहे हैं। इस कार्रवाई में ऐसी
दुर्घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए
निवारक कार्रवाई भी शामिल है।

मृतकों के परिवारों को सहायता देने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं किए जा रहे हैं :—

- (1) तीनों कामगारों की विधवाओं को प्रत्येक को 1001-रुपये की अनुग्रहपूर्वक प्रदायगी की गई है।
- (2) दो कामगारों नामतः सर्वश्री मण्डल और गुप्ता को कर्मचारी मुद्रावजा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत मुद्रावजा देने और मृतक अधिकारी श्री चक्रवर्ती को हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के नियमों के अनुसार मुद्रावजा के बदले में अनुग्रहपूर्वक राशि देने के लिए आवश्यक कार्रवाई प्रारम्भ कर दी गई है। हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के नियमों के अनुसार मृतक अधिकारी का परिवार 24 महीनों का वेतन, जिसमें महंगाई भत्ता और वैयक्तिक वेतन, यदि कोई हो, शामिल है, का हकदार है।
- (3) तीनों कर्मचारियों की विधवाओं को कारखाने में नौकरी देने की पेशकश की गई है। सर्वश्री मण्डल तथा चक्रवर्ती की विधवाओं ने नौकरी पाने की पेशकश स्वीकार कर ली है और इन मामलों पर कार्रवाई की जा रही है। श्री गुप्ता की विधवा स्वयं नौकरी करना नहीं चाहती और उन्होंने कहा है कि यह नौकरी उनके छोटे बेटे को दे दी जाए जिसकी उम्र 16 वर्ष 6 महीने है क्योंकि उनका बड़ा बेटा इस समय इंजीनियरी का कोर्स कर रहा है और वह अपनी पढ़ाई छोड़ना नहीं चाहता। यह फैसला किया गया है कि क्योंकि छोटे लड़के को नाबालिग होने के कारण नौकरी नहीं दी जा सकती है, इसलिए फिलहाल दोनों लड़कों को शैक्षणिक सहायता दी जाये और जैसे ही बड़ा

लड़का अपनी पढ़ाई पूरी कर ले प्रथम जब छोटा लड़का ब्यन्क हो जाए तो उनसे एक को नौकरी दे दी जाए।

Important aspects of Indo-French Collaboration in Salem Steel Plant

4889. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the important aspects of technical collaboration recently entered into by the Salem Steel Plant with Peugeot Loire of France;

(b) the names of Indian experts who visited a number of stainless steel plants in various countries in June-August, 1977,

(c) the countries visited by them; and

(d) the names of stainless steel manufacturers who had responded to the global tender floated by Salem Steel Plant?

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

(a) Salem Steel Limited signed an agreement with M/s. Peugeot Loire of France on January, 26, 1978. Under the agreement, M/s. Peugeot Loire are required to render the following services:—

1 Supply of technical information and know-how in the form of documents, standards, data etc.;

2 Advice on design and engineering including clearance of layout, specifications and tender evaluation;

3. Assistance in setting up of customer service, product application and development;

4. Training services of Salem personnel etc.

5. Deputation of experts to India.

The total value of the contract will be about Rs 5.40 crores and payments will be made in instalments over a period of time. The prices quoted are firm and are not subject to any escalation. All taxes will be borne by M/s. Peugeot Loire. The agreement will be effective for a period of ten years from the date of signing the agreement or five years from the date of commissioning of the plant, whichever is later.

(b) The team of officers from Salem Steel Limited and M. N. Dastur and Co. (P) Ltd, which visited the various installations of the know-how bidders and their licensees comprised:

S/Shri V Subramaniam	}	Salem Steel Ltd
„ T. R. Ramaswamy		
„ S. C. Reddy		
„ P. S. Ramaratnam	}	Dasturco
„ N. V. Ramani, &		
„ R. Kaniak		

(c) Italy, Spain, France, U.S.A., Japan and South Korea.

(d) 1 USS Engineers and Consultants Inc. of USA along with TERNINOSS Acciai Inossidabili S.p. A 9 (TERNINOSS) of Italy;

2 Peugeot Aciers and Creusot Loire of France, subsequently merged into Peugeot Loire;

3 Armco Steel Corporation of USA;

4 Crucible Stainless Steel Division of Crucible Inc., of USA.

5. Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation of USA;

6. Nisshin Steel Co Limited and Nippon Steel Corporation of Japan.

Malaria Cases

4899. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Malaria cases in the capital were more in 1977 as compared to 1976;

(b) if so, the total number of cases in 1976 and 1977; and

(c) the reasons for increase and remedial measures taken?

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

(b) The total number of malaria positive cases recorded in Delhi during the years 1976 and 1977 are 49,330 and 1,78,196 respectively.

(c) The main reasons for the increase in the number of malaria positive cases in Delhi during 1977 were abnormal floods and a mild summer.

The following remedial measures have been taken for the containment of malaria cases:—

1. The following agencies, which are responsible for carrying out anti-malaria measures have been requested to gear up the programme:—

(i) Delhi Municipal Corporation.

(ii) New Delhi Municipal Committee.

(iii) Zoological Park.

(iv) All India Radio.

(v) President's Estate.

(vi) Indian Institute of Technology.

(vii) Northern Railway.

(viii) Defence Authorities

To bring about an effective co-ordination of these various agencies, a special Co-ordinating Officer has been appointed under the Government of India

2 Government of India have provided adequate material and equipment and given financial assistance for meeting the operational cost to the concerned agencies. The total assistance during 1977-78 was of the order of about Rs 32 lakhs and an amount of Rs 38.45 lakhs has been earmarked for this purpose during 1978-79

3 The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have extended the anti-larval operations from 90 Sq miles to 180 Sq miles. In addition to anti-larval work, spraying with BHC will be taken up in rural areas and riverine belt from 1st June 1978

4 50 Malaria Clinics are functioning in Delhi and 50 more are being opened. Over 500 Fever Treatment Depots are also being set up

5 40 teams for checking mosquito breeding in domestic situations have been put on the field

6 The Director NMEP and the Commissioner Delhi Municipal Corporation are holding periodical meetings to review the situation and co-ordinate activities of various organisations

Accidents in Industrial Units during current year

4891 SHRI D B CHANDRE GOWDA Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) the number of labourers injured/killed in various industrial units in the private and public sectors so far during the current year, and

(b) what remedial steps are being taken by Government to prevent the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) and (b) The Factories Act, 1948 (which is implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations) has been amended recently to strengthen safety provisions therein. Figures relating to the number of labourers injured and killed in accidents in various industrial units are collected quarterly for each calendar year. The figures for the first quarter of the current year are not yet available as they will be compiled only after March, 1978

Condition of Indians in U.K.

4892 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in the Indian Express dated the 6th March 1978 under the caption UK Indians victim of terror tactics,

(b) if so the full facts in the matter and reaction of Government thereto

(c) whether reports often appear in the press about the ill-treatment of Indian visitors to England and harassment meted out to them, and

(d) if so what effective steps are being taken by Government to safeguard the interests of Indians in England or the tourists visiting that country?

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

(b) In recent months, British political leaders have made statements about immigration and race relations. Both the ruling Labour Government and the Conservative Party favour harmonious racial relations based on non-discrimination. The Government welcomes this.

(c) and (d). While there may be a few instances of victimisation, they are not frequent or numerous. Whenever a report is received about damage to the interests of Indians in England, whether they are tourists or residents, Government take up the case with the British authorities and have received satisfactory cooperation from them.

बरभंगा में स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की स्थापना

4893. श्री सुरेश झा सुजन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार बिहार राज्य के दरभंगा नगर में, जो कमिश्नरी का मुख्यालय है एक स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने का है ; और

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

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साह) : (क) और (ख). दरभंगा में 600 लाइनों का एक एटोमेटिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज पहले से ही काम कर रहा है ।

Time bound Programme to provide Post Offices in all Big Villages

4894. SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any time bound programme to provide Post Offices at least in all big villages of Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the number of Post Offices to be opened during the current year and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEO SAI): (a) and (b). The Post Offices are opened in villages which fulfil the norms prescribed. Out of 26,826 villages in Karnataka, 7741 have so far been provided with Post Offices. It was decided to open 113 Post Offices in the rural areas of Karnataka during the current financial year and 106 were opened upto 28-2-78.

रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर अस्पताल

4895. श्री अघन सिंह ठाकुर : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर अस्पताल की (कोण्डा, गांव, परवानजोग, बम्बर, मध्य प्रदेश में) राज्य सरकार को सौंपने का है , और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदीश्वरी प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) और (ख). स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक निर्वहन में मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर अस्पताल नामक कोई अस्पताल नहीं है । अतः इसको राज्य सरकार को हस्तान्तरित करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Abuse of Power in grant of exemption and not recovering P.F. arrears

4896. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question

No. 1542 on the 23rd June, 1977 and state:

(a) whether the information already collected by the Ministry of Labour in this regard discloses the abuse of power by the present Central Provident Fund Commissioner in regard to grant of exemption and not taking action to recover the arrears of provident fund; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) and (b). The available information is being studied.

Withdrawal of Prosecution Cases against Defaulters of P.F. dues

4897. SHRI KALYAN JAIN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are numerous cases where prosecutions launched against defaulters of provident fund dues were withdrawn from the Courts by the Commissioners of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation;

(b) if so, the number of such cases alongwith the names of establishments in each region against whom the prosecution after being launched was withdrawn;

(c) whether the default in all these cases was the first default or a subsequent default and what was the amount of default on each occasion at the time of launching of prosecution; and

(d) what are the grounds in each case for the withdrawal of prosecution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): The Em-

ployees' Provident Fund Authorities have intimated follows:—

(a) Since inception and upto 30th September, 1977 out of 79,455 prosecution cases launched against defaulters of Provident Fund 9,986 cases were withdrawn. These figures include the cases of prosecutions sanctioned by the various State Governments, as appropriate authorities, prior to 1st November, 1973 and the cases withdrawn at their instance.

(b) to (d). According to entry 59 of Appendix II to paragraph 47 of the Employees' Provident Funds Manual of Accounting Procedure, Vol. I, Prosecution Registers are required to be preserved for one year only after the last prosecution is decided. Consequently the required information is not available in respect of a number of cases.

Violation of Mines Safety Rules by Indian Explosive Ltd.

4898. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been alleged that the multinational British Company, M/s. Indian Explosive Ltd., a major manufacturer of all explosives for coal mines in India had been systematically violating Mines Safety Rules;

(b) whether he has received specific allegations in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what action, if any, is being taken on these allegations?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). No allegations regarding violation of Mines Safety Rules by Messrs Indian Explosives Ltd. have been received.

(d) Does not arise.

Creation of post of Coordination Officer in ICCR

4899. SHRI SHANKAR DEV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when was the post of Coordination Officer created in the Indian Council for Cultural Relations; and

(b) what are the prescribed essential qualifications for the post?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) One of the existing posts was upgraded to that of a Coordinating Officer, with effect from 8th November, 1975, in keeping with the increased responsibilities of the incumbent as a result of the growing and varied activities of I.C.C.R.

(b) It was considered essential that the post should be occupied by a person with experience and knowledge of the organisation. The present incumbent of the post was appointed in accordance with the rules and regulations of I.C.C.R.

Employment to B.Ed.

4900. SHRI RAM KANWAR BERWA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of B.Ed. qualified candidates who got themselves registered in various employment exchange of Delhi for the posts of teachers in Secondary Schools during the last 3 years, year-wise, and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates among them;

(b) the number of high caste candidates and also of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates, separately who got employment during the same period; and

(c) the special efforts being made to give employment to the remaining Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The number of B.Ed. (including M.Ed. candidates who got themselves registered with the Employment Exchanges in Delhi, for the posts of teachers in Secondary Schools during the last three years (1975-77) is as under:—

Year	Total	Scheduled Castes (included in total)	Scheduled Tribes (included in total)
1975	6021	308	2
1976	4563	174	11
1977	2754	132	2

(b) The number of candidates who got employment as teachers through Employment Exchanges in Delhi during the last three years (1975-76) is as under:—

Year	Total	Scheduled Castes (included in total)	Scheduled Tribes (included in total)
1975	209	2	Nil
1976	167	20	Nil
1977	165	8	Nil

(c) 1. Apart from reserved vacancies, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes candidates are also sponsored against the unreserved vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges.

2. Arrangements have been made to guide the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the interview technique and thus improve their chances of selection/employment.

Postal Stores Depots at Ambala

4901. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether two Postal Stores Depots are functioning in the same building at Ambala in the North Western Circle for over two years, if so, the date from which they are so functioning and why it was necessary to bifurcate the Postal Stores Depot at Ambala;

(b) whether the desired objective is being achieved in the present situation when the procurement and supply of stores is being managed from the same location;

(c) why was it considered necessary to incur expenditure entailed in bifurcation when arrangements could not be made till date to locate the Stores Depot in the area to which it is to cater in view of the poor finances of the Postal Branch of the Department; and

(d) what steps are now proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (d) As the bifurcation of the Postal Store Depot at Ambala became necessary as per standards laid down, one more Postal Store Depot was sanctioned to be located at Ludhiana. Two store Depots are functioning at Ambala in the combined building since 29th June,

1974. The Postal Store Depot sanctioned for Ludhiana will be shifted when the required accommodation becomes available. Efforts are continuing to get the needed accommodation.

With the two Stores Depots, better supervision and control are being exercised in the procurement and supply of stores.

Setting up Overseas Employment Corporation

4902. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has a proposal under consideration to set up an Overseas Employment Corporation at the Centre on the Kerala model;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any other State Government has proposed to set up such a Corporation to help those seeking jobs in Arab and Middle East countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). At the request of the Government of Orissa, Industrial Promotion Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited has been granted registration as a recruiting agency for handling recruitment of Indian skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers. The Government of Bihar have expressed their desire to get two of their existing Corporations viz. Bihar Construction Corporation and Bihar Housing Board to be registered as recruiting agents for deployment of workers

in Middle East countries. The Government of Gujarat have under consideration a proposal to set up an Overseas Employment Board on the lines of the Kerala Organisation.

Strike in Bharat Gold Mine Project

4903. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of Bharat Gold Mines Project Ltd., Ramagiri, Anantapur are on indefinite hunger strike since 5th March, 1978;

(b) whether this has been represented to the Ministry; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken or proposed to be taken to call off the strike and meet the justified demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir. The temporary and casual labourers of Ramagiri Project of Bharat Gold Mines Limited went on strike on 22nd February, 1978, which was called off from 15th March, 1978.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The workmen called off the strike unconditionally from 15th March, 1978. All reasonable demands of the temporary and casual labourers are being looked into by Bharat Gold Mines Limited.

उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला मुख्यालय के डाकघरों में
सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाना

4904. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के उन डाकघरों में, जो जिला मुख्यालयों में हैं, अथवा अन्य महत्वपूर्ण शहरों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन

लगाने के लिये कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश के किन-किन जिलों में यह कार्यक्रम लागू किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में लोगों से कोई मांग भी प्राप्त हुई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) से (ग). वांछित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और इसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

Import of Crossbar Telephone Equipments

4905. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imported Cross Bar equipments for telephones in the country during the years 1975, 1976 and 1977,

(b) if so, the full facts thereof, including countries/firms from where the said equipments were brought and at what total cost;

(c) the places in India where the said equipment is installed;

(d) whether it is found satisfactory or defective; and

(e) if so, broad details thereto?

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

(b) The details are as follows:—

Year	Name of the firm	Country	Cost
1974-75	M/s LML 10,000	Sweden	5W, Kr 13,021,873
1976-77	M/s NEC 30,000	Japan	yen 1,821,789,719
1976-77	C Itoh (M/s Hitachi) 50,000	Japan	yen 2,88,373,721

(c)

Name of the place	Name of firms	No. of lines	Date of cut over
New Delhi	M/s LME	10,000 Idgah	28-8-76
	M/s NEC	10,000 Hauz Khas	25-2-78
		10,000 Shakti Nagar	Under Installation
		10,000 Jis Hazari	Do.
Bombay	C Itoh	20,000 Malabar Hills I & II	Do.
Ahmedabad		10,000 Railwaypura III	Do.
Calcutta		20,000 Ferita Bazar II & III	Do.

(d) The exchanges supplied by M/s LME and one Exchange at Hauz Khas supplied by M/s NEC have been commissioned so far. These exchanges are working satisfactorily.

(e) Does not arise.

Representative of Technical Staff of HSCL Association, Bokaro Steel City

4906 SHRI A K ROY Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the representation of Hindustan Steel Construction Ltd., Technical Staff Association, Bokaro Steel City dated 20-2-78 has been received; and

(b) if so, what were the points raised there and what step Government proposes to take to meet them?

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

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The representation has referred to a letter dated 4th January, 1978 sent by the Minister of Steel and Mines to the Hon'ble Member and has pointed out what in the opinion of the Association is the correct position in respect of some of its demands which are listed in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1975/78]. The points made in the representation are being examined.

Memorandum issued by National Council of Safety in Mines in respect of N.C.S.M.

4907. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum issued by the National Council of Safety in Mines Dhanbad in respect of worsening situation in the N.C.S.M.; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Presumably, the reference is to a pamphlet entitled "SOS" issued by the NCSM Employees' Association, Dhanbad, a copy of which was received by Government.

The matter has been taken up with the National Council for Safety in Mines which is an autonomous body registered under the Societies Registration Act.

Discussions with Pakistan re. Reduction of Forces

4908. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had discussions during his recent visit to Pakistan regarding mutual and balanced reduction in military forces of Pakistan and India in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the views expressed by him in this regard?

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

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

Integration of Health and Nutrition Services

4909. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that International Conference on Community Action-Family Nutrition Programme held during October 1977 at Hyderabad, have suggested for integration of health and nutrition services;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken some steps in consultation with the State Governments in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The nutritional activities within the Health Sector are already integrated with the Maternity and Child Health (MCH) Services at the State level. The health components of the nutrition programmes under other departments are already being looked after by the State Health Department. State level Coordination Committees have been established in most of the States for coordination of various sectors. The main nutrition programmes implemented in this country by different Departments of the Government of India are as follows and there work is co-ordinated by the Department of Social Welfare.

1. Applied Nutrition Programme implemented by Department of Rural Development.

2. Special Nutrition Programme implemented by the Department of Social Welfare.

3. Mid-Day Meals Scheme for primary School children implemented by the Department of Education.

4. Integrated Child Development Services implemented by the Department of Social Welfare

5. To combat specific deficiency diseases, there are two national schemes implemented by the Department of Family Welfare in the Ministry of Health Family Welfare They are Vitamin A deficiency Pro-phylaxis Scheme and Scheme for Prevention of nutritional anaemia.

Further steps for more Integration of Health and Nutrition Services will be taken on receipt of details of recommendations and proceeding of the Conference on 'Community Action—Family Nutrition Programme'

Kashmir

4910. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA. Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether after his recent visit to Pakistan there has been an agreement for 'soft frontier' on actual control of Jammu and Kashmir by India and Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken by the two Governments in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

Connecting Bhubaneswar with Districts of Koraput, Kalahandi and Phulbani

4911. SHRI GIRIDHAN GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the programmes and proposals under consideration of Orissa Circle of Directorate of Telephones to connect direct telephone facilities between the State Capital Bhubaneswar and the District headquarters of Koraput, Kalahandi and Phulbani Districts of South Orissa;

(b) money spent in the year 1977-78 and number of telephone lines connected to Block headquarters in these Districts, and

(c) proposals for the year 1978-79 by this circle to provide the telephones to Block headquarters and Sub-post offices of these Districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The District Headquarters at Koraput, Kalahandi and Phulbani are already connected to the State Capital at Bhubaneswar by direct telephone links.

(b) The money spent in 1977-78 and service provided to Block Headquarters in these Districts is as follows

District	No. of Block Headquarters	Money spent (Rs.)	Facility provided
Koraput	1	20,000	P.C.O.
Kalahandi	4	1,30,000	P.C.O.
Phulbani	1	1,000	P.C.O.

(c) Subject to availability of stores, 9 Block headquarters in Koraput District, 8 in Kalahandi District and 2 in Phulbani District are proposed to be provided with P.C.O. facilities.

Shifting of Aluminium Plant at Korba

4912. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Government of India is considering to shift the aluminium plant of Korba, M.P. to some other place;

(b) if so, the reasons for it;

(c) is it also a fact that the State Mineral Corporation is ready to supply bauxite to the Bharat Aluminium Company; and

(d) if so, is there any difficulty in getting the raw material from the State Mineral Corporation?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Madhya Pradesh State Mineral Corporation have recently shown interest in supplying bauxite for the Aluminium Plant at Korba, and the matter is presently under discussion between the two companies.

Stoppage of Programme for Expansion of Steel Industry

4913. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the programme of expansion of steel industry has been stopped by Government;

(b) if so, the reason; and

(c) is it not also a fact that now there is an increase in the demand of steel?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

There is an increasing trend in demand for steel in the current year. Steel sales during April, 1977—February, 1978 were higher by 15 per cent as compared to the same period during last year.

Accumulated Mica at Pit Heads after Nationalisation of Mica Mines in Rajasthan

4914. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of mica that has accumulated at pit-heads after nationalisation of mica mines in Rajasthan; and

(b) the arrangements made for disposal of the accumulated stock of mica?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Mica Mines have not been nationalised in Rajasthan. However, the mica export trade was canalised through Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) w.e.f. 24-1-72 and subsequently through Mica Trading Corporation (MITCO) from 1-6-74. The stocks at the end of the years 1972 to 1977 at pit-heads were as under: —

Year	Stocks (in tonnes)
1972	125
1973	98
1974	134
1975	206
1976	147
1977	70

(b) The mica is being purchased by the private exporters who are exporting it through MITCO. In addition the MITCO is also purchasing mica from time to time through its Training-cum-Purchase Centre at Bhilwara. The MITCO has drawn up a programme to purchase Rajasthan mica to the tune of about Rs. 20 lakhs by the end of the current financial year.

Economic conditions of Miners

4915. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any measures in 1977 to find out the economic conditions of miners in various mines under his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of miners working in each mine under each category under his Ministry;

(d) the daily wages paid to these miners; and

(e) what further steps are being taken to improve the living and working conditions of the miners?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). The collection of this information from all the mines will involve inordinate expense and time.

स्मारक डाक टिकट जारी करने की नीति और कसौटी

4916. डा० राजबी सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के महापुरुषों की स्मृति में डाक टिकट जारी करने की सरकार की नीति और कसौटी क्या है ;

(ख) उन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी स्मृति में डाक टिकट जारी किए गए हैं;

(ग) बिहार के उन प्राधुनिक निर्माताओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी स्मृति में डाक टिकट जारी किए गए हैं और सर्वश्री ब्रज किशोर प्रसाद, रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर', सहजानन्द मरस्वती, भवदुल वाली की स्मृति में कोई डाक टिकट जारी न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार निकट भविष्य में स्व० ब्रज किशोर बाबू की स्मृति में डाक टिकट जारी करेगी जिनकी इस वर्ष 100वीं बरसी मनायी गयी है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साह) : (क) स्मारक डाक टिकट जारी करने के लिए नीति निर्देशक सिद्धान्तों का एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) जिन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की स्मृति में डाक टिकट जारी किए गए हैं, उनके नामों की एक सूची संलग्न है ।

(ग) बिहार के नीचे लिखे महापुरुषों के संबंध में स्मारक डाक टिकट जारी किए गए हैं

1. डाक्टर राजेन्द्र प्रसाद
2. श्री कुंवर सिंह
3. श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र

सर्वश्री ब्रज किशोर प्रसाद और रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर' के सम्मान में डाक टिकट जारी करने के प्रस्ताव फिलैटली सलाहकार समिति के सामने 31-12-77 को विचारार्थ रखे गए थे किन्तु समिति ने उनकी सिफारिश नहीं की । अन्य कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं ।

(घ) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

लोक-सभा में डा० रामजी सिंह द्वारा पूछे गए धाराविन प्रश्न सं० 4916 के भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर में 30-3-1978 को सभा पटल पर रखी जाने वाली नीति निर्देशक सिद्धान्तों की प्रतिलिपि और उन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के नामों की सूची, जिनकी स्मृति में डाक-टिकट जारी किए जा चुके हैं ।

विशेष स्मारक डाक-टिकट जारी करने के लिए निर्धारित नीति निर्देशक सिद्धान्त

1. असामान्य परिस्थितियों को छोड़कर, स्मारक डाक टिकट जारी करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर आमतौर पर तब तक विचार नहीं किया जाएगा, जब तक उसके संबंध में विभाग को 18 महीने पहले सूचना न दे दी जाय ।

2. किसी व्यक्ति के सम्मान में सामान्यतः स्मारक डाक टिकट तब तक जारी नहीं किया जाएगा जब तक कि उसकी 100वीं जयंती या बरसी का अवसर न हो । किसी व्यक्ति की पहली या 10 वीं बरसी पर भी स्मारक डाक टिकट जारी किया जा सकता है ।

3. किसी भी घटना के उपलक्ष्य में स्मारक डाक टिकट सामान्य रूप से तब तक जारी नहीं किया जाएगा, जब तक कि उसकी अर्ध शताब्दी या शताब्दी का अवसर न हो । अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व की घटनाओं पर ही विशेष डाक टिकट जारी करने के प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जाय । अन्य घटनाओं की स्मृति में केवल विशेष कमिशन जारी किए जाएं ।

4. किसी वर्ष में जारी किए जाने वाले डाक टिकटों में से (24-25 डाक टिकटों से अधिक नहीं) प्रसिद्ध व्यक्तियों पर जारी किए जाने वाले स्मारक डाक टिकटों की संख्या 6 में अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

5. माहिन्य अकादमी की राय लेने के बाद ही माहिन्यकांग्रे पर डाक टिकट जारी किए जाने के प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जाय ।

6. प्रत्येक डाक टिकट जारी करने की योजना पर सामान्यतया, जारी करने की तारीख से कम से कम एक वर्ष पहले बागवार्ड शुरू कर दी जाय और डाक टिकट की डिजाइट बनाने तथा उसके मुद्रण के लिए भारतीय मुद्रा प्रेम को पूरे छह महीने का समय दिया जाय ।

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Development of Area around Steel Plants

4918. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steel plants in the country have been urged to take responsibility to develop the neighbouring areas within a particular radius; and

(b) if so, what particular guidelines have been given to these plants in

this context?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA). (a) and (b). The public sector undertakings (including public sector steel plants) under the Ministry of Steel and Mines have been recently advised to adopt, as a measure of social welfare, one or two villages around the area of their operation and to formulate practical and effective schemes for their development.

International Telex Service

4919. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) when was the International Telex Service introduced and to which centres was it available to telex subscribers at the end of Third Five Year Plan and how has the international coverage expanded since then in terms of number of countries linked to it; and

(b) when was the International STD Call Service introduced and to which countries and how has its coverage expanded since then in terms of number of countries served?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The international telex service was introduced from Bombay and Ahmedabad to London on 16-6-1960. At the end of the Third Five Year Plan (March 1966) direct international telex service was available to the U.K., Japan, West Germany & Philippines; switched telex service via these direct routes was available to another 58 countries. At present we have direct telex links with 23 countries and switched telex service available to another 168 countries.

(b) (i) Automatic subscriber dialling on international telex service was started on a trial basis with effect from 24-10-1977 to seven countries namely Australia, Bahrain, France, Hongkong, Italy, Singapore and U.A.E. At present this service is available to 18 countries, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, France, West Germany, Hongkong, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Newzealand, Singapore, Sri Lanka Switzerland, UAE, UK, USA and USSR.

(ii) Direct subscribed dialling on international telephone service was introduced to London from Bombay on 10-10-1976 and from New Delhi on

31-12-1976. This service was extended to the whole of the U.K. on round-the-clock basis, from 2-10-1977. Extension of direct subscriber telephone dialling to a few major cities in the USA is under consideration.

Foreign going Post Parcels

4920. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the gross weight and value of the outward parcels (air and surface) indicated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1396 on the 2nd March, 1978; and

(b) what were the corresponding figures for foreign going outward air parcels and surface parcels, at the end of the First Five Year Plan and at the end of the Third Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) (i) Parcels are classified into different weight steps as per Article 5 of the UPU Parcel Post Agreement of Lausanne 1974 viz. upto 1 Kg, 1 to 3 Kgs., 3 to 5 Kgs., 5 to 10 Kgs., 10 to 15 Kgs., and 15 to 20 Kgs. while exchanging the same with other postal administrations. It is, therefore, not possible to know the exact total weight of all the outward parcels despatched during the year 1977.

(ii) Post Offices do not maintain the record of the value of contents of parcels; as such this information is not available.

(b) (1) Total number of outward parcels (Air and Surface) at the end of First Five Year Plan=2,510,754.

(2) At the end of Third Five Year Plan=2,50,824.

Names of Indian Diplomatic Officers Abroad

4921. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the designations of Indian diplomatic officers in our Embassies, High Commissions and Consulates etc. abroad who are designated to attend to commercial/Trade work and what are the designations of diplomatic officers specifically designated solely as Commercial Representatives vide reply to Unstarred Question No. 1395 on the 2nd March, 1978;

(b) the reasons for the decline in number of separate trade representatives in India as per reply to said Unstarred Question No. 1395 Part (b) and what are the functions of such Trade Representatives in India; and

(c) what are the functions performed by the 58 Indian Commercial Representatives abroad and how much expenditure was incurred on them last year and in the last years of the first and the third five year plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU) (a) Officers in our Embassies, High Commissions abroad who attend to commercial/trade work are designated as Ministers, Counselor, First/Second/Third Secretary and Attache in order of seniority, with an indication that they look after commercial/trade work e.g. First Secretary (Commercial). Officers designated solely as Commercial Representative are also officers with the same diplomatic ranks as above.

In Indian Consulates, Officers are designated as Consul General/Consul and Vice Consul in order of seniority.

(b) The decision on whether to maintain separate offices of trade representatives is largely that of the foreign Governments concerned. However, the decline in the number of such offices may be partly due to the merging of

such separate offices with the diplomatic missions maintained by foreign countries in India, as also due to the fact that trade offices maintained by countries who formerly did not have diplomatic missions here, have ceased to exist separately since the opening of such missions.

The main function of Foreign Trade Representatives in India is to promote trade and economic relations with India.

(c) The main function of officials engaged in commercial work is to promote India's commercial, economic and industrial interests abroad.

The expenditure incurred on the establishments of Commercial Representatives abroad.

(i) in 1976-77 was Rs. 2,26,77,000.

(ii) in the last year of the First Five Year Plan was Rs. 51,69,619.00.

(iii) in the last year of the Third Five Year Plan was Rs. 71,51,185.00.

जनसङ्घ जिले के अजय और लरगढ़ गांवों में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की मंजूरी

4922. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में जूनागढ़ जिले के कंशोद तालुक में शेरगढ़ गांव के कितने कम्पनियों, लोगों ने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए कितनी-कितनी राशि कहाँ-कहाँ और कब-कब जमा की है ;

(ख) टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की क्षमता क्या है और शेरगढ़ से तीन किलोमीटर दूरी पर स्थित अजय गांवों में कितने टेलीफोन हैं ;

(ग) शेरगढ़ गांव के आवेदकों को टेलीफोन मुविद्या कहाँ से और कब दी जायेगी ;

(घ) क्या अजय गांव के निवासियों ने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए पुन मांग की है, और

(ङ) अजय और शेरगढ़ गांवों में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन की मांग पूरी न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री महरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साहू) (क) से (ङ) बाधित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और तैयार होते ही मना-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Coalfields Telephone in Disarray

4023 SHRI A K ROY Will he Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news items Coalfields Telephones in total disarray published in the Coalfield Times, dated 24-2-78, and

(b) if so action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) Yes Sir The news item published in Coalfield Times was regarding unsatisfactory local telephone services difficulties in getting numbers from Iharia to Dhanbad and vice versa difficulty in getting special service after 22 hours and inflated and late receipt of telephone bills

(b) Investigation made in the matter indicate that local services of coalfield exchanges are fairly satisfactory Complaint and fault figures are near normal Average duration is also near normal Grade of service of junction calls is also satisfactory No complaint regarding poor response of special services received from any subscriber prior to this news item

Telephone bills are issued and despatched in time by ordinary post as per departmental rules and reminders given to all subscribers before disconnection of their telephones

Telephone Exchange at Gangapur City

4924 SHRI MEETHA LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether great problem is being faced in getting new telephone connections and putting into order the old ones for want of additional equipments in Gangapur city Telephone Exchange (Bharatpur-Rajasthan), and

(b) if so, why and the time by which arrangements will be made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) and (b) No Sir at present only 3 applications for new telephone connections are pending for want of partnership deeds from the parties No additional equipment is required for giving either these new connections or for putting in order the old ones

गंगानुर सिटी में लाइनमेंनों की कमी

4925 श्री मोठालाल पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि

(क) गंगानुर सिटी टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज (भरतपुर-राजस्थान) में इस समय कितने टेलीफोन हैं

(ख) इन टेलीफोनो का देखत हुये कितने लाइनमेंनों की जरूरत है और

(ग) क्या इस टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में बहुत समय से लाइनमेंनों की कमी के बावजूद बहा पर्याप्त सख्या में लाइनमेंन नियुक्त नहीं किये गये और यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण

हैं तथा वहाँ पर्याप्त संख्या में कब तक लाइन-मैन नियुक्त कर दिये जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सूखदेव साय) : (क) 182

(ख) 5

(ग) वहाँ आवश्यकता के अनुसार लाइनमैन की व्यवस्था पहले ही की जा चुकी है । उपर्युक्त टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में लाइनमैन की कोई कमी नहीं है ।

Growing number of Blind

4926. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has expressed concern over growing numbers of blind and those suffering from other eye diseases while addressing a meeting in the A.I.I.M.S. recently;

(b) if so, the full facts and figures for the last three years; and

(c) the reasons for this growing incidence?

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

(b) No survey has been conducted during the last three years. However on the basis of studies conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research in 1973-75 it is estimated that about 45 million people are suffering from visual impairment and over nine million people are blind.

(c) The reasons for the growing incidence are:—

(i) Growing population.

(ii) Lack of availability of ophthalmic services to the community.

(iii) Low socio-economic status of the people including inability to have

nutritious balanced diet which has lowered the resistance to infection of the people.

The Government of India have launched a programme for the prevention of Visual Impairment and Control of Blindness to provide increased medical facilities for combating this problem.

Ayurvedic Hospital under C.G.H.S.

4927. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the first Ayurvedic Hospital opened by the Minister of Health on 10th March, 1978 under the C.G.H.S.;

(b) the qualifications of doctors and other staff manning this hospital and their remuneration;

(c) whether it is supposed to work in coordination with other CGHS hospitals and, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the future programme for opening more such hospitals including for other systems of Indian medicine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The Hospital, which is located at Aliganj, Lodi Road, New Delhi, has 20 beds. The patients admitted to the Hospital will be treated in Ayurvedic System of medicine. The Hospital has arrangements for Panchkarma, a special treatment in Ayurveda.

(b) The details of the qualifications and remuneration of doctors and other staff working in the Hospital are given in the annexed statement.

(c) This Hospital will work in close coordination with CGHS Ayurvedic

Dispensaries functioning in Delhi/New Delhi. It will also make use of the diagnostic facilities in other Central Government Hospitals in Delhi.

(d) There is no immediate proposal for the opening of more such hospitals under any of the Indian Systems of Medicine.

Statement

Sl No	Designation	No	Qualifications possessed by the present incumbent	Scale of Pay Plus usual allowances admissible to the Central Government servants in Delhi
1	Ayurvedic Physician (looking after the work of Medical Supdt pending recruitment of a regular incumbent)	One	Diploma in Ayurveda Post Graduate Degree from Gujarat Ayurvedic University Jamnagar	Rs 325—800 (pre-revised scale) The scale of pay of the post of medical Supdt is Rs 1100—1600
2	Ayurvedic Physician	Two		
	(i) Male		A M B S	Rs 650—1200 (revised scale of pay)
	(ii) Female		B Sc, D A M S	Do
3	Pharmacist cum Clerk Ayurveda	One	Matric, Up Vaid	Rs 330—560
4	Pharmacist Ayurveda	Two	(i) Matric Vaid Vishard	Rs 330—560
5	Panchkarma Assistant	Male One	S S L C, B A Part I	Rs 330—560
6	Nurse Ayurveda	One	(i) Higher Secondary (ii) Registered as Ayurvedic Nurse	Rs 425—640
7	I D C	One	Higher Secondary	Rs 260—400
8	Nursing Orderly	One	Middle	Rs 196—232
9	Cook	One	Nil	Rs 210—270
10	Ayah	Three	(i) Higher Secondary part I (ii) 8th class (iii) Vth class	Rs 196—232
11	Mate cum Masalchi	One	3rd class in Army	Rs 196—232
12	Sweeper	Three	Nil	Rs 196—232

Number of Employees in Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd. and Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.

4928. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the total number of employees in Class I, II, III & IV class-wise in Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., and Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.,

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each class in each undertaking, separately;

(c) whether Government's order relating to reservation of vacancies are

followed in the matter of recruitment and promotion in these undertakings; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEO SAI): (a) and (b) The total number of employees in Groups A, B, C, and D (previously Classes I, II, III and IV) in HTL and ITI Ltd and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each Group in each undertaking, as on 1st January, 1978 is indicated below

<i>Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd</i>			
	Total number of employees	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Group A	34	2	1
Group B	77	5	
Group C	1,617	211	17
Group D	186	78	1
TOTAL	1,944	360	22

<i>Indian Telephone Industries Ltd</i>			
	Total number of employees	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Group A	609	11	—
Group B	1,170	79	3
Group C	20,575	3,220	62
Group D	2,317	902	5
TOTAL	24,671	4,215	70

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Does not arise

Employees including SC/ST working in undertakings under the Ministry of Steel and Mines

4929. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the class-wise (I, II, III & IV) total number of persons in each of the following undertakings functioning under his Ministry; (1) Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd., (2) Bharat Gold Mines Ltd., (3) Hindustan Copper Ltd., (4) Hindustan Zinc Ltd., (5) Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd., (6) Bharat Refractories Ltd., (7) Bokaro Steel Ltd., (8) Bolani Ores Ltd., (9) Hindustan Steel Ltd., (10) Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd., (11) Indian Fire Bricks & Insulation Co. Ltd., (12) Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., (13) Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd., (14) Metallurgical Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd., (15) Metal Scrap Trade Corporation of India Ltd., (16) National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., (17) SAIL International Ltd., (18) Salem Steel Ltd. and (19) Steel Authority of India Ltd.;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each class and each Undertaking separately;

(c) whether the Government of India's Orders relating to reservation of vacancies are followed in the matter of recruitment and promotion in these Undertakings; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (d) The total number of employees as on 31-12-1977 in Groups A to C and the number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the following undertakings is given in the attached statement.

1. Bharat Refractories Limited.
2. Bokaro Steel Limited.
3. Hindustan Steel Limited.
4. Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited.
5. Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd.
6. Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd.
7. National Mineral Development Corporation Limited.
8. SAIL International Limited.
9. Salem Steel Limited.
10. Steel Authority of India Limited.
11. Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited.

A directive has been issued to all these companies under their Articles of Association for the implementation of Government orders relating to reservations for SC/ST candidates in direct recruitment and promotions in their services.

Similar information in respect of the remaining Companies is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

Name of Undertakings	Number of Employees as on 31-12-1977				
	Group 'A'	Group 'B'	Group 'C'	Excluding Sweepers	
1	2	3	4	5	
1. Bharat Refractories Limited	Total 37	37	717	8	
	S.Cs.	..	101	8	
	S. Ts.	..	65	.	

1	2	3	4	5
2 Bokaro Steel Ltd.	Total 3,083 S. Cs. 22 S.Ts. 31	1,318 19 23	29,160 3,333 2,632	906 836 67
3 Hindustan Steel Ltd.	Total 8,930 S.Cs. 123 S.Ts. 33	8,469 211 77	1,13,248 11,018 10,358	2,937 2,425 99
4 Hindustan Steel-works Construction Limited.	Total 1,779 S.Cs. 20 S.Ts. 6	396 7 2	23,149 3,094 3,084	73 64 5
5 Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited.	Total 1,460 S.Cs. 29 S.Ts. 10	209 1 10	1,410 100 304	68 54 14
6 Metal Scrap Trade Corporation, Ltd.	Total 9 S.Cs. .. S.Ts. ..	4	18 3..	......
7 National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	Total 596 S.Cs. 25 S.Ts. 1	596 16 6	6,611 771 1,574	172 125 2
8 SAIL International Limited.	Total 67 S.Cs. .. S.Ts. ..	14	86 27 1	1 1 ..
9 Salem Steel Ltd.	Total 66 S.Cs. 5 S.Ts. ..	14 1 ..	91 14 6	12 11 ..
10 Steel Authority of India Limited.	Total 114 S.Cs. 3 S.Ts. ..	31 2 ..	130 22..	......
11 Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited.	Total 202 S.Cs. 6 S.Ts. ..	41	517 54 19	2 2 ..

NOTE :

- (1) Group A posts carry a pay or scale of pay with a maximum of not less than Rs. 1300.
- (2) Group B posts carry a pay or scale of pay with a maximum of not less than Rs. 900 but less than Rs. 1300.
- (3) Group C posts carry a pay or scale of pay with a maximum of over Rs. 290 but less than Rs. 900.
- (4) Total means total number of employees.
- (5) S.Cs. means number of Scheduled Castes employees.
- (6) S.Ts. means number of Scheduled Tribes employees.

होम्योपैथिक औषधि

4930. श्री श्याम सुन्दर गुप्त क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या तरल रूप में तैयार की गई होम्योपैथिक औषधियाँ एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर ले जाने से (आघात, निर्यात भ्रमबा परिग्रहण) अपनी क्षमता सतुलन खा देती हैं और ऐसी सभावना हा सकती है कि यह रागी को लाभ पहुँचा सकती है भ्रमबा रागी का नुकसान पहुँचा सकती है (आरगानन आफ मेडिसन), और

(ख) इस गलत तरीके को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है (आरगानन वाउड)।

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

(क) यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि तरल रूप में तैयार होम्योपैथिक दवाइयाँ एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान लाने से जाने में अपना शक्ति सतुलन (पाटेन्सी) खो देती हैं। होम्योपैथिक दवाइयाँ की पाटेन्सी का जानने के लिए अभी तक कोई साधन उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि अनुभव यह बतलाता है कि एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान ले जाने में तरल होम्योपैथिक दवाइयाँ अपनी पाटेन्सी नहीं खोती हैं। 'आरगानन आफ मेडिसन' के अनुसार पाटेन्सी एक विहित तरीके से बढ़ाई जाती है जिसके अनुसार दवाइयों वाली शीशी का दूसरे हाथ की हथेली पर निर्धारित बार, जोर से और एक जैसे तरीके से मारा जाता है। लाने, ले जाने के दौरान ऐसे आघात संभव नहीं हैं। पीछे 100 से भी अधिक वर्षों से होम्योपैथिक दवाइयों को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान तक ले जाया जाता रहा है लेकिन इससे उनकी सभावित गुणकारिता में कोई अंतर नहीं आया, और वे सेवन करने पर पूरी तरह से गुणकारी पायी जाती रही हैं।

इसके अलावा फार्मसियों में होम्योपैथिक दवाइयों की इन शीशियों को दिन में घनेक बार उठाया और खोला जाता रहता है। इससे भी इन दवाइयाँ की पाटेन्सी नहीं बदलती।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

होम्योपैथिक इलाज

4931. श्री श्याम सुन्दर गुप्त क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 'आर्गेनन आफ मेडिसन' और 'मेटिरिया मेडिका प्योरा' होम्योपैथी पर साधिकार ग्रन्थ हैं और क्या इन किताबों की अवहेलना करके होम्योपैथिक इलाज निरर्थक है और लोगों को इसका बाधित लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है,

(ख) क्या सरकार ने तर्कसंगत होम्योपैथी लागू करने के लिए वर्ष 1968 और 1971 में प्रवर समिति नियुक्त की थी परन्तु केन्द्रीय होम्योपैथी परिषद् विधेयक लागू होने के कारण आज भी लोगों को शुद्ध होम्योपैथी उपलब्ध नहीं है और

(ग) यदि हा, तो लोगों को शुद्ध होम्योपैथी का इलाज उपलब्ध करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

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

(क) 'आर्गेनन आफ मेडिसन' मास्टर हनेमन द्वारा लिखित एक पुस्तक है और इसमें होम्योपैथी के सिद्धान्त तथा बीमार को राहत पहुँचाने के लिए होम्योपैथिक दवाइयों के सेवन के व्यावहारिक निर्देश दिये हुए हैं। मेटिरिया मेडिका प्योरा मास्टर हनेमन द्वारा लिखित एक दूसरी पुस्तक है जिसमें प्रमाणों और अन्य प्रयोगों से विकसित औषधियों के गुण धर्म वर्णन किया गया है। होम्योपैथी

चिकित्सा प्रणाली से चिकित्सा कार्य करने के लिए इन प्रमाणिक पुस्तकों के संदर्भ जरूरी हैं। विभिन्न होम्योपैथिक शिक्षा संस्थाओं द्वारा विभिन्न कोर्सों के लिए ये पुस्तकें पाठ्य-पुस्तकों और संदर्भ ग्रन्थों के रूप में निर्धारित की गई हैं और उनके पाठ्य विषयों में और पाठ्यचर्याओं में शामिल की गई हैं। तथापि यह कहना शायद ठीक नहीं होगा कि बिना इन पुस्तकों के संदर्भ के होम्योपैथी ग्रंथहीन और लोग उसके लाभों से वंचित रह जायेंगे क्योंकि मेटीरिया मेडिका प्यूरा में केवल 67 औषधियों के गुण-धर्म वर्णित हैं जो सभी रोगों के इलाज के लिए अपर्याप्त हैं। यद्यपि मास्टर हुनेमन केवल इन 67 औषधियों के गुण-धर्म रिकार्ड कर सके हैं, लेकिन यह निष्कर्ष निकालना सही नहीं होगा कि मेटीरिया मेडिका प्यूरा होम्योपैथी मेटीरिया मेडिका पर उच्च वाक्य हैं। इस समय लगभग 800 होम्योपैथिक दवाइयाँ प्रचलन में हैं जो मास्टर हुनेमन द्वारा दिये गये निर्देशों के अनुसार तैयार की गई हैं और जिन्हें तैयार करने के प्रयोगों का व्योरा विभिन्न मानक पुस्तकों जैसे एनेल्स इन साइक्लोपीडिया, हेरिम्स गाइडिंग सिम्प्टम्स और क्लाक्स डिक्शनरी आफ प्रैक्टिकल मेटीरिया मेडिका आदि में दिया हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग). भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति और होम्योपैथी की प्रैक्टिस को विनियमित करने के प्रश्न की जांच करने के लिए सरकार ने एक संयुक्त प्रवर समिति नियुक्त की थी। लेकिन बाद में 1971 में होम्योपैथी का एक अलग विधेयक संसद में पेश किया गया। इसे दूसरी विशेष संयुक्त प्रवर समिति को भेज दिया गया। यह समिति देश भर के विभिन्न संस्थानों में गई और उसने देश के विभिन्न भागों में होम्योपैथी के विशेषज्ञों, शिक्षा-विदों और प्रमुख चिकित्सकों से प्रमाण एकत्र किये। इन प्रमाणों के आधार पर संसद में एक विधेयक पेश किया गया जो बाद में होम्योपैथी केन्द्रीय

परिषद् अधिनियम, 1973 बन गया। इस अधिनियम के उपबंधों के अधीन केन्द्रीय होम्योपैथी परिषद् की स्थापना हुई ताकि देश में होम्योपैथी चिकित्सा के लिए विनियम निर्धारित किये जायें और होम्योपैथी के उपयुक्त शिक्षक मानक निर्दिष्ट किये जायें। ये मानक और विनियम होम्योपैथी के मूल सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार बनें, यह देखने के लिए सरकार उचित सावधानी बरतेगी और इस प्रकार यह मन्देह करने का कोई कारण नहीं है कि देश में लोगों को शुद्ध होम्योपैथिक उपचार उपलब्ध नहीं है।

होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति

4932. श्री श्याम सुन्दर गुप्त : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या होम्योपैथी चिकित्सा पद्धति अपनी साधिकार पुस्तक "आर्गेनन आफ मेडिसिन" की अवहेलना करके जनता को सफल परिणाम नहीं दे सकती है मगर देश में जो कुछ इस नाम से चलाया जा रहा है वह अधिकांश रूप से इसकी अवहेलना करके चलाया जा रहा है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो होम्योपैथी को आर्गेनन बढ़ चलायें जाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

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

(क) "आर्गेनन आफ मेडिसिन" मास्टर हुनेमन द्वारा लिखी गई एक पुस्तक है जिसमें उसने होम्योपैथी के सिद्धान्तों का वर्णन किया है और बीमार व्यक्ति का होम्योपैथी चिकित्सा से इलाज करने के लिए विभिन्न अनुदेश, नियम और विनियम दिये हैं। इसके सिद्धान्तिक पक्ष में होम्योपैथी विज्ञान के बुनियादी सिद्धान्त हैं और इसके प्रायोगिक पक्ष में बीमार व्यक्ति पर इसका प्रयोग करने के लिए विभिन्न निर्देश

दिये हुए हैं। यह एक निश्चित बात है कि "भार्योनन आफ मेडिसिन" की उपेक्षा करके होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति सफल नहीं हो सकती। यह कहना सही नहीं है कि देश में होम्योपैथी के नाम पर जो कुछ भी हो रहा है उसमें अधिकतर उक्त पुस्तक की उपेक्षा की जा रही है। होम्योपैथी की प्रत्येक शिक्षा संस्था में "भार्योनन आफ मेडिसिन" को पढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है और यह उनके पाठ्यक्रम तथा पाठ्यचर्या में भी शामिल है। प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी को निर्धारित समय तक "भार्योनन आफ मेडिसिन" का अध्ययन करना पड़ता है और उसे उत्तीर्ण होने से पहले इसकी विभिन्न परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण होना पड़ता है। सरकार एक जैसा पाठ्यक्रम निर्धारित कर, जिसमें विभिन्न विषयों के अलावा "भार्योनन आफ मेडिसिन" का विस्तृत अध्ययन भी निहित होगा, देश में होम्योपैथिक शिक्षा में एकरूपता लाने के लिए प्रयत्न कर रही है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Earnings from P.C Os. and P.C.O. proposed to be given in Assam

4933 SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earned, year-wise 'A', 'B' and 'C' Class Cities of our country during the last three years ending 31-12-77, and

(b) the number of PCOs proposed to be increased by the end of the current year in the state of Assam and the places where PCO will be established?

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

Insurance of agricultural labour

4934. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating any scheme for the life insurance of agricultural Labour; and

(b) if so, the brief outline thereof; and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government. However, as a result of the Special Conference on Rural Unorganised Labour held on 25th January 1978, there is a proposal to constitute a Central Standing Committee on Rural Unorganised Labour to look into the entire question of welfare and conditions of service of the rural unorganised workers.

Alcoholic drinks and narcotic drugs among college students

4935. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey was undertaken by the United Nations in relation to the use of alcoholic drinks and narcotic drugs among college students; and

(b) if so, the number of such surveys so far undertaken by the World body and what were the conclusions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Government are not aware of any such survey having been undertaken.

(b) Does not arise.

Agreement with Iran for supply of crude

4936 SHRI AHMED M PATEL
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been any new agreement between the Government of India and Shah of Iran recently in regard to import of additional crude from Iran, and

(b) if so, the quantity of additional crude to be imported and on what terms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S KUNDU) (a) and (b) Iran has offered to make available additional crude oil supplies annually at OPEC price on credit terms or lumpsum payment, as may be suitable. The rupee equivalent of these instalments or the lumpsum would be funded in India as required whether for investment or expenditure or could be used to finance approved projects such as Alumina Project for the Eastern Coast Deposits of bauxite Paper and Pulp Factory for Tripura and Second Stage of Rajasthan Canal

Details including quantity of crude to be imported are yet to be decided upon by the two Governments

गैर-लेवी एल्यूमिनियम की वस्तुओं के मूल्य बढ़ाने का अनुरोध

4937. डा० महावीरक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(a) क्या एल्यूमिनियम निर्माताओं ने गैर-लेवी एल्यूमिनियम की वस्तुओं के मूल्य बढ़ाने का अनुरोध किया है,

(ख) क्या उक्त निर्माताओं की उत्पादन लागत में भारी वृद्धि हुई है और उक्त उद्योग हानि में चल रहे हैं, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो सरकार द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं कि उक्त उद्योग को हानि न हो?

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

(ख) और (ग) गैर-लेवी एल्यूमिनियम के मूल्य पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। बजट के बाद, हाल ही में चार एल्यूमिनियम निर्माताओं ने गैर-एल्यूमिनियम पिण्डों के मूल्यों में प्रलग-प्रलग वृद्धि की घोषणा की है जो 750 रु० से 1000 रु० प्रति टन के बीच है, य वृद्धि बजट में लगाई गई नई लेवियों और निवेश-सामग्री के मूल्यों में वृद्धि के फलस्वरूप बढ़ी हुई लागत पर आधारित बताई गई है। निर्माताओं ने गैर-लेवी धातु के मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय नितेदह घाटे में बचने और लाभ कमाने के उद्देश्य का ध्यान में रखा होगा। सरकार ने बजट में लगाई गई लेवियों के फलस्वरूप बढ़ी हुई उत्पादन लागत का ध्यान में रखत हुए लेवी एल्यूमिनियम के मूल्यों में वृद्धि की घोषणा की है।

लूप के प्रयोग से कैसर

4938 डा० महावीरक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(a) क्या लूप के प्रयोग के कारण अनेक मामलों में कैसर की उत्पत्ति हुई है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो देश में राज्यवार ऐसे कितने मामले हुए, और

(ग) सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या उपचारार्थ कार्यवाही की है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगबन्दी प्रताप यादव) : (क) परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत

लूप और कापर टी-200 इन दो प्रकार की आई०यू०डी० का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। इन के प्रयोग से किसी स्त्री को कैंसर होने की कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। लूप और दूसरी आई०यू०डी० से कैंसर होने की शका निवारण के लिए भारत व अन्य देशों में कई वर्षों से शोध कार्य चल रहा है और अभी तक के परिणामों के आधार पर यह कहा जा सकता है कि लूप के प्रयोग से कैंसर होने की कोई शंका नहीं है। जहां तक लूप से होने वाली दूसरी कठिनाइयों का संबंध है वह कापर-टी-200 में लूप की प्रवेष्टा कम होती है।

(ख) और (ग) ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Derecognition of Ayurved Ratna of Allahabad University and Acharya Pariksha of Delhi Vidyapeeth

4939 DR MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Ayurved Ratna of Allahabad University and Acharya Pariksha of Delhi Vidyapeeth have been derecognised and

(b) whether many students have been rendered idle as a result thereof, and if so the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAG DAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) The Allahabad University does not award any Ayurvedic qualification. However, Ayurved Ratna qualification is awarded by Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Prayag. This qualification awarded between 1931 and 1967 is already included in the Second Schedule of recognised qualifications under the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970. The Hindi Sahitya Sammelan however continues to award the qualification of 'Ayurved Ratna'. The qualification awarded after 1967 is not recognised for the purposes of IMCC Act.

If this Institution provides for regular teaching in accordance with the

curriculum and syllabus prescribed by the Central Council of Indian Medicine then the qualification to be awarded by them will be recognised under this Act.

All India Ayurved Vidyapeeth, Delhi, awards the following qualifications —

- 1 Ayurveda-Visharad
- 2 Ayurveda-Bhishak
- 3 Vaidyacharya
- 4 Prajavadya Pariksha
- 5 Vaidya-Visharad
- 6 Ayurvedacharya

All of them are included in the Second Schedule of IMCC Act, 1970 and, therefore, they are recognised for practice etc.

In September 1976, the Government of India approved the Ayurvedic syllabus among others recommended by the Central Council of Indian Medicine and this is to be uniformly implemented all over the country.

Section 17 of the IMCC Act 1970 has been implemented with effect from 1-10-1976. Those who do not hold a recognised qualification are not entitled to registration and practice.

मध्य प्रदेश में राउषाट लोह अयस्क पर प्राधारित इस्पात कारखाना

4940. श्री सुभाष ब्राह्मण :

श्री गोविन्द राम मिश्र :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में राउषाट लोह अयस्क पर प्राधारित इस्पात कारखाना स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या राउषाट में कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए परियोजना प्रतिवेदन तैयार कर लिया गया है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कारखाना कब तक स्थापित करने का विचार है ?

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

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Enforcement principle of equal pay for equal work by Engineering and instrumentation Industries

4941. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industries which have enforced the principle of 'equal pay for equal work';

(b) whether engineering and instrumentation industries have been covered under the scheme; and

(c) if not, by when this principle would be enforced in these industries?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 which provides for the payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work or work of a similar nature has so far been extended to 21 employments, viz.,—

1. Plantations (covered under the Plantations Labour Act, 1951).
2. Local Authorities.
3. Central and State Governments
4. Hospitals, nursing homes and dispensaries.
5. Banks, Insurance Companies and other financial institutions.
6. Educational, teaching, training and research institutions.
7. Mines.
8. Employees Provident Fund Organisation, Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation and Employees State Insurance Corporation.
9. The Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporation.

10. Manufacturing of Textiles and Textile Products.

11. Factories located in Plantations.

12. Manufacturing of Electrical and electronic machinery apparatus and appliances.

13. Manufacture of chemical and chemical products (except Products of Petroleum and Coal).

14. Land and Water Transport.

15. Manufacture of Food products.

16. Other manufacturing industries.

17. Electricity, Gas and Water.

18. Wholesale and Retail Trade.

19. Construction including activities allied to construction.

20. Transport, storage and communications.

21. Agriculture and activities allied to agriculture.

22. Air Transport Industry.

23. Real Estate and Business Services and Legal Services.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

कालाजार

4942. श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिसम्बर, 1977 में छपे 'नार्दन इंडिया' पत्रिका में "यूनानी द्रुग कार काला झजार" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस दवा का इस्तेमाल करके इस रोग को रोकने के लिये इन क्षेत्रों में यूनानी डाक्टरों को भेजा है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगबन्नी प्रसाद यादव) :
(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जी नहीं। तथापि कालाजार से निबटने के लिये यूनानी औषधि की गुण-कारिता निश्चित करने के लिए वैज्ञानिक मूल्यांकन करने संबंधी प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाकघरों का खोला जाना

4943. श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : क्या सचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) बिहार राज्य में सहरसा जिले में 5000 या इससे अधिक जनसंख्या वाले कितनी पंचायतों में अब तक डाक घर नहीं खोले गये हैं, और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त जिले में कोशाली पट्टी और चौराहा गांवों में डाकघर खोले जाने के लिये अनेक बार पत्र लिखे गये हैं परन्तु अभी तक डाक घर नहीं खोले गये हैं ?

सचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साहू) : (क) 28

(ख) विभागीय मानदंडों के अनुसार कोशाली पट्टी और चौराहा गांवों में डाकघर खोलने का औचित्य नहीं पाया गया है।

E S I Scheme for Rural Workers

4945 SHRI K MALLANA Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 520 on 22nd December 1977 and state

(a) whether Government have examined the possibility of extending the scheme of Employees' State Insurance Scheme to rural workers, and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, by when a decision in this regard would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR RAM KRIPAL SINHA) (a) and (b) The matter is under consideration

Restrictions on quota of stainless steel to newly licensed steel reolling factories

4946. SHRI G M BANATWALLA.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK

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

(a) whether it is a fact that restrictions on the issue of quota of stainless steel sheets to the newly licensed stainless steel reolling factories is leading to black-marketing in stainless steel sheets, and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) and (b) There is no control on the distribution and supply of stainless steel sheets. The question of issuing any quota "or black-marketing" in stainless steel sheets, therefore, does not arise

Visit of Afghan President

4947 SHRI G M BANATWALLA

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA.

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether President of Afghanistan visited India during the month of March, 1978,

(b) if so, the salient features of the discussions held with the leaders of the Government of India, and

(c) whether any fresh agreement has been made if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S KUNDU) (a) Yes Sir The President of Afghanistan paid a state visit of India from the 3rd to the 5th of March 1978

(b) and (c) The discussions concerned matters of international and regional significance and bilateral co operation The two sides expressed complete satisfaction at the progress of their bilateral relations in the political, economic and cultural fields and decided to explore further avenues for consolidating and enlarging them The discussions revealed a close identity of views reflecting the deep understanding which has existed between the two countries An agreement for delivery of 50,000 tons of wheat to Afghanistan as a Commodity Loan was concluded during the visit

Request to launch crash programme to develop telecommunications by Rajasthan Government

4948 SHRI S S SOMANI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has requested the Central Government to launch a crash programme to develop the telecommunications sector in the State for which all possible help at all stages will be made readily available by the State Government and

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

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

(b) Question does not arise

Post Offices in rural areas in Gujarat during 1978-79

4949 SHRI AHMED M PATEL Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of Post Offices which are proposed to be opened in the rural areas of Gujarat during the year 1978-79 district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI) It is tentatively proposed to open 250 Post Offices in the rural areas of Gujarat during the year 1978-79 Statement showing the district-wise targets is enclosed

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the district	Post offices proposed to be opened during 1978-79 (tentatively)
1	Ahmednagar	6
2	Anand	13
3	Banaskanthi	12
4	Bharuch	10
5	Bhavnagar	11
6	Dang	4
7	Gandhinagar	10
8	Jamnagar	29
9	Junagadh	15
10	Kutch	15
11	Kachchh	7
12	Mehsana	10
13	Panchmahal	12
14	Rajkot	17
15	Sabarkantha	15
16	Surat	20
17	Surendranagar	15
18	Vadodra	15
19	Valsad	13
TOTAL		250

Loss in Durgapur and IISCO

4950 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the two public sector steel plants in West Bengal—Durgapur Steel Plant and Indian Iron & Steel Co are likely to incur huge losses during the current year

(b) if so furnish details thereof and

(c) what effective steps are taken/proposed to make these units run profitably?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KAKIA MUNDA) (a) and (b) The loss likely to be incurred by the Durgapur Steel Plant during 1977-78 is estimated at Rs 13.56 crores while Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited is expected to incur a loss of Rs 31.29 crores during the same period. These figures are provisional at present.

(c) Durga Steel Plant

(i) Getting reasonable prices for its products from the Indian Railways —

The Indian Railways are the only buyers of some of its products and it is felt that the prices paid for them are not reasonable. The issue has been remitted to the Chief Cost Account Officer under the Ministry of Finance for making suitable recommendation about a reasonable price for the products.

(ii) Maximising production —Steps have been taken to maximise production in the wheel and axle plant.

(iii) Diversifying production —Schemes for diversifying production are under consideration of the plant and Steel Authority of India Ltd.

(iv) Supply of good quality of coal and adequate power —The plant's production suffered considerably during the current year due to shortage of good coal and power experi-

enced by the plant. The matter is being pursued continuously with the agencies concerned for putting matters right.

Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited

(i) Schemes are being implemented for restoring the capacity of the steel plant of the company to its rated level and to sustain the production at the rated level. Various schemes for diversification of production, modernisation of iron and steel making facilities and setting up of a Sintering Plant are being formulated.

(ii) It has been decided that in order to ensure a coordinated development of the company and to make for better management of its technological production and financial problems the shares presently held by the Central Government in this company should be transferred to Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) when it would become a subsidiary of SAIL. It is also proposed to acquire the shares held by the public financial institutions and others and to transfer these to SAIL so that IISCO may become a Division of SAIL.

(iii) In order to lighten the excessive interest burden of the company it has been decided that financial assistance to be extended to the company for expenditure on capital schemes during the three years, from 1977-78 should be in the form of equity. It has also been decided that moratorium of three years should be allowed on payment of interest on the loans granted to the company during the current year to meet cash losses.

Percentage of educated and uneducated unemployed

4951 SHRI B. P. MANDAL Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state the percentage of educated and uneducated unemployed at pre-

sent in India as a whole, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENT-
ARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI
RAVINDRA VARMA): Such informa-

tion is not available but the enclosed
statement gives the percentage of edu-
cated (Matric and above) out of those
registered with Employment Exchan-
ges.

Statement

Percentage of educated (Matric and Above) and uneducated (Below Matric, including illiterates) job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of June, 1977, in various States/ Union Territories and at all India level.

States/Union Territories	Percentage Educated	Percentage Uneducated
States		
1. Andhra Pradesh	47.5	52.5
2. Assam	41.9	58.1
3. Bihar	51.5	48.5
4. Gujarat	56.9	43.1
5. Haryana	53.3	46.7
6. Himachal Pradesh	50.5	49.5
7. Jammu & Kashmir	46.8	53.2
8. Karnataka	59.8	40.2
9. Kerala	54.5	45.5
10. Madhya Pradesh	43.0	57.0
11. Maharashtra	54.3	45.7
12. Manipur	56.1	43.9
13. Meghalaya	43.9	56.1
14. Nagaland	37.4	62.6
15. Orissa	38.4	61.6
16. Punjab	48.7	51.3
17. Rajasthan	52.1	47.9
18. Sikkim*		
19. Tamil Nadu	52.6	47.4
20. Tripura	56.1	43.9
21. Uttar Pradesh	53.3	46.7
22. West Bengal	49.6	50.4
Union Territories		
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10.2	89.8
2. Arunachal Pradesh*		
3. Chandigarh	52.6	47.4
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli*		
5. Delhi	80.1	19.9
6. Goa	53.3	46.7
7. Lakshadweep	32.1	67.9
8. Mizoram	41.6	58.4
9. Pondicherry	60.8	39.2
ALL INDIA	51.8	48.2

* No Employment Exchange is functioning in these States/Union Territories.

- Exclude figures in respect of University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux except for Delhi and Maharashtra
- All job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.
- Registration being voluntary, all the unemployed persons may not get themselves registered with the Employment Exchanges.

Production of steel in public sector

4952. SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of steel in public sector and private sector in 1976-77 and 1977-78; and

(b) the reasons for increase or decrease as the case may be?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The total production of saleable steel in Public and Private Sector in 1976-77 and 1977-78 (estimated) is as follows:—

	('000 tonnes)	
	1976-77	1977-78 (Estimated)
1. Public Sector Integrated Steel Plants	5379	5273
2. Private Sector Integrated Steel Plants	1550	1586
3. Mini-steel Plants	700	950

(b) The production in Public Sector Steel Plants in 1977-78 has been affected adversely on account of a number of factors such as frequent restrictions/interruptions in the supply of power, particularly at Bokaro, Durgapur and Indian Iron and Steel Co., certain problems in the supply of coking coal in quantity and quality, strike at Dugda and Bhojudih Coal Washeries in October 1977 and indifferent industrial relations in some of the plants, particularly at Indian Iron and Steel Co. However, production in the Mini-steel Plants has improved on account of rise in demand and as a result of the certain measures taken

by Government such as revision in excise duty and import duty, permission to diversify production etc.

Linking of Madhopura Telephone Exchange with Patna

4953. SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhopura (Bihar Circle) telephone exchange has no direct link with Patna, and calls are routed through Saharsa,

(b) whether Government propose to link Madhopura Exchange with Patna; and

(c) if so, when?

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

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Shortage of Low Ash Coking Coal

4954. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of low ash coking coal and Government propose to import this variety; and

(b) if so, the total production in our country, shortage and the quantity to be imported?

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

(b) No low ash coking coal is available in our country for use in the steel plants. It is proposed to import initially, one million tonne of low ash coking coal for use in blend with indigenous coal at the steel plants.

Industrial Truce

4955. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state at what stage the proposal of Industrial Truce rests now?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Government welcomes the concept of 'Industrial Truce'. A proposal made in this regard was generally welcomed also by both the employers and the employees.

Victimisation of SC/ST workmen of Rourkela Steel Plant during Emergency

4956. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that 400 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes workers were victimised in the Rourkela Steel Plant during the emergency; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for their reinstatement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b) The facts are being ascertained and a statement will be placed on the Table of the House.

Demand for a probe into INA treasure

4957. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the demand for probe into INA treasure;

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

(c) whether Government have contacted the senior officers, who are sup-

posed to know the facts and checked all the relevant records; and

(d) if so, what is the result and what action has been taken by Government on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) Government have been reports in the press that probe should be conducted into the INA treasure.

(b) and (c). In 1951, the Head of the Indian Liaison Mission in Tokyo was contacted by some Indians who were associated with Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. They informed him that they were in possession of some gold and jewellery which, they stated, had been collected from the plane which crashed with Netaji. The Head of the Indian Liaison Mission was also informed that in addition to the gold and jewellery, they were also in possession of Yen 20,000 (then equivalent to Rs. 265 and annas 10 only).

On instructions from the then Prime Minister, the Head of the Indian Liaison Mission in Tokyo kept this gold, jewellery and cash in our Mission until further instructions.

After the signing of the Peace Treaty with Japan, these articles were sent to Delhi in November 1952 through an official of the Government of India. They were delivered to the Ministry of External Affairs, who retained them temporarily. On December 30, 1953, the gold and jewellery were handed over to the National Museum for safe custody. The cash amounting to Rs. 265 and annas 10 was, with approval of the then Prime Minister, transferred to the INA Relief Fund on December 16, 1954.

(d) Government do not consider that further action is necessary. The gold and jewellery have been deposited in the National Museum and the cash credited to the account of the INA Relief Fund.

Expeditions disposal of Labour Cases

4958. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the vast and growing labour cases pending in the courts and tribunals all over the country;

(b) whether the said situation is not creating a climate of helplessness and restlessness among the working classes;

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to improve the situation; and

(d) whether the High Courts and the Supreme Court are proposed to incorporate additional, special separate judges for the expeditious disposal of the said cases?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). On an average, most of the Central Government Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals take between 6 months to 1½ years to dispose of references. While it is appreciated that delay leads to inconvenience there have been no reports of disturbed industrial relations on this account.

(c) and (d). The entire question of prompt disposal of disputes is under examination in the overall context of the proposed Industrial Relations Bill.

Ratio of Doctors, Nurses and Technicians in Hospitals

4959. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ratio of doctors, nurses, technicians in all the major hospitals in the Union Territories is adequate and satisfactory;

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(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, steps taken to correct and improve the said ratio; and

(d) the concrete results thereto?

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

Mock Parliament Programme

4960. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the "Mock Parliament" programme or project for school children continued in the years 1975, 1976 and 1977;

(b) if so, where and at what cost and with what results;

(c) whether the said programme or project is being further improved and strengthened and extended to other parts of India; and

(d) if so, broad indication thereto?

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

(b) The "Youth Parliament" competitions are at present held in the recognised Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi, and the results are encouraging. The annual expenditure incurred by the Central Government on these competitions in the years 1975, 1976 and 1977 ranged between Rs. 8,000/- to Rs. 11,000/-.

(c) and (d). Governments of the States and the Union Territories are advised from time to time to arrange similar "Youth Parliament" competitions. Andhra Pradesh, Haryana,

Kerala, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh have arranged Youth Parliament competitions in their respective States. Punjab, Gujarat, Bihar, Orissa, Nagaland, West Bengal, Sikkim, Manipur, Meghalaya, Goa, Daman & Diu, Pondicherry, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Andaman & Nicobar Islands have agreed to implement the Scheme in their respective States/Union Territories.

Discontentment among Workers over Conciliation Proceedings

4961. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great discontentment among the workers and trade unions of the country regarding the working of the conciliation proceedings with reference to Industrial Tribunal and final disposal of cases by them;

(b) if so, the main reasons for such discontentment;

(c) whether Government have directed or propose for the same to the concerned authority to dispose of the cases within specific period;

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

(e) whether Government will bring forward any bill in this regard and if so, when and the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (e). Government have not received any specific reports in this regard. The entire question of prompt disposal of disputes is under examination in the overall context of the proposed Industrial Relations Bill.

Regularisation of casual labour

4962. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in various Departments or various Ministries of Centre and States, there are such temporary and casual labourers and employees who are working there since 5, 10, 15 years and still not made permanent;

(b) if so, how many such employees are in each State and in each Ministry and Establishments;

(c) what steps Government have taken to make them permanent and what are the reasons that they are still as temporary and casual; and

(d) whether Government propose to bring forward a bill in Parliament in this regard; if so, when and details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House after it is received.

(ii) There is no such proposals at present.

Removing Lacuna Payment of Wages Act, Workmen's Compensation Act and other Labour Act in consultation with workers

4963. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are many lacuna in the present Payment of Wages Act, Workmen's Compensation Act and such other Acts in which the interest of

the workers are not being protected properly;

(b) if so, what are these lacuna;

(c) whether Government propose to amend the said Acts in the interest of the workers and employees;

(d) if so, when and how and the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government will consult the workers representative in this matter, if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (e). A number of proposals for amendment of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Workmen's Compensation Act, and such other Acts like the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 and Employees Provident Fund & Misc. Provisions Act, 1952 are under consideration. These proposals are being processed in consultation with the State Governments and other interests concerned.

Legislation Regularising services of Domestic Servants

4964 SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware from the miserable plights of the domestic servants of Delhi and of the country;

(b) if so, what action Government have taken for the welfare and betterment of these servants;

(c) whether Government propose to bring forward any legislation to regularise the service conditions of these class of employees; and

(d) if so, when and how and what would be the main features of such legislation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (d). Representations have been received in the Ministry of Labour in this regard. The question of suitable legislation applicable to this category of workers was considered some time ago in consultation with the State Governments, but the proposed legislation did not find favour mainly on the ground that this might lead to large scale retrenchment of domestic servants and of shrinkage of employment opportunities for them. Further it was felt that implementation of the proposed legislation would be extremely difficult.

Bill extending benefits of P.F. to factories employing ten persons

4965. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Labour Ministry has made the public announcement several times that the provident fund benefits are being extended to all such factories and establishments employing 10 or more persons;

(b) if so, whether the necessary bill has been prepared to introduce the same in the current session of Parliament to provide benefits to the poor workers; and

(c) if not, why not and how much time Government will take to introduce the bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) to (c). Certain proposals for amendment of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 including the one relating to extending the coverage of the Act to the establishments employing 10 or more persons are still under consideration of the Government.

Backward States, Districts and sub-divisions in Communications

4966. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many States, districts, sub-divisions and blocks identified as backward in communications both postal services and telecommunications have received top priority in allocation and execution of postal services in the year 1977-78; and

(b) planning and programmes proposed by his Ministry to bring them up to the level of other well developed areas during the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SURHDEO SAI): (a) None of the States, sub-divisions and blocks identified as backward have been given top priority in allocation and executing postal expansion scheme 1977-78. Liberalised financial norms are however applicable to backward areas for the purpose of postal and telecommunication expansion.

(b) *Postal*.—It is tentatively proposed to open 25,000 post offices in the rural areas of the country during the Sixth Plan Period. Greater emphasis will continue to be given to backward areas.

Telecommunications.—It is proposed to open 15000 new long distance public call offices and 15000 telegraph offices in the next five year plan. A good number of them will fall in backward areas.

Rise in price of Steel due to electricity levy

4967. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the mini steel industry fears that its steel prices will be pushed up by Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per tonne because of the imposition of duty on electricity, a special levy of 5 per cent on the basis of excise duty on items like graphite, electrodes and furnace oil and increase in the excise duty from 2 to 5 per cent on several other inputs;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this 'crippling burden' on the mini steel industry will make its prices uncompetitive with that of the integrated steel plants;

(c) whether the Steel Furnace Association of India has demanded that the integrated steel plants should not absorb the burden of additional duties and should raise the prices of their products to the tune of extra burden of the fresh duties; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Steel Furnace Association of India apprehends that cost of production of ingots by mini steel plants would go up by about Rs. 73 per tonne.

(b) to (d). So far as the direct incidence of the increased levy on the products of the integrated steel plants is concerned the Joint Plant Committee has already announced appropriate revision of prices. As mini steel plant products enjoy exemption from excise duty, to that extent as a result of the increased levy, their competitive position vis-a-vis the integrated steel plant is expected to improve.

The increased levy on the inputs like power, coal, etc., is expected to adversely affect the cost of production of both the integrated steel plants as well as mini steel plants.

राजस्थान में खनिज संसाधनों का अधिकतम उपयोग करने की योजना

4968. श्री बीठालाल पटेल : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार राजस्थान के खनिज संसाधनों का अधिकतम उपयोग करने की कोई योजना तैयार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी और क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिमा मुब्बा) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार दोनों ने विभिन्न खनिज स्रोतों के इष्टतम उपयोग के लिए अनेक एजेंसिया गठित की है ।

2. राजस्थान में वर्ष 1977-78 में गहन पूर्वक्षण और खनिज सर्वेक्षण के लिए बनाए गए कार्यक्रमों में धात्विक और भौद्व्योगिक खनिजों जैसे कि आघार धातु, फ्लुओस्फार, कान्क्राइट, बूना, पत्थर, कोलोमाइट, सिलिमेनाइट और राक फास्केट के लिए अन्वेषण शामिल हैं ।

3. हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि०, जो सीसा जस्ता धातुओं के खनन और प्रद्रावण का काम करता है, ने राजस्थान के जावर इलाके में मोचिया और बलारिया सीमा-जस्ता खानों से उत्पादित देशी जस्ता सांद्रो पर आधारित अपने देवारी (निकट उदयपुर) स्थित जस्ता स्मेल्टर से जस्ता धातु व अन्य उपोत्पादों का वार्षिक उत्पादन 18,000 टन से बढ़ा कर 45,000 टन करने हेतु विस्तार का काम पूरा कर लिया है । इस प्रद्रावक के लिए देशी सान्द्रों की पूर्ति बढ़ाने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि० ने उदरपुर के निकट राजपुरा दरीबा खानों को दैनिक अयस्क उत्पादन क्षमता 3000 टन करने के लिए विस्तार का काम शुरू कर दिया है । इस

परियोजना से सम्भवतया 1981-82 में उत्पादन होने लगेगा । हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि० द्वारा राजस्थान के जावर क्षेत्र में जावरमाला-बरोई खानों के विकास हेतु पहले ही परियोजनाएं बनाई जा चुकी हैं ।

4. भारतीय उर्वरक निगम लिमिटेड का दोहन कर रहा है जो सिन्धी फर्टिलाइजर कम्पलेक्स में इस्तेमाल होता है । पाइराइट्स फास्केट्स एंड कैल्सीय लिमिटेड भी सलोदीपुर (सीकर जिला) के पाइराइट्स भंडारों का विकास कर रहा है और पाइराइट के इन भंडारों पर आधारित एक सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल संयंत्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसका राक फास्केट के साथ प्रस्तावित फर्टिलाइजर कम्पलेक्स द्वारा सिंगल सुपर फास्केट के उत्पादन में इस्तेमाल होगा ।

5. हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड (एच० सी० एल०) में राजस्थान में तीन परियोजनाएं स्थापित की हैं । खेतडी कापर कम्पलेक्स, जिला झुनसू दवारा खेतडी और कोलिहान खानों का विकास और सान्द्र संयंत्र, प्रद्रावक, शोधशाला और अम्ल उर्वरक संयंत्र का निर्माण शामिल है चांदमारी कापर परियोजना देश की पहली खुली खान है । इसकी दर क्षमता 500 टन अयस्क दैनिक है । दैनिक उत्पादन क्षमता को बढ़ा कर 1000 टन अयस्क करने के लिए विस्तार योजना का काम चल रहा है । अमलवर जिले में दरीबा कापर परियोजना विकसित की गई है जिसमें 100 टन अयस्क का दैनिक उत्पादन होगा और उत्पादित अयस्क के सांद्रण हेतु समान क्षमता का सान्द्रक संयंत्र बनेगा ।

6. राजस्थान राज्य खान और खनिज लि० फास्केट और निम्न संसाधनों सन्तुल्य और उपयोगिता के कार्य में लगा है जबकि राजस्थान भौद्व्योगिक तथा खनिज विकास निगम फ्लूराइट, टंगस्टन ग्रेनाइट, मार्बल, साइमन्टोन, जिप्सम,

सिलिकेसम धर्ष, जैटोनाइट, सीसा-जस्ता-तांबा (आधार धातु), ग्रेफाइट आदि का समुपयोजन कर रहा है। राज्य का खान और भूतत्व विभाग विकास तथा खनिज निक्षेपों की खोज संबंधी योजनाओं, खदान विकास योजनाओं तथा खनन पद्धतियों को ऋण स्वीकृति योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करता है तथा खानों और खदानों के लिए पक्व सड़कों का भी निर्माण करता है। यह खनन उद्योग को तकनीकी सहायता भी प्रदान करता है।

हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड, उदयपुर द्वारा जिंक की बिक्री के लिए आमन्त्रित किये गये टेंडर]

4969. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड उदयपुर (राजस्थान) ने कुछ समय पूर्व जिंक ऐश की बिक्री के लिये टेंडर आमन्त्रित किये थे ;

(ख) क्या उसे बड़ी संख्या में टेंडर प्राप्त हुए थे और उन्हें खोला भी गया था लेकिन अभी तक किसी भी व्यक्ति का टेंडर स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या टेंडरों के लिये जमा कराई गई राशि अभी वापिस नहीं की गई है ; और]

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में विस्तृत व्याख्या क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मून्डा) : (क) हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि० उदयपुर ने जून, 1977 में झखी किस्म के जस्ता धातुमल की बिक्री के लिए टेंडर आमन्त्रित किए थे।

(ख) प्राप्त 13 खरीद प्रस्ताव 30-6-1977 को खोले गए किन्तु कोई

भी खरीद प्रस्ताव स्वीकार नहीं किया गया क्योंकि पाठियों द्वारा प्रस्तावित मूल्य जस्ता-मल में विद्यमान जस्ता धातु के मुख्य से काफी कम था।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Demand for Higher Wages by workers of Gold Mines Ltd.

4970. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of Bharat Gold Mines Limited, Kolar have been demanding higher wages and better living conditions;

(b) whether they are being paid less than what is being paid to workers of public sector industries; and

(c) what steps Government have taken for their better wage structure and living conditions?

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

(b) The wages paid to the workmen of Bharat Gold Mines Limited compare favourably with the employees of similar public sector undertakings in the State of Karnataka.

(c) The wages of the workmen of Bharat Gold Mines Limited were last revised with effect from 1-1-1973 based on the recommendations of a one-Man-Committee appointed by Bharat Gold Mines Limited. Negotiations are currently going on between the company and the Labour Unions for further wage revision.

Most of the employees of Bharat Gold Mines Limited have been provided with houses and the company is renovating and improving them, besides providing amenities like water supply, sanitation etc.

Relations with Angola and Mozambique

4971. SHRI AMEET KASAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the strategic position of the newly independent countries of Africa, like Angola and Mozambique the former Portuguese Colonies in the political situation in Africa;

(b) what steps Government has taken to increase friendly relations with Angola and Mozambique in Africa;

(c) whether it is a fact that these African countries have been neglected while framing our foreign policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) to (c). Government of India is fully aware of the significance and importance of the newly independent countries of Africa, including countries like Angola and Mozambique with which India has also shared colonial past, *vis-a-vis* the ex-Portuguese Empire.

In so far as Mozambique is concerned, India has had close historical relations and there is a sizable number of persons of India origin residing there. Mozambique is also linked to us by the Indian Ocean. Government of India established diplomatic relations ambassadorial level with Mozambique upon its accession to full independence. India has also been extending full moral and material support to Mozambique which, as a Front line State, has to bear the brunt of the burden and make sacrifices because of the continuance of the Zimbabwe freedom struggle, both bilaterally and in the framework of commitments undertaken under the aegis of the commonwealth and the United Nations. We have concluded a general agreement of economic, scientific and technical cooperation with Mozambique.

As regards Angola, even before its accession to independence, we had provided material assistance for the freedom struggle and had made facilities available for higher education for Angolan students including grant of scholarships. Offers have also been made recently for scholarships to Angolan students for study in India.

Immediately after independence high-level contacts were established between the two countries. Angola has also been the recipient of our bilateral assistance.

उत्तर प्रदेश में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज और टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

4972. श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताते की कृप्य करें कि :

(क) इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) इन टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के अन्तर्गत कुल कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन हैं ;

(ग) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में किहने अतिरिक्त टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोले जायेंगे ; और

(घ) वहां खोले जाने वाले नये टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों पर अनुमानतः किसकी धनराशि खर्च की जाती है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साहू) : (क) 466 (1-4-77 को स्थिति के अनुसार)

(ख) 1,20,403 (1-4-77 को स्थिति के अनुसार)

(ग) 36

(घ) 11.55 लाख रुपये (अनुमान)।

वर्ष 1978-79 में उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खोले जाने वाले डाकघर

4973. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1978-79 में उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कितने नये डाकघर खोलने का विचार है ;

(ख) उनमें शाखा डाकघरों उप-डाकघरों तथा बड़े डाकघरों की संख्या कितनी कितनी होगी ;

(ग) इनमें से कितने डाकघर रामपुर में खोले जायेंगे ; और

(घ) कितने ग्रामीण गांव डाकघरों को सब-डाकघरों तथा कितने सब-डाकघरों को उप-डाकघरों में बदला जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद लुखदेव साय) : (क) 520

(ख) (i) विभागेतर शाखा डाकघर 500

(ii) उप-डाकघर 20

(iii) मुख्य डाकघर कोई नहीं।

(ग) 8 विभागेतर शाखा डाकघर

(घ) (i) उत्तर प्रदेश में विभागेतर शाखा डाकघरों का वर्षा बढ़ा कर उन्हें विभागीय उप-डाकघर बनाना-35

(ii) उत्तर प्रदेश में उप-डाकघरों का वर्षा बढ़ा कर उन्हें मुख्य डाकघर बनाना : 4

Setting up of a Committee to regulate recruitment of Labour for Abroad

4974. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE:

SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA:

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

(a) whether a committee comprising of representatives of various Ministries has been set up to regulate procedure for recruitment of labour against demands from abroad; and

(b) if so, whether any procedure has been evolved by this committee for recruitment of such labour keeping in view the reports of ill-treatment meted out to Indians especially in Arab countries?

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

(b) The Committee is reviewing the existing arrangements with a view to streamlining the procedure of registering recruiting agents and deployment of workers to better secure the welfare of workers.

राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति

4975. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1977 में उसकी बैठकें कब-कब हुईं और उनमें क्या-क्या निर्णय लिए गए ;

(ग) उन निर्णयों में से कितने पूरी तरह से लागू किये गए ; और

(ब) शेष निर्णयों को पूरी तरह से से लागू करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं;

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्मोहि प्रसाद यादव) :
(क) जी, हाँ। समिति का गठन संलग्न विवरण I में दिया गया है।

(ब) धीरे (ग) . दो बैठकें, पहली 29 अगस्त, 1977 को और दूसरी 29 दिसम्बर, 1977 को सुझावों और उन पर की गई कार्यवाही का विवरण संलग्न विवरण II- में दिया गया है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण I

राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति का गठन

1. संयुक्त सचिव (प्रशासन)	.	.	.	.	अध्यक्ष
2. उप सचिव	.	.	.	.	सदस्य
3. उप सचिव (नीति)	.	.	.	.	सदस्य
4. उप सचिव (समन्वय)	.	.	.	.	सदस्य
5. उप सचिव (जन स्वास्थ्य)	.	.	.	.	सदस्य
6. उप सचिव (आंतरिक वित्त)	.	.	.	.	सदस्य
7. उप सचिव (अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य)	.	.	.	.	सदस्य
8. उप सचिव (चिकित्सा)	.	.	.	.	सदस्य
9. उप सचिव (संगठित क्षेत्र)	.	.	.	.	सदस्य
10. उप आयुक्त (टी० ओ०)	.	.	.	.	सदस्य
11. उप आयुक्त (पी० ए०)	.	.	.	.	सदस्य
12. उप आयुक्त (टी० एण्ड एस०)	.	.	.	.	सदस्य
13. निदेशक मृत्याकन	.	.	.	.	सदस्य
14. चीफ मीडिया	.	.	.	.	सदस्य
15. अवर सचिव (ग्राम स्वास्थ्य योजना)	.	.	.	.	सदस्य
16. अवर सचिव (चिकित्सा सेवाएँ)	.	.	.	.	सदस्य
17. अवर सचिव (के० एच० से०)	.	.	.	.	सदस्य
18. अवर सचिव (शोध)	.	.	.	.	सदस्य
19. अवर सचिव (शिक्षा-वृत्ति)	.	.	.	.	सदस्य
20. सलाहकार (होमोपैथी)	.	.	.	.	सदस्य
21. सहायक-सलाहकार (आयुर्वेद)	.	.	.	.	सदस्य
22. विशेष कार्य अधिकारी (ई० एण्ड आई०)	.	.	.	.	सदस्य
23. उप निदेशक निबंधन	.	.	.	.	सदस्य
24. निदेशक द्वितीय अधिकारी	.	.	.	.	सदस्य-सचिव

विबरण II

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय की
राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति

सुझाव	की गई कार्यवाही
1. डाक अनुभाग को कहा जाये कि वह हिन्दी-भाषी राज्यों और महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात और पंजाब के राज्यों को जाने वाले पत्रों आदि के मामले में चैक-प्वाइंट का काम प्रभावकारी ढंग से करें।	आदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं और वहाँ पर यह काम होने लगा है।
2. हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में स्थित कार्यालयों के बीच परस्पर पत्र-व्यवहार में हिन्दी के प्रयोग को बढ़ाया जाये।	इस सुझाव को कार्यान्वयन के लिए सभी ऐसे कार्यालयों में परिपत्रित कर दिया गया है।
3. अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में हिन्दी काम के लिए स्वीकृत पदों की शीघ्र भरा जाये।	हिन्दी अधिकारियों के चार पदों को छोड़कर शेष पद भर लिये गये हैं इन चार पदों के शीघ्र ही भर दिये जाने की आशा है।
4. हिन्दी-भाषी राज्यों आदि को जाने वाले रैपरों और लिफाफों पर हिन्दी में पता लिखने के लिए हिन्दी की दो बैठका मशीनें तुरन्त खरीद ली जायें।	ये मशीनें खरीद ली गई हैं।
5. अधिकारियों और अनुभागों को शब्द-कोश और अन्य हिन्दी का सहायक साहित्य उपलब्ध किया जाये।	यह कर दिया गया है।
6. बिलिंग्टन और लेडी हार्डिंग अस्पतालो के नाम बदलने पर विचार किया जाये।	इस सुझाव पर सक्षमता से विचार किया जा रहा है।
7. हिन्दी जानने वाले अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों से अपना सरकारी काम हिन्दी में करने को कहा जाये।	ऐसा कर लिया गया है और कुछ अधिकारियों ने फाइलों पर टिपणियाँ और मशीन हिन्दी में लिखने शुरू कर दिये हैं।
8. अस्पताल/डिस्पेंसरियों आदि में हिन्दी का प्रयोग बढ़ाया जाये।	उन्हें कहा गया है कि वे अपने प्रशासनिक कार्य में हिन्दी का प्रयोग बढ़ायें। अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के बीच हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में संचार कर दिये गये हैं। अक्सर आदि भी हिन्दी के बारे में कहे हैं।

सुझाव

की तर्ज कार्यवाही

9. चिकित्सा ग्रन्थों को हिन्दी में लिखने के कार्य को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये और पुरस्कार देने की कोई योजना तैयार की जाये। केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में सुयोग्य चिकित्सा वैज्ञानिकों की एक समिति गठित की जा रही है।
10. भारत सरकार की हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अंतर्गत हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण के लिए मन्त्रालय के अधिक अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को भेजा जाये। यह किया जा रहा है।
11. और अधिक देवनागरी टाइपराइटर खरीदे जायें। इस सुझाव का पालन करते हुए इस बीच 10 डेक्कामरी टाइपराइटर खरीद लिये गये हैं और आवश्यकताओं का नया मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है।
12. हिन्दी में डिक्शन देने के इच्छुक अधिकारियों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफरों का एक पूल बनाया जाये। इस प्रयोजन के लिए हिन्दी-स्टेनोग्राफर ग्रेड II के 1144 बना दिये गये हैं। चुने गये उम्मीदवारों को नियुक्ति प्रस्ताव भेज दिये गये हैं। जिनमें से 6 व्यक्तियों ने कार्यभार सभाल भी लिया है और शेष के शीघ्र ही उद्घाटन करने की संभावना है।
13. जिन स्टेनोग्राफरों का भारत सरकार की हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अंतर्गत पहले ही हिन्दी-स्टेनोग्राफी का प्रशिक्षण दिया जा चुका था उनके लिये ट्रेनिंग केन्द्रों की व्यवस्था करना। एक महीने का एक रिफ्रेशर ट्रेनिंग कोर्स अक्टूबर, 1977 में चलाया गया था। जिसमें 19 स्टेनोग्राफरों के एक बैच को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया था।

मन्त्रालय में हिन्दी का उपयोग

4977. श्री गंगाधर सिंह चौहान : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अन्य मंत्री बहुत दस्ताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय/विभाग में इस समय कुल कितने अनुभाग हैं और इनमें से ऐसे कितने अनुभाग हैं जहाँ 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक कर्मचारी हिन्दी जानते हैं ;

(ख) कितने अनुभागों में इस समय नोट तथा मशीने हिन्दी में लिखे जाते

हैं तथा अन्य अनुभागों से ऐसा न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सभी अनुभागों में हिन्दी में नोट तथा मशीने लिखने के लिए स्पष्ट रूप से आदेश जारी किये गये हैं ; यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अन्य मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) मन्त्रालय में अनुभागों की कुल संख्या 45 है। इनमें से, 39 अनुभागों में 80 प्रतिशत हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारी हैं।

(ख) और (ग) . थोड़े से ऐसे अनुभागों को छोड़कर जो अधिकांशतः वैधानिक कार्यों को निपटाते हैं, शेष सभी अनुभाग, जहाँ कहीं संभव होना है, नोट और मसौदे हिन्दी में लिख रहे हैं। मंत्रालय के सभी अधिकारियों में कर्मचारियों को निवेश जारी कर कर दिये गये हैं कि नोटों व मसौदों में हिन्दी का अधिकाधिक प्रयोग करने के लिए हर प्रयास किया जाय।

मंत्रालय में हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारी

4978. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :
क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अन्य मंत्री यह बताने की छुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उनके मंत्रालय में प्रत्येक श्रेणी में कुल कितने कर्मचारी हैं और इनमें से कितनों को हिन्दी का कार्य साधक ज्ञान है या हिन्दी में प्रवीणता प्राप्त है ;

(ख) जिन कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान है या जो हिन्दी में प्रवीणता प्राप्त हैं उनमें से कितने कर्मचारी इस समय हिन्दी में नोट और मसौदा लिखते हैं ;

(ग) इनमें से जो कर्मचारी हिन्दी में नोट और मसौदा नहीं लिखते उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या ऐसे कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में नोट और मसौदा लिखने के आदेश दिए गए हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अन्य मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) :- (क) 21-12-1977 की स्थिति के अनुसार इस मंत्रालय में राजपत्रित तथा अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या क्रमशः 190 और 590 थी। उनमें से 112 राजपत्रित तथा

472 अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त था। 39 राजपत्रित और 57 अराजपत्रित में कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी में प्रवीणता प्राप्त कर रखी थी।

(ख) और (घ) . जहाँ कहीं संभव होता है, वहाँ नोट और मसौदे हिन्दी में लिखे जाते हैं। मंत्रालय के सभी अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को हिदायतें जारी की गई हैं कि वे नोट और मसौदों में हिन्दी के प्रगामी प्रयोग के लिए सभी प्रयास करें।

Yogic system in Western Countries

4979. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Yogic system of nature cure is getting popular in Western countries and the communist countries as well;

(b) whether his Ministry have got reports of increasing invitations of Indian experts by foreign countries;

(c) if so, whether Government will see that a panel of experts of such Yogic treatment is prepared for ready reference for foreign countries,

(d) whether Government have taken steps for encouraging developing and popularising the system of Yogic system of nature cure in India; and

(e) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yoga and Nature Cure are two different systems of practice. According to newspaper reports and accounts of visitors/tourists, these systems are gaining popularity abroad.

(b) No such reports have been received in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(c) The possibility of preparation of a panel of experts in Yoga will be considered when such necessity arises.

(d) Yes.

(e) (i) It has been decided to establish a separate Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy to intensify promotion and propagation of these systems. (i) Research is being carried out at the Central Research Institute for Yoga on various aspects of Yoga Therapy for the cure and treatment of ailments in collaboration with the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. (iii) Grants are being given by the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine & Homoeopathy to the following Institutions engaged in Yoga system :

1. Indian Institute for Yoga and Allied Sciences, Tirupati.

2. Yogic Treatment-cum-Research Centre, Jaipur.

3. Shivanand Math, Gauhati, Assam.

4. Clinical Research Unit, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

The above institutions are engaged in finding out the effect of 'Yogasanas' or Yogic Kriyas in Diabetes, Respiratory diseases, E.N.T. diseases, Psoriasis and other common diseases.

(iv) Regular Classes are being held at Teachers Training Centre, Katra Vaishnodevi and Delhi Centre of Central Research Institute for Yoga and Vishwayatan Yogashram for award of Diploma/Certificate to Instructors in Yoga and for the training of the general public in Yoga. Similar courses are also held at Kaivalyadham, Lonavala, including a 9 months Diploma course in Yoga. This institution has a training centre at Bombay also.

(v) A proposal for the setting up of a National Institute of Naturopathy is under consideration.

(vi) Grants are given to the various Nature Cure Institutes/Centres for study beds and training in Nature Cure.

Reprinting of Commemorative Stamps.

4980. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reprinted stamps of various denomination issued in honour of Mahatma Gandhi, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru during the years 1975-77;

(b) whether such stamps have been reprinted after formation of the Janata Government; and

(c) if so, the facts there about including number of various stamps reprinted in honour of the above during the periods mentioned above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEO SAI): (a) to (c). Commemorative stamps issued in honour of Mahatma Gandhi in 1948, 1969 and 1973, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in 1964, 1965 and 1967 and 1973 and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in 1964 and 1968 have not been reprinted. However, Government have issued a stamp each on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on 27-5-76 and on Mahatma Gandhi on 2-10-1976 in the Fifth Definitive series of stamps. The definitive stamps on Jawaharlal Nehru and Gandhiji have been reprinted after the formation of the Janata Government.

While commemorative stamps are printed only once, stamps in the definitive series are reprinted until they are replaced by stamps with new designs.

उज्जैन में टेलीफोन उद्योग

4981. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में उज्जैन और भोपाल में टेलीफोन उद्योग स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ग) इस कार्य के कब तक प्रारम्भ होने की संभावना है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साह) : (क) से (ग). इण्डियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज के नये एककों के लिए स्थान तय करने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचारधीन है। निकट भविष्य में इसके बारे में निर्णय लिये जाने की संभावना है।

बालाघाट, मध्य प्रदेश में तांबे के बड़े निक्षेप

4982. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के बालाघाट, माण्डला, गहड़ोल आदि के विभिन्न भागों में तांबे के बड़े निक्षेप हैं और यदि हाँ, तो इस कार्य के लिए किन-किन क्षत्रों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार की खनिज पर आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना करने की कोई योजना है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुन्डा) : (क) बालाघाट जिले के भालंजबंद में तांबे का काफी सम्पन्न निक्षेप है। किए गए खोज कार्यों के फलस्वरूप इस निक्षेप में खदान की

सीमाओं के अन्तर्गत 1.24% तांबा वाले 605 लाख टन भ्रयस्क भंडार होने का अनुमान है।

(ख) सरकार ने भालंजबंद तांबा निक्षेप के दोहन के लिए एक योजना मंजूर की है। यह परियोजना 20 लाख टन भ्रयस्क (23,000 टन समकक्ष धातु) वार्षिक उत्पादन के लिए बनायी जा रही है। हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड द्वारा परियोजना पर प्रारम्भिक काम पहले ही शुरू किया जा चुका है।

Expansion of Durgapur

4983. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided not to expand the steel plant at Durgapur;

(b) if it is so, the reasons and details thereof;

(c) how many public sectors steel plants are asked to expand and how many private sector steel plants have been asked to expand; and

(d) the total amount sanctioned for steel plant in public sector for expansion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The expansion of the Durgapur Steel Plant is not under the consideration of the Government at present.

(b) It is considered that the immediate objective should be to utilise the existing capacity of the plant fully and to diversify production. Various schemes to maximise and diversify production are under consideration.

(c) In the public sector, expansion of production in Bokaro Steel Plant, the Bhilai Steel Plant and the Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur has been taken in hand. There is no proposal for expansion of any steel plant in the private sector.

(d) The total outlay for the five year period 1978-83, for expansion of production in steel plants in the public sector, as tentatively suggested by the Planning Commission, is Rs. 1287.95 crores.

Meeting of Indo-Soviet Joint Commission

4984. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether any agreements were signed for establishing joint ventures in their countries, if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): During the Fourth Meeting of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission held in New Delhi from March 2 to March 6, 1978, discussions were held on the following projects:

(a) The establishment of a port-based export-oriented blast furnace complex for the production of foundry grade pig iron. Both sides agreed, in principle, to cooperate in this project. Details will be discussed later in the year; and

(b) Setting up on compensation basis of an alumina plant of a capacity of about 800,000 tonnes of alumina per annum in Andhra Pradesh as envisaged in the Joint Indo-Soviet Declaration of 26th October, 1977 signed during the Prime Minister's visit to the Soviet Union. Contracts relating to evaluation of the bauxite deposits and preparation of a detailed feasibility report for this project were signed

between the concerned organisations during the course of the Meeting.

सिवर मशीन कम्पनी द्वारा नियुक्त 'कर्मचारियों को भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के लाभ

4985. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अन्न मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिवर मशीन कम्पनी में अस्थायी, स्थायी ठेके पर दैनिक मंजूरी पर और नमितिक (कैजुअल) रूप से काम करने वाले श्रमिकों की वर्तमान संख्या कितनी है तथा वे कब से वहाँ काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या उन्हें भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारियों राज्य बीमा के लाभ नहीं दिए जा रहे हैं ; और यदि हा, तो उन्हें श्रमिक कल्याण कानूनों के अधीन उपलब्ध सभी लाभ दिलाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि उन्हें भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा का लाभ दिया जा रहा है तो अब तक कितनी राशि जमा कराई गई है और कितनी शेष है ?

अन्न और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) : (क) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम और भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों द्वारा भेजी गई रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 'सिवर मशीन कम्पनी, नाम की कोई फैक्टरी नहीं है, जो या तो कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 के अधीन या कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन आती हो ।

(ख) धीर (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

फोनेक्स टैक्सटाइल मिल्स नं० 1 बम्बई
धीर नं० 2 उज्जैन द्वारा बोनस की
अदायगी

4986. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अन्य मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फोनेक्स टेक्सटाइल मिल
नं० 1 बम्बई तथा नं० 2 उज्जैन के मालिकों
तथा प्रबन्धकों ने श्रमिकों को सरकारी
घोषणा के अनुसार बोनस की अदायगी
नहीं की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार
ने उन्हें अदायगी न करने की अनुमति
दे दी है और किस आधार पर ;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त दोनों मिलों
में बोनस की अदायगी न किये जाने
के कारण हजारों श्रमिकों में बहुत अधिक
असन्तोष है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार
इन मिलों के मालिकों को आदेश देगी
कि बोनस की अदायगी शीघ्रता से की
जाये जिसे श्रमिक कोई ऐसा कदम न
उठाते जिससे भारी क्षति उठानी पड़े ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अन्य मंत्री (श्री
रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) से (ग). बोनस
संदाय अधिनियम के अधीन बोनस का
भुगतान करना एक सांविधिक दायित्व
है। इन कपड़ा मिलों के सम्बन्ध में उक्त
अधिनियम के अधीन राज्य सरकारें 'समुचित
सरकार' हैं। दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध
कार्यवाही करने के लिए उक्त अधिनियम
में उपबन्ध विद्यमान है।

उज्जैन में टेलीफोन लगाना धीर डायल
व्यवस्था शुरू करना

4987. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उज्जैन के टेलीफोन उप-
भोक्ताओं द्वारा अनेक बार टेलीफोन विभागे
की य शिकायतों की गई हैं कि टेलीफोन नम्बर
मांगने पर काफी देर से नम्बर मिलता है ;
और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का
इस कठिनाई को ध्यान में रखते हुये धीर
टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिये भारी मांग को
देखते हुये वहां डायल व्यवस्था शुरू करने
का विचार है और यदि हां, तो नई व्यवस्था
कब तक शुरू की जायेगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी नहीं।
जहां व्यवहार्य होता है, आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त
होने के एक महीने के भीतर सामान्यतः
सभी टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिये जाते हैं।
इस समय केवल 31 आवेदकों के ही नाम सूची
में दर्ज है। दो महीने से अधिक समय से
6 मामले अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं, क्योंकि ये कनेक्शन
देना व्यवहार्य नहीं है और 25 मामले एक्सचेंज
में पर्याप्त क्षमता न होने के कारण अनिर्णीत
पड़े हैं। उज्जैन एक्सचेंज की वर्तमान क्षमता
1800 लाइनों की है। इसमें 120 लाइनें
और बढ़ाई जा रही हैं। क्षमता के बढ़ जाने
पर प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज जिन लोगों पर टेलीफोन
कनेक्शन देना व्यवहार्य होगा, वे सभी लोगों
पूरी कर दी जायेंगी।

(ख) नये आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज
के लिये इमारत बनवाई जा रही है। वहाँ
2100 लाइनों का एक आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज
लगाने की योजना बनाई गई है और भाषा
है कि यह एक्सचेंज 1980-81 में तैयार हो
जायेगा।

Economy in the issue of Medicines in CGHS Dispensaries

4988. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that doctors in the CGHS dispensaries in New Delhi and Delhi indiscriminately prescribe medicines in good quantities for a number of days which leads to wastage of medicines on a heavy scale;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to check the wastage of medicines,

(c) what is the amount incurred on procuring medicines for these dispensaries in Delhi during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) whether Government have issued or propose to issue any instructions to the dispensaries for effecting economy in the issue of medicines to the patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir. The medicines are prescribed according to the condition of the patients as assessed by the doctor.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The expenditure incurred by CGHS in Delhi on the purchase of materials including medicines during the last three years was as under:—

1974-75	Rs. 1,76,25,576.00
1975-76	Rs. 2,57,99,667.61
1976-77	Rs. 2,39,76,337.45

(d) Instructions have been issued from time to time for effecting economy in the issue of medicines to the patients.

Streamlining the Administration of C.G.H.S. Dispensaries in Delhi

4989. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps in 1977 for streamlining the administration of CGHS dispensaries in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the results thereof;

(d) whether there is any machinery to have an assessment of the beneficiaries on the working of these dispensaries;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if the answer to part (d) above be in the negative, whether it is proposed to evolve such a machinery on the smooth functioning of the dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). A study of the working of CGHS Dispensaries in Delhi was undertaken by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms of the Government of India in the year 1977. The Report of the study team was submitted in September, 1977. Some of the suggestions made in the Report for streamlining the working procedures in the CGHS Dispensaries, with a view to providing better satisfaction to the beneficiaries, have been put into practice. The implementation of some of the recommendations, which involve major changes in the existing procedures, is under active consideration.

(d) and (e). A CGHS Advisory Committee, which includes representatives of various associations of CGHS beneficiaries, reviews the working of the C.G.H. Scheme periodically

and makes recommendations for improving the services provided under it.

(f) Does not arise.

Minimum Wage for Forest Labour

4990. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minimum Wages Central Advisory Board has proposed a minimum wage for forest labour; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its recommendations and what decision has been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The National Commission on Labour had recommended that the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 should be extended to cover forest labour. This matter was considered by the 9th meeting of the Minimum Wages (Central) Advisory Board held in New Delhi on 23rd September, 1974 which urged early implementation of the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour. Employments in forest and timber operation, forest products, kendu leaves collection forest industry, timber trading including felling and sawing, bamboo forest establishments, etc., have been included in the Schedule under the Minimum Wages Act by certain Governments. Complete information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

गांवों में डाकघर

4991. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में राज्यवार कितने गांवों में बिक्री कार्डटर डाक वितरण

व्यवस्था और वचन योजना की सुविधाओं वाले डाकघर हैं ; और

(ख) गांव में कितने डाकघर ऐसे हैं जिनमें तार संबंधी सुविधाएं हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) और (ख) बांछित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और इसे सप्ता-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Linking of Districts and Sub-Divisions with Respective State Capitals

4992. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether districts and sub-divisions of the country are directly linked with telephonic service with their respective State capitals;

(b) if not, whether Government are considering any proposal in this respect, and

(c) if so, how much time will be required in connecting the districts and sub-divisions with the respective State capitals by direct telephonic lines?

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

(b) It is the general policy of the Department to connect each District Headquarters to its State Capital. There is no proposal to connect Sub Divisional Headquarters to State Capitals.

(c) Specific time limit cannot be laid down.

दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने को हुआ लाभ तथा उसके द्वारा कर्मचारियों को दिया गया बोनस

1993. श्री हयाराम शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने कोगत दो वर्षों में कितना लाभ हुआ तथा उसने अपने कर्मचारियों को बोनस के रूप में कितनी राशि प्रदा की , और

(ख) कर्मचारियों की बोनस की बकाया राशि की प्रदायगी के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुन्हा) (क) दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने का वर्ष 1975-76 और 1976-77 में कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ । कर्मचारियों को बोनस के रूप में दी गई राशि नीचे दी गई है —

वर्ष	(राशि रुपए)
राशि	राशि

1975-76 काई राशि दी नहीं थी

1976-77 171

(ख) वर्ष 1976-77 के लिए उत्पादित से सम्बद्ध वार्षिक बोनस तथा देय होगा जब दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने की यूनिटने इस्पात उद्योग के लिए राष्ट्रीय संयुक्त सलाहकार परिषद में स्वीकृत सामान्य मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों पर प्राप्त बोनस स्वीकार करने के लिए 1976 इस्पातकार बर देय ।

Yardstick for Family Pension and Employees Deposit Linked Insurance

4994 SHRI K RAMAMURTHY Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) the details of revised yard stick recommended by the Central Board of Trustees of Employees Provident Fund on 5-12-77 in regard to Employees Family Pension and Employees Deposit Linked Insurance,

(b) whether this has been implemented, and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA). (a) The revised yardsticks recommended by the Central Board of Trustees on 5-12-1977 relate to Provident Fund Work

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Disposal of Damaged Equipments and its Value

4995 SHRI MEEHA LAL PATEL Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether old telephone equipments get damaged in large quantities in the country every year and if so, the value of these equipments that were damaged in each circle during the last three years,

(b) the manner in which these damaged equipments are disposed of,

(c) the quantity and the estimated cost of these old damaged equipments received in Bharatpur, Kota and Jaipur divisions of Rajasthan Circle during the last three years, and

(d) whether no proper account of these damaged equipments is maintained in the Rajasthan Circle, as a result

of which Government are put to loss of crores of rupees and if so, the reasons therefor and the policy proposed to be followed by Government in this regard in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir. The equipment generally becomes unserviceable due to the normal wear and tear. The information about the values of these equipments damaged in each circle during the last three years is being collected and will be intimated shortly.

(b) The damaged or unserviceable stores are disposed of according to the rules laid down by the department. In accordance with the provision made under these rules, the recommendations of the Circle Level Stores Scrapping Committee have to be obtained before the stores are declared unserviceable. After these stores are declared unserviceable by the above Committee, they are brought on to a register of unserviceable stores and further action initiated for their final disposal and auction.

(c) No old damaged equipment received in Bharatpur, Kota and Jaipur division during the last three years.

(d) Proper account being maintained.

Refund of E.P.F. on Leaving Schemes

4996. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the subscribers of the Contributory Provident Fund covered under the Employees' Provident Fund Act and Scheme in respect of the unexempted establishments, can get the full employers' share on leaving the

service only after the completion of 15 years of service;

(b) whether in so many exempted units, Government undertakings and the establishments having their own trust refund the full employers' share to the outgoing members on completion of 5 years of service; and

(c) if so, why, and what action Government propose to take to extend the same benefits to all the subscribers directly covered with the Regional Offices of the Employees Provident Fund only and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): The Employees' Provident Fund authorities have intimated as follows:—

(a) Yes; In the following circumstances subscribers to the Fund are also entitled to the full employers' share notwithstanding that they have not completed 15 years of service:—

(i) On retirement from service after attaining the age of 55 years;

(ii) On retirement on account of total and permanent incapacity for work due to bodily or mental infirmity;

(iii) Immediately before migration from India for permanent settlement abroad;

(iv) On termination from service in the case of mass or individual retrenchment;

(v) Where an establishment is closed but certain employees who are not retrenched are transferred by the employer to another establishment not covered under the Act; and

(vi) Where a member is transferred from a covered establishment to another establishment

not covered under the Act but is under the same employer.

(b) Some of the establishments exempted from the provisions of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952, refund the full employer's share to the out-going members on completion of 5 years of service.

(c) The Central Board of Trustees, of the Employees Provident Fund has recommended in its 74th meeting held on the 5th December, 1977 at Bangalore that the period of membership for the purpose should be reduced from 15 years to 10 years. The proceedings of the Board have been received and are under consideration of Government.

Damages imposed by R.P.F.C. reviewed by C. P. F. C.

4997. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to legal opinion given by the Legal Adviser, Ministry of Labour, damages imposed on a defaulting establishments covered under the Provident Fund Act, by the respective Regional Commissioners cannot be reviewed by the Central Provident Fund Commissioner;

(b) whether that opinion was communicated to the present Central P. F. Commissioner;

(c) whether despite the legal opinion of a competent authority, the Central P. F. Commissioner continue to review and reduce the damages imposed by the respective Regional P. F. Commissioner;

(d) the extent of damages so waived or reduced by the present Central P. F. Commissioner; and

(e) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) and (b). It is an expression of an opinion.

(c) and (e). Damages imposed by a Regional Provident Fund Commissioner are reviewed, in certain circumstances, by the higher authority according to a policy laid down in this behalf. The scope and interpretation of Section 14B of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act are being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

(d) The information is being collected.

Transfers in Provident Fund Organisation

4998. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Class II and Class I Officers in the Employees Provident Fund Organisation are being transferred from one station to another on completion of 3 years service at one station;

(b) whether certain officers in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Delhi Regional Offices are working on the same station for more than 3 years; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) and (b). Transfer of such Officers in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is effected by and large after three years of stay unless administrative reasons warrant retention of an officer in a particular station for a

longer period. In the case of Provident Fund Inspectors (Grade I) who are Class II Officers, change of jurisdiction is generally made once in three years. There are some officers who have been retained in the same stations for more than three years on account of administrative exigencies.

(c) Does not arise.

Reasons for Non-Payment of Bonus to E.P.F. Employees even after declaring organisation as industry

4999. SHRI KALYAN JAIN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that bonus is admissible to the employees of Public Sector Undertakings and Statutory Bodies under Government;

(b) is it also a fact that expenditure of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, a statutory body under the Ministry of Labour is met out of administration and inspection charges collected from the establishments and that there lies a credit balance of few crores in the administrative account of the E.P.F. Organisation; and

(c) if so, why the employees of the E.P.F. Organisation have not been paid bonus even though the Organisation has been declared as an industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 applies to every factory and every other establishment employing 20 or more persons on any day during an accounting year, subject to the provisions of Sections 16, 20 and 32 thereof.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Payment of Bonus Act is not applicable to the employees of

the Employees Provident Fund Organisation.

Import of Coal from Australia

5000. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Government imported large amount of coking coal from Australia on C & F basis through foreign shippers;

(b) if so, whether the Shipping Corporation of India and the other shippers were not contacted to bring the cargo from Australia to India;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Indian shippers were ready to bring this cargo?

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

(a) No, Sir. We have not imported any coal from Australia so far.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Exemption to factories from Payment of Bonus

5001. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many factories in India have applied for exemption under section 19 of the Payment of Bonus Act during 1977-78 State-wise; and

(b) the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). State Governments are the appropriate Governments under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 in respect of factories and they are empowered to grant exemption under Section 36 of the Act.

दिल्ली के साथ जिलों को जोड़ा जाना

ई 5002. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार मीघे टायल घुमा कर टेलीफोन करने की पद्धति द्वारा दिल्ली राजधानी के साथ विभिन्न राज्यों के प्रत्येक जिले को जोड़ने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण करेगी ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) फिनहाल, विनीय माधन इसकी इजाजत नहीं देते ।

Series of New Postal Stamps

5003 DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that P & T Department is planning a series of

new postal stamps during the current year;

(b) what are the recommendations of the Philatelic Advisory Committee for the issue of new postal stamps; and

(c) will Government issue a commemorative stamp in honour of the Birth Centenary of "The Mother" of Shri Aurobindo Ashram?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir. A copy of the programme is placed on the table of the House.

(b) All the stamps recommended by the Philatelic Advisory Committee have been approved by the Government.

(c) A commemorative stamp on the birth centenary of the "The Mother" of Shri Aurobindo Ashram was brought out on the 21st February, 1978 in the denomination of 25 paise.

Statement

Programme of issue of Special Commemorative Postage Stamps during 1978

Sl No	Particulars of stamps	Date of issue	No of stamps	Denomination (in paise)
1	Conquest of Kanchenjunga	15-1-78	2	25, 100
2	27th Pacific Area Travel Association Conference	23-1-78	1	100
3	Third World Book Fair	11-2-78	1	100
4	The Mother Pondicherry	21-2-78	1	25
5	Wheat Research	23-2-78	1	25
6	Nandal Dalpat in Kavi	16-3-78	1	25
7	Sunya Sen	2-4-78	1	25

Sl. No.	Particulars of stamps	Date of issue	No. of stamps	Denomination (in paise)
8	Rubens	4-4-78	1	200
9	Charlie Chaplin	16-4-78	1	25
10	Syama Prasad Mookerji	23-6-78	1	25
11	Bethune College, Calcutta	8-7-78	1	25 Added subsequently.
12	E. V. Ramaswami	17-9-78	1	25
13	Uday Shankar	26-9-78	1	25
14	Vallathol Narayan Menon	16-10-78	1	25
15	Children's Day	14-11-78	1	25
16	Franz Schubert	11-78	1	Added subsequently. Denomination to be decided.
17	Ravenshaw College	1978	1	25
18	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya	1978	1	25

SERIES

1	Modern Indian Paintings (to coincide with the Forth Triennale of Contemporary Art)	23-3-78	4	25, 50, 100, 200
2	Museums of India	7-78	1	25, 50, 100, 200
3	Tribals of India	8-78	4	25, 50, 100, 200
4	Ajanta Frescoes	10-78	4	25 each

पारंपरिक कार्यालयों का बढ़ाया जाना

5004. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुबन : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में पारंपरिक कार्यालय किन-किन स्थानों पर है और उनके क्षेत्राधिकार की सीमा क्या है ;

(ख) पारंपरिक अधिनियम, 1967 में किये गये सुधार के परिणामस्वरूप प्रत्येक

कार्यालय में आवेदकों की संख्या में किस अनुपात से वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ग) क्या आवेदन-पत्रों की बढ़ती हुई संख्या को शीघ्र निपटाने के विचार से इन कार्यालयों की संख्या बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो उसका विवरण क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कुण्डू) : (क)

क्षेत्रीय पासपोर्ट कार्यालय का स्थान

कार्यक्षेत्र

1. अहमदाबाद गुजरात राज्य और दादरा एवं नागर हवेली सभ राज्य क्षेत्र ।
2. भुवनेश्वर मद्रास राज्य
3. कलकत्ता पश्चिम बंगाल, बिहार, उड़ीसा, आसाम, मेघालय, सिक्किम, नागालैंड, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा राज्य और मिजोरम तथा अरुणाचल सभ राज्य क्षेत्र ।
4. चंडीगढ़ पंजाब, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य और चंडीगढ़ सभ राज्य क्षेत्र ।
5. दिल्ली जम्मू एवं काश्मीर, राजस्थान राज्य और दिल्ली सभ राज्य क्षेत्र ।
6. एर्नाकुलम केरल राज्य और लक्षद्वीप सभ राज्य क्षेत्र ।
7. हैदराबाद आन्ध्र प्रदेश ।
8. लखनऊ उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश ।
9. मंगलूर तमिलनाडु, कर्नाटक राज्य और पांडिचेरी सभ राज्य क्षेत्र ।

जहां तक अद्यतन एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह और गोवा, दमन एवं दीव सभ राज्य क्षेत्र का संबंध है, वहां के सभ राज्य क्षेत्र के प्रशासनों को पासपोर्ट जारी करने का अधिकार दिया गया है ।

(ख) पासपोर्ट अधिनियम, 1967 के अधिनियम के बाद से इसमें कोई संशोधन नहीं किया गया है । लेकिन इसे उदार बनाने के लिए 15 अगस्त, 1977 से कुछ कदम उठाए गए हैं ।

1 अगस्त, 1977 से 31 जनवरी, 1978 तक का छमाही में क्षेत्रीय पासपोर्ट कार्यालयों में पासपोर्ट के लिए 7,59,667 आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए जब कि 1 फरवरी, 1977 से 31 जुलाई, 1977 की छमाही के दौरान पासपोर्ट के लिए 4,91,000 आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे । इस प्रकार पासपोर्ट के लिए प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्रों में 54.7 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है । 1-2-77 से 31-7-77 की अवधि के दौरान पासपोर्ट के लिए प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्रों की तुलना में 1-8-77 से 31-1-78 की अवधि में प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या में हुई आनुपातिक वृद्धि का कार्यालयवार खीरा इस प्रकार है —

कार्यालय	आनुपातिक वृद्धि
	प्रतिशत
1 अहमदाबाद	(-) 15.26
2 बम्बई	(-) 0.07
3. कलकत्ता	37.12
4 चंडीगढ़	11.63
5 दिल्ली	69.72
6. एर्नाकुलम	134.82
7 हैदराबाद	226.98
8 लखनऊ	93.79
9 मद्रास	46.72

(ग) और (घ). 23-2-78 का अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 428 के उत्तर में मैंने नदन को बताया था कि आगामी वित्तीय वर्ष के प्रारम्भ में कर्नाटक और राजस्थान राज्यों में क्षेत्रीय पामपाट कार्यालय खोले जाएंगे। यह भी बताया जा चुका है कि आगामी वित्तीय वर्ष में भोपाल, पटना, भुवनेश्वर, कलिकट में और पंजाब राज्य के लुधियाना या जालंधर में उप-क्षेत्रीय पामपाट कार्यालय खोले जाएंगे।

Appearing of Members of Parliament before Quasi-Judicial Government Officials

5005. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are a number of lawyer Members of Parliament (including Tax Consultants) who appear before quasi-judicial Government officials;

(b) whether Government are also aware that it creates an unhealthy practice which disturbs the normal functioning; and

(c) whether Government propose to stop this practice by whatever means it is found necessary?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). One of the Customs and Conventions as indicated in the Handbook for Members of Lok Sabha reads:

"A member should not in his capacity as a lawyer or a legal adviser or a counsel or a solicitor appear before a Minister or an executive Officer exercising quasi-judicial powers."

In view of this position, no further action is called for from Government's side.

Deaths of Brick Kiln workers in Delhi

5006. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state.

(a) whether in the recent period there were large number of deaths of workers working in the brick kilns in Delhi;

(b) if so, total number of deaths during the past 6 months;

(c) the factors responsible for these deaths; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve the working condition in the brick kilns?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (d). According to the information made available by the Delhi Administration in their report dated March 27, 1978 Delhi Administration are "not aware of any such deaths during the past six months and the circumstances responsible for the same in the various Brick Kilns in Delhi and that the employers' association as also the employees represented by Dalit Panther have already arrived at a settlement whereby the rates of wages of the employees have been increased". Specific instances, if any, about the reported deaths, together with the relevant details, can be brought to the notice of the Delhi Administration by the aggrieved parties or their representatives for enquiry and appropriate action by the Delhi Administration.

Different types of seals used in P & T Deptt.

5007. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) that a large number of stamps and seals are being used in Post Offices in India; if so, the number of the

various types prescribed by the Department and the annual expenditure thereon;

(b) whether any study was undertaken to reduce their number and design;

(c) if so, when were the recommendations of the Study Group received and whether any savings could accrue to the Department and if so, to what extent;

(d) whether these recommendations were considered and approved by the P & T Board for implementation; if so, what action has been taken thereon and if not, whether the decision of the P & T Board has been rescinded; and

(e) is it not considered conducive for economy in the Postal Branch of the P & T Department which is running at huge loss and in the interest of efficient operational efficiency to implement the recommendations of the Study Group at an early date and the steps proposed to be taken to obtain the desired results?

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

52 types in Post Offices and 89 types for all wings of the Department are being used. Annual expenditure (1977-78)—Rs. 10.13 lakhs approx.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). The report of the Study Group was received on 4th December, 1975. The acceptance of all the recommendations was expected to result in an estimated savings of Rs. 4,73,613 per annum. The recommendations of the Study Group to the extent these were considered feasible were accepted. The accepted recommendations have been implemented, excepting those which are pending finalisation of a new agreement with the Postal Seals Industrial Coop. Society Ltd., Aligarh which manufactures these items.

Selection to Class II Posts in Postal Branch of P & T Department

5008. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the selection to Class II posts in the Postal Branch of the P & T Department has not been made for quite a long time and *ad hoc* arrangements are being made to fill in the vacancies;

(b) if so, the number of vacancies and *ad hoc* arrangements made in the different Circles with the period for which such arrangements have been continuing;

(c) the reasons for this delay and the steps taken to remedy the situation;

(d) whether it is a fact that the present situation is having adverse repercussions on the management efficiency apart from being disincentive for good performance to the operative staff; and

(e) what steps are proposed to be taken to avoid repetition of such developments and why accountability of the higher management level not be enforced?

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

(b) The approximate number of vacancies and *ad-hoc* arrangements made in Postal Superintendent's Service, Class II at present is 160 and Postmasters' Service, Class II is approximately 50 in different Circles. The period varies upto 3 years depending on duration of vacancies.

(c) Regular yearly selections from 1975 as per the revised recruitment rules notified in 1975 in pursuance of recommendations of the IIIrd Pay Commission could not be held due to the opposition of concerned staff associations to the provision in the 1e-

recruitment rules for filling up of 25 per cent of vacancies through a departmental competitive examination. It has recently been decided by the Government to cancel this Examination.

(d) it would not be correct to say that the present situation is having adverse effect on the management efficiency etc., since the posts have been filled up locally on *ad-hoc* basis.

(e) The Government are proposing to revise the recruitment rules so that proper selection may be made at the earliest. The question of accountability of the higher management levels does not arise as regular yearly selections as per revised Recruitment Rules could not be held mainly due to opposition of the staff associations.

Strength of posts in senior and junior administrative grades in P & T Department

5009. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study regarding the strength of posts of senior and junior administrative grades in the P & T Directorate was proposed by the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance some time back; and if so the action taken thereon;

(b) whether in view of the losses suffered by the Department it is not considered necessary to effect economy and eliminate avoidable expenditure; and

(c) whether the number of posts in these categories have been perceptibly increasing in the past years; The number of posts existing on 1st January, 1966, 1st January, 1977 and 1st January, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes Sir. A study of the Senior and Junior administrative grades was proposed in 1974. However, in 1974 an Internal Study of

these posts was carried out and certain posts were reduced and rearrangements made in the Directorate. Also in the beginning of 1975 a high-level team submitted its recommendations of the Department was set up. This team submitted its recommendations by the end of 1975 and made suggestions regarding re-arrangements of work and functions. At this state therefore, there is no proposal to carry out the study by the S.I.U.

(b) A statement of profit and loss and scale of operations of the Department for the last 5 years is attached. Profits in the year 1976-77 are nearly 100 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir. A statement of the posts is attached. The revenue of the P&T in 1966-67 was 159 crores where as the corresponding figure for 1976-77 was 619 crores. The Departments assets grew during the same period from 314. crores to 1269 crores.

Statement

Statement showing the number of senior Administrative & Junior Administrative Grade posts in P & T Directorate.

	1-1-66	1-1-77	1-1-78
Senior Administrative Grade	8	19	19
Jr. Administrative Grade	25	52	55

Profit and loss statement of the P & T Department

Year	Rs (in crores)
1972-73	+37.12
1973-74	+28.09
1974-75	+2.33
1975-76	(—) 4.04
1976-77	+99.63

Shortage of Ferrous Scrap Metal for Mini Steel Plants

5010 DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that mini steel units in the country are facing acute shortage of ferrous scrap metal and the steeply rising prices of local supplies

(b) whether Government has planned some imports of ferrous scrap to bring down the prices and prevent shortage of this material,

(c) whether Government has been influenced by local scrap monopolists to stop these imports, and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government to solve the problems of mini steel plants

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

Discourtesy shown to Indian Pilgrims in Mecca and Madina by Indian Embassy

5011 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Indian Muslims who had been to Mecca and Madina for pilgrimage were not at all looked after by Indian Embassy in Saudi Arabia,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S KUNDU) (a) No Sir The Government are not in possession of any information which would establish that the Indian Haj pilgrims are not properly looked after by the Indian Embassy in Saudi Arabia. No such complaints have been received in respect of Haj 1377 either from individual pilgrims or from Muslim Institutions or Organizations

(b) and (c) The Haj pilgrimage is entirely managed by the Government of Saudi Arabia under well-defined rules and regulations. The Government of India can only provide marginal services to the pilgrims for their welfare through the Embassy. As for the problems and difficulties that a pilgrim may face the Embassy can only bring them to the notice of the Saudi Arabian authorities

The Embassy of India has a Haj Wing with 2 diplomatic officers and a complement of India-based and local staff permanent as well as seasonal to look after the pilgrims from the point of arrival to the point of return to maintain constant liaison with the Haj authorities and with the pilgrims in Mecca and Madina and during the Haj week in Mecca and Madina

The Government of India maintains a permanent dispensary in Mecca under a Medical Officer-in-Charge, Consul who coordinates the work of the Indian Medical Mission which is deputed to Saudi Arabia for the Haj season and of the seasonal dispensaries which are opened in Mecca and Madina

Increase by Aluminium Manufacturers in Non-levy Ingot Prices

5012 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether three aluminium manufacturers—Balco, Indal and Hindal-

co—have uniformly raised the non-levy ingot prices by Rs. 700/- a tonne; and

(b) if so, what are the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The three aluminium manufacturing companies listed have announced varying increases in the prices of non-levy aluminium ingots, the increases varying from Rs. 750 to Rs. 850 per tonne.

(b) There is no control on the price of non-levy aluminium. The above increases are stated to be based on increased costs arising from new levies in the budget, and increased input prices.

Defining Electrical Supervisors as Workmen/Officers

5013. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Electrical Supervisors working under the Central Government have been experiencing great troubles for absence of any specification whether they are workmen or officer; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to clarify their actual position?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). No such report has been received. However the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, clearly provides that "workman" defined in it does not include any person who, being employed in a supervisory capacity, draws wages exceeding five hundred rupees per mensem of exercises, either by the nature of duties attached to the office or by reason of the powers vested in him, functions mainly of a managerial nature.

12.00 hrs.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): Sir, I want to...

MR. SPEAKER: There is no time to put questions.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: I am not putting any question. I would like to raise a matter of great public importance. Thirty teachers in Orissa were arrested day before yesterday. They sent a telegram.

MR. SPEAKER: You could have given me some notice either under Rule 377 or...

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a matter of great public importance. Thirty teachers in Orissa were arrested. They demanded retirement benefits, regularisation of posts, and updating of Orissa Education Act. You may be aware...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chakravarty, you give a proper notice and I will consider it.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Then I will raise it tomorrow. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers Laid on the Table.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): There is one important point.

MR. SPEAKER: You have not made any unimportant point.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: They demonstrated and came to the residence of Mr. Raj Narain, demanding the redressal of their grievances. He refused to meet them. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Not that point, Sir... **

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Nothing goes on record.

SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTHIA (Jammu): I have given notice for adjournment.

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed it. I have mentioned it. Now, Mr. Advani.

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING FOR 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1944/78].

NOTIFICATION UNDER PATENTS ACT, 1970

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): On behalf of Shri George Fernandes I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. SO 799 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1978, issued under sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Patents Act, 1970. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1945/78].

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL LABOUR INSTITUTE, NEW DELHI FOR 1975-76

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English

versions) of the National Labour Institute, New Delhi, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1946/78].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): On a point of order. (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: For which year? Sir, how many times have you cautioned Government? This is for 1975-76.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Here you made a rule. The rule made was that Members may write to the Committee. There is no point in writing to the Committee, regarding the matter of placing things on the Table of the House. Neither the House, nor you will be aware of what is happening. This is the report for 1975-76. We are in 1978. It is not a big thing; this writing of the report

Sir, you also see item 6. It is about the Coir Board which is under Kumari Abha Maiti. All the debate on the Ministry of Industry was over yesterday; and she is giving the report on the Coir Board now, after the debate is over. And the Labour Minister is giving the report now for 1975-76. I am bringing two points to your observation. Do something on this matter. Don't make us raise objections to placing the papers on the Table i.e. before the House. But this Committee is quite worthless.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't speak about the Committees. Mr. Minister, what is the reason for the delay?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: As the hon. Member has said, this is of course for the year 1975-76 (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot hear. Do you not want the reply? If you don't want it, I will ask the Minister....

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Under the Articles of Association of the National Labour Institute, the Institute is expected to place its annual report along with the comments of its general council. The executive committee and the general council are to be reconstituted. But we thought that this should not be the cause for delaying the report which is to be presented to the House, because it would have led to further delay. So, to avoid further delay, though the comments are not available, we are placing the report on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Now Mr. Chand Ram.

**DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF
THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport for 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1947/78].

**ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1976-77 AND
HALF YEARLY REPORT FROM 1-4-77 TO
30-9-77 OF COIR BOARD**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953:—

- (1) Annual Report for the year 1976-77 on the activities of the

Coir Board and the working of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

- (2) Half-yearly Report for the period from 1st April, 1977 to 30th September, 1977 on the activities of the Coir Board and the working of the Coir Industry Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1948-78].

MR. SPEAKER: Why was there so much delay?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: Since we have received them.....

MR. SPEAKER: That is not an explanation. You must tell us why there is delay, please see that these delays do not recur. Now Mr. Zulfiqarullah.

NOTIFICATIONS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table: (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961:—

- (i) S.O. 685 to 688, 691, 692 and 694 to 706 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th March, 1978.

- (ii) The Income-tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. S.O. 178(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1949/78].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) G.S.R. 179 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (ii) Notification No. 67-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 183 (E) to 187 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th March 1938 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1950/78].

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 175 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1978 issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1951/78].

12.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED ATROCITIES ON HARIJANS IN VILLAGE KANIARA IN BIHAR

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported atrocities on Harijans in village Kaniara of Rohtas District, Bihar on the 25th March, 1978 and steps taken by Government in this regard."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): Sir, according to information received from the Government of Bihar, one Hira Kumari, a known criminal of village Kaniara was shot dead on the 25th March, 1978 at about 10.00 a.m. by six persons, five of whom belong to village Bishrampur, P. S. Dinara in the Rohtas District of Bihar. All the six accused persons are known criminals and three of them happen to be Harijans. The suspicion that Hira Kurmi was instrumental in the raid and arrest of one Bansaropan of village Kaniara appears to be the reason for this murder. In retaliation, a mob of

500 to 600 persons, mainly Kurmis, from Kaniari and neighbouring villages, variously armed, surrounded Bishrampur around 3.00 p.m. on the same day and set fire to 18 houses, including six belonging to Harijans. As a result, three persons were killed out of whom two were Harijans. One person is reported missing. Two heads of cattle and two goats were also burnt.

For the murder of Hira Kurmi, a case under Sections 148/149/302 I.P.C. and under Section 27 Arms Act has been instituted against six persons. Three persons have been apprehended. In the subsequent incident in village Bishrampur, a case under Sections 147/148/149/436/302/364/428 I.P.C. and Section 27 Arms Act has been instituted against 33 persons. Eight arrests have so far been made. Efforts are being made to arrest the remaining culprits in both the cases and coercive process have been initiated against the absconders. Two rifles have also been seized.

The District Magistrate, the Commissioner and the DIG have since visited the spot and taken necessary action to restore confidence among the people. A police force has been stationed in Bishrampur. The officer-in-charge and a Sub-Inspector of Dinara Police Station have been suspended for failure to control the situation in time and for negligence of duty. The Chief Minister, Bihar has also since visited the spot. Payment of Rs. 5,000/- each has been made to the families of those killed. Payments ranging between Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,000/- have also been made to each family as house building grant. Atta, rice, clothes and blankets are also being distributed and tarpaulins have been provided for temporary shelter.

It is clear that the two incidents were the outcome of old rivalry between two groups of criminals and their supporters and were not connected with "atrocities on Harijans" or land dispute between high castes and

[Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal]

low castes. Reports published in some newspapers about burning alive of 30 Harijans etc are, therefore, factually incorrect and exaggerated.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, I would like to have at least six minutes. I do not want to be disturbed.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no: not more than three minutes.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I have got a submission to make. In that case, you should strictly adhere to the rule and there should not be any exception right or wrong.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Please go on. Every minute of the time of this House costs a lot of money.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: If it is your order....

MR. SPEAKER: This discussion itself takes a few minutes.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: This incident is not an isolated one and should not also be viewed in that manner. As a matter of fact, this is merely a part of the long-standing socio-economic problem which we have inherited, which will be evident from the growing incidents of atrocities perpetrated on Harijans in our country.

If we go by the figures, in 1974, according to the Government's information, there were 8,850 cases of atrocities on Harijans all over the country. In 1975 the number was 7,781. In 1978 the figure was 5,887. In regard to the number for 1977, my apprehension is that it will touch the figure of 7,000 because I have got certain information which will show that as many as 105 Harijans were murdered in Madhya Pradesh alone between March and November, 1977; this is in accordance with the statement made by the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh.

There were 653 cases of atrocities on Harijans in Bihar in 1977 according to the statement made by the Inspector-General of Police, Bihar. In Maharashtra, according to the proceedings of the Maharashtra Assembly, it came to 392. In U.P. it was 5,047. Therefore, you will understand the immensity of the situation.

It is unfortunate that Bihar, of late, has become the focus of attention of the entire nation of this kind of atrocities. As a matter of fact, Belchi, Barahiya, Dharampur, Rupetha and Rohtas have attained nation-wide notoriety due to incidents of hair-raising atrocities perpetrated on the Harijans. Rohtas District has earned particular distinction or notoriety because there have been four cases of this kind of atrocities in this district during the period January to March.

I am astonished, and it cannot escape the attention of any in the country, at the amazing and perplexing similarity between the two official statements of the two ghastly carnages. one at Belchi and another at Bismampur. The Home Minister stated on the occasion of Belchi, and I quote:

"Mass murder has no caste, communal, agrarian or political overtones."

He further said, and I again quote:

"It was a clash between two groups of hardened criminals with long-standing rivalry."

You know the statement made by the Chief Minister of Bihar in the Assembly in Bihar. He said yesterday:

"It was, in fact, the result of a clash between two river groups of hardend criminals."

Note the similarity of the words used. He said further:

"The Bismampur killings were the result of the rivalry between two criminal gangs and had no caste overtones."

Also, please note the similarity or identity of the phrases used. The country did not believe the statement on the occasion of Belchi. I think the House would also not believe the statement made now by the hon. Home Minister and the statement made by the Chief Minister of Bihar.

May I, therefore, know whether the Government would really understand the basic problems? It is a socio-economic problem and is an agricultural phenomenon also.

The upper caste land-owners of Bihar maintain armed toughts in the countryside. The upper caste land-owners are well-armed, they maintain well-armed gangs of hoodlums which not only murder, loot and pillage for themselves, but sell their services for a fee. This was what was written by Mr. K. C. Khanna in the *Times of India* dated February, 28th, 1977. The former Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, Shri Kailash Joshi, observed very recently:

"Ninety per cent of the reported cases of atrocities on Harijans are caused by land disputes."

In Bihar, the situation is all the more alarming.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: There has been no land reform. According to the Government statement made yesterday or day before yesterday, it is found only 1,25,000 acres of land have so far been made available, and nothing has been distributed so far among the landless.

Having regard to all these things, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he would order a judicial probe into the matter that happened in Bistrampur?

My second question is whether the responsibility has already been or will be fixed upon the district authorities as has been advised by the Prime Minister very recently.

My third question is whether, in view of all these things, a special programme of land reforms will be undertaken by the appropriate Governments so that this socio-economic problem can be properly tackled. As I have mentioned, there are illegal and unlicensed arms with the landlords. Will the Government of Bihar or the Government of India take appropriate steps to immobilise those arms which have been utilised by corrupt landlords to destroy the legal and rightful movement of the landless peasants?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे माननीय मित्र ने एक भाषण दे दिया है ।

AN HON. MEMBER: Speak in English.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: Although I can speak in English, you cannot compel me to speak in English.

श्री चरण सिंह . मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि, नियम के अनुसार केवल प्रश्न पूछा जा सकता है, लेकिन मेरे माननीय मित्र ने एक भाषण दे दिया है । भाषण का जवाब मैं भाषण में देने के बाद फिर उनसे सवाल पूछूंगा, क्योंकि उन्होंने एक दम चार सवाल भी कर दिये हैं । मैं जब तक भाषण समाप्त करूंगा, उनके सवालों को भूल जाऊंगा, इसलिए सवालों का जवाब बाद में दूंगा, लेकिन भाषण का जवाब देना चाहता हूं जो कि उन्होंने बहुत जोश में दिया है ।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में हरिजनों की एक समस्या है जो किसी दूसरे देश में नहीं है और उसका आधार है जन्माधारित सिस्टम जात-पात । इस समस्या के दो पहलू हैं, एक आर्थिक और दूसरा सामाजिक । सामाजिक आधार तो हमारा जन्मजात जात-पात और आर्थिक आधार इकनामिक प्रश्न है, उसमें बहुत लोग हैं । हरिजन करीब-करीब सारे हैं लेकिन बेकवर्ड

[श्री चरण सिंह]

क्लासेज, माइनारिटीज और दूसरे लोग भी हैं। कुछ लोगों के हिमाब से 40 फी मदी उसमें है, पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे रह रहे हैं, कुछ के हिमाब में 60 प्रतिशत है। अगल-अलग अर्थशास्त्रियों का कहना है। इस समस्या का हल करने के लिए साच विचार कर बंदम उठाने होंगे। अब तक जो बंदम उठाय जा रहे हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह काफी है, लेकिन इतनी बात जरूर है कि पूर्णतया उनका समाधान नहीं हुआ। अगर बिरोधी पक्ष के माननीय मित्र मुझे या गवर्नर को कोई रचनात्मक सुझाव दे सकें, या इधर के लागू देना मैंने खशी हागी, मैं उनको प्रोत्साहित नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन एक बात अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों के साथ ज्यादानी हाकी है, मुझे नमस्की है लेकिन उससे अब कोई राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने की कोशिश की जाती है ता वह समस्या बजाय हल होने के ज्यादा पचोदा हो जाती है और आपस में कड़वाहट बढ़ती है।

जहां तक पारना कहना यह है कि मैंने हरिजना के बिनाफे जो बंद रहे हैं, एट्रामिटीज बहुत हैं, ता एक यही राम पवित्र लाइफ में रह गया है कि हरिजन माइनारिटीज, बैकवर्ड क्लासज और ला एंड प्राउड। यह प्रश्न है बेमिक और महत्वपूर्ण है। लेकिन अब ऐसा लगता है कि मांगे मावजनिज राजनैतिक जिन्दगी में आप हमारे ऊपर और मैं आपसे ऊपर बोषा-रोपण कर रहे ता इसमें न ता हरिजना की समस्या ल हागी और न देश का विकास होगा। बराबर यह कहा जाता है कि एट्रामिटीज बंद रहे हैं। इसके कई मायने हैं। मरफ़ एक हो माइना मैं बनाना हूँ। पहले गवर्नर आफ इंडिया का एक आर्डर निकला था, उसमें ता यह जाहिर है कि कुछ लोगों के खिलाफ जानि या बिगदरी के आधार पर जुर्म किये जान हा, उन्हें एट्रामिटीज कहा जा सकता है। लेकिन है, होने है

और बहुत से होने हैं। उसके साथ ही यह भी एक इम्प्रेशन किएट करने की कोशिश की जाती रही है, एक साहब ने ता ब्याख्यान ही दे दिया जो कि हमारी पार्टी के है, जिन्होंने मेरा इस्तीफा भी माग लिया था उसी आधार पर कि हरिजनों को एक्सटर्मिनेट करने की कोशिश की जा रही है, खतम करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। आज अगर कोई दूसरे देश का विद्वान या पत्रकार यहा आय, और हमारे यहा दो बार इन्सुबार या आर्टिकल पढ ने, और यहा के भाषण सुने तो वह अपने मन में यह छाप लेकर जाएगा कि वाकई मवनों की तरफ से हरिजना का बर्बाद और खतम करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। मैं आपकी इजाजत में वाचदव अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ कि यह वाक्यात के विरुद्ध है। फ़ैक्ट्स एंड फिगर्स इस बात का साबित नहीं करता।

यह बात मुझे पढ़ने भी मालूम थी—पिछले मशन में भी, लेकिन आप यकीन करे या न करे, मैं बवल इस तरह की वजह से नहीं बनाई कि लाग उसमें यह नतीजा निरालना बाहेगे—और कुछ लाग निरालने के कुछ लाग निरालना चाहता है आप अपने हीन निरालने—कि हरिजना के साथ जा अयाचार हो रहा है, उनका समाधान करने की कोशिश नहीं, उनसे मफ़ाई दी जा रही है। इसलिए मैं अब तक यह बात नहीं बर्बा थी। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक के सामने वाक्यात सही तौर पर आये, ताकि हम इस समस्या का सही पर्सपेक्टिव में देख सकें, और फिर उसका समाधान साच करें। इसलिए मैं लिए यह सवाई बनाना जरूरी हा जाना है।

जब मैं एरिया रेस्ट्रिक्शन है, हमारे यहा हरिजन भाइयों की नादाद 15 परसेट है। ये आकड़े आज के नहीं हैं। पिछले साल के, उससे पिछले साल के, दस साल के, बल्कि दस साल का छांडे, जब जुर्म पूरी तरह लिखे नहीं जाने थे। लेकिन 1971 में गवर्नर आफ इंडिया और स्टेट

गवर्नमेन्ट ने बल दिया कि हरिजनो के खिलाफ जो जर्म हो, वे लिखे जायें। वे सब भावों से यह साबित करत है कि हरिजना के खिलाफ जो जर्म हुए चाहे वे एट्रानिटी के वर्ग, क्लामिफिकेशन म आने हो, या दूसरे हो, वे 1 परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं है। अब हम टाटन जा जुर्म हैं, हरिजना और गैर-हरिजनो के खिलाफ हुए कुल जुर्मों के मीजान को देखें। हमारी जनसंख्या म 85 फी मदी ब्रह्महरिजन है और 15 फी सदी हरिजन है। तो जो 85 फी मदी लोग है, उनके खिलाफ हुए जुर्मों की तादाद 99 1/4 परसेंट है— 99 परसेंट मान लीजिए और हरिजना के खिलाफ जर्म है 1 फी मदी। 15 फीसदी पर जा जुर्म हान है, व 1 फी मदी और 85 फी सदी पर जा जर्म हान है वे 99 फीसदी।

इधर मे किसी न कहा—मैं चाहूंगा कि मेरी बात शान्ति म सुन ली जायें—कि हरिजना के खिलाफ जो जर्म लिखे जात है हा मकना है कि उमम अट्रि रिपोर्टिंग हो। हो सकता है कि उमम अट्रि-रिपोर्टिंग हा। (व्यवधान)

AN HON MEMBER You are justifying (Interruptions)

श्री चरण सिंह वह ता मैं जानता था। इसीलिए ता मैं नहीं कह रहा था। लेकिन मैं आपसे दृग्द्वान्त करूंगा कि अगर माननीय सदस्य मेरी बात नहीं सुनना चाहत है तो मैं बैठ जाता हू।

मैं जस्टिफाई नहीं कर रहा हू। जस्टिफिकेशन की क्या बात है? (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महाशय, मैं आपसे अपील करूंगा (व्यवधान)

PROF DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South) It this proper? The Home Minister must be allowed to make his statement

श्री चरण सिंह मैं आपसे जरिये से अर्ज करना चाहता हू .. (व्यवधान) अगर हमारी लोक सभा में,

जो हिन्दुस्तान के कुने हुए लोगों की एक व्यवस्थापिका सभा है, विधान बनाने वाली है, हम शान्ति से किसी मामले पर बहस नहीं कर सकते, तो फिर आगे कैसे काम चलने वाला है? गांव के बहुत से लोग लोक सभा का देखने के लिए आत है विधान सभाओं को देखने के लिए जात है, और मुझे प्रफेसस क साथ कहना पड़ता है कि बहुत से आदमी यह अगर नेजर जात है कि इनसे हमारी पचायन अच्छी है। मझे तक है अपनी बातें कहने का, और आपकी जिम्मेदारी है कि अगर मैं आपकी समझ क अनमार्ग गलत बात भी कहूँ, तो उसे सुन लें। वरना अगर आप शोर मचायेंगे तो इधर से भी शोर मचायेंगे। और अगर दोनों तरफ मैं शोर मचाया जायगा, तो हम तरह में काम नहीं चल सकता है।

मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि ये फैक्ट्स मझे पहले से मालूम थे लेकिन मैंने कबल इसी लिए नहीं बनाया कि कहा जायगा कि जस्टिफाई करने की काशिश की जा रही है। कहा जा रहा है कि जस्टिफिकेशन दिया जा रहा है। कहा जस्टिफाई कर रहा हू? मैं खैर एक फैक्ट बना रहा हू कि यह जो डेमणेशन है कि हरिजना को एक्सटर्मिनेट करने की काशिश की जा रही है, वह गलत है।

एक मज्जन ने यहां स्पीच दी है कि उन्हें एक्सटर्मिनेट करने की काशिश की जा रही है। उन्होंने जो फैक्ट्स स्टेट किय एक खास जिले के वे गलत थे। मैं फिर दोहराना चाहता हू कि जो जुर्म होत है, उनमें 85 फीसदी जो मरण कहलाते हैं, उनके खिलाफ 99 1/4 फीसदी और हरिजनो के खिलाफ 1 या दोन फी सदी हाते है। अब मैं यह तस्लीम करता हू कि हो सकता है यह अट्रि-रिपोर्टिंग हो। आप उम को दुगुना कर दीजिए। तिगुना कर दीजिए, चार गुना कर दीजिए पांच गुना कर दीजिए लेकिन जो वाक्यात है वे यह है कि 1/20 हो सकते हैं, 9 परसेंट, 8 परसेंट, 7 परसेंट हो सकते हैं। आप की इजाजत से अब मैं वे फैक्ट्स

[श्री चरण सिंह]

बतला देता हूँ फिगर्स बतला देता हूँ पहले जमाने के भी और इस जमाने के भी....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, are you aware that we are having a discussion on this?

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं बायबल अर्ज कर रहा हूँ मेरी बात आप सुने, आप ने उन को मवाल करने की इजाजत देने से पहले आधे धटे की स्वीच करने दी.....

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: You have allowed it. We know it and it is very easy to make charges within a speech of ten minutes, but it will take 20 minutes to reply to those charges.

तो अब मैं आप में वह फिगर्स बतला रहा हूँ। सन् 72 में इंग्लिश लोगों के खिलाफ जो जर्मन थे वह कुल जर्मन के 0.34 परसेंट थे। 1973 में 0.57 परसेंट, 74 में 0.74 परसेंट, 75 में 0.67 परसेंट, 76 में 0.56 परसेंट और 77 के सितम्बर तक की तो महीने की फिगर्स हैं 0.79 परसेंट। अब मैं इस को 1 परसेंट मान लेता हूँ. (व्यवधान)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): Percentage of what?

श्री चरण सिंह : जो टोटल क्राइम्स है उस क्राइम्स के मुकाबले में हरिजन के ऊपर क्राइम्स का जो परसेंट है वह मैं बता रहा हूँ। वन परसेंट उस को मान लीजिए 2 परसेंट मान लीजिए, 10 परसेंट मान लीजिए, और हरिजन भाइयों की पापुलेशन है 15 परसेंट.... (व्यवधान)

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Mavelikara): This is coming under what?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: If it is not a justification, then what is it?

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा हूँ कि टोटल क्राइम्स में से हरिजन को नान-हरिजन

पर करते हैं और नान हरिजन जो हरिजन पर करते हैं उस का परसेंट मैं बता रहा हूँ। जो हरिजन हरिजन पर करते हैं, नान-हरिजन हरिजन पर करते हैं टोटल क्राइम्स काजिज में एकपूज की जो बिरादरी है वह है हरिजन और नान हरिजन, यह फिगर्स मैं ने बतायी। मुझे अफमोस है, और मैं तो नहीं चाहता कि 1 परसेंट भी हो, लेकिन ज़ुम होते हैं.... (व्यवधान).....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Burning people alive

श्री चरण सिंह : आप जरा शांति से मेरी बात सुने। अब यह बात कि जनता पार्टी के आन के बाद ज़ुम बढ़े हैं, बेशक बढ़े हैं। लेकिन मीरियम क्राइम कम हुए हैं और जो मिमलोनियम क्राइम्स हैं, माइनर क्राइम्स हैं वह बढ़े हैं।... (व्यवधान).... अब अगर मेरी बात सुनने के लिये तैयार नहीं हो तो मैं बैठने के लिए तैयार हूँ। आप फिर टीवट कीजिएगा तो बिम से कीजिएगा। पहले मेरी बात को सुन लीजिए। आप मवान बाद से कर सकते हैं। मुझे अपनी बात कहने का हक है।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What is your concept of the minor crime and what is your concept of the major crime?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: Do not get excited. It does not allow you. It is injurious to your health.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am just asking for clarification. He spoke about major crime, and minor crimes. What is the concept of the major crime and what is the concept of the minor crime? Whether: burning people alive is a major crime or a minor crime

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेजर क्राइम्स मेजर होता है ममलन मर्डर है उक्वा-यटी है रेप है बैंगरह बैंगरह।

These are major crimes. There are seven major crimes. And others are in the dictionary of the police and in

the dictionary of every intelligent man like Mr. Stephen—minor crimes.

श्रीमती अहिल्या पी. रांगनेकर :
बम्बई (उत्तर मध्य) : मेजर काइम और
माइनर काइम का क्या सवाल है ?

श्री चरणसिंह : मर्डर की बात सुनिए। . .
(व्यवधान)

मैं एक बार उन कम्युनिस्ट दोस्तों की बात सुनने के लिए तैयार हूँ जो कांग्रेस से बाहर था, जिन का कांग्रेस से लायजों नहीं था। लेकिन स्टीफन साहब और दूसरे लोग जो कांग्रेस (आई) या कांग्रेस (आर) वाले हैं वे स्वराज्य के तीस साल के बाद यह उम्मीद करें कि 12 महीने में यह खत्म हो जायेंगा तो खत्म नहीं होंगे। 24 महीने में खत्म नहीं होंगे। कैसे चमक चमक पड़ रहे हैं। अब आप अपने जमाने के अपने आंकड़े सुनिए 1975-76 में भी जो सीरिअस काइम्स थे वे कंसिल नहीं हो पाये जोकि एमजैसी का जमाना था। 1975 में 340 मर्डर्स हुए। **(व्यवधान)**

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Is he justifying the crimes? Is he justifying the atrocities?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: Not at all; I am not justifying them. The serious crimes have gone down. I am only putting the record straight. **(Interruptions).**

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND :
 :Without condemning the atrocities, what impression is he giving to the House **(Interruptions)**

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): The question is one of the spirit with which he is saying. He is the Home Minister of the country. When the whole Country is ashamed of these, he must not speak like this. He should sit down.

MR. SPEAKER: First of all, you kindly sit down.

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि मेरा कसूर क्या हो गया? कसूर सिर्फ यह हो गया कि आपका जो इल्जाम था कि काइम्स बढ़ रहे हैं उसका जवाब देने की मैं कोशिश कर रहा हूँ।

श्री राम धन (लालगंज) : उन्होंने काइम्स के बारे में नहीं कहा, एट्रासिटीज के बारे में कहा था।

श्री चरण सिंह : जी नहीं। काइम्स बढ़ने की बात भी कही है। मैं राम धन जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि टोटल नम्बर आफ काइम्स में एट्रासिटीज भी शामिल हैं। उनका कहना था कि काइम्स बढ़े हैं। उसमें एट्रासिटीज शामिल हैं और उसी का जवाब मैं दे रहा हूँ। अगर आप नहीं चाहते हैं तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ **(व्यवधान)**

मैं फिर दोहराना चाहता हूँ और शांति से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर किस बात की शिकायत है। क्या उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा कि जनता में जमाने में काइम्स बढ़े हैं ?
(व्यवधान) ^

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): We want to have the comparative figures in respect of the last four or five years.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumukur): This is not a political issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record anything. **(Interruptions).**

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। यहां हरिजन एट्रासिटीज को लोग पोलिटिकल आधार पर ले रहे हैं। हकीकत यह है कि बेलची काण्ड की जो चर्चा की गई है उस काण्ड के जो मुख्य अभियुक्त हैं, नरदेव चौधरी

MR. SPEAKER: No; we do not want to go into that.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : कांग्रेस पार्टी की ओर से बिहार विधान सभा के समक्ष 14 मार्च को उनकी रिहार्ड की मांग की गई है और यहां पर यह हरिजन एट्रामिटीज की बात कर रहे हैं। मैं आप के माध्यम से अपने तमाम माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह करूंगा—यदि हरिजन एट्रामिटीज का मामला है तो उस की निष्पक्ष रूप से ले, उस की छाड़ में शिकार करने की कोशिश न करे... (व्यवधान)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND ROSE—

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: They have a guilty conscience; they should not interfere (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Home Minister, please go on.

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं फलमफा नहीं जानता हूं और न किसी फलमफे का भाषण दे रहा हूं, जिससे दो राय हो सकती है : चाज यह है कि मर्डर्स और क्राइम्स बढ़ रहे हैं, मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि घटे हैं, लेकिन माइनर-क्राइम्स बढ़े हैं और मैं उसी के आकड़े आपके सामने दे रहा था : यह मुझको मालूम था कि सच्चाई बड़ी कड़वी होती है, लेकिन इनकी कड़वी होती है, यह मुझे मालूम नहीं था कि हमारे आदमी को बोलने की नहीं देंगे, माना बोलने की आपकी ही मोनो-पोली है। मर्डर्स 1975 में, 15 साल पहले नहीं, सिर्फ 3 साल पहले... (व्यवधान)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Whether by this Government or by the previous Government, are you justifying the atrocities (Interruptions).

श्री चरण सिंह : क्या आपने आंकड़े पेज नहीं किये हैं ? अब मेरे आंकड़े भी सुनिये।

SOME HON. MEMBERS (ROSE—)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down; I am on my legs. The question has been put in such a broad way; it involved

social, economic and political aspects, and it has provoked the Minister to give all the information. I would, however, like to tell one thing to both the sides that there is going to be a debate on this very question on the 4th. All these matters can be thrashed out in full and we can be as brief as possible today, if we are going to open up the whole thing, the Minister has to reply to the whole thing. In spite of my repeatedly requesting Shri Chitta Basu, he raised questions of land reform, he raised social questions and he raised all sorts of questions. He also said that the crimes have been increasing. The Minister has to reply, otherwise the question remain unanswered.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: Is it not a fact that my hon. friend there quoted certain statistics and have I not a right to clarify that those statistics were misleading.... (Interruptions).

आप सेरो फीगर्स सुनिये—

Murder : 1975—346

1976—276

1977—201

Violence resulting in grievous hurt

1975—1268

1276—1074

1977 1124

Rape.....(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Are these all-India figures?

श्री चरण सिंह : जी हाँ, ब्रू-आउट इण्डिया। स्टेट्स की भी बतला सकता हूं।

SHRI CHITTA BASU: On a point of order, I have quoted the figures from the proceedings of this House. These figures have been given in answer to the unstarred question No. 1484 dated 22-6-1977....

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

श्री चरण सिंह क्या मेरे मित्र यह समझने हैं कि मैं किसी बनिने की दुकान से स्टेटिस्टिक्स ले आया ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU This is derogatory I have quoted from what you have said in this House He cannot utter these words in this House

श्री चरण सिंह जहां तक रेप के केसेज का ताल्लुक है मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ

MR SPEAKER He did not utter All that he said is that these figures are not from a Bania shop

SHRI CHARAN SINGH I have not got them from a shop keeper They are official figures (Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU It this Parliament of India a bania shop? Your Parliament Library has supplied these figures (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER He said 'My figures are not from the shop-keeper' You have not followed him, Mr Gopal What he said is, 'My figures are not from a bania shop'

SHRI K GOPAL (Kairi) He cannot talk like that This is not a political issue This is not a party issue Calling Attention was given, Mr Home Minister, with all good intentions and you as the Home Minister of the country have got to give the facts and do not bring in politics here

श्रीधरी बलबीर सिंह (हाणिवारपुर)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ आर्डर है।

MR SPEAKER: What point of order you have here?

श्रीधरी बलबीर सिंह आप मुन ले, जो मैं कह रहा हूँ। अगर मिनिस्टर माहब

ये गानत फीगर्स दे रहे हैं और ये लोग सरकारी जर्निय से दूसरी फीगर्स लिये हुए हैं, ता उसके लिए इनके पास डम सवाल का उठाने के और डग है।

MR SPEAKER That is not a point of order

CHOWDHURY BALBIR SINGH:

MR SPEAKER This is not a point of order Please sit down Please do not record It shouting is a point of order then yours is a point of order

श्री चरण सिंह मैं सिर्फ यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मित्र यह कह रहे थे कि उन्होंने आफिशियल सार्स में काट दिया है, वह मन नहीं मुता। मैं यह नहीं मुता कि वे कहा मैं फीगर्स लेकर आये हैं।

SHRI CHITTA BASU I have quoted from official figures

श्री चरण सिंह मैं तो सिर्फ यह कहा था कि मैं किसी शाप में लेकर ये फीगर्स नहीं आया हूँ। My statistics are also official That is all They are more official than yours

SHRI CHITTA BASU How can it be?

MR SPEAKER Please there cannot be any counter argument like this

SHRI CHITTA BASU This is from the Parliament Library

MR SPEAKER If there is any mistake in it there are other procedures open to you

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं फीगर्स दे रहा था कि जो सीरियस क्राइम्स हैं, वे पिछले दो साल के मुकाबले में बढ़े नहीं हैं और अगर बढ़े हैं तो बहुत थोड़े बढ़े हैं। मैं यह कहने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ। समझ में नहीं आता कि आप क्या परेशान हैं।

[श्री चरण सिंह]

अब रेप के फीगर्स सुनिये। 320 हुए हैं सन् 1975 में, 314 हुए हैं सन् 1976 में और 248 हुए हैं सन् 1977 में। आरसन, आग लगाने के केसेज हैं: 774 सन् 1975 में, 726 सन् 1976 में और 478 सन् 1977 में।

अदर आफ्नेसेज जो हैं, वे बेशक बढ़े हैं। मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि माइनर आफ्नेसेज बढ़े हैं। उनके फीगर्स ये हैं:

सन् 1975 में . . .	4785
सन् 1976 में . . .	2946
सन् 1977 में . . .	6379

मैंने यही कहा था कि माइनर आफ्नेसेज बढ़े हैं और जो सीरियस आफ्नेसेज हैं, वे घटे हैं।

अब स्टेटवाइज फीगर्स आपके जरिये से बताना चाहता हूँ। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . ये बड़े रेलेवेन्ट हैं: दो स्टेट्स में जो कि जनता पार्टी द्वारा रूल्ड हैं, उनमें बढ़े हैं और तीन स्टेट्स जो कांग्रेस के हाथ में हैं, उनमें क्राइम बढ़े हैं। इस तरह से पांच स्टेट्स में क्राइम बढ़े हैं। . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI K. GOPAL: What is all this? It is not fair on your part. What is the point at issue?.... (Interruptions) This is not fair.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down, your assistance is not necessary.

श्री चरण सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि सननीय मित्र इतने नाराज क्यों होते हैं और जोश के साथ आस्टेन्सिब चढ़ा लेते हैं? अगर वह बात हो तो वह तो होगी बाहर, लेकिन यहां तो शांति से बात सुनने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए: मैंने आपके जरिये से अर्ज किया कि मैं गलत बात कहने का हक रखता हूँ, आप भी रखते हो। मेरी बात आपकी राय में गलत हो

सकती है। फिर खड़े हो गये। आप किस बात पर खड़े हो गये?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI (Anantnag): What the Home Minister has said—

“Hon. Member should not lose temper. In case he wants to settle scores, let him come out and settle scores outside.” It is threatening. This should be expunged from the records.

MR. SPEAKER: I will examine that.

श्री चरण सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ माननीय दोस्त सफाई देने के लिए खड़े हो गये हैं। मैं सिर्फ यह अर्ज करता हूँ कि गुस्सा करके बात करना कहां तक मुनासिब है? देट्स आल।

श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी: (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I will examine that if that is so.

श्री चरण सिंह: अगर गुस्सा करोगे तो यहां तय होगा, मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ कि गुस्से को यहां ठंडा करें। क्या यहां लड़ाई होगी? यहां लड़ाई नहीं करनी है। देट्स आल। (व्यवधान)

आंध्र प्रदेश में सन् 74 में जो केसिज रिपोर्ट हुए वे 22 हैं, फिर 27, फिर 34, फिर सन् 77 में 102।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will examine that, if that is so.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): I am on a point of order.

The motion that has been tabled is to the reported atrocities on Harijans in village Kaniara of Rohtas District, Bihar. Where is any other place coming in? How can you allow him? That is outside the subject.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gopal, the question would have been very small if

the questioner would have confined himself to that. The question has been enlarged to the entire gamut of it—social, economic political. He has enlarged it and said that it is all due to the present administration. And he is answering that question.

SHRI K GOPAL: It is irrelevant.

MR. SPEAKER: In the Call Attention it is irrelevant

SHRI K. GOPAL: You could have said then if that was irrelevant.

MR. SPEAKER: You also did not object to that

श्री चरण सिंह: अध्यक्ष महादय, मैंने ऐसा लगता है कि मेरे माननीय मित्र ने मुश्किल स्टेट्स का जिक्र किया था, उसी का मैं जवाब दे रहा हूँ। दो स्टेट्स जो काश्मिर ब्लड है उनमें भी क्राइम्स बढ़े हैं। अभी तक तीन स्टेट्स जो जनता ब्लड है उनमें भी क्राइम्स बढ़े हैं। अध्यक्ष महादय, बिहार में क्राइम्स कुछ बढ़े हैं: 258, 263 और 621। पिछले साल तो 621 थे वे 421 हुए। यह मेरी गलती है कि मैंने बिहार में बढ़े कहा। पिछले साल 621 थे, अब की बार 421 है। (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Chitta Basu referred to Bihar and U.P.

श्री चरण सिंह: अब लीजिए मध्य प्रदेश। मध्य प्रदेश में 1578, 1587, 1829 और अबकी बार 2133। तो इसमें भी क्राइम्स बढ़े हैं। महाराष्ट्र में 277, 263, 211, 519 हुए। महाराष्ट्र में, माहब, मुश्किलों याद नहीं रहा है कि किस पार्टी की गवर्नमेंट वहाँ पर है।

SHRI B SHANKARANAND: You are the Home Minister of India. Maharashtra is in India. You have responsibility for it. Don't forget that you are Home Minister of India. Don't forget that. (Interruptions).

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: In Kerala, crimes have gone down. (Interruption)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: On a point of order. (Interruption). ***

MR. SPEAKER: I am not able to follow. Don't record anything. Let us go on. We have wasted a lot of time.

श्री चरण सिंह: अध्यक्ष महादय, मैं अज्ञ कर रहा था कि केरल में क्राइम्स बढ़े हैं। मन् 1974 में 493 थे, फिर 331, फिर 254 और अब 136। उत्तर प्रदेश में 5791, 4056, 2447 और अब 4974 बढ़ा की संख्या है। मन् 74-75 के मुकाबले में बढ़ा घटे है। मन् 76 में बढ़ा कम था। आईएम सारी।

यह मैं सारी फिगर्स दी। मतलब यह है कि आंध्र में बढ़े और महाराष्ट्र में बढ़े। राजस्थान में पहले 18 थे। अध्यक्ष महादय, मुश्किलों एक बात मालूम हुई, जो कि पहले मालूम नहीं थी। पंजाब, हरियाणा में तो यह प्रबल नहीं थी। कश्मीर में भी नहीं थी और वेस्ट बंगाल में भी नहीं थी। यह मेरी रीडिंग थी: लेकिन आज मुश्किलों मालूम हुआ कि राजस्थान में भी यह प्रबलम ऊर्ध्वाधर, छुटाई-बडाई का जाति पर आधारित यह प्रबलम बढ़न कम है: इसमें भी जातिर होता है कि 1974 में राजस्थान में जर्म 18 हुए, फिर 100, फिर 71 और अब 261। इसमें यह पता चला कि महाराष्ट्र में बढ़े, राजस्थान में बढ़े और आंध्र प्रदेश में बढ़े। बिहार में और मध्य प्रदेश में, और उत्तर प्रदेश में घटे। इसमें यह पेटर्न साबित नहीं होता है कि जहाँ जनता पार्टी की गवर्नमेंट है वहाँ बढ़े हैं और जहाँ (व्यवधान)

SHRI B SHANKARANAND: You are politicalising it. Sir, he is accusing the other person of politicalising it. But he is himself politicalising the issue.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: May I give the figures?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, on a point of order.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He is giving wrong information to the House

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I will read Article 46 of the Constitution

See the injustice done to the Harijans They are laughing.

MR. SPEAKER: Please go on with your point of order

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Article 46 reads as follows —

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 Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation

Is he not responsible for anything happening in this country? He gave figures State-wise

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order All that he is saying is that crime has increased in all the States

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: He has responsibility for all the States Are you satisfied, Sir? Are you convinced with his explanation?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not here to satisfy myself It is not my function in the House

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: He is giving an impression to the House that atrocities on Harijans can be tolerated if it is on a lesser percentage. He cannot shirk his responsibility under the Constitution

को चरण सिंह मैं कई बार पहले भी कह चुका हूँ, मैं समझता हूँ कि मेरी नाकाब-लियत है कि इतनी मोटी सी बात मैं अपने कुछ दोस्तों की नहीं समझा पाया। मैंने काब-कहा कि मैं जस्टिफाई कर रहा हूँ। मैं तो

केवल इस चार्ज का जवाब दे रहा हूँ कि जब से जनता पार्टी आयी है तब से सब जगह काइन्स बढ़ गये हैं। यह बात गलत है, जनता पार्टी जब से आयी है तीन स्टेट्स में घटे हैं जा कि जनता पार्टी का बो, और तीन जॉ कांग्रेस ब्लड है उनमें बढ़े हैं। अब यह किंगम ग्रनपैलेटेबिल हों, हो सकता है, और राजस्थान में जनता पार्टी है उसमें भी बढ़े हैं। ता कब मैंने कहा, कौन से मेरे तर्क में यह निकला कि मैं जस्टिफाई कर रहा हूँ? मैं ता किमी भी एक मंडर का जस्टिफाई करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ।

मेरे पास अभी एक नोट आया जो मैंने फीगम अभी पडी थी 1977 में एक स्टेट की पडी थी 291। लेकिन अभी मेरे अफसरों ने मुझे बताया है कि वह टाइपोग्राफिकल एरर है प्रिंटिंग की, वह 301 फीगर है। मैं ज्यादा बालना नहीं चाहता, सिर्फ यह बहना चाहता कि सामाजिक, आर्थिक कारण है इस समस्या के। समस्या हजारों साल पुरानी है, और मैंने कहा है कि विरोधी दल के लोग अगर कोई मुद्दा देगे तो विचार करने के बाद सरकार उस पर अमल करने की काशिश करेगी। लेकिन यह जा बात प्रचारित की जा रही है कि जनता के आने की वजह से जर्म बढ़े हैं वगैरह वगैरह और गेट्टामिटीज में ऐक्सेटमिनेट करने की काशिश की जा रही है, मैंने उसका जवाब दिया।

मेरे माननीय मित्रों ने कहा कि बहा लैड रेकार्ड्स नहीं है। बेगन नहीं है। और आज में नहीं पहले से नहीं है, और 30 साल माननीय मित्र पावर में रह चुके हैं वह भी तैयार नहीं करा पाये। और अब लैड रेकार्ड्स का नैयार करना आसान काम नहीं है क्योंकि इस बीच में बहा लेजिस्लेशन कुछ हुआ जमींदारी प्रबालीभन वगैरह का। तो सारी शकल बचल गई, लोपी के कब्जे हो गये। किस तरीके से हो गये मुझी नहीं मानूँ। लेकिन मेरा बराबर यह विचार रहा है कि जहाँ लैड रेकार्ड्स ठीक नहीं हैं वही ऐक्मट्रीम फ़िलीसफ़ी में विश्वास करने वाली राजनीतिक पार्टियों

ने जन्म लिया या जहाँ अच्छी तरह से कांग्रेस के दोस्तों से अगर नाराज न हों तो कहना चाहता हूँ, जहाँ ज़मींदारी अबोलेशन नहीं किया, जिस तरीके से होना चाहिये था वहाँ कम्युनिज्म और नक्सलिज्म ने जन्म लिया और वहीं ऐंटीसिटीज या क्राइम्स हरिजनों के साथ हुए हैं, यहाँ तक इकोनामिक सैटर्स का और लैंड डिसप्यूट्स का प्रश्न है वहीं ज्यादा हुए हैं। अब उसके अन्दर बंगाल भी आता है, बिहार भी आता है, आन्ध्रा और केरल भी आता है। तो वह क्वेश्चन आसान नहीं है। लेकिन अगर किसी तरीके से लैंड रिकार्ड्स ठीक हो सकते हों, हल किये जा सकते हों, तो यह सरकार उस पर विचार करेगी।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. Kindly look at the calling attention. Just now you said that the scope of the calling attention was considerably expanded by my hon. friend, Shri Chitta Basu who; instead of asking direct questions on the subject concerned in the notice, he expanded the scope. You allowed it and, therefore, you naturally allowed the Minister to reply.

I was only waiting for the Minister's whole reply. And having got the answer, because it is not wholly answered that is why I am rising on a point of order.

I am not asking questions. This calling attention is specifically on atrocities on harijans and not on the crimes in general. This is point Number 1. You will have to give your guidance and ruling whether the Minister can answer on any other question excepting the question on the calling attention. The Calling Attention is specifically on atrocities on harijans.

Now, the hon. Home Minister, Chaudhury Saheb's contention, as I

have understood, is that he was arguing on the basis of facts. He was trying to argue on the basis of facts available to him that the crime in general in the country at large has gone down. I was waiting for him to tell the House that comparatively atrocities on Harijans have gone down. If he had said that I would have understood but he has kept silent on that point.

13.00 hrs.

Sir, if you allow a Calling Attention on a specific subject then how do you allow all other incidental things to be brought into the discussion and let the main question remain unanswered? Atrocities on Harijans is the focus of the question. Can that focus be changed either by the questioner and much more by the Minister?

Secondly, the Calling Attention also says "and steps taken by Government in this regard." No answer has been given to this.

MR. SPEAKER: It has been answered in the main reply.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: We will be satisfied if he answers on these points.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I have already stated that these atrocities are on Harijans.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vayalar Ravi..

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Mr. Speaker, Sir.**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record. You have already put four questions into one and you are now repeating those questions.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is quite unfortunate that the Home Minister has dragged politics into the affair thus making the Harijans again the casualty of the debate. The Home Minister

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

was trying to justify the whole thing quoting the figures but may I inform the Home Minister that this is the first time since Independence in this country that Harijans have been burnt twice in the same State and this is also for the first time that the Home Minister has tried to justify in on the Floor of the House. It has never happened before. This is the first time. I wished he had come before this House and said: I am sorry. (Interruptions).

SHRI RAM DHAN: Forty Harijans were burnt alive in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, I will not mention Belchi but the Home Minister is repeating the same sentence, namely, the incidents were the outcome of old rivalry between two groups of criminals. I also do not know who has coined this term 'caste Hindus'. The main point is that the Home Ministry may ask as to why he is being held guilty. Sir, he is guilty because he has failed to create confidence among the Harijans that they will be protected from atrocities.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, everyday we are finding in the news papers that Harijan girl has been raped and raped again by the police officer who went to investigate the case. It has been reported that there was another murder. The Chief Minister of Bihar has stated that the whole thing happened in the presence of the Police. The leader of the Congress -I is saying that 65 people are still missing. The hon. Home Minister has informed that only one person is missing, He has been repeating it every time. In Bihar there is complete chaos and caste war is going on. Who created the caste-war in Bihar? Are you not responsible for communal harmony in this country? The people of this country should live united together. But here caste-war is going on. Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan has appealed to the people of that State that they should abandon their plans to stage demonstration for and

against job reservation. The hon. Minister should come forward and say that he will catch the culprit and that he will assure us that no atrocities on Harijans will take place hereafter. But he has never said that so far. This House is interested to know whether the atrocities on Harijans are increasing or decreasing. We want to know what steps you are taking to put down these atrocities. This is what we are interested to know. But you have not revealed any fact.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: Your charge is that they are increasing. That is why I had to reply to that.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Let us know and let the country know what concrete steps and what action you are taking in this regard. It happens again and again and you must stop it. It may happen again after some time, but it all depends on the attitude of the Government, the attitude of the Home Minister. That is our objection. The attitude of the Home Minister is not at all helpful. So, may I know from the hon. Minister what concrete steps have been taken in this regard from your side? In order to give protection and create confidence in the Harijan Community, what have you proposed to do? Do you propose to give direction to the State Governments in this connection and enforce them to follow the direction strictly?

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अफसोस है कि मजनीय मदम्य, श्री रवि बराबर यह कह रहे हैं कि मैं जस्टिफाई करने को कोशिश कर रहा हूँ। यह बात नहीं है। मैंने शुरू में ही कहा है कि मैं जस्टिफाई नहीं कर रहा हूँ। लेकिन क्वेश्चन सामने आने चाहिए, क्योंकि तरह तरह के गान्त इम्प्रेसशन लोगों में क्रीएट किये जा रहे हैं। मैंने यह भी कहा था कि अगर एक भी मर्डर हो, तो मैं उसको जस्टिफाई नहीं करता। उस पर मुझ और मेरे सब साथियों को सक्त तकलीफ होती है। यहां कुछ सवाल पूछे गये हैं, कुछ

संकायें प्रकट की गई हैं और कुछ क्रिगर्जें स्फोट किये गये हैं। अगर मैं उनके मुकाबले में क्रिगर्जें स्फोट करूं, तो क्या गिनायत है ?

जहां तक इस बात का प्रश्न है कि होम मिनिस्टर क्या कर रहा है, मैं तो वही कर सकता हूँ, जो, अगर माननीय सदस्य होम मिनिस्टर होते, तो वह करने। और काल तक—तीन साल तक—उनके होम मिनिस्टर रहे। जो उन्होंने किया, मैं उसमें ज्यादा करने के लिए तैयार हूँ, अगर वह मुझे बता दें। पहले जितने संकुलजं यहां के गये हैं, वे सब मेरे पास मौजूद हैं। कांग्रेस के जमाने में बहुत से संकुलजं गये थे। अभी तीन संकुलजं गये हैं—एक सितम्बर में, एक अक्टूबर में और एक उससे पहले। जो कुछ हा सकता था, वह हमने किया। उसका जवाब माननीय सदस्य दे सकते हैं कि संकुलजं से कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। बात ठीक है। लेकिन उनसे बिस्कुल कुछ नहीं होना है, यह बात गलत है।

गवर्नमेंट ना आदेश दगी अपनी पार्लिमी बनावेगी। अगर उन पर प्रमल नही हागा, ना उनमें जवाब नलब हागा या उमका तदाष्क किया जायगा। यहा म बारह महोना म तान अ टज गय ह। ज पार्लिमी उस जमान म राप्रम को था—मै यह नही कहना कि तह गलत पार्लिमी थी बरत हद तक, गायद पूरी, सही थी—उन्ही लाइज पर जितनी बाते हम माच गवन व उन बातों को शामिल करवे स्टः गवर्नमेंटम और डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट्स का लिखा है।

माननीय सदस्य वा कहना है कि वास्ट बार हा रहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह वाक्या है या नहीं कि बिहार में एक बार 14 या 17 सिड्यूट ड्राइवज के लोगो का एक-दम जला दिया गया था। (अवधान) लेकिन इसके लिए मैं न थी

बयालार रवि और न उनकी सीडर को उसके लिए बिम्बेदार ठहराता हूँ।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: ...

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

श्री चरण सिंह। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि स्टेटिस्टिक्स का जवाब मैंने स्टेटिस्टिक्स से दिया। बाकी मैं उसे जस्टिफाई नहीं कर रहा हूँ। जितने जुमें आज हों रहे हैं वह भी नहीं हाने चाहिए हरिजनों पर श्री और गैर-हरिजनों पर भी और हरिजनों पर विशेष रूप से नहीं हाने चाहिए क्योंकि वे कम्पैरेटिवली बीच हैं।

एक बात और कहना चाहता था। मेरे दास्त खड़े हो गये, मैं भूल गया, उसका जवाब नहीं दे पाया। मैं उसको छोड़ देता हूँ।

श्री राम अक्षयेश सिंह (विक्रमगञ्ज)। प्वाइट आफ आर्डर। यह जा बहम चल रही है, जा जवाब आया है और जा नवाल हुए है उन पर मे प्वाइट आफ आर्डर उठा रहा ह। हरिजन पर मट्रिमिटाज की जो बात वही जा रहा ह उसमें हरिजन के अलावा जा बीकर सेक्शन है उसकी बात भी आती है जैसे नाई है तुम्हार है वगैरह वगैरह। जा विश्रामपुर म मार गये उसमें दा हरिजन है और बाका. **

MR. SPEAKER Don't record. It is not a point order. He is trying to make a new point. This is a call attention motion and he has no locus standi. There is going to be a debate and he can take part in it.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) It is a badly worded statement it says one Hina Kurmi, a known criminal of village Kamani was shot dead on the 25th March 1978 at about 10 a.m. by six persons " Is it the way of

[Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy]

writing a statement, calling so and so is a criminal. I think the Home Minister is happy that at least one criminal has been liquidated. Is it the intention of the Home Minister?....

MR. SPEAKER: Not at all. If he is a criminal involved in a murder case.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I am not asking you: I am asking the Home Minister through you. In the end also he says: "...Reports published....are incorrect and exaggerated." Suppose it is exaggerated. If instead of 30, only 15 were murdered is he satisfied with that? Every day in papers we see murders of this nature in the same place. I understand that in Bihar after the installation of the Janata government people have taken the law into their hands and whole nation has to hang its head in shame, the Janata party is in a majority and that majority of the people should hang their heads in shame. What action is the Home Minister going to take so that such things do not occur. If he says that the situation is comparatively better, I want to know if the previous government was bad by thirty per cent. Is he accepting that his own government is bad by 25 or 20 per cent? If his own party leader Shri Ram Dhan says that the situation is all right, I have got nothing to say.

MR. SPEAKER. Shri Ram Dhan is not going to reply to your question.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: If his party colleague Ram Dhan says it is correct.

MR. SPEAKER. The Home Minister did not say that what is happening is correct.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: That is why I say: let a leader of his own state clarify the position. I cannot understand the stand of the Home Minister.

Now I want to know from the Home Minister whether he is going to dismiss the Bihar Ministry and instal

President's Rule there. I understand that the Bihar Government is not in a position to control the situation and if the Home Minister thinks that he is his heman and he is not going to take any action, it is very bad and by that he is creating a bad precedent. I want the dismissal of the Ministry in Bihar. The Home Minister has been appointing so many Commissions and now he has got the name of 'Commission Singh' instead of 'Charan Singh'. I would like to know whether he is going to appoint any Commission to go into the whole affair and if not, whether he will appoint a Parliamentary Committee which can go into this matter. Will he order an enquiry? If that is not possible, then at least a Parliamentary Delegation must be sent to Bihar consisting of all parties so that the people may have some confidence in the Government and the Parliament. I want to know from the Home Minister as to when he is going to send the team to Bihar.

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने माफ़ करके माननीय मित्र ऊन्होंने एक भ्रम रेजिस्ट्रार बात नहीं की, मैंने कहा कि जब वह देने की जरूरत नहीं है कि एक बात के कि गवर्नमेंट का कोई उपाय कमेट्री या वर्माणन बिटाने का नहीं है। जनता पार्टी और यहाँ की गवर्नमेंट का पूरा विश्वास है अपने बिहार के चीफ मिनिस्टर की कानून विधान में ईमानदारी में और गरीब अदालतों का प्रति हमदर्दी और मादकता में। अभी वे 85 हजार वोट में जीते हैं, उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान का रिकार्ड नाइलिया है, बिहारा उनके खिलाफ कमेट्री खोले बिटान का कोई सबान नहीं है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will not put a question on the political part since the Home Minister has been grilled by the Members who have asked questions so far. I think there is no justification

for further roasting the Home Minister. I would like to say that he has given certain wrong information to this House on this issue. I hope that you will agree with me....

MR. SPEAKER: On what?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This is the seriousness of the situation. It has been discussed not once but several times. It has been brought to the notice of the Government and discussed here by way of questions, half-an-hour discussions, call attentions and ultimately on the Belchi incident, a no-confidence motion was brought against this Government. It is not an isolated act. We are asking justice for the weaker sections of this country. It is the gangwar or the caste-war, whatever it is, on every incident, they come out with this theory which has been the almost the synonym for such incidents. The Bihar Chief Minister has, on the floor of the House referred to what is called 'castelism', castewar or gangwar.

I would like to quote what you have stated in reply to a question put by me on this issue very recently I just want to show how you are giving incorrect information to this House. The answer was given on 29-3-1978. It was given by Mr. Dhanik Lal Mandal. I think he is sitting behind you. The question was, whether it is a fact that several harijans have been assaulted, humiliated, attacked and brutally killed in any part of the country including his own Constituency during the months of January and February 1978. The figures given are: Uttar Pradesh-432, Maharashtra-69, Gujarat-27 and he cleverly managed not to give information with respect to Bihar saying that so far as the other States are concerned, the figures are not available. You can understand the magnitude of the situation. The Home Ministry has failed to give correct information to this House. Within one month, he has stated in Uttar Pradesh "declining".

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But the number of cases registered within one month is 432.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I quoted the figures relating to the years 1975-76 and you are quoting the figures relating to one month and drawing conclusions.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: During your regime. Otherwise, the number would have declined. And atrocities on Harijans are of various dimensions. I am only coming to Bihar. What is the difference when the aggressive gang consists exclusively of the Kurmis and the victims are Harijans? Wherever such incidents have taken place, the aggressors are the caste Hindus or Kurmis. A completely caste-ridden state has been organised in Bihar State through the channels of these gangs for the last one year and you know how the caste war has gone into Bihar.

MR. SPEAKER: You said you are confining yourself to the question?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am touching only the relevant points, Sir, it has been reported that on learning of the murder of Hira Kumari, allegedly leader of one of the two gangs, 500 armed Kurmis belonging to the neighbouring Kanyari village surrounded Bishrampur, set fire to the huts of the Harijans and killed at least three persons. The unofficial figures are much higher, but these can be disregarded for the purpose of this argument. Surely most of the members of the attacking mob could not have been involved in the activities of the Hira gang. I may tell you here that in every attack on Harijans it is not that the other communities that have been involved. All the victims are Harijans only.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: No.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Things are far worse in Bihar than one would wish to believe and call for more drastic remedies than one would wish

(Shri K. Lakkappa.)

to suggest at least at this stage. In the circumstances it will be a fair assumption that most of the 500 Kurmis responded to the call for the attack on Bishrampur in the name of and for the sake of their caste. The Chief Minister himself has not claimed that the attackers discriminated between members of the rival gang whom they held responsible rightly or wrongly for the murder of Hira Kurmi and other innocent villagers who are said to have fled in sheer terror. Thus, the antagonism and gang war has begun to reinforce each other in Bihar. But since the victims are the poor Harijans, it is rather difficult to accept the gang warfare theory at its face value.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us have the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Given the calibre of the administration in that State, the growing power of the "backward" castes, the reservation of....

MR. SPEAKER: You are reading out something.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am giving the correct information. Because I am not so well-versed with the communities and castes in Bihar, I am reading it out. I think you will be more surprised if I quote from the letter I received from the Harijan Sevak Sangh because according to that the Prime Minister has not even stated the remedy for this malady and he has not only suggested anything, but he has justified even the attack on Harijans. I do not understand it because the entire policy is anti-Harijan. That is why I am telling this. They have written a letter to Mr. Morarji Desai (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Where are you going now? First you said that you are confining yourself to the incident.....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We have to find a remedy.

MR. SPEAKER: You suggest a remedy. It is a very good thing, if you can do it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: For that only I am pleading. Under the system of Varnashram Dharma, the caste of an individual was determined on the basis of his....

MR. SPEAKER: What is all this? Is the House going into Varnashram Dharma?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He does not even have dharma. ..

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): I got only ten minutes on the Ministry of Industry. He has taken, on the Calling Attention....

MR. SPEAKER: We have taken about 1-1/2 hours

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA***

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA***

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am not minimizing the importance of this motion (Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The Home Minister was making a speech for full 45 minutes. Where were you? Therefore, you have to bear with it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE***

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA***

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee did not say anything about you. He merely said that he was given only ten minutes.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA***

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order. Certain utterances of Mr. Lakkappa hit the provisions of a rule on the ground that they are indecent. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, none of those things has gone on record

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Mr. Chatterjee charged Mr. Lakkappa saying that*** That also should go out of record.

MR. SPEAKER: It has also not gone on record.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I would like to submit this to the hon. Home Minister: he is not justified in making such statements and giving such information to the House, according to me. At the same time, the action proposed in his reply is also not conducive to minimizing the gravity of the situation. It has been suggested

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question now

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA I am questioning the hon. Home Minister

MR. SPEAKER There is no limit to these things

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Sir, on a point of order

MR. SPEAKER It has not gone on record. Nothing has gone on record. If anything has gone into it, I will examine and set it right

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I want to set the record straight. Sir, rule 380 says:

"If the Speaker is of opinion that words have been used in debate which are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified, he may, in his discretion, order that such words be expunged from the proceedings of the House."

Therefore, I think you for expunging it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Let him. He is not a lawyer.

MR. SPEAKER: I think both are lawyers.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: But I am devoting my time fully to Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am coming to the question. I want the Home minister to take the advice of the Prime Minister, who has recently stated at Mangalore, your place, that the Centre proposes to appoint a fact-finding commission, full-fledged commission to go into the conditions and understand the gravity of the situation of the Scheduled Castes and Adibasis and to eradicate the inequalities in this country: Will you kindly consider that suggestion? Then, regarding this incident, I demand a judicial probe, which should cover the entire country and the entire problem of the treatment of harijans.

श्री चरण सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय लाकप्पा साहब का जवाब देने में मैं अपने आपको भ्रममय पाता हूं, क्योंकि उसी लेबिल का जवाब दिया जाये तो शायद उनकी समझ में आये। और वह जवाब मैं दे नहीं सकता। उन्होंने कहा कि यह गैंगवार है या कास्टवार है? तो बिना सरकार की यह राय है कि गैंगवार है। लेकिन अपनी अपनी राय हर आदमी को रखने का अधिकार है। तथ्य यह है, फैक्ट्स यह हैं कि 6 आदमियों ने कत्ल किया एक हीरा कुर्मी को। उनमें तीन हरिजन थे और तीन गैर हरिजन। यह 10 बजे सबरे की बात है। फौरन ही उन लोगों में प्रतिक्रिया हुई, और जो आदमी कत्ल हुआ था अधिकतर उसी बिरादरी के अपने लोगों को लेकर, वह तो खैर मर ही चुका था, और लोग जो होते उसके समर्थक

[श्री चरण सिंह]

उन्होंने घटके कर दिया उसी गांव पर जोकि बीच में तालाब था, दोनों गांव करीब करीब मिले हुए थे। और उसमें दो हरिजन कत्ल हुए और एक गैर-हरिजन। तो अब इसको कास्टवार भी कह सकते हैं, गैंगवार भी कह सकते हैं, जो जिसकी मर्जी आये कह सकते हैं। फ्रेंड्स यह हैं जो मैंने बताये।

अब जो और बातें उन्होंने कही हैं वह मैं समझता हूं कि अधिकतर गैर-मुतासिलक हैं और उनके जवाब की जरूरत नहीं है। और जो मुतासिलक और रेसीडेंट बातें हैं उनका जवाब मैं दे चुका हूं पहले।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I have drawn attention to the statement of the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister always makes suggestions on behalf of the Government.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Let him say no.

MR. SPEAKER: He cannot say "no" or "Yes" to that.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He has not replied to my question.

MR. SPEAKER: If the Prime Minister made a statement, he has made the statement on behalf of the Government.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I have asked him whether he would concede that.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not for him to say.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It is not something I have suggested; it was suggested by the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not said you have suggested it. It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, when you go to that side, you can give answers. . .

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I have no anxiety to be in that seat

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: On what point is this?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I do not do it without any basis. The Home Minister in his statement under rule 197 has referred only to murders. He has given facts and figures only about murders and crimes during all his replies, but the motion is about atrocities. To the question of Mr. Lakkappa, he has only replied about katal, he has not mentioned about the atrocities. Mr. Lakkappa raised the issue of atrocities, he has not replied to that. What is the dictionary meaning of "atrocities"? I will read out.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the breach of any law or rule, I cannot understand.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: He has to make a statement as per rule 197.

MR. SPEAKER: He has made a statement.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: No, he has not made as per the motion. The motion speaks about atrocities.

MR. SPEAKER: Atrocities relating to the crimes that have happened.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: But he has not referred to them. He has spoken only in terms of katal.

MR. SPEAKER: Atrocities committed and the incidents that have taken place.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: May I know whether the Home Minister knows the meaning of "atrocities"?

MR. SPEAKER: We are not having an examination here.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): On point of order.

श्री राम अश्वमेध सिंह : मेरा प्वाइन्ट ग्राफ कार्डर है ।

MR. SPEAKER : Let me hear him.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I rose earlier.

श्री राम अश्वमेध सिंह : यह जो गृह-मन्त्री जी का जवाब आया है, उसी पर मेरा प्वाइन्ट ग्राफ कार्डर है । इन्होंने जो हाउम में बयान दिया है वह बिल्कुल गलत है ।

MR. SPEAKER : What is not a point of order :

श्री राम अश्वमेध सिंह : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह मेरे क्षेत्र का मामला है, मेरी कॉन्स्टिट्यूएन्सी का मामला है ।

MR. SPEAKER : Please don't record.

SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH : **

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : The point of order I raise is this, only for the purpose of setting a precedent about Calling Attention. Under the rules, the Member concerned is entitled to put certain questions. Mr. Chitta Basu put certain questions. Although those questions, according to what you said, were beyond the scope of the Calling Attention notice, on the plea that the questions were put, the Home Minister took a long time to answer all that and made a speech. Mr. Lakkappa put certain questions. You permitted those questions. The questions are there. The questions were put and they were answered earlier. With respect to the other question, although the question did not come, according to you, within the scope of the calling attention, the Home Minister went out of the way to make a long speech. With respect of this question, the question is put and the question must be answered.

MR. SPEAKER : Suppose he does not answer, what is my authority? Tell me the remedy.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : If that is the way, then I have nothing to say. The rule says that there shall be no debate but each member in whose name the item stands in the list of business may, with the permission of the Speaker, ask a question. Mr. Lakkappa put the question with the permission of the Speaker. Once the question is there, the task of the Minister is to answer that question. If you ask me: "What am I to do if the Minister does not answer?" then I have nothing to say. Once the question is put, if it is now answered, the Minister has no business to sit there. The question was put but it has not been replied. To that extent, the rule has been violated.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura) : Everybody has got equal right. Now, some Members manage to have their say through point of orders. If you allow this sort of thing....

MR. SPEAKER : You are doing the same thing. Everybody is making a speech.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thana) : Sir, it is a matter of eternal shame that atrocities continue to be committed on Harijans. The cases of oppression and tyranny on the weaker sections of the community like Harijans and Tribals are too frequent, in spite of the protection assured to them, by the Constitution and various legislations. The recently reported gruesome cases of human deaths, under discussion, are haunting every heart and are the talk of every individual in the country. I share the deep feelings expressed in this House today. But I earnestly appeal to hon. Members opposite not to make a political capital out of such ghastly incidents. That will bring down social-economic and essentially moral

(Shri R. K. Mhalgi.)

issue to the level of political polemic.

MR. SPEAKER: You are making another speech.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: All those who are genuinely concerned about the continuing atrocities on the Harijans, ought to joint together irrespective of political divisions to come to grips with this problem rather than to exploit each atrocity for narrow partisan ends. This is not a single incident in Bihar. It is a chain of sorrowful happenings in various parts of the country.

MR. SPEAKER: You are reading a speech.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: The whole House, therefore, is very anxious and worried. I, therefore, like to know whether the hon Home Minister would accept some of my few humble suggestions. (1) That the enquiry committee on Belchi incident appointed by Bihar State Assembly be asked to publish its report immediately to assure the people in Bihar. (2) Hon. Prime Minister has written to Chief Ministers of all States on the 15th August last, suggesting that the District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police of each district should be made personally liable for the safety and security of Harijans. Whether any such directives have been issued by State Chief Ministers including Bihar. (3) In case of atrocities on Harijans and tribals, there should be closely coordinated efforts both by Central and State Governments. It is not simply a matter of law and order concerning the State Governments. There should be a special cell for this specific purpose in every district directly under the Chief Minister and its working to be reviewed every quarter and the report to be sent to the Central Government.

In a number of cases, it is experienced that the land dispute is the root cause of such incidents in rural areas, especially in Bihar, landless Harijans on one side and the land-holding rural rich on the other. These disputes must be settled as early as possible keeping social justice in view. The Government must see that the guilty persons are given deterrent punishment in such inhuman incidents and see that there is an effective and complete implementation of the provisions of the Untouchability Offences Act of 1955.

On non-governmental social platforms, the Prime Minister and the Home Minister should take initiative to call a national convention of social, cultural and political organisations to discuss this issue and to implement the solutions so sorted out.

I want to know whether my humble suggestions are acceptable to the Home Minister.

श्री चरण सिंह : 'व्यक्त महोदय, माननीय मित्र ने यज्ञाव दिये हैं मबाल नहीं पृष्ठ है ।

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: I put the question again. I want to know whether the suggestions that have been made by me are acceptable to the Home Minister. That is my question. (Interruption.)**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record. (Interruptions).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: In protest, we stage a walk out... (Interruptions)

Shri K. Lakkappa and some other hon. Members then left the House.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The Home Minister has to reply whether the suggestions made by the hon. Member are acceptable to him.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Whether my suggestions are acceptable to the Home

Minister That is my question. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: He cannot straightway say, "I accept them." He will have to examine them.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: Suggestions are disallowed in the course of the questions simply because the Government cannot at once reply to those suggestions. That is the rule. He asks, whether they are acceptable. I cannot say just at once today whether they will be acceptable to us or not.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Whether he will apply his mind to the suggestions made

MR. SPEAKER: The suggestions made by the hon. Members have to be considered.

13.49 hrs

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SEVENTEENTH REPORT AND MINUTES

जीमती मृणाल गोरे (बम्बई-उत्तर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्राक्कलन ममिति का निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन तथा कार्यवाही सारांश प्रस्तुत करती हूँ :—

(1) निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय—
गदी बस्तियां हटाना तथा आवास योजनाओं पर समिति (पांचवीं लोक सभा) के 97वें प्रतिवेदन में दी गई सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही के बारे में 17वां प्रतिवेदन।

(2) उपर्युक्त प्रतिवेदन से सम्बन्धित ममिति की बैठक के कार्यवाही-सारांश।

13.50 hrs.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): I beg to move for leave to withdraw a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): Well, Sir, I wanted to highlight certain aspects certainly because the Government is bringing forward this proposition that they may be permitted to withdraw their Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill with an air of some great achievements. And the way in which my friends on the Treasury Benches are reacting to it and clapping it would indicate that something tremendous is happening. But let us go back to another aspect of it. Now the Preventive Detention Act has been here from 1950 onwards. It was being extended from time to time and that Preventive Detention Act was in force upto 1969. In 1971, this Bill, I mean MISA was enacted and during the emergency, Section 16A was amended. By that time, this Government came into power. Then Section 68 ceased to be there and what remained was MISA which is just a copy of the Preventive Detention Act.

Now, this Government, before it went to the elections, in their election manifesto, had made a very definite commitment. The commitment was to take immediate steps to annul the MISA. After that, one year went by. The President in his Address earlier, last year, had made a commitment that there will be no preventive detention except with the provision for judicial review. Now what we have got is the introduction of this Bill. What the original Detention Act was, we converted it into a permanent Act and you put it as a part of the Criminal Procedure Code, the most permanent statute for this country.

(Shri C. M. Stephen.)

The question I am raising is this, that there is a dichotomy in thinking which is very clear. The administration, the Government, the authorities that are, the power that be, what is their attitude to the commitment made in the election manifesto? Well, previously, when the compulsory deposit scheme was there, with respect to that they brought forward a Bill here providing for....

MR. SPEAKER: We are enlarging it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It has got to be. They want to withdraw it. (*Interruptions*). This is a political thing. That aspect will have to be spelt out. If you are going to disallow me, then I have nothing to say. It is a political question. A political aspect has got to be highlighted. Otherwise, why should I be here? It is a political question; a political aspect has got to be highlighted. I do support the motion for the withdrawal, but let the world be not deceived by this sort of action. That is what I am saying. Government made certain commitment. One commitment was made to the workers saying that the compulsory deposit scheme will be quashed. They brought forward a Bill and the Bill said what? The Bill said that the amount would be converted into provident fund. They had ultimately to take it back. Why? There was a resistance here and the Rajya Sabha said, nothing doing. They had to take it back. That was the attitude with respect to that commitment. With regard to their attitude on MISA, what is their attitude? The attitude was that they warned to incorporate it in the Criminal Procedure Code.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order under rule 111. Mr. Stephen may please be asked to see this. What does it say? It says:

"If a motion for leave to withdraw a Bill is opposed, the Speaker

may, if he thinks fit, permit the member who moves and the member who opposed the motion to make brief explanatory statements and may thereafter, without further debate, put the question."

Is he opposing the withdrawal of the Bill? I pose this question to the Chair. You ask him on what authority he is speaking.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am opposing it. (*Interruptions*) I am opposing to this extent that the withdrawal of the Bill will mean withdrawal of the proposition to amend the MISA also. That is why I am opposing....

MR. SPEAKER: The rule is very clear. It says:

"If a motion for leave to withdraw a Bill is opposed, the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, permit the member who moves and the member who opposes the motion to make brief explanatory statements and may thereafter, without further debate, put the question."

Unless you are opposing the withdrawal of the Bill, you cannot be allowed. You have, in your very first statement, said that you are not opposing you are supporting the withdrawal. Therefore, you cannot be allowed.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I wrote to you. You permitted me to take the floor.

MR. SPEAKER: Now that an objection has been taken....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Did you permit me or not to take the floor?

MR. SPEAKER: You are right; did. But now that a point of order has been raised....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I support the spirit of the proposition, but I oppose the contents....

MR. SPEAKER: That will not do. You must oppose the motion. The rule says that clearly.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, you cannot take two stands. You permitted me to speak...

MR. SPEAKER: Now that my attention has been drawn to rule 101 and a point of order has been raised....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I oppose the motion as it is, as it is framed....

MR. SPEAKER: The motion merely refers to withdrawal of the Bill.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am opposing. I will say why I am opposing. Please hear me.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has made up his mind to oppose the motion.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am opposing. Please hear me why I oppose.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have already permitted him, Sir, to make a speech. Now you should put the motion to the House for vote....

MR. SPEAKER: He is entitled to make a brief explanation. Nothing more.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Brief explanation! If you are going to restrict me like that, I have nothing to say.

MR. SPEAKER: I have got to.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I have to spell out why I do. What I say is that it is the intention that I am attacking. The whole purpose is completely political. That is what I say because the attitude to this is not to conform to the commitment made to the country, the commitment made to the people. They wanted to make it a part of the Criminal Procedure Code. There was opposition here and there was opposition there in their Party. Therefore they were, against their own initial reaction, compelled to come forward with this motion....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow him to make a long speech. He will make only a brief explanation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order, Sir. In the list of business, the item reads:

"Shri Charan Singh to move for leave to withdraw a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

Also to withdraw the Bill."

Rule 111 clearly provides that ...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil). On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot hear two persons. It is for me to decide. Let him finish.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In the list of business, there is no indication that there is, simultaneously, introduction of another Bill to amend what Mr. Stephen is talking about. Let us confine ourselves to this item—if you want to regulate the House. ..

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let us confine ourselves to this item (Interruptions) Sir, I am trying to cooperate and assist you.

14 00 hrs

MR. SPEAKER: Quite right

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: All I am saying is that Mr. Stephen has been allowed to make a statement in support of the stand that he opposes, the withdrawal of the Bill. It is incumbent upon you to put the motion before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: After his brief explanation

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How much time?

MR. SPEAKER: I would not allow more than two-three minutes.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, it is a very serious proposition; there is a political aspect of it. The reason why I say that this motion is something

(Shri C. M. Stephen.)

that the House has got to take note of is this. When a statement was made on the floor of the House by Shri Charan Singh about it some time ago, there were two aspects of it; one the offer to withdraw this Bill and two, the offer to bring forward a separate Bill to repeal the MISA. You will kindly see that in the Bill before the House, there is a clause which says that the MISA is hereby repealed. Now, the entire Bill is sought to be taken away, which means the provision for annulment of the MISA is also taken away. The moment, this is taken away, the MISA remains and there is no simultaneous Bill seeking the annulment of the MISA. The annulment of the MISA was the prior commitment. Now the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1977 is taken away; along with it, the provision to annul the MISA is also taken away; there is no law here, no Bill here seeking to annul the MISA. To that extent, this proposal is mischievous. The Home Minister, along with this proposal to withdraw the Bill, should have come with a Bill, one line Bill, annulling the MISA. The Home Minister has got to explain why that has not happened. Is it their intention to keep the MISA alive? If the intention is to keep the MISA alive, this offer is wrong. It will have to be opposed. It is in that spirit that I oppose this Bill. If the Home Minister gives an assurance that the MISA will be repealed, I will support the motion for the withdrawal of the Bill.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: As pointed out by Shri Stephen, this matter has been debated on the floor of the House earlier. This is a very serious matter. When the Home Minister wants to withdraw this Bill, it is absolutely necessary for him to make a statement for the withdrawal of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that, probably you were not there.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: We expect an assurance from the Home Minister

that the repealing of the MISA will be done soon.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Where is the Bill?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: He has not said that.

MR. SPEAKER: Probably you have not seen the list of business. This Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha on the 23rd December, 1977. A statement containing the reasons for the withdrawal of this Bill was made by him in the House as also circulated to the Members on the 23rd March, 1978. In this statement, he has specifically said that the MISA will be repealed.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Where is the Bill? ... (Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Let him give an assurance that the Bill will be introduced during the Budget session itself. ... (Interruptions)

श्री चरण सिंह : एक अंग्रेजी का वाक्य है— Much ado about nothing

दरअसल बात यह है कि मेरे माननीय मित्र श्री स्टीवन साहब और दूसरे मित्र जो उधर बैठे हैं, उनको जो एक बीमारी कलर क्लाइडनेस की होनी है, वह हो गयी मालूम होती है। कुछ न कुछ उन्हें दिखायी देता है। इसमें भी उनको मंजा दिखायी दे रही है कि हम मीसा का दुरुपयोग करेंगे जब कि साल भर के अन्दर हमने मीसा का दुरुपयोग नहीं किया है। अगर मीसा की वापसी का कोई प्रस्ताव हमारी तरफ से नहीं आ रहा है तो उसका माकूल कारण है। वह यह है कि कुछ ऐसे लोग मीसा के अन्दर बंद हैं कि

भारत हमने मीसा बिदइया कर लिया तो कि-
उनको जेल में रखने की एक समस्या पैदा हो
जाएगी जब तक कि हम कोई आल्टरनेटिव
प्रोविजन नहीं करते। कुछ विदेशी लोग हैं,
अपने देश के लोग नहीं हैं। पोलिटिकल
नहीं है। ऐसे लोग हैं कुछ, अगर्ब उनकी
तादाद बहुत ज्यादा नहीं है जो पोलिटिकल
नहीं है, हमारे देश से वास्ता नहीं रखते हैं
जिनके मुतालिक आल्टरनेटिव ला जब तक
हम न सोच लें, तब तक मीसा की वापसी
का नवाल नहीं उठना। वैसे हमारा इरादा
मीसा को रिपोल करने का है। स्टोफन साहब
हमारे एनैक्शन मैनिफेस्टो का हवाला नहीं
दे सक्ते क्योंकि वह हमारे डनैक्शन मैनिफेस्टो
के खिलाफ थे। वह तो मीसा रखना ही
चाहते थे।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: So, they are going to keep it on the statute book.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: He has given no commitment. The hon. Minister has said that so far as there is no alternative arrangement, he will not repeal MISA.

MR SPEAKER. He has given a written commitment to bring forward a separate legislation for the repeal of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act of 1971.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will it be in this session?

MR SPEAKER. Yes, in this session.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: He said that because of certain circumstances prevailing repeal of the MISA is not possible.

MR. SPEAKER: He has merely explained the delay. All that he has said is that the delay is because of that and nothing more.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is for him to explain the Government stand.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the question is.

"That leave be granted to withdraw a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I withdraw the Bill.

The Bill was, by leave withdrawn.
(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What you will see, Mr. Stephen? We have been seeing from time immemorial.....*

MR. SPEAKER: That will not go on record.

14.07 hrs.

[SHRI RAM MURTI in the Chair]

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu used the word*,.... etc.

He also said—I do not want to use the word but that was something that we clean in the morning. We, the Members here, are expected to maintain a certain dignity and decorum and can an hon. Member use those words, Sir? (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Who are you?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: We know what he is. We respect the Janata Members but these are all cowards.. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order, please ... (Interruptions) Mr Ravi, please sit down.

(Interruptions) You have to maintain the decorum of the House

14.09 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REPORTED FAILURE OF COAL INDIA LTD. TO ENSURE ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF COAL TO INDUSTRIES

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up matters under Rule 377. Shri Bhagat Ram.

SHRI BHAGAT RAM (Phillaur): With your kind permission I am raising this following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377.

The Coal India Ltd. has badly failed to ensure an adequate supply of coal to the industries in the small scale and the public sector, for power generation, for brick kiln industry and for domestic consumption. The result is that the many factories are on the verge of closure and the production is hampering, the black market is flourishing and the people's suffering are increasing. Particularly the Brick Kiln industry in Punjab, Haryana and Delhi is facing a grave crisis due to scarcity of coal. In Punjab, 90 per cent of the brick kiln industries are reported to be closed. Only 23 to 30 rakes of inferior quality coal is being supplied per month against their requirement of 98 rakes per month. This has resulted in black marketing in the supply of bricks and coal and thousands of workers are facing unemployment and the industry is ruined.

It is said that this crisis is due to lack of coordination between the Coal India and the Railways. I would request both the concerned Ministers to assure the House to end this crisis immediately.

(ii) REPORTED INCREASE IN PRICES OF TYRES AND TUBES

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The tyre manufacturers have raised the price of all types of tyres and tubes and consumers will have to pay in all 16 to 18 per cent more compared to the prevalent price.

The multinational companies like Firestone, Good Year, Dunlop and CEAT have increased the price more than compared to the local smaller manufacturers.

This marking up of price have been done by the multinationals and also by their smaller counterparts purely within a period of two months since the last increase which was effected by the industry as a whole, when the Government's half-hearted action encouraged the mto stick on to their attitude. The average increase per piece of tyre would be even upto as high as Rs. 200\$, which will ultimately spiral on the consumer seriously and there will be price rise in every commodity that needs to be transported. This will also affect small traders of tyres whose investment in industry will go up. The whole conspiracy was hatched on 13-3-1978 making a pretext of excise rise which is only around 2 per cent, after which they had a meeting with the Industry Ministers Shri Fernandes. The Government must come forward with a heavy hand and freeze the price of the tyres as on 1-3-1978.

(iii) SUPPLY OF INDANE GAS CYLINDERS TO RE-ROLLING INDUSTRY IN BHAVNAGAR

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA (Bhavnagar): I raise the following matter of public importance under Rule 377.

Re-rolling Industry—small scale units located at Bhavnagar headquarters of my constituency had been informed by the Indian Oil Corporation, Bombay Office, some time back that the use of LPG for cutting purposes has been stopped. According to the information available this action has been initiated by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals at the instance of All India Gas Manufacturers' Association by the previous government on considerations other than merits.

I appeal to the hon Minister of the concerned Ministry i.e., Petroleum and Chemicals, to review this decision of the previous Government

So far as Bhavnagar is concerned

(a) Bhavnagar has the largest concentration of re-rolling mills (22 units in the State of Gujarat

(b) Bhavnagar has been declared industrially backward district by the State Government

(c) All the re-rolling units fall under the small scale category

(d) Most of these re-rolling units are on sick list of the Government due to unprecedented and continuous crisis in the industry for the last three years or so

(e) In the year 1975, when this Ministry had imposed restriction for the use of Indane Gas for cutting purposes the re-rolling industry was not in such a bad shape

The cost of Acetylene Gas is 15 times more than that of Indane Gas. In other words one cylinder of Indane gas costing about Rs 30 would cut double the quantity of the material than one Acetylene gas cylinder costing about Rs 250. This cost factor is impossible to be absorbed by the re-rolling industry in their present uneconomical working when the industry is already facing so many crisis

In stead of giving protection to gas manufacturers by forcing them costly products on small scale sick units the Government should think in terms of reducing the price of Oxygen Gas, which the gas manufacturers have been hiking every now and then in spite of the fact that the cost of their raw material that is, air, is zero

The protection sought to be given to gas manufacturers at the cost of small-scale re-rollers is not justified as by protecting these few financially well-off gas manufacturers, Government's policy is killing large number of small-scale re-rolling industry

The total present consumption of Indane Gas per month in Bhavnagar (for all purposes) is in the vicinity of about 8000 cylinders out of which the re-rolling industry requires only about 100 cylinders per month for its existence

I would not read more because the Minister assured that 100 cylinders per month to Bhavnagar will be given

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N Bahuguna). If it is only 100 cylinders per month I would have this arrangement restored. If you want 101, I would not be able to make any commitment. Upto 100, Okay

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Thank you Sir

कुमारी मणिबेन बल्लभभाई पटेल (महलाना) सभापति महोदय, मैं भी इसका बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे आनन्द और प्रभुमदानाद में शिकायत आई है कि महीने-महीने तक कुकिंग गैस नहीं मिलता है, तो इसमें लोग क्या करें ?

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा यह प्रश्न वात है टमकी सूचना टकटडी करुण ।

कुमारी मणिबेन बल्लभभाई पटेल : प्रश्न नहीं, सही बात है ।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा आपकी बात को तो मैं अभी गलत कहता हूँ नहीं हूँ ।

सभापति महोदय सत्री जो टम पर ध्यान देंगे ।

श्री सुरेश्वर बिक्रम (शाहजहांपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मरा भी नियम 377 के अंतर्गत एक विषय था, उसका क्या हुआ ?

सभापति महोदय वह राज के एजेन्डे में नहीं है उस कल दृष्टिय ।

Now Shri Sathe—absent Shri-Somundaram—absent We pass on to the next item

14.17 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1978-79—
Contd.

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS
AND FERTILIZERS

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 69 to 71 relating to the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers for which five hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

Motion moved :

"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 necessary 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. 69 to 71 relating to the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers."

Demands for Grants, 1978-79 in respect of the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers submitted to the vote of 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 submitted to the vote of the House.
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1	2	3	4
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS			
69	Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers	18,19,000	..
			90,94,000
70	Petroleum and Petro- Chemicals Industries	13,27,39,000	31,44,47,000
			66,36,93,000
71	Chemicals and Fer- tilizers Industries	20,52,44,000	685,06,96,000
			102,62,23,000
			262,04,79,000

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): Sir, I have gone through the Performance Budget of the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers and Drugs. I must express my regret that it does not reflect the Janata philosophy which we had so much expected to be reflected in the new budget. We are all aware that if this sort of thing goes on, the economy which we are

now generating will rather develop on the lines of the western civilisation essentially based on oil and we know that the oil situation will become difficult from the year 2000 A.D. onwards. In fact the *Economist* has recently published an article saying that by 2000 A.D. millions of tractors and farm machines will be idle for want of petroleum and petroleum

based fertilizers and agricultural operations will be stranded. Then, it will be the USA which would look to India for food. In fact, it is said, Indian economy at that time will be having such a huge store of foodgrains and other foodstuffs that it will advance loan assistance to the United States sometime early in 2000 A.D.

This is a wonderful picture. Article by Richard Critchfield was given to me by Dr. Swaminathan, one of the greatest scientists in India. The crux of the problem is that the reason for India's development will be basically on the grounds that India will not be following the beaten path of going to do farm operations with petroleum based products which are based on the effluence of petroleum. We should take the petroleum, fertiliser, chemicals drugs and other things manufacture as feeder industries for our agriculture which is our primary industry; it being the basic industry. In fact, the income of these industries, namely, fertilisers, pesticides, I would say even drugs substantially, petroleum products like diesel oil, kerosene oil and so on come from the rural sector. If that is so, then we have to see that we are catering to the needs of the rural people. All our agencies will have to deal with those objectives.

Sir, fortunately, Government has announced its policy on rural development. National priority is for the agricultural sector. That would determine our priority. If that is so, I would ask: are we doing that? Today, our prices of diesel oil, kerosene oil and a large number of things which are used by the farmers are quite high. I am telling you because we have the case for reduction of farm produce—its production price or rather we are not giving the additional price rise in the farm sector whether it be wheat or any other product. We are controlling the support price and we do not foresee any increase in support price for the time being. The only

alternative for the farmer to-day is to reduce prices of the inputs. The principal inputs come from the petroleum, Fertilisers and Chemicals Ministry. Therefore for production of fertiliser, pesticides, petroleum products, drugs and chemicals, we have to go for cost reduction. Here energy policy comes in. All of them use energy. Most of our energy comes from coal but a substantial part of energy comes from liquid fuel. And to that extent, we are concerned with the ministry's better operations. We have been using fertiliser to improve our agriculture. When we are talking of fertilisers, we give them for this purpose. Under the Agriculture Ministry we have organic fertilisers, but inorganic fertilisers and chemicals are in the Ministry of Petroleum Chemicals. This gives us a little bit of our being in an unfortunate situation. We cannot have a uniform policy on how we are going to fertiliser our land? What is the basis of our providing appropriate fertilisers relating to soil-testing, water testing, crop pattern and a host of other things in relation to which, ultimately, the fertilisers are being used. What is our basis for improving our soil quality in other ways? If we adopt inorganic fertilisers heavily, we are going to end up in a certain amount of counter productive situation.

Therefore, again, I would suggest to the hon. Minister to have uniform fertiliser policy in relation to the organic as well as inorganic fertilisers. If we come to the real substance, there should be a correlation. There, the hon. Minister may establish that in India we have a very huge population of human beings; we have a very huge population of animals and so on. Also we have many trees and plants which are shedding leaves. Night-soil, sewage and these things could be utilised on the farms in proper organised way by near total collection, processing and delivery systems at all urban and village sewage manure centres.

[Shri D. D. Desai]

How do we conserve the scarce resources namely crude and petroleum products? Why is it that we should keep a certain amount of reserves? Recently, I had read the report that the Planning Commission has restricted the petroleum production to 9 million tonnes. That is what was announced in the paper. If that is so, as it is, we have crossed the target and, therefore, the provision made in the budget is, I hope, for additional expenditure for the exploration and not production which would then be relevant to the Planning Commission's policy. To that extent, the hon. Minister might again be required to recast his budget.

Do we have today the pesticides policy? Do we have an ecology policy? I would say no. It is not a statement that I am making out of some narrow thinking but, ultimately, these pesticides, leave traces in the food and atmosphere that we eat and breathe, and several of our problems are said to have been on account of those pesticides which do not disintegrate into the organic system. It is equally true about our petro-chemical products; but that apart, we have to find and adopt a system whereby organise materials which should be used as pesticides is capable of being absorbed and also human system is not distributed in the process.

Sir, ecology policy is again one of the things on which we are very much concerned. Recently, I read our Prime Minister had refused passing of the British super-jets, viz., Concorde. This also shows that we are quite conscious about ecology. Therefore, our Petroleum Ministry may concentrate on this aspect. Recently there had been a lot of comments about the Rewas fertilisers plans the two Bombay—Basin Gas based plants which are going to be put up near Bombay. We are all aware of the reasons for putting them up there. The distance between Bombay High Field and Saurashtra coast is 144 kms. and distance to Uran is 238

kms. The sub-marine pipeline is far too costlier. But everybody wants to go to Bombay for obvious reasons. On the one hand we are talking of rural development and on the other hand we are encouraging building up cities. Most of the people—whether they are bureaucrats or others—like the city life because it provides facilities which do not exist in the rural side. Therefore, creating of infra-structure in the rural areas would be necessary to attract people to go into those areas.

Coming to petroleum policy, I would say that our current level of consumption—last year we processed 24.4 million tonnes crude through our refineries and some quantities of finished products were imported. If we freeze our indigenous production to 9 million tonnes, we can as well try and freeze the import to the current level which is about 14 million tonnes or so. There again the foreign exchange that was required was Rs. 1,300 crores for the crude and about Rs. 350 crores for other products. This comes to Rs. 1,600 crores. If we stabilise at that amount and adopt photosynthesis based alternative ways of working, for which we are most eminently placed, we will be better off, in the long run.

Recently we had read in the papers and the hon'ble Minister had made an announcement also that a Reservoir Technology Institute is being built at Ahmedabad and that will come in operation early this year. I do not know the progress. Subsequently much has not been heard about it. I hope the hon'ble Minister will inform us about the stage of progress in this respect. Ultimately, as the resources dwindle down we and the world have to rely on that.

Coming to refinery operations, I congratulate the Minister for having given a detailed information about refinery operations. It is very obvious that out of all the refineries that exist in the country—even out of all the industries which operate in the Ministry—Koyali, a Gujarat refinery by

far stands out as the most efficient unit in the country. This, of course, is creditworthy for one of the operations but at the same time it speaks volumes about lack of efficiency in other units. If that is so, then why do you want to make investments and certain commitments which would not have the same efficiency or productivity or same saving features. For example, it is amazing that the yield has been over 95 per cent in one refinery as against 82 per cent in another refinery. This is a fantastic difference. If this difference is found in the private sector, nobody will put up an industry in that area. I would request the hon'ble Minister to go strictly by merit criteria rather than the ideological considerations.

Sir, there are some institutes like IIP, Dehra Dun. I do not want to go into the regional consideration or other parochial consideration but at the same time, the convenience aspect of it and the utilisation aspect of it have to be taken into account. We have to see to what extent such devious distractions are discontinued so that transport costs difficulties and certain inconvenience to operations could be avoided.

Coming to fertiliser Corporation, I have to say a lot. Fertiliser Corporation is one of our sick babies. It is good that he has already taken a decision to divide the Fertiliser Corporation of India into four units. The more the competition, probably the greater will be the efficiency and greater benefit will go to the consumers for whose service these fertiliser plants have come and at whose expense, a large amounts of balances have been built up by some units. One of the complaints from the farmers has been that the packings do not have all the markings. The date of manufacture is not stated and the potency and strength of the fertiliser is dropping. They are sent out and there is no guidance at all. When the fertiliser is sold, it is sold as if it is one of the commodities

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which one has to look for himself to solve the problem. Now, I do agree that there are facilities for proper soil testing and water testing and there are some guidance classes and so forth but they are not widely provided. The hon. Minister may now initiate a programme whereby all over India these facilities are provided. There should be some sort of correlation established, between soil, crop, the fertiliser and water so that a lot of waste can be avoided and the farmers made to save unnecessary expenditure. One more thing which I want to say is that before the season starts, say, three months before the season starts, it is better for us to establish some sort of fertiliser and pesticides stocks at consumption centres related to crop, soil and water conditions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much time will you take?

SHRI D. D. DESAI: I will take another 15 minutes. Sir, the hon. Minister is spending fresh amounts in building new fertiliser plants. If he spends this amount for the collection and treatment of sewage and the urban areas are taken care of from the health hazards on account of fertiliser plants, then there will be less pollution problem. If those processed sewage materials are packed and sold in a systematic way, then that would be a lot of saving for our country.

When you are talking about new technologies, we are only concerned about the reduction of price of fertilisers or reduction in the production cost of fertilisers. The hon. Minister has in his report given some information that the cost reduction process is being undertaken and certain technologies are being investigated. I know that the Kellogg process is still valid for manufacture of ammonia. There are other possibilities of fixation of nitrogen in other manners also. The hon. Minister may co-ordinate in this respect. We may even contract people who are making research on

[Shri D. D. Desai]

Algal including Israel. The development of certain amount of nodules in the plants research of which falls under Agriculture Ministry—ultimately Agriculture and Fertiliser are closely related—is necessary and therefore I can say that the hon. Minister must co-ordinate the research with the ICAR for fixing nitrogen or grafting of nodules or cells, research for which is being done in some of the international institutes.

I should now come to pesticides. One of our problems is spurious pesticides are being sold. There is no control over it; there is no standard and I do not know how far the ISI would succeed. The price of pesticides, their availability their strength and their efficacy will have to be taken care of because poor farmers go to the purchase centres and pay whatever is asked for and get what is sold by the salesman.

Coming to drugs, I should say that less the modern drugs, the better it will be. Not that I am a faddist. I have information here which I want to quote from the latest American Review; it says the Americans are 'over medicalised.' I can quote more extensively from other publications. It is pointedly stated that during the last 200 years hardly any new drug had been developed in the real sense. I am not talking something like reactionary. I am feeling that drug business is the greatest racket that you could have. Why have we the multi-nationals? The hon. Minister may ask; why did we have in ether spheres, say, tooth paste or biscuits. In tooth paste or biscuits, they do not do much harm as they can in drugs. The amount of damage that could be done to an ordinary person by the use of new drugs is considerable. Unfortunately between the drug manufacturers and the doctors there is a silent understanding; this is not secret. Since you have curtailed my time, I am not quoting many things. In drug

business first of all you must get rid of brands. Even as early as 1949s, Aneurin Bevan said: brand name for a drug means three or four times more. Why should we have brand names even for ordinary medicines like aspirin? Once it is given a brand name it costs more. Soluble aspirin and other products are readily available, even without brand names. The hon. Minister should take care of these things. The multinational drug manufacturers have cheated their own countrymen and governments also; they are not cheating Indians alone. If you see the prosecutions that are there in the United States, United Kingdom or even in Europe, they will amply justify steps to get rid of multinational corporations. In fact, I do not take new drugs personally; I do not know about the hon. Minister. When I feel that I have any sickness, I take ayurvedic medicine which is less harmful and more dependable than any of the new drugs which are sold in the market. Not that I am a faddist; we do not want to take something which is likely to damage us permanently.

Nothing is mentioned about ayurvedic medicine or about unani. I should think that they have better longer and wider experience in the remedies field. Many of what are called new wonder drugs are not so wonderful or new. It is true that somehow they defer death and prolong life. But there are Hunzas in Kashmir, Kozaks in USSR and some tribes in the hills of South America who have the longest longevity they live an active life for 100 years and they take no drug; they have no disease or sickness.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Morarji Desai's example is before you.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: You have the example in the leader of the Janata party itself. People should be able to lead an active life. Unfortunately, with all the drugs the western civilisation has not been able to lengthen the span of active life of people. By

the use of the present day medicines, death is deferred and that is not a very creditable proposition. What we really need is healthy persons living long and who can do work.

When we are talking about pricing, of course, the hon. Minister has submitted a statement yesterday and I think it is a very creditable statement except that I do not agree with many of the recommendations he has made particularly regarding the Hathi Committee. Of course, the Hathi Committee recommendations fall short of our expectations. But even with minimum commitment to the party or the people, it may be implemented because after all there is nothing so much in it which I would say is damaging to the country. Really speaking a majority of the Members have said that multi-nationals are not required. When the majority wanted nationalisation, how can we have a unanimous report. Majority controverts unanimity. I see there is some difficulty in logic, which I do not want to dilate upon now.

It is a misfortune if we are to further carry these drugs. It is amazing when it is said that by 1982, we will require Rs. 1900 crores worth of formulations and about Rs. 550 crores worth of bulk drugs. Between these two, it makes Rs. 2450 crores. That much of money, effort and investment is substantially unnecessary. We can save much of that, because every household is to some extent a pharmacy and in India it is more so. Really speaking every household in the world is some sort of remedies manufacturer or has some knowledge of cures. I would request the hon. Minister not to have this extra burden on Indian economy and further harm simple people.

Now there has been a lot of clamouring about LPG shortage in supplies and weights all over the country. Somehow or other, we will have to solve that problem. The Ministry is deferring this thing for one reason

or another. I think one should get across this problem and see that it is solved.

About pricing, I have stated earlier that we have overcharged and collected a lot of money in the petroleum industry, fertiliser industry, drug industry and pesticides industry. Most of this money has been generated on the farms of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must wind up now.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: What is the business of all these people? Overcharge the poor fellow and provide excellent living for certain selected group of people? If the Government is sympathetic towards rural people, if the Government is sympathetic to farm sector or has really given priority to the agricultural sector, I would earnestly beseech them that they should see that these monies are repaid to the overcharged people and if that is not possible, they should at least see that they are utilised for the developmental activities of these people instead of pursuits which would be further hurting those people.

I have not covered many points. Anyway for the time being, I conclude my speech.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHIINDE (Sangli): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to locate the proposed fertilizer plant, which will be based on natural gas from Bombay High, on the Maharashtra Coast (7)]

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Petroleum, Che-

[Shri A. K. Roy]

micals and Fertilizers' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to run Rationalisation Project in Sindri, Bihar (8)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Increased dependence on foreign assistance—World Bank etc.—in fertiliser industry without relying on indigenous expertise available in Planning and Development Division of F.C.I. (9)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to reduce the price of the fertilizer so as to reach the cultivators widely (10)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Bifurcation of the F.C.I. behind the back of Parliament (11)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizer be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for construction of a fertilizer factory in the backward agricultural-cum-tea garden area of North Bengal (12)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for construction of mini fertilizer plants in the country (13)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and fertilizers' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Malpractices prevalent in the construction of modernisation plant at Sindri (14)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Fertilizers' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to look into the demands of the technical supervisors of Sindri who are on hunger strike in support of their long pending demand of single line of promotion in an industry (15)]

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take over Bengal Immunity Company Limited (16)]

"That the demand under the head 'Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals, Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take up the Cochin Refineries expansion project (17)]

"That the demand under the head 'Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a Petro-Chemical complex at Cochin (18)]

"That the demand under the head 'Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up Cochin Phase II Fertilizer factory (19)]

"That the demand under the head 'Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement Hathi Committee Report on Drugs Industries without delay (20)]

SHR] R. P. DAS (Krishnagar): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take strong measures to fight multi-nationals (25)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement the pricing formula of the essential drugs as suggested by the Hathi Committee (26)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to set up a Petro-Chemical complex at Haldia in West Bengal (27)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to reduce the price of kerosene (28)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement the recommendations of the Hathi Committee, (29)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to establish a National Drug Authority as suggested by the Hathi Committee (30)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in production and distribution of drugs at par with food (31)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to strengthen the R. and D. Laboratories of all the public sector drug manufacturing units by liberal allocations in men, equipment and materials (32)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allocate low priced indigenous paraffin wax to medium and small units in West Bengal (34)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish the proposed headquarters of the Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Limited, at Calcutta (35)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to select more drilling locations for exploration of oil in West Bengal off the shore and on the shore (36)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply kerosene to the remote hilly areas and Tripura at a subsidised rate (37)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri R. P. Das]

[Failure to impose drastic curbs on the misuse and abuse of many useless vitamins and tonics containing alcohol (38)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take appropriate measure against the disproportionately high prices charged by multinational companies for certain drugs (39)]

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while speaking on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers, I would like to say that generally speaking, the performance of the Ministry is satisfactory.

While speaking on the Demands for Grants under this Ministry, my hon. friend, Shri D. D. Desai has suggested abolition of brand names of drugs. If he has gone through the new Drug policy, he will find that a start has been made regarding the abolition of the brand names of five drugs. Even the Hathi Committee has recommended abolition of 13 brand names and the Government has come to the conclusion that at the very beginning the brand names of five drugs should be abolished. So a very good start has been made and after getting the experience, the Government may consider the next step.

Sir, I would like to confine myself to the drugs and pharmaceuticals which are chemicals also. Yesterday, the hon. Minister, Shri Bahuguna Ji laid on the Table of the House the statement consisting of the decisions on the recommendations of the Hathi Committee contained in its Reports. Sir, I have the honour to be the member of that Hathi Committee. Mr. Stephen and Mr. Sathé were also members of that Committee. What

was the need for setting up this Hathi Committee? One of the major reasons for setting up this Committee was because of the strongest feelings expressed regarding the activities of the multinationals and foreign firms not only in this House, but in the other House also. And what were the activities in which the foreign firms or the multinationals were indulging in? They were guilty of violation of Indian laws, for example, IDRA, 1951, the Essential Commodities Act, the Import Trade Control Act etc. They were only making formulations and by selling them they were making exorbitant profits on them and from the profits they were building huge assets in our country and repatriating huge amounts of dividends also. But they never invested in the research and development of the drug industry. They were only doing this formulation business. That is why, Sir, the Committee was appointed mainly to consider and to regulate the activities of the foreign firms.

Sir, the new policy declared by the hon. Minister, Shri Bahuguna Ji is sound and reasonable looking to the present circumstances. No doubt the task was very difficult because when the Report was submitted to the former government in 1975, they were not in a position to take the decisions and the credit goes to the Janata Government, and the credit goes to the Janata Party, in that they have arrived at the decisions which are, as I said earlier, good, reasonable and sound. But I will be happier if the hon. Minister will accept the suggestions I am going to give.

Looking to the 3 lists given in Appendix I, I find in page 6 that there are items reserved for small-scale sector, e.g. items like Paracetamol. This item is given at No. 15 in the second list. Once an item is reserved for the small scale sector, licence should not be granted to the DGTD units, i.e. firms affiliated to are re-

cognized by the DGTD. Therefore, I would suggest that this discrepancy should be removed; and the items reserved for small-scale sector should be appended separately and put in the 4th list.

On the same page, under item 6, it is mentioned that the public sector will be permitted to obtain the best technology available, to improve productivity. It is bearing fruits. But indiscriminate import of this technology should not be allowed, to public sector. And then, in regard to the technology which is allowed to be imported, the progress should be watched.

Regarding item 11, the proviso stipulating a ratio of 2:1 between the consumption of indigenous bulk drugs and imported and canalized bulk drugs should be deleted. The reason why I say so, is this if you look at the 5th five year plan provision of Rs. 180 crores, which was made for this private sector, you will find that only Rs 80 crores were invested by this private sector. Because of the difficulty created by this type of a restriction, there was no capital formation. That is why they were unable to invest more. Secondly, this proviso will hinder the introduction of new drugs. That is why I request the hon. Minister to see that this ratio of 2:1 relating to the Indian sector, is deleted. If this is done, item 13 at page 7 will not be necessary.

Regarding item 14 on page 7, the registration is going to be deleted. This benefit of registration was given only to the Indian sector. The foreign sector was excluded. And, therefore, it is not desirable to abolish this scheme. If, however, Government's intention is to exercise a measure of control, bulk drugs, where there is enough production, should be identified and the formulations based on these bulk drugs should be decanalized for this sector, including the public sector.

Coming to item No. 14 on page 8, I would say that by throwing open the drug intermediates to the foreign sector, they will once again loot the country, because there is no price control. That is why I would suggest that all the intermediates should be put under price control.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): Item No 14 changes only the definition.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA. Here the intermediates are not under drugs control. So, they will charge very high prices for the intermediates. So, all the intermediates which you have given in the policy, in item Nos 66, 67 and 68, they should come under price control. In other words, price control should apply to intermediates also.

Then, item No. 15, page 9, the legal impediments, should be removed, by providing that it will be irrespective of the workers employed in the factory and irrespective of the investment in plant and equipment. Then, there will not be any legal difficulty which we are experiencing now regarding nine foreign firms.

Coming to para 17, this is not correct. The criteria should be (a) bulk supplied to non-associated formulators plus five times of the remaining bulk drug value. Instead of "total" bulk drug production, it should be "remaining" bulk drug production.

In Para 18, you have taken the definition of "company" as having direct and indirect foreign equity above 40 per cent for foreign companies. The same should be the criterion for FERA. There you now refer only to direct foreign equity. Instead of that, it should be both "direct and indirect" foreign equity.

Coming to para 27.3, it refers to two things; firstly, regularisation of illegal production and, secondly taking action

[Shri K. S. Chavda]

for violation. If the Government want to take action for violation, what is the need for regularisation of excess production? It is difficult to understand this. First we say that excess illegal production should be regularised, and then we say that action should be taken if they go beyond the licensed production capacity. There is no need of regularisation, if Government wants to take action for excess production against firms who are violating our laws

15.00 hrs.

Regarding item No. 28, if my argument is accepted, it is not necessary, but if Government does not accept my argument, the words "total bulk production" should be substituted by "remaining bulk production", so that it will give benefit to the Indian sector.

Page 12, item 38 reads

"In regard to licences where the capacities for bulk drugs or formulations have not been specified so far, capacities will be fixed depending on the nature of items produced and their essentialities, subject to the highest production achieved in any one year during the three years ending March 31, 1977."

Instead of March, 1977, I want it to be March, 1973. It should be fixed at the level of production of 1973.

Regarding prices, I have said that all drugs and intermediates should be put under price control.

I hope and trust that the suggestions which I have made will be considered by the hon. Minister. I know that the hon. Minister is a very dynamic person. I have been in close contact with him so far as the questions of drugs are concerned. I have great hope that the new policy will be implemented in letter and spirit.

श्री धर्मेसिंह भाई पटेल (पोरबंदर) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय की करीब 630 करोड़ रुपए की अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ, क्योंकि ये मांगें बिल्कुल सही हैं। देश के लिए पेट्रोलियम और फर्टिलाइजर इन दोनों का बहुत महत्व है। 1976-77 में हमारे देश में 98 लाख टन क्रूड आयल का उत्पादन हुआ था। इस वर्ष, अर्थात् 1977-78 में, 101 लाख टन का उत्पादन होने वाला है और 1978-79 में 127 लाख टन उत्पादन करने का मंत्री महोदय ने फैसला किया है। एक साल में 27 लाख टन क्रूड आयल का उत्पादन बढ़ाना बड़ी सहायनीय बात है। पेट्रोलियम विभाग का काम 20 कंपनियों द्वारा चलाया जा रहा है। उनमें से 13 संगठन सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में हैं, 5 संगठन इन कंपनियों की सबसिडियरीज हैं, 2 जॉइंट वेंचर कंपनी हैं।

जहाँ तक प्राकृतिक गैस, नैचुरल गैस, का सम्बन्ध है, 1976-77 में उसका उत्पादन 682.06 लाख घन मीटर हुआ, इस साल 722 लाख घन मीटर उत्पादन होगा और 1978-79 में 1029.88 लाख घन मीटर उत्पादन होने वाला है। यह बड़े संतोष की बात है कि अगले वर्ष 347 लाख घन मीटर अधिक उत्पादन होगा।

जहाँ तक फर्टिलाइजर, उर्वरक, का सम्बन्ध है, 1976-77 में नाइट्रोजन उर्वरक का उत्पादन 19 लाख मीट्रिक टन हुआ है। इस वर्ष में 20 लाख मीट्रिक टन होगा और अगले वर्ष में 24 लाख मीट्रिक टन होने वाला है। फास्फेट उर्वरक का 1976-77 में 4 लाख 80 हजार मीट्रिक टन उत्पादन हुआ था, इस वर्ष 6 लाख 70 हजार मीट्रिक टन होने वाला है और आगे के साल में करीब 8 लाख मीट्रिक टन से ज्यादा होने वाला है।

सभापति महोदय, इण्डियन आयल कार्पोरेशन की ओर से देश में पाइप-लाइनों के संचालन का काम हो रहा है। उनके द्वारा आयातित तेलों तथा देश में निकाले गए तेल का परिशोधन तथा पेट्रो-रासायनिक पदार्थों सहित पेट्रोलियम के उत्पादनों के विपणन का काम भी हो रहा है। तेल शोधन की दृष्टि में हम समय चार कारखाने—आसाम में गोहाटी, बिहार में बरौनी, गुजरात में कोयली और पश्चिमी बंगाल में हस्तिना में चल रहे हैं। एक नया कारखाना मधुगढ़ में स्थापित किया जा रहा है। कोयली के कारखाने का विस्तार किया जा रहा है तथा कोयली-अहमदाबाद पाइप-लाइन को सनाया-कोयली मधुरा तक पहुंचाने का पाइप लाइन का निर्माण कार्य हो रहा है, जिसके अप्रैल, 1980 तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है।

संभापित महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान एक विशेष बान की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस समय कृषि साधनों के भावों में बहुत वृद्धि हो रही है। इसमें विशेष रूप से खाद-फर्टिलाइजर का भाव बढ़ रहा है। उदाहरण के तौर पर अमोनियम सफेट का भाव 1963 में 513 रुपये प्रति टन था, लेकिन 1971 में वह 540 रुपये प्रति टन हो गया और 1-4-1977 को उसका भाव बढ़ कर 961 रुपये प्रति टन हो गया, लेकिन जनता सरकार के आने के बाद उसका भाव बिल्कुल नहीं बढ़ा है। इसी तरह सूर्या का भाव 1963 में 860 रुपये प्रति टन था, 1971 में 953 रुपये प्रति टन हुआ और 1977 में 1697 रु० प्रति टन हो गया। इसी तरह से डी० ए० पी० का भाव 1963 में 1190 रुपये था, जो 1971 में बढ़ कर 1440 रुपये प्रति टन हुआ और 1977 में 2184 रुपये प्रति टन हो गया, जिसमें 100 रुपये के फर्टिलाइजर की कीमत में 35 रुपये उत्पादन कर लगता है।

ऐसी ही स्थिति डीजल और कूड आयल की है। 1972 के पहले कूड का भाव

45 पैसे प्रति लीटर था, लेकिन अब वह बढ़ कर 1 रुपये 15 पैसे हो गया है। इसी तरह से डीजल का भाव 1972 से पहले 90 पैसे प्रति लीटर था, लेकिन अब वह बढ़ कर 1 रुपये 40 पैसे लीटर हो गया है। आयल का 1972 से पहले दो रुपये प्रति लीटर था, लेकिन अब वह बढ़ कर 8 रुपये प्रति लीटर हो गया है। हमारे यहां गुजरात में 6 लाख का है, जिसमें से 2 लाख कुम्भा पर कूड-आयल-इंजिन चलते हैं। बिजली की हमारे यहां बहुत कमी है। इसलिए मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि कूड और डीजल का भाव थोड़ा कम कीजिए।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, हमारी गुजरात सरकार ने भारत सरकार को प्रार्थना पत्र भेजा है और उसमें यह मांग की है कि गुजरात सरकार को कूड आयल पर जो 42 रुपये प्रति टन की रायल्टी मिलती है, उसको बढ़ा कर 200 रुपये प्रति टन किया जाय। इसको बढ़ाने का कारण उन्होंने अपने पत्र में बहुगुणा माहव को भेजे है। सरकार को इस पर महानिश्चय पूर्ण विचार करना चाहिए।

बम्बई हाई और बेमिन स्टुक्चर्स में से गुजरात को गैस और कूड दिए जाने के बारे में गुजरात सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार का लिखा है कि बम्बई हाई में तांगपुर तक समुद्र में लाटन डालने में और तांगपुर में साउथ में ट्राम्वे और नाथ में गुजरात तक समुद्र के तट पर पाइप लाइन डालने में कूड और गैस का ज्यादा में ज्यादा परिवहन किया जा सकता है। इस तरह भी जीव ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

गुजरात सरकार ने आपसे यह भी निवेदन किया है कि रासायनिक फर्टिलाइजर के कारखानों के लिये गैस देने में बरियता दी जानी चाहिए तथा अन्न और ऊर्जा जैसी राष्ट्रीय अग्रियताओं का ध्यान में रखते हुए इस काम में भी हमारी सहायता की जानी चाहिये। गुजरात सरकार की मांगों को

[श्री धम सिंह भाई पटेल]

ध्यान में रखते हुए हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि गुजरात के हितों की रक्षा की जायगी और गुजरात को गैम की जरूरतों की 1979 के मध्य तक पूर्ति की जायगी। इसके लिए गुजरात सरकार ने अपनी जरूरतों की सूची बना कर माफ पाम भेजी है—जिसमें उल्लेख है—शालू प्राजेक्ट के लिये हमें 1 लाख 50 हजार सी.एम.डी. गैस की जरूरत है गुजरात स्टेट फर्टिलाइजर कम्पनी और गुजरात न. फर्टिलाइजर कम्पनी के प्राजेक्ट में लिये 2 लाख 90 हजार सी.एम.डी. गैस की जरूरत है 4 नये फर्टिलाइजर प्राजेक्ट के लिये 3 लाख सी.एम.डी. गैस की जरूरत है मगर 4 मिल पाएंगे स्टेशन के लिए 1 लाख 10 हजार सी.एम.डी. गैस की जरूरत है और एम्पाट ग्राइण्डिंग वायरलेस में लिये 1 लाख 30 हजार सी.एम.डी. गैस की जरूरत है। उस तरह से 10 लाख 10 हजार सी.एम.डी. गैस की जरूरत है। इसमें इन जरूरतों का पूरा करने की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। और मैं मैं निम्न प्रकार का मांगो मंजूर मंत्री ने सामने रखना चाहता हूँ

- (1) रिमान ज्योती पैदावार पर मांगो इसके लिए उर्ध्वका फर्टिलाइजर के दाम कम करने की जरूरत है और इसके लिए उत्पादन-कर को एक रुपये पर 35 पैसे के करीब है यह कम किया जाय।
- (2) कूड, डीजल और आयल पर लगाया गया कर कम करके इन्फे मरता दिया जाए, ताकि किसानों को लाभ हो सके।
- (3) जलुनाशक और कीटनाशक पर रुपये की दरवाह पर करीब 40 पैसे कर लगाया गया है। इसे कम करके सस्ता किया जाए ताकि किसान और खान कर छोटे किसान इनको इस्तेमाल कर सकें।

- (4) गुजरात सरकार को कूड आयल पर रायलटी प्रति टन 42 रुपये से बढ़ा कर 200 रुपये कर दी जाये।
- (5) कूड और डीजल के डीलरों और ऐजेंटों को कूड-डीजल गांधीधाम के बचाए कोयला-साबरमती से कूड और डीजल मिले, इसका प्रबन्ध लिया जाए।
- (6) सयास-मथुरा पाइप लाइन बिछाने में जामनगर जिले के 8 गांवों के किसानों की जा खड़ी फसल के साथ जमीन ली गई है, उन सभी को तुरन्त कम्पेंसेशन देने का प्रबन्ध करे और इस पाइप लाइन का काम अप्रैल 1978 तक पूर्ण हो जा जाए।
- (7) बायो हाई और बेसोन स्ट्रक्चर में से गुजरात को गैम और कूड निहालने के बारे में गुजरात सरकार ने पेटेंट दी है इनके लिए गैम और कूड दोनों का प्रबन्ध करे।
- (8) मोरारजी-बच्छा गट्टाल डीजल एंसांसियेशन, जूनागढ़ और फेडरेशन आफ आयल इन्डिया पेट्रोलियम ट्रेडर्स, कुटाला (नमिलनाडू) का आवेदन पत्र के मुताबिक पेट्रोलियम डीलरों का कमीशन बढ़ाया जाये।
- (9) दि फेडरेशन आफ गुजरात स्टेट कैमिस्ट्स एण्ड इगिस्ट्स एम्पांसियेशन राजकोट की ओरसे ता. 19-9-77 में दवाओं की कीमत के बारे में आवेदन पत्र भेजा है, तो इनकी मांगों का मजूर किया जाए।
- (10) गुजरात रिफाइनरी के विस्तार के काम और कोयली में एफ.सी.सी. एक के काम में तेजी ला कर उसे पूर्ण किया जाए।
- (11) गुजरात को 1978 के खरीफ मौसम के लिए 55,000 मि. टन एमो-

नियम सलफेट देने का प्रबंध किया जाए।

२-१ शब्दों के साथ में अपना प्रश्न समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: (Bobbili) Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing to-day about petroleum products and the search for petroleum in our country. My feeling is—of course, it may be personal—that we have not been giving as much emphasis to petroleum as we should give in this debate. I am not against the discussion on chemicals and fertilisers. But I feel that petroleum is a *sine qua non* of this debate because this Ministry is really interested only in petroleum as far as I understand.

I may congratulate the Ministry for the good work that is being done on the Bombay High. I know that the Bombay High has been developed to a great extent during the last one year on the basis of earlier seismic surveys done at an earlier stage. This had led to a whole process of development of the Bombay High during this year. We all know that we are using about 10,500,000 tonnes of petroleum per year according to the booklet and next year, we are expected to use 12,700,000 tonnes of petroleum in the country. But this is not more than about 60 per cent of the requirement of our country. According to the booklet, we have to import nearly Rs. 1,600 crores worth of oil annually from abroad. This is a sorry plight for the whole of our country. I would like to say that we should have put more emphasis on seismic surveys, trying to find oil within our country. I find that on page 9 of your Report you have said that you have made only 25 seismic surveys during the year. I say that this is very limited. I am not a Geologist; I am only a student of Economics. I can only get information from the general reading of the material. I was told that the old portion of India as a geographical entity, is deccan plateau and Himalayan mountains,

between the deccan plateau and the Himalayan mountains, we have the Gangetic belt and in the Gangetic belt, the soil from the Himalaya is supposed to have gone down and formed an inner Gangetic belt all the way from Punjab upto Bengal and also in Assam. The present position is that Brahmaputra is bending towards India from Tibetan area. In Assam area, we get a lot of oil and the whole idea is that oil is formed by the geological pressure. Therefore, the segmentary basin is the formation of oil deposit. Therefore, the assumption is between the old deccan plateau and the Himalayan mountains there should be oil. In Rajasthan, we should get deposits of segmentary oil. As a matter of fact, the present seismic survey in West Bengal, in Assam and in Bangladesh goes to show that we have oil deposits and gas deposits in Bangladesh and West Bengal. Therefore, in the same process, between the Gangetic belt, between Punjab and Bengal, I find that we have made only one seismic survey last year. But I am afraid one seismic survey is too small a number for a large area of nearly 2000 miles in length area. One seismic survey should be multiplied and made into one thousand seismic surveys; one thousand seismic surveys is too little in the Gangetic belt. Therefore, I would suggest that emphasis should be laid, as far as seismic surveys are concerned, in the Gangetic belt.

I was told that in Saudi Arabia and in the Middle East where oil has been found, great depths of the wells have been probed into there. Oil well goes upto about 25,000 ft. I find from the Report that we have dug only 59 wells last year and the total depth of the well is 1,11,889 metres. That means the depth of the well in terms of feet is only 5991.62. This is nothing compared to what has been done in the Middle East and the Saudi Arabia. They have gone upto 17,000 ft., 18,000 ft, nearly 20,000 ft. and cover in depth for drawing of oil. Therefore, I feel

[Shri P. V. G. Raju]

that going down only upto 6000 ft. is very low, as far as putting wells and extracting oil is concerned.

I may mention here that, in the whole of India, which is geographically the size of the whole of Europe minus Russia, we had dug only 59 wells last year. But in Europe, in the whole of the Common Market area, last year, they dug up 608 wells. Where is '608 wells' and where is '59 wells'? I am surprised. Of course, the hon. Minister may say that Europe can afford to put up 608 wells and we cannot afford to put up more than 59 wells per year. But I would say that if in Europe which is really importing oil from the Middle East they could put up 600 and odd wells last year, there is no reason why we should not increase the number of wells here? We should increase the wells to a minimum of at least 200 wells per year, if not more. After all, 200 wells are nothing for a country which is geographically of the size of Europe minus Russia. If they could put up so many wells, we can also do it.

Your report says that, in Gujarat, we have found oil and natural gas. Of course, I am saying something which has no bearing on your report but is based only on my student life. I was informed that the whole of Rajasthan desert was above a sea about 25 million years ago. That means, if you are prepared to bore down, Rajasthan desert for about 15,000 to 20,000 ft you will find that the whole of Rajasthan desert is lying on the top of a sea belt in which case we have any amount of offshore oil deposits in Rajasthan. I am mentioning this because I am surprised to see that in the whole of last year, out of 25 seismic surveys made in the country, only one survey was made in Rajasthan. I am shocked and surprised, I am shocked because I would think that the essence or approach of the Petroleum Ministry should be one of science and technology and not emotionalism. But this report is more

of an emotionalism document than science and technology because in Rajasthan if we are sitting on the top of an old submerged sea which is about 20 or 25 million years ancient why are we not aware of this fact, why are we not making any effort to find offshore sedimentary basins? Because Rajasthan and Gujarat are adjacent to each other, really the geographic basis of Rajasthan and Gujarat should be one and the same; the sea-coast of Gujarat and Rajasthan should, geologically, be one and the same. Therefore, I feel that seismic survey is a must as far as Rajasthan is concerned. I may point out here that, when we take a ride from here to Jaipur, on the road-side we find beautiful peacocks running around. Therefore, I say that, if such beautiful peacocks can be in Rajasthan, there must be something in the occultist sense. Peacock can only mean prosperity as far as Hindus are concerned; peacock and prosperity and oil are one and the same thing. Therefore, Rajasthan must be floating on oil. It is in an occultist sense that I express this view. More money should be spent as far as the petroleum development is concerned.

Now, I would like to say something personal as far as my parliamentary constituency is concerned. As you know, I come from Vijanagram. About twelve miles north of Vijanagram, there is a temple, Ramathirtham. In 1965 or 1966, there was an earth tremor, an earthquake. I mention this fact because in the process of making studies of petroleum, I was told that whenever petrol exists under the earth, sometimes earth tremors take place. Only seismic surveys can prove whether petroleum exists there or does not exist. The earthquakes take place because of geo thermal energy vibrations or because of existence of petrol. If you have a seismic survey of that area at least, it will satisfy me. If the survey results in the positive, I am sure, the whole nation will benefit. We may find the oil in the northern districts of Andhra Pradesh,

why not? In 1965, when the earthquake took place in Ramatirtham, I was not in the country. I was abroad for medical treatment. But I remember that the earth tremors did take place during that year. I would, therefore, urge that a seismic survey be undertaken in that area also

I have already mentioned the fact that in the West, European Common Market, nearly 608 wells have been dug last year; we should, in the same manner, be able to at least have 200 wells a year in our country and not only 50 as the report says.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for having given me this opportunity to participate in this debate

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE (Jalgaon): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate our hon. Minister for having at last taken out of the cold storage the Hathu Committee Report and tried to implement a substantial part of it. The broad principles of the new policy, if carried through, will definitely bring about a change in the development of the drug industry. The broad principles are that more production is necessary to meet the demands of the country, that these should be made available at a reasonable rate with an eye on quality control and that as far as possible, there should be achievement of self-sufficiency, giving a pioneering position to the public sector. If these broad principles are implemented honestly, certainly, this would bring a dynamic change in this respect.

For the purpose, certain suggestions have been made in the policy statement. Out of these suggestions, I will deal only with a few suggestions with a view to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister as to whether really the proposed suggestions are going to better the situation or not. For the present, I will deal with the multi-nationals. In the Hathu Committee Report, the majority were of the view that the foreign firms should be taken over. However, the report did not,

in explicit terms, mention this. They were to be taken over for various reasons. If we find out their development and how they have increased their capital, you will see that the foreign firms which had Rs. 9 crore assets are now having assets running into hundreds of crores. This is not by investment afresh. This is not by way of bringing in foreign capital. This is not even by bringing in technical know-how of any new drugs. This is merely by profiteering in the greatest possible manner. And how has this become possible? How did the multi-national multiply their capital investment at such multiple rate? What are the reasons therefor? The reasons therefor are the more and more facilities given to them at the hands of the officials. I will point out. This is merely a background I am giving. In fact that is a thing of the past, it is dead and gone and buried also. However, the way in which this was brought about has a very much significance to the remedial measures that you are suggesting to be implemented for a better control. This is from this perspective alone that I am giving these details.

These foreign firms have produced many formulations without valid licences. They have produced more than what they were licensed to produce. There was monopolisation also of many formulations. The price fixation also has favoured them a lot. For example, take the drug metranidazole. The price is 16 paise per tablet for the Gujarat Pharmaceuticals and it is 60 paise for May & Baker. There is so much difference—16 paise for the Indian firm and 60 paise for the foreign firm. Both are using foreign imported bulk drugs.

I may point out that about 22-23 items of formulations have been denied to the Indian firms—you may kindly note it on the simple ground that no bulk drug proposal has been given by them for their formulations. This was a simple denial. At the very same time, I may point out that 60—70

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diversifications have been granted in favour of these multi-national under your permission letters ..

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: ...during your time, Mr. Ravi.

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Yes, during the former regime. And they are all COB licences. This is all in the former regime, not in your time. I am just putting up the nexus between how the matters were carried and how the matters are to be adjusted. ..

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I only agree with you.

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Thank you.

Sir, it is only from this perspective I am speaking. I have already congratulated of the hon. Minister for his policy. So there is no question of putting any comments on that.

Many drugs were prepared from intermediates spending huge foreign exchange. For example, Roche Products, May & Baker, Ciba Geigy and a number of them are there. These were all against the rules. I would, therefore, invite your attention only to one fact. Please see page 10 of your own recommendation—regularisation of the capacity. It is caption 27.3—.

'Government have decided that the criterion for regularisation of the product in excess of the licenced capacity based on c.o.b licence and permission letters, etc., it is to be regularised."

Now, this is self-contradictory I want to submit, whatever violation of the law has been done, should never be regularised in this manner. They have violated FERA, Import Orders and a number of laws and in spite of that—their increased capacity from a period 1973 to 1974 or prior to that again is being taken against them on

the same lines as applicable to all companies in the other sectors of the industry. If this is so, why regularise the product which had been there and why calculatedly take into consideration, to be a maximum product within three years before 1973, why not exclude these period in its entirety in order to regularise their capacities? That must be carried out because it is self contradictory in its own application.

The second-conditions which have been given in 28—

"In case of foreign drug companies, regularisation of the excess production at the above criterion will be done on their making over to non-associated formulation 50 drugs of their total production and some including the regularised and subject further to their restricting the value of their formulation to five times the value of their total bulk production."

In this case, I may humbly submit, do we need these foreign companies also to function in order to meet the growing needs of the population in the drugs and pharmaceuticals still? This much restriction which has been given would not be an adequate restriction for regularisation of the excess production. The excess production which has been made in the former days was definitely with the connivance of our officers. It was a breach of the rules and regulations.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Not merely the officers but the Government and the Government men at the top I want to be fair to the Government servants. It was done at the political level connivance at the political level.

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Men at the political level dictated the bureaucrats to function in a particular way which has been okayed and obeyed by them without conscience or any offer of resistance on their part. What kind of connivance does it show? Does it mean every time they were told like that? It is not so. There are

innumerable instances, I may point out, which can go to show that normally there was no political pressure which was brought upon them to function in a particular way. It was all the usual thing.

I have pointed out on the floor of the House last time that the IDPL deal was for know-how at a huge cost. It has been carried out. In spite of deputation having gone to Italy, where we had decided not to purchase the know-how, still at a fabulous price that know-how has been purchased in spite of the instructions to the contrary from the political circles. This is what I could gather from whatever I have read. I am subject to correction by you. That would be a happy day for us. There is no doubt about it.

We apprehend in our mind that whatever we do here, lay down the policy, that should be implemented strictly in its terms, for which there is an absolute necessity of forming those committees. For example we are going to form a committee to know as to what is the technology involved in bulk drugs?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: High technology.

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Higher technology. On this basis we are giving them certain concessions. My impression is this.

So, I want to know as to what safeguards are going to be provided. No doubt some technical experts will be there. But the important question is this: Are there going to be any effective safeguards? Of course, we have had technical experts in the central Government and yet these things are going on. So, I request the hon. Minister to keep an eye on this matter and to see that the necessary safeguards are followed. The recommendation made by them should be doubly verified by an independent

agency so that these things are not repeated.

About fertilizers I would urge upon the Minister about one thing. This is something which falls within the purview of the Agriculture Ministry. But it is something which is connected with the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers also.

Constant application of fertiliser to the soil year after year is likely to deteriorate the soil quality and texture. That will have a harmful effect on crop yield after 10 or 15 years period. We must have long range point of view in the matter and we should examine whether we should go in for large expansion of fertiliser production in the country. I would urge upon the Minister in coordination with Agriculture Ministry to see that other organic materials are tried and used in place of fertilisers. My hon. friend Mr. D. D. Desai has pointed out certain things in this connection. In my last speech also I had pointed out that certain organic materials should be developed which will enrich the soil and which can be produced at cheaper rates. We should develop the bio-gas and also the ligninuous micro bacteria which fixed natural nitrogen on the soil and enriches it, instead of the application of fertilizers from outside. So, before expansion of fertilisers takes place, we should take proper steps to utilise these organic manures which will enrich the soil.

In this connection I would like to point out that the constant application of artificial fertilisers to the soil would make the soil alkaline or acidic. Therefore our emphasis should be on providing organic manure rather than fertilizers. In these things we should take a long range point of view and we should not do anything which will be detrimental to the quality of the soil by large scale application of fertilizers, without any sort of technical regulation. This is something which will be very harmful. I request

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the hon Minister to consider this aspect

With these words I conclude

*SHRI R P DAS (Krishnagar)
 Mr Chairman Sir, at long last the Government have accepted some of the recommendations of the Hathi Committee and have initiated the steps to implement them. I must offer my heart felt congratulations to Shri Bahuguna the Minister incharge of the subject for this decision. At the same time I feel little disappointed because the Government have not yet been able to take a decision to nationalise the foreign drug companies and the multinationals operating in our country. I feel little sad about it because our experience about these institutions is very bad. Yesterday one of the Cabinet Ministers of the Government while replying to the debate had stated that even in countries like USSR and Vietnam the multinationals are operating and he was trying to justify the continued functioning of the multinationals and the foreign companies in India. In this connection I would like to say that it would not be proper to bracket India along with USSR and Vietnam because we have yet another example of Chile where the multinationals had a complete stranglehold on the Government and finally succeeded in overthrowing it. Therefore it would not be fair to say that these multinationals and foreign companies will always behave well and we have no justification to be happy about it. Sir if these companies can be kept under the strict vigilance and control of the Government then the situation would be different and I would therefore urge upon the Government to be very vigilant and strict with these companies to ensure that they behave within the parameters of the laws of this country and the function for the

betterment of our country and not in their own interest. The earlier Government had failed to keep them in check but I hope this Government will not.

Mr Chairman Sir, I would also like to congratulate Mr Bahuguna for the progress that his Ministry has been able to record during the last few years. He deserves every body's congratulations for he has kept the progress steady and that is a matter of great satisfaction. A perusal of the report indicates and vindicates the point that I am making. The indigenous production of crude oil in 1977 was 10.15 million tons and this was an increase of about 1½ million tons over the previous year. However during 1978-79 the Govt proposes to increase this production to 12.70 million tons. If the Government can really achieve this and I hope they will it would be a progress about which every one would feel happy. The progress in Bombay High is equally good. In less than two years the commercial production of crude oil from Bombay High off shore has reached 80,000 barrels a day in output and the value of this production comes to one million dollars a day. This is a figure for 1977-78 and the Government proposes to increase this production by May 1979 to 140,000 barrels a day. Not only this in the sphere of production of fertilizer the Government have made a headway. During the last one year they have increased the production of fertilizer which in terms of money amounts to Rs. 4,800 crores. Coming to the drug industry we find that the progress here too is quite steady. During 1977-78 the indigenous production of medicines has gone up accounting 170 crores for production of bulk drugs and Rs. 850 crores for formulations. The working group on drugs and pharmaceuticals has drawn up a five year plan covering a period from 1978-83. It envisages that by 1982-83

*The original speech was delivered in Bengal

the estimated requirements of bulk drugs and formulations would be of the order of Rs. 550 and 1900 crores respectively. The working group has also estimated that this will entail an additional investment of Rs. 400 crores (Rs. 250 crores for bulk drugs and 150 crores for formulation) and this will ensure a growth rate of 20 per cent per annum. The question that arises now is how the Government is going to make this investment. The point is already being debated in the press and I do not think that the multinationals and the monopoly houses would feel enthused to make their contribution in this investment and they may not be interested because of the recent price freeze and cut in their profitability. We would, therefore, urge upon the Government that in order to achieve this objective the Government should not depend on the merciful contributions of these multinationals and the monopoly houses and they should themselves come forward to make the entire investment of 400 crores. I would like to impress upon the Government that investment in the production of drugs is as vital for national health as production of foodgrains and I would, therefore, urge upon the Government that investment for production and distribution of drugs should be kept at par with the investment made for production and distribution of foodgrains in the country. We would, therefore, demand of the Government that:

- 1 The participation of public sector in the drug industry has to be augmented substantially and the public distribution system for drugs has to be strengthened;
 2. The foreign drug companies have to be nationalised;
 3. The equity shares of the foreign companies have to be reduced further;
- 135 LS—11.

4. No new multinational companies should be permitted to enter the drug industry.

5. Legal safeguards should be provided to ensure that profits made by these organisations are ploughed back into the industry; and

6. They should not be allowed to enter small and medium scale industries which are given financial, technical assistance by the Government.

I hope the hon. Minister would kindly consider these suggestions and in national interest accept them for implementation.

I would take this opportunity to say a few words about the exploration and drilling work now being done by the ONGC in the country. Two thirds of the total area, which are believed to be productive of oil resources in our country comprise of off shore area. The off shore belt of Bay of Bengal is equally rich in oil deposits and explorations done in this area would go a long way to change and improve the oil map of India. Some exploration work is already being done in this area. The ONGC has already undertaken seismic, geological and gravity, magnetic surveys in the different States including West Bengal.

In West Bengal drilling work is being done in Nadia, Burdwan and 24 Parganas and one drilling each is being done in each of these areas. I would like to submit in this connection that in some other areas the drilling work has been abandoned without making deep drilling. I understand, Sir, at least 5000 ft. has to be drilled before one can finally know whether the oil deposits in the area would be sufficient for commercial production or not, but it was not strictly adhered to in many places of West Bengal where the

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drilling work was abandoned after a shallow drilling. I would therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister to kindly see that drilling is done to the required depth in all the areas where the drilling work is already in progress and I would also request him to kindly increase the number of drilling locations in West Bengal which even the hon. Minister will concede has great potential for oil reserves. I would be grateful if the hon. Minister informs this House during the course of his reply that different spots that will be taken up for drilling in West Bengal in near future and the progress made so far in the three areas that I have mentioned a little while ago.

Sir, I would now hurriedly touch upon a few points. The price and distribution policy of kerosene needs to be looked at from close quarters. It needs no elaboration or emphasis to suggest that for the rural people in the far off villages and, in the hilly areas kerosene is used both as the medium of lighting and also for cooking food. Unfortunately, the price of kerosene because of the cost of transport keeps mounting high and by the time it reaches the rural poor 70 per cent of whom live under poverty level, it becomes so high that he cannot afford to buy it. Not only this the supply of kerosene in rural areas is so insufficient and erratic that the benefit hardly reaches the interior and the farthest corner of our country where people languish in poverty. It is very essential therefore that something should be done keeping these deprived population in view and I would like to know from the Minister how much kerosene oil is being produced the country, how much is being imported from USSR and other countries and the difference in cost of kerosene in the rural and urban areas. I would particularly like to mention that the people in the hilly areas and in Tripura are in great plight and something needs to be done

urgently for them. I would also strongly appeal to the Government that they must seriously consider to give substantial subsidy to kerosene so that millions of the poverty stricken people of our country who live below the poverty line can buy kerosene and make use of it which is hitherto remained an item of luxury and I hope and trust that Government will not grudge to give this subsidy because after all it will go to the benefit of the millions of our brethren who are poor and who have no voice to protest.

A few words about the happening in Mathura refinery. Quite a few thousand workers are now engaged in Mathura refinery construction work. They are contract labourers. It is understood that these labourers were brought to Mathura from different places and they were promised wage worth Rs. 14 per day. However, when they were actually employed they were given Rs. 6 and out of this meagre amount a sum of Rs. 5 was deducted as food charges and the poor worker was left with Re. 1 as per day. Being thus harassed the workers gradually started voicing their demand after forming the workers' union. Their main demands were wage increase, overtime, weekly rest, better shelter and living conditions. In order to crush the workers union the management retrenched some of the leaders who were welders. This retrenchment of workers' leaders created tension and the entire work force in Mathura refinery went on strike on the 17th, 18th and 20th March (19th March was Sunday) and this completely paralysed the working of the refinery. The most regrettable part of the whole episode was that far from trying to deal with the workers demand sympathetically because all their demands were legitimate and reasonable, the project authorities, the civil administration, the labour department's officials sided with the contractors to victimise workers and even today the tension continues and the labour

disaffection remains to be settled. I would make an appeal to the hon. Minister that he should take personal interest in the matter and try to resolve the dispute because with a frustrated work force he would not be able to make such headway in the construction of the refinery which is a vital national institution. I hope his personal intervention would be fruitful.

I would briefly say something about a sensitive issue. In order to improve efficiency and ensure better and effective administrative control the Government have decided to reorganise the Fertilizer Corporation of India and National Fertilizers Ltd. into four companies based on regional and feedstock considerations. One of these Companies is the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. with its headquarter in Calcutta. There is however a very strong rumour that the Government is being pressurised to shift the headquarter from Calcutta to some other place. Obviously this has created concern and anxiety in many quarters. I may mention in this connection that the location of Calcutta was decided upon by the Fertilizer Corporation of India after a careful thought and on the basis of necessary studies made in this regard. I would like to quote the observations of the Working Committee of the FCI which had suggested Calcutta as the location for the H.O. I quote:

"A working group of the experts of FCI including M. R. Kelkar, Jt. Secretary of Petroleum and Chemicals, in its recommendations suggested that Calcutta would be the ideal place for the Headquarters of Hindustan Fertilizer Ltd. We are at a loss to understand how the decision has been changed. At the time of restructuring FCI, your Ministry suggested that Hindustan Fertilizer Ltd., should consist of the units at Haldia, Namrup, Durgapur and Barauni and the groups so set up located at Calcutta as the Head Office of the proposed company.."

SHRI R. P. DAS: Sir, I will take two more minutes.

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : घापने बंगला बोलना बन्द कर दिया है, हमें तकलीफ हो रही है ।

SHRI R. P. DAS: Sir, I would like to submit that the Head Office of this Company should not be shifted from Calcutta because it would not be commercially prudent to do so because any other place in the eastern region cannot offer the facilities that Calcutta can offer to the organisation to function more effectively.

Sir, looking to the needs of the eastern region it is very essential that the fertilizer complex in Durgapur should be expanded and I hope that the Ministry would pay their urgent attention in this regard also.

I would take this opportunity to offer my sincere thanks to Shri Bahuguna for his sympathy and courage that he had shown in taking over the oldest pharmaceutical organisation of West Bengal, the Bengal Chemical Ltd. But for his timely intervention this noble institutions would have been lost and ruined. At the time of take over and during his visit to Calcutta Shri Bahuguna had given an assurance that he would introduce in Lok Sabha during the budget session a Bill to nationalise this institution. I would like to remind him of his assurance and would trust that he would complete the process by nationalising this institution.

I would now like to say something about the Bengal Immunity Ltd., which has turned sick because of the malpractices of the management. Sir, this is another noble institution which produces vital life saving drugs and till July last year the management were somehow running this organisation with labour participation but latter on this was given a go by and the Company Management served a

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notice of closure. Though this has been deferred. I would request the hon. Minister to nationalise this organisation as he had in the case of Bengal Chemicals. This is a Company which is doing a good work and needs to be reserved. Recently the Secretary and Directors of the Company had come to Delhi to ask for more loans. But I say Sir that mere giving of loans cannot help because the Management has no intention to run it on proper lines and therefore it must be nationalised.

Finally Sir I will wind up by saying a few words about the Haldia Petrochemical Complex. Sir the question of desirability of locating at Haldia is not a new thing because the matter is before the Government since 1964 when it was recommended by the Planning Group of Petrochemicals of the Planning Commission. I hardly need to enumerate the various advantages that will accrue when the Petrochemicals is located at Haldia. Sir, apart from being a port town it has got all the infrastructural facilities and has already earmarked an area of 1000 acres of land adjacent to Haldia refinery. This refinery would provide naptha which is the basic raw material for the proposed industry. This complex will have a very big hinterland of West Bengal, Orissa, Assam, U.P. Tamilnadu and a great chunk of Andhra Pradesh also. But more important than all this is that the petrochemical complex would transform the economic backwardness of Midnapur which has been declared a backward area by the Central Government into prosperity. The total project cost would be around 160 crores of which 40 crores would be in foreign exchange. Sir, I would appeal to the Central Government that they must show some sympathy and launch this project because West Bengal is one single State which has a highest rate of unemployed people in the whole country. The project when implemented will have a potency for direct employment of 4000 persons and

in direct employment in a large number in down stream industries of about 154 thousand. Roughly speaking the total employment potential of this project would be 160,000 and this will go a long way to help solve unemployment question not only of West Bengal but also of the adjoining areas because more than 60 per cent of the work force employed in West Bengal comes from outside the State. I would once again congratulate the Minister, and all the workers who are associated with him who have been doing good work and maintained a steady progress in all the shares of activity of this Ministry.

श्री कल्याण जीव (इन्दौर) : सभापति जी, मैं मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और जिसके कि मंत्री श्री बहुगुणा जी हैं और जिनका कि नाम हिन्दुस्तान के भावी प्र० मंत्रियों में लिया जाता है। मंत्री महोदय अपने उत्तर के अन्दर स्थिति स्पष्ट करने की कोशिश करेंगे कि जो 6 अप्रैल, 1973 को आपने फ्रांस की कम्पनी से बोम्बे हार्ड थ्रोफ़ शोर ड्रिलिंग का जो बर्ड फ्रेज का कांट्रैक्ट किया था वह कितने में किया? मेरी जानकारी में आपने वह 17 मिलियन यू० एस० डालर में किया जब कि वही काम एक दूसरी कम्पनी 4 मिलियन यू० एस० डालर के अन्दर करने को तैयार थी। यह दोनों कम्पनियों ने सेक्रेड फ्रेज में साथ-साथ काम किया लेकिन बर्ड फ्रेज के अन्दर जिसका 4 मिलियन डालर का टेन्डर था उसको कांट्रैक्ट न देते हुए 17 मिलियन यू० एस० डालर का कांट्रैक्ट फ्रांस की सी० एफ० डी० कम्पनी को दिया जिससे देश के पब्लिक ऐकमिस्टर को 11 करोड़ ८० का, अर्थात् 13 मिलियन डालर का नुकसान हुआ। और आप यह नहीं कह सकते कि यह पुरानी सरकार द्वारा किया हुआ कांट्रैक्ट था। क्योंकि 6 अप्रैल, 1973 को वह कांट्रैक्ट हुआ जब कि आपने मंत्रि पद की शपथ ले ली थी। मुझे उम्मीद है कि आप स्पष्ट रूप से सदन को इस बारे में बतायेंगे क्योंकि सारे देश में इस मामले को लेकर भ्रम-भ्रम-तर्ह की चर्चा है और अस्पष्ट रूप से आपके ऊपर

आदेश भी लगाये जाते हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि जो भी धूम काटिबट देंगे उसके लिये इंटरनेशनल टैंडर्स माँगें, और ऐसा न हो कि ब्याच में धा कर मोहब्बत की खातिर उसको टैंडर दे दें जिसका ऊँचा हो। इसलिये जहाँ लाखों, करोड़ों रु० का काम होता है वहाँ पर आपकी इंटरनेशनल टैंडर जरूर मागने चाहिए, उसके लिये एक निश्चित समय देना चाहिये।

अब्दुल महोदय, मल्टीनेशनल कम्पनियों द्वारा देश के अन्दर भारी छूट की जा रही है वबाचों के अन्दर, इस जनता पार्टी की सरकार के धाने के बाव भी और उसके पहले भी। मैं विस्तृत ब्योरा भी दूँगा। मल्टीनेशनल कम्पनियाँ जो माल और बचाए बना रही हैं, यह कैपेसिटी से अधिक बना रही हैं और साथ ही साथ यह कम्पनियाँ हिन्दुस्तान में माल स्मगल करती हैं। इससे ज्यादा धर्म की क्या बात हो सकती है ?

ये कपनियाँ विदेशों से माल स्मगल करती हैं और करोड़ों रुपया कमाती हैं। इस जनता सरकार ने एक्सपोर्ट हाउसेज को माल मगवाने की छूट दे दी है। वह तमाम आइटम जो रिस्ट्रिक्टेड थी, बैन थी, कंटेलाइज्ड थी उनको मगवाने की छूट दे दी गई है। यह तमाम चीजें जो कि 300, और 350 रुपये किलो थी, वह इन एक्सपोर्ट हाउसेज ने छोटे कारखाने वालों को 800 और 850 रुपये किलो में बेची। यह जनता पार्टी की सरकार धाने के बाव हुआ। जब काफी हल्ला मचा तो आपने प्राइस कंट्रोल किया, वह भी एक्सपोर्ट हाउसेज की मिली भगत के द्वारा आपके अधिकारियों ने किया। इसके बारे में सावधानी से देखना चाहिये।

यह विदेशी कंपनियाँ भी हिन्दुस्तान में नकली और झूठे बिल बनवाती हैं, अधिक कीमत के बिल बनाती हैं। इस पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये। मुझे उम्मीद है सभी महोदय जरूर ध्यान देंगे।

एक कंपनी फायजर लिमिटेड है जो टैटरासाइक्लिन बनाती है। उसकी स्टाकलैस कैपेसिटी 5 टन पाउडर की है लेकिन वास्तविक उत्पादन जो उसने किया वह 1975 में 44 टन, 76 में 46 टन और 77 में 40 टन है। इसी प्रकार से 1974 के उत्पादन का उनको मालूम होगा। इस बस्तु का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार भाव, जिसे वह मगवाते हैं, 2 लाख रुपये टन है और उस पर 75 प्रतिशत ड्यूटी सरकार लेती है जो कि डेढ़ लाख रुपये टन हुआ अर्थात् साढ़े 3 लाख रुपये टन वह माल मगवाती है। लेकिन मैं सम्मति करता हूँ कि इसका बाजार भाव 8 लाख रुपये टन है। इस तरह से फायजर लि० ने 2 करोड़ रुपये प्रतिवर्ष टैटरासाइक्लीन में मुनाफा कमाया। इतनी कैपेसिटी से ज्यादा बनाया।

इसी तरह से इनी फायजर लि० ने हाइड्रोलि-स्टेट जिसकी कैपेसिटी थी 110 टन, वह वास्तविक रूप से 240 टन बनाया और लाखों रुपया इसमें भी कमाया।

एक कंपनी वायथ लैबोरेटरीज लि० है जो कि हारमोन्स मागाती है। उसकी हारमोन्स की 720 किलो की कैपेसिटी है, लेकिन वह 1187 किलो का उत्पादन करती है। इसका अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार भाव 6 हजार रुपये किलो है और इस पर ड्यूटी साढ़े 4 हजार रुपये किलो लगती है अर्थात् साढ़े 10 हजार रुपये किलो। लेकिन उसका यहाँ बाजार भाव है 22 हजार रुपये किलो। इसमें 1 करोड़ 32 लाख रुपया इन्होंने ईमानदारी से कमाया। मैं माग करता हूँ कि इनको सी० बी० आई० के द्वारा इन्क्वायरी हो, एक संसदीय समिति बनाई जाये। इन मल्टीनेशनल्स के द्वारा जो कैपेसिटी से ज्यादा माल बनाया जाता है, जो माल स्मगल किया जाता है और अधिक मूल्यों पर बेचा जाता है उसकी जांच की जाये और जो लाखों, करोड़ों रुपये के रैकेट हो रहे हैं, उनको निकाला जाये। अगर सभी महोदय इस की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो फिर

[श्री कल्याण जैन]

क्या अधिकारियों और दूसरों को हम कहेंगे ? सबसे ज्यादा जम्मेदारी मंत्री की होती है। मैं उनसे दरखास्त करूंगा कि इस तरह स्थान दें ? मंत्री जी ने दस्तखत किये या मंत्री के द्वारा दस्तखत करने की हमको सूचना मिली या मंत्रालय ने दस्तखत किये जो 4 मिलियन यू० एस० डालर में काम होता था, वह आपने 17 मिलियन डालर में दिया। उसी मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत यह मल्टी नेशनल कंपनी दबाएँ स्मगल करती है, ऊँचे भाव में बेचती है और क्षमता से ज्यादा उत्पादन करती है।

इसी बायस नेबोटोरीज लि० ने सैंक्स हारमोन्स मंगाये जो कि इसान को भी बढ़ा रहा है। इसकी कंपैमिटी भी 270 किलो की थी लेकिन इमान वास्तविक उत्पादन 525 किलो किया। इसकी एक किलो की कीमत 14 हजार रुपये अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार भाव पर झूटी चुकाने के बाद पड़ती है लेकिन 30 हजार रुपये किलो बेचने का हिन्दुस्तान में बाजार भाव है। उस हिसाब से इसने 84 लाख रुपये कमाया और जो इन्होंने स्मगल किया उसके हिसाब से लगाये तो डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये इस कंपनी ने हारमोन्स से कमाया। विटामिन बी का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार भाव 61,000 रुपये किलो है, जबकि हिन्दुस्तान में उसका बाजार-भाव 1 लाख रुपये है। इसी प्रकार विटामिन बी¹, बी² और बी⁶ का भी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार-भाव 200 रुपये किलो है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में वह 700 रुपये किलो के हिसाब से बिकता है।

इन आंकड़ों से अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि विदेशी कम्पनियाँ हिन्दुस्तान की गरीब जनता को खूब लूट रही हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि बुद्धिमान मंत्री, श्री बहुगुणा, जिन को प्रशासन और राजनीति का अनुभव है, हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब लोगों की लूट करने वालों के खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही करेंगे, बजाय इस बात को हँसी

में उड़ाने के। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अपनी क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाय। उन्हें सजा देने के लिए सरकार के पास कानून और नियम हैं। उन्हें जेल में बन्द किया जा सकता है। यदि सरकार ने इन में से किसी को भी जेल में बन्द किया होता, तो किसी भी मल्टीनेशनल कम्पनी की यह हिम्मत न होती कि वह अपनी क्षमता से अधिक उत्पादन कर ले।

इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय द्वारा घोषणा किये जाने पर मुझ खुशी है। वास्तव में यह घोषणा बहुत जल्दी की जानी चाहिए थी। मंत्रिमंडल ने इस बारे में निर्णय लिया है, जिसके अनुसार यह घोषणा की गई है। मैं इस घोषणा का स्वागत करता हूँ। इस घोषणा में कहा गया है कि मल्टीनेशनल कम्पनियाँ 40 परसेंट ईक्विटी रखेंगी, यह बात स्वागत योग्य है। कंपैसिटी और फ़ार्मलेशन पर रेस्ट्रिक्शन भी स्वागत-योग्य बात है। यह निर्णय भी स्वागत योग्य है कि लोन-लाइसेंसी बैंड ड्रेग्स का पांच गुना फ़ार्मलेशन करेंगे।

लेकिन अभी भी बहुत सी खामियाँ हैं, जिन को मैं गिनाना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय ने मल्टीनेशनल कम्पनीज को रिसर्च प्रोडक्ट की छूट देकर बहुत खराब काम किया है। भविष्य में रिसर्च प्रोडक्ट्स के नाम पर वे तमाम आइटम्स लायेंगी और इस प्रकार करोड़ों रुपये कमायेंगी। इस लिए उन को इस की इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिए। हम ने अपने देश में यनानी, आयुर्वेद और होमियोपैथी को प्रोत्साहन देना है, और वे भी रहे हैं। तो फिर इन कम्पनियों को रिसर्च प्रोडक्ट्स लाने की इजाजत देने की क्या जरूरत है ? वे एक एक किलो पर 40, 50 हजार और एक लाख रुपये कमाती हैं। जिस प्रकार इटली ने अमरीका की तमाम कम्पनियों को प्रतिस्पर्धा में पीछे हटा दिया है और उन की सब जानकारी हासिल कर ली है, उसी प्रकार भारत सरकार को भी आई०बी० पी० एल० के माध्यम से यह कार्य करना

चाहिए। जिन चीखों की रिसर्च नहीं हुई है, उन की रिसर्च आई० डी० पी० एल० के द्वारा होनी चाहिए। एन्टीबायोटिक्स और विटामिन आदि को भी आई० डी० पी० एल० को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए।

दवाइयों के सम्बन्ध में हमारे देश में विकल्प मौजूद है। अगर यहाँ नई रिसर्च प्रोजेक्ट्स नहीं आयेगी, तो कुछ बिगड़ने वाला नहीं है। लेकिन रिसर्च के नाम पर लोगों और संसद्-सदस्यों की मनोभावनाओं को उभाड़ कर इस मन्त्रालय द्वारा मल्टीनेशनल कंपनियों को करोड़ों रुपये कमाने की छूट दी जा रही है।

मैं हमेशा से सदन में कहता आ रहा हूँ कि दवाइयों के बाइ नेम्ड नहीं होने चाहिए। यह स्वागत-योग्य बात है कि पाच बाइ-नेम्ड की बन्द किया गया है। लेकिन फिर भी ऐसे बहुत से बाइ-नेम्ड हैं जिन्हें आमानी के साथ बन्द किया जा सकता है। उन्हें बन्द करना चाहिए ताकि पेटेन्ट्स के बजय वनटेन्ट्स बिक।

मल्टीनेशनल कंपनियों द्वारा जो लूट हो रही है मैं उस का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। डाक्सीक्लीन की 100 मिलीग्राम की एक कैपसूल होती है और उन चार कैपसूल की कीमत मल्टीनेशनल कंपनी 12 रुपये लेती है, एक भारतीय कंपनी उसी की कीमत 7 रुपये लेती है और एक दूसरी भारतीय कंपनी उस की कीमत 4 रुपये लेती है, जबकि उस का लागत-मूल्य केवल 110 रुपये है। उस का लागत-मूल्य है 110 रुपये और लिये जाते हैं 12 रुपये 7 रुपये और 4 रुपये। हमारे यहाँ प्राइस कंट्रोल है। वे लागत मूल्य के 75 परसेंट से ज्यादा मुनाफा नहीं ले सकती हैं। मैंने आप को उदाहरण दिये हैं, आप अपने मन्त्रालय में दो-चार, रोख लगाइये और दवा के नाम पर जो करोड़ों रुपये लटे जा रहे हैं, उनको बन्द कीजिये। अगर

आप ऐसा कर सकेंगे तो हिन्दुस्तान की जनता आप को धुमा देगी।

हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में कोरबा के भन्दर एक खाद का कारखाना बनाया जा रहा है, लेकिन सरकार द्वारा उस का काम धीमा कर दिया गया है। इस कारखाने पर 20 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो चुका है, लेकिन इस साल के बजट में उस पर खर्च का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है और एक इशारा कर दिया गया है कि इस के काम को धीमा कर दिया जाय, रामगुण्डम और तालचर के कारखानों को प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है। जिस कारखाने पर सरकार का 20 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो चुका है, उस को पूरा करने के बजाय काम को धीमा कर दिया जाय, यह कहा तक उचित है। इस सरकार ने यह एक भ्रष्टी बात तय की है कि तमाम प्रोजेक्ट्स को एक साथ न लेकर जो प्रोजेक्ट्स हाथ में हैं, उन को पहले पूरा किया जाय ताकि रिटर्न जल्दी मिल सके इस दृष्टि से मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सरकार इस कारखाने को जल्द से जल्द पूरा कराने का प्रयास करगी। आज काफी उद्योग सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के भन्दर हैं—रसायन के, पेट्रोल के—पेट्रोल का शायद एक-आध बाकी रह गया है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार और विशेषकर हमारे बहुगुणा जी जो लेफ्टिजम में वामपथ में विश्वास करते हैं, प्रगतिशील ताकतों की एकता में विश्वास करते हैं—कम से कम उबरक के कारखानों, मल्टीनेशनल कंपनियों के दवाओं के कारखानों और जो एक पेट्रोल की कंपनी रह गई है—आसाम आयल कंपनी—इन तमाम उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करेंगे और इन को सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में लावेंगे।

आज गैस के कनेक्शन जनता को नहीं मिल रहे हैं। जनता पार्टी की सरकार से जनता को उम्मीद है कि एक साल के भन्दर भन्दर ज्यादा से ज्यादा जितने कनेक्शन दिये जा सकते हैं, सरकार देने का प्रयास

[श्री कल्याण जैन]

करेगी ताकि लोगों को राहत मिल सके। आज ट्रास्कर टोकन पर गैस नहीं मिलती है। मान लीजिये मेरा तबादला बगलौर हो जाये, वहा पर मेरे पास इन्डन की गैस है, लेकिन वहा पर एच० पी० की गैस है, तो एच० पी० वाले ट्रास्कर टोकन पर गैस नहीं देते हैं। मैं चाहता हू कि सरकार अपने तमाम बितरकों को एक सुकलर निकाले और उन से कहा जाय कि वे ट्रास्कर टोकन पर गैस सप्लाय करे। एक बात और—एक बितरक के पास कितने गैस के कनेक्शन्स दिये जाने चाहिये ? किसी के पास चार हज़ार है, तो किसी के पास 250 है। मैं यह चाहता हू कि एक हज़ार से ज्यादा किसी के पास नहीं होना चाहिये, यदि ज्यादा है तो आप नये बितरक नियुक्त कीजिये, ताकि ज्यादा लोगों को रोखगार मिल सके, ज्यादा लोगों में मुनाफा बट सके।

एक चीज की आप जांच कराइये हमारे यहाँ कोषाल में श्री देवगज अर्से के भतीजे श्री अमं डायरेक्टर थे उन्होंने नियम क बगैर बहुत से जुनियर लोगों का प्रोमोशन कर दिया—इस की तुरन्त जांच होनी चाहिये।

महात्मा गांधी कहते थे कि मिट्टी का तेल सस्ता हो पोस्टकॉर्ड सस्ता हो और नमक सस्ता हो। मैं बहुगुणा माहब में उम्मीद करता हू—आप चाहे पेट्रोल और डीजल सस्ता न करें लेकिन मिट्टी का तेल जरूर सस्ता करे। लेकिन अफसोस यह है कि वह सस्ता होने के बजाय महंगा होना जा रहा है।

श्री हेमवती नन्बन बहुगुणा पोस्ट
फार्ड और नमक।

श्री कल्याण जैन ठीक है, पोस्ट फार्ड और नमक से मिट्टी का तेल भी जोड़ दीजिये।

हम गांधी जी की भावना में विश्वास करते हैं, समाजवाद में विश्वास करते हैं—इस लिये हमें इन कामों को जरूर करना चाहिये।

पेट्रोल और डीजल बेचने वाले को, पेट्रोल पम्पवालों को जो कमीशन दी जाती है, वह वर्षों से नहीं बढ़ाई गई है या नाम-मात्र ही बढ़ाई गई है, जब कि पेट्रोल और डीजल की कीमतें बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हू कि इन चीजों पर भी आप ध्यान देंगे।

इस के साथ ही इन्ड के नाम पर इस्पेक्टोरल-यूनिट होना चाहिये ताकि नकली दवायें न बिक सकें। आज नकली दवाओं के नाम पर लोगों को बहुत भड़काया जाता है ये मल्टीनेशनल कम्पनियां नकली दवाओं के नाम से करोड़ों रुपया कमा रही हैं—इस तरफ सरकार को तुरन्त ध्यान देना चाहिये। इस के लिये स्थिति स्पष्ट होनी चाहिए कि किन-किन दवाओं की इजाजत हमने दी है।

हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में सरकार द्वारा दवा बनाने की इजाजत दी जाती है कि तुम फला टेबलेट बनाओ, लेकिन वही सरकार फिर से उस को बैन कर देती है कि तुम यह नहीं बना सकते हो। यह कहा तक उचित है ? हमारे यहाँ एक नाथ नाम के इंग कन्ट्रोलर हैं—उसने इजाजत दी कि तुम यह बना सकते हो, लेकिन उन्हीं नाथ साहब ने उस को बन्द कर दिया। मैं उम्मीद करता हू कि आप इस ओर ध्यान देंगे और अपने भाषण के अन्दर जो मुद्दे मैंने उठाये हैं उनकी स्थिति पर प्रकाश डालेंगे।

SHRI C N VISVANATHAN (Tirupattur) Mr Chairman Sir on behalf of the AIADMK I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Petroleum Chemicals and Fertilizers I would request the Petroleum Minister, who is a friend of the South especially of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu that he must give some consideration to the south He has stated

that 69 big surveys have taken place. I do not know how many were conducted in Madras or in the Southern States. When I put a specific question about the Cauveri Delta, he said that survey was made three or four times and they expect some machines to be imported either from the United States or other countries to find out whether there is Petroleum in the Cauveri delta.

Here I want to point out that India is now importing roughly about 15 million tonnes of crude. According to the Minister, crude costs about Rs. 900 per tonne. So, by the import of 15 million tonnes of crude, we are losing foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 1,350 crores. At the same time, what is the amount allotted to the O&NGC in the Five Year Plan for surveys? It is only Rs. 2,550 crores for five years. So, it is very much less than the amount they are going to spend on the import of 15 million tonnes of crude. In fact, we can completely stop the import of crude, if we have more of seismic surveys and discover oil. In Europe nearly 600 such surveys have been conducted. Therefore, I would plead with the Minister that the seismic surveys in India should also be increased, particularly in Ladakh, NEFA border and other areas where there is chance of getting oil.

Fortunately, after the Minister has taken charge of this subject, from Bombay off-shore drilling we are getting 12 million tonnes. According to the Planning Commission, by about 1982-83 we must produce 9 million tonnes by off-shore drilling. We are actually getting 8 million tonnes according to the NDC. By 1982-83 our need would increase from 25.64 million to 35.65 million tonnes. So, even after five years, we would be depending on foreign countries by importing 3.17 million tonnes and we cannot become self-sufficient.

We should try to produce more crude and become self-sufficient in oil. After all, India is a big nation and for a country everything depends on oil. Without oil our industrial policy would

be a total failure. Fertilizers also depend on oil.

The hon. Minister made a statement about the establishment of 14 fertilizer factories. If we look from Sindhri, Madras Fertilizer, Neyveli, Cochin and Rourkela and so on, there are hardly four fertilizer factories in the south. So, he should start some more fertilizer factories in the south. We were told recently that they are going to have two projects, one in Gujarat and another in Madhya Pradesh, and the investment in Gujarat will be Rs. 150 crores.

I hope he will have more seismic surveys in South India and also start some more fertiliser factories there.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry. Since my learned friend has concentrated on petroleum, I shall confine myself to the other aspects.

We attained independence in 1947, we declared ourselves a Republic in 1950, we are now sitting in the Six Sixt Lok Sabha, we have conducted five general elections. But, in spite of the Congress regime in this country for the last 30 years, the prices of drugs and medicines are still going up every day, leaping forward, they have never declined. Therefore, it is high time for the hon. Minister who is able, efficient, honest and straight forward—I know him personally—to reduce their prices.

They have allowed the acquisition of 36.8 per cent of the shares of the foreign drug companies by Indian public financial institutions. It seems this Government was not in a position to appreciate the recommendations made by the Hathi Committee. I ask why they have failed to appreciate, welcome and accept the recommendations of the Hathi Committee. You have accepted 40 per cent of the report, the rest 60 per cent you have totally rejected. I would have appreciated it if you had accepted all the recommendations of the Hathi Committee cent per cent, or even 60 per

[Shri K. Mayathevar]

cent, and implemented them. I am not happy to note that you have not accepted them in full.

In respect of drugs and medicines, you have allowed to the retailers and wholesale dealers in India a profit margin of 9 to 15 per cent. I request the Government to calculate the total cost of production, cost price, of every medicine and drug and then allow 2½ to 5 per cent. That will be sufficient, more than sufficient, by way of profit. I hope the hon. Minister will consider reducing the margin of profit because ours is a poor country.

In hospitals the hon. Minister knows we all know that doctors, nurses and staff commit theft of medicines and drugs. I request the hon. Minister to bring some constitutional changes to give serious punishment to those who commit this offence. Under Sections 379 and 380 of the IPC, we are giving light punishment for theft. But this theft is a special theft by educated doctors. It is an anti-social offence. It is a national offence. Therefore those people should be dealt with very severely and they should not be dealt with under Section 380 of the IPC.

Valuable medicines and drugs are not available for poor men in the countryside hospitals and other such places. When a poor man goes to a private clinic or a Government hospital, there the Medical Officer just prescribes some costly medicine. Before he arranges money for purchasing that costly medicine, his patient or relative dies. He loves his wife or family members or friends. But before he gets money to buy the medicine, they die. Therefore, these costly and valuable medicines should be supplied to poor men free of cost.

Regarding adulteration of drugs and medicines, this is a very heinous crime. It is a crime against the humanity. It is an offence. It is killing the innocent human beings. Under the Adulteration Act, there is a law which gives punishment for six months. This is not sufficient to

punish the adulterators. There are lots of lacunae in the Act and these should be rectified. The Congress Government introduced a legislation to award adulterators upto life imprisonment. But this is not sufficient. This is not an ordinary offence. It is not only a question of killing one person or two persons, but it is a question of killing the entire innocent society. Without committing any offence, the public is dying at the hands of these persons who are committing this national offence for the sake of meeting their petty, selfish ends of making huge profits. This should not be allowed to happen.

With these words I thank the Chair for bearing with me.

पंदोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राख्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) :
मैं से पहले तो मैं उन सभी सदस्यों को धन्यवाद दूंगा जिन्होंने इस मंत्रालय के बारे में विशेष दिलचस्पी ली है। ऐसे मुझे थोड़ी बहुत निगरानी भी हुई क्योंकि मैं यह मान कर चल रहा था कि जब मदन में कल हाथी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पेश कर दी गयी थी तो ज्यादातर सदस्य उसी हाथी में लिपट जायेंगे और उर्वरक बगैरह में उनकी दिलचस्पी कम रह जाएगी। माननीय श्री डी० डी० देमाई यहां नहीं हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान का उर्वरक उद्योग एक तरह से बीमार बच्चा है। अगर वह यहां हात ता मैं उन में कहता कि यह बीमार बच्चा हम लोग की सरकार के घर में पैदा नहीं हुआ बल्कि आपके घर से टहलता टहलता हम लोग के यहां तक आया है और शायद बीमार इसलिए हो गया कि मारे का सारा दूध जनता पार्टी की सरकार के आने के पहले जा लोग देश की गद्दी पर थे उन लोग ने पी लिया था। दूसरा एक सुझाव माननीय यशवन्त बोरोले ने यह दिया कि अगर उर्वरक का बिस्तार ज्यादा किया गया और खेती पर अधिक प्रयोग किया गया तो जमीन की उर्वरा शक्ति समाप्त हो जायेगी। यह एक विवाद का

विषय है। ठीक ठीक भूमि नहीं कहा जा सकता क्योंकि दोनों तरह की बहस इस बारे में चलती है। एक तरफ तो यह कहा जाता है कि जिस जमीन में उर्वरा शक्ति नहीं है वहाँ अगर उर्वरक डाला जायेगा तो वह जमीन उपजाऊ होगी, बीच-बीच में उसकी टेस्टिंग की जरूरत पड़ेगी। और दूसरी बहस यह है कि जो उर्वरा जमीन है उसमें अगर खाद लगा दी गई तो धीरे-धीरे वह मर जायेगी। लेकिन देश में इसके विपरीत होता है। अपने देश में खाद का प्रयोग कम होता है, औसतन 18 किलोग्राम प्रति हेक्टेयर जो अन्य देशों की तुलना से बहुत ही कम है। और इतना ही नहीं बल्कि उर्वरक जो अपने देश में पैदा होता है उसका 40 सैकड़ा केवल 55 जिलों में खप जाता है। यह जान बूझ कर के कृषि मंत्रालय में और अपने मित्रों से आंकड़े मैन जुटाये। ठीक ठीक आंकड़े तो नहीं दिये जा सकते हैं, लेकिन एक रफ़ आइडिया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में 80 सैकड़ा उर्वरक केवल 20 सैकड़ा किसान इस्तेमाल करते हैं और 20 सैकड़ा बेचा हुआ उर्वरक 80 सैकड़ा किसान के पास जाना है। तो इसलिये उर्वरा शक्ति का बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हो जायेगा अभी यह दलील नहीं चल पायेगी क्योंकि अभी देश में उर्वरक जो होता है वह चौपाई खेतों को भी देने लायक पैदा नहीं हुआ है।

माननीय कल्याण जैन ने कोरवा कारखाने के बारे में कहा है। मैं उसके बारे में बाद में बताऊंगा। इसके अलावा कोई खास मांग नहीं आयी। एक माननीय मित्र ने मद्रास में या दक्षिण में फटिलाइजर कारखाना खोलने की मांग की है। इस समय फटिलाइजर के जो नये कारखाने खुल रहे हैं सरकार की नीति है कि वह सैब वेस्ट होंगे और दक्षिण में उस नीति के हिसाब से कोई कारखाना फिट नहीं हो पा रहा है। लेकिन फिर भी सरकार विचार करेगी अगर कहीं संभावना बढ़ गई और कहीं

से कोई गैस या इस तरह का फ्रील्ड स्टॉक कोई मिल गया जिसके आधार पर कारखाना खोला जा सके तो हम जरूर माननीय सदस्यों की इच्छा की पूर्ति करवायेंगे सरकार की तरफ से।

सभापति महोदय, अपने देश में जैसे जैसे जमीन पर आबादी का दबाव बढ़ रहा है वैसे वैसे खेती और खाद का रिश्ता भी बढ़ता चला जा रहा है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र हाल्वर (दुर्गापुर) : दुर्गापुर फटिलाइजर ऐक्सपेंशन के बारे में कुछ बोलें।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : दुर्गापुर में तो अभी हड़ताल ही चल रही थी। दुर्गापुर के लोग फटिलाइजर प्लांट का ऐक्सपेंशन हो इसके पहले वहां के माहौल को ऐसा बनाये क्योंकि लगाना 43 दिन तक हड़ताल चली है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र हाल्वर : आपने ठीक से इन्टरवीन नहीं किया तो क्या होगा। इसमें किसका कसूर है ?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : मैं कह रहा था कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार खेती और ग्रामीण विकास के लिये कृत संकल्प है और इसलिये कोशिश करेगी कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा खाद का उत्पादन हो ताकि खेती का विकास हो सके। खाद एक ऐसा उद्योग है जिसमें लम्बी पूंजी लगती है। इसलिये इस उद्योग से नौकरी की बहुत उम्मीद नहीं की जा सकती। रोजगार के सवाल को हल कर पायेंगे उर्वरक उद्योग से हम समझते हैं कि एक तरह से एक प्रसम्भव उम्मीद लेकर चलना है। अगर खेती की तरक्की होने लगी तो उर्वरक उद्योग बढ़ेगा और खेती बढ़ गई तो उससे नौकरी बढ़ सकती है। लेकिन उस उद्योग से अपने आप में कोई नौकरी नहीं बढ़ेगी, क्योंकि इसमें तो बड़ी बड़ी मशीनें ही काम करती हैं। उनका प्रासेस, नो-हाऊ ज्यादातर बिदेशी

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

टैक्नोलॉजी पर चलते हैं और न केवल अपने देश में बल्कि दुनिया के सभी देशों में तीन-चार कम्पनियां मुख्य रूप से हैं, यहां तक कि रूस में 36 प्लांट एक अमेरिकन फर्म के आसेस पर बने। इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि ये बड़े पूंजीवाले कारखाने नौकरी के मामले में तो बहुत मददगार नहीं होंगे लेकिन अपने यहां जो प्लानिंग और ईवलपमेंट डिबीजन हैं, जो 1 अप्रैल में एक स्वतंत्र इंजीनियरिंग मंगठन होने जा रहा है, वह अपनी तकनीक विकसित करने के लिए स्वतंत्र होगा। नये सिरे से वह हिन्दुस्तान के खाद उद्योग को तरक्की दे सकेगा, इसकी हम उम्मीद करते हैं।

अपने यहां उर्वरक का उत्पादन तीन रास्ते से होता है—एक सरकारी रास्ता, दूसरा सहकारी रास्ता और तीसरा निजी रास्ता। इन तीनों रास्तों से जो उत्पादन होता है, सरकार उस पर गौर करते हुए योजना बनाती है कि कितनी कमी पड़ रही है और कितनी आगे जरूरत पड़ेगी। उसी हिसाब से आयात करती है और वितरण के बारे में सोचती है।

उर्वरक तीन तरह के होते हैं—एक नाइट्रोजन वाले, दूसरा फास्फेटिक और तीसरा पाटाश।

पाटाश के लिए हमारे यहां कोई सडार नहीं है। सारा यह विदेशों से मगवाना पड़ता है। 1977-78 में यानी इस साल हमको 4 लाख 69 हजार टन पोटाश विदेश से मंगाना पड़ा है।

1977-78 में नाइट्रोजन की मांग 28 लाख 8 हजार टन आकी गई थी। हम लोग उम्मीद करते थे कि 22 लाख टन के करीब उत्पादन इसका होगा, लेकिन बिजली की कुछ कटौती और दूसरे कारणों से

इसका उत्पादन 20 लाख टन हुआ है। इस तरह से इस साल उर्वरक कारखानों में 8 लाख 88 हजार टन नाइट्रोजन की कमी पड़ी है। हमने अपनी क्षमता के हिसाब से जो उत्पादन आका और जो उसकी मांग हुई, उसको लेकर अभी हमें कुछ उर्वरक विदेशों से मगवाना पड़ेगा। फिर भी पिछले साल 19 लाख टन नाइट्रोजन पैदा हुआ था यानी इस साल 1 लाख टन नाइट्रोजन ज्यादा पैदा हुआ उस पिछले साल के मुकाबले में। तो तरक्की तो यह हुई लेकिन जो इस साल मांग थी उसके मुकाबले में हम पीछे रहे।

इसी तरह से फास्फेटिक उर्वरक के बारे में भी 40 प्रतिशत की तरक्की हुई है। लेकिन इसके बावजूद हमारी मांग के मुकाबले में यह कम पड़ रहा है। इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए हम यह विदेशों से आयात करते हैं।

कई बार यह बहस चली है, यहां पर ता आई लोगों ने नहीं छोड़ा, लेकिन कभी-कभी बातचीत के दौरान कहते हैं कि जो विदेशों से फाटिलाइजर मगाते हैं, उसका दाम देशों फाटिलाइजर के मुकाबले में महंगा पड़ता है। यह सच है, लेकिन देश में जो फाटिलाइजर की मांग है, उसको पूरा करने के लिए यह जरूरी होता है कि वह महंगा फाटिलाइजर खरीदा जाये। इसके अलावा एक ही रास्ता था कि जा देश की मांग है, उसका सुना छाड़ दिया जाये, जिसको हम अच्छा नहीं मानते हैं।

यह मैं बहुत साफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां फाटिलाइजर के जितने कारखाने हैं, वे ज्यादातर अपनी क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग नहीं कर पाते। फाटिलाइजर कारखाने के बारे में यह माना जाता है कि अगर 80 सैकड़ा क्षमता का उपयोग हो गया तो स्थिति संतुलजनक मानी जायेगी। हमारे यहां

तीन तरह के कारखाने हैं। जैसे कि पहले एक को बीमार बच्चा कहा गया। यह बहुत पुराना है जो कि बिल्कुल घाटे में चलता है, जिसकी सारी की सारी मशीनरी बेकार हो गई है, सड़ गई है। दूसरा कारखाना स्टेबिलाइज्ड है, जो कि अपनी क्षमता का करीब करीब उपयोग कर लेता है। तीसरा कारखाना नया खुल रहा है, जिसकी मशीनरी अभी ठीक से फिट नहीं हो पायी है, या जो विदेशी टेक्नीशियन आते हैं, वे अभी ठीक से काम नहीं कर पाये। इसलिये वह अपनी क्षमता का ठीक उपयोग नहीं कर पाता। पिछले बरस पुराने कारखानों की क्षमता करीब 48.8 परसेंट थी और इस साल वह घट कर 46.2 परसेंट हो गई है। स्टेबिलाइज्ड कारखानों की क्षमता पिछले बरस 79.4 परसेंट थी, और इस साल वह क्षमता 83.2 परसेंट रही। नए प्लांटों की क्षमता का उपयोग भी 26.9 परसेंट से बढ़ कर 36.3 परसेंट हो गया। इस तरह हम तरक्की कर गये हैं। फिर भी यह मान कर चलना चाहिए कि अभी हम अपनी टोटल क्षमता का उपयोग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इसके कुछ कारण हैं।

सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि नांगल, कानपुर, गोरखपुर, विशाखापत्तनम यूनिटों में समय-समय पर बिजली की बड़े पैमाने पर कटौती हुई है। दूसरा कारण यह है कि नौवली में लेबर प्राबलम पैदा हुई और दुर्गापुर में 43 दिन तक लगातार हड़ताल चली। तीसरा कारण यह है कि नांगल एक्सपेंशन और ट्रांजे 4 प्लांट के चालू होने में देरी हुई। कई कारणों से हम अपनी क्षमता को पूरा इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पाये हैं।

उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए समय-समय पर, कई प्रभावी कदम उठाये गये हैं। विश्व बैंक से एक बार 1.70 करोड़ डालर और दूसरी बार 10.5 करोड़ डालर का ऋण लिया गया है, जिससे गोरखपुर वर्गरह के

कारखानों में कैप्टिव पावर प्लांट लगाने की योजना बनाई गई है, जिनमें बिजली की कटौती के कारण उत्पादन रुक जाता है। बहुत से कारखाने, जिनमें बिजली की कटौती के कारण उत्पादन रुक जाता है, अपने अपने यहां कैप्टिव पावर प्लांट लगाने की योजना बना रहे हैं और हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि वे इसमें बहुत ही जल्दी सफल हो जायेंगे।

दूसरे मैकेनिकल ब्रेकडाउन्ज का सम्बन्ध है। इससे पहले जब कोई मशीनरी फेल होती थी, तो उसकी मेंटेनेन्स का अर्थ लगाया जाता था कि उसकी मरम्मत कर दी जाये। लेकिन अब यह रास्ता निकाला गया है कि केवल मरम्मत ही न की जाये, बल्कि एक स्टैंडिंग एक्सपर्ट कमेटी ऑन मेंटेनेन्स कायम की गई है। यह कमेटी प्रोडक्टिव और प्रिवेंटिव रोल अदा करती है और उसमें बड़े बड़े इंजीनियर रखे गये हैं। पहले उर्वरक उद्योग में इसकी व्यवस्था नहीं की गई थी।

आने वाला वर्ष खाद उद्योग के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण वर्ष होगा। इस वर्ष में, अर्थात् 1978-79 में, सात नये कारखाने काम करने लगेंगे। नांगल एक्सपेंशन, भटिंडा, पानीपत, सिदरी माडर्नाइजेशन, तालचेर, ट्रांजे 4 और रामगुंडम। इन सात कारखानों की सम्मिलित क्षमता 12.91 लाख टन नाइट्रोजन की होगी। 1978-79 में ईंधन तेल पर आधारित चार कारखाने भी चालू किये जायेंगे। तालचेर और रामगुंडम में कोयले पर आधारित कारखाने चालू होने से हमें कोयले पर आधारित तकनीक का अनुभव मिल सकेगा, और इसकी सफलता सिद्ध होने पर हम कोरवा के कारखाने का काम उठायेंगे।

छठी योजना के मसौदे में दिखाया गया है कि ये सात कारखाने चालू हो जाने पर

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

हिन्दुस्तान में नलाइट्रोजन 40 लाख टन पैदा होगी और 1982-83 के अंत तक हिन्दुस्तान में 52 लाख टन नाइट्रोजन की जरूरत पड़ेगी। यानी फिर हमको 12 लाख टन की कमी रह जाती है, इसके लिये नये सिरे से योजना बनानी पड़ेगी।

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (हैरियाणा) :
भटिण्डा के बारे में आप क्या कहेंगे ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र हाल्दर (गुजरात) :
वेस्ट बंगाल में कोई कोलबेस्ड फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट बनाने का आप का विचार है ?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : अभी नहीं है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र हाल्दर : आप सब चीजों के बारे में "न" कहते हैं।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : इस 12 लाख टन नाइट्रोजन खाद की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये बम्बई से जो एसोसियेटेड गैस मिलती है, उस के आधार पर 1350 टन अमोनिया पर डे कैंपेसिटी के दो कारखाने खोलने की महाराष्ट्र में योजना बनाई है और इसी तरह से गुजरात में बनाई गई है इस के अलावा नामरूप में गैस पर आधारित 600 टन प्रतिदिन वाला एक अमोनिया प्लांट लगाने की योजना तैयार की जा रही है। 1978-79 में महाराष्ट्र की एसोसियेटेड गैस पर आधारित दोनों प्रोजेक्ट चालू किये जा सकेंगे। 1979-80 में गुजरात के दोनों प्रोजेक्ट चालू किये जा सकेंगे।

प्राइवेट सेक्टर में इंडियन एक्सप्लोसिव्स लि० कारखाने के विस्तार के प्रस्ताव पर सरकार ने सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया है और मेसर्स नागाजुन फाटलाइजर्स द्वारा काकानाडा में खाद कारखाना स्थापित करने करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने विदेशी तकनीकी सहयोग की मंजूरी दे दी है।

यदि ये सब पूरे हो गये तो हिन्दुस्तान में फर्टिलाइजर के उत्पादन में जो 12 लाख टन की कमी होगी उसकी तुलना में लगभग 14 लाख टन की अतिरिक्त क्षमता स्थापित हो जायेगी। फिर भी हम यह मान कर चलते हैं कि जितनी कल्पना हम कर रहे हैं, शायद हम उतने तक न पहुँच पायें। लेकिन फिर भी 1982-83 तक हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर के मामले में आत्मनिर्भरता के नजदीक पहुँच जायेगा। मैंने जानबूझ कर ये आंकड़े आप के सामने रखे हैं, क्योंकि कई बार यहां पर चर्चा चलती है कि कितने दिनों में हिन्दुस्तान आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेगा। आज तो स्थिति फर्टिलाइजर उद्योग की है, उसको देखते हुए हमें लगता है कि हम इस मामले में बहुत जल्दी आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेंगे।

हमारे मंत्रालय की मांगों पर जो कटमोशन आये हैं—उनको देखते हुए मैं तो यह चाहता था कि उन सभी पर चर्चा करूं। लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूँ कि जो कटमोशन मूवर्ज है, उन में से ज्यादातर इस समय गैर-हाज़िर हैं। मैं उन पर चर्चा नहीं करूँगा। लेकिन उन में एक प्वाइन्ट जो सब से ज्यादा बहस में आया था, वह यह था कि भारतीय उर्वरक निगम में जो इन्जीनियर्स और गैर-इन्जीनियर्स यानी टैक्नीकल सुपरवाइजर्स हैं—इन दोनों के लिये "सिंगल चैनल आफ प्रमोशन" के आदेश जारी किये जायें। इस पर बहुत दिनों से विवाद चल रहा था। फर्टिलाइजर कोर्पोरेशन के बोर्ड के सामने यह बात विचाराधीन थी और बोर्ड ने यह निर्णय लिया है कि प्रमोशन सिंगल-चैनल के आधार पर तय होगा। 1-1-1978 से यह आदेश प्रभावी हो जायेगा। यह सही है कि हमारे फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन के इन्जीनियर भाई इस निर्णय के बाद थोड़े से दुखी और उदास हैं, लेकिन हम समझते हैं कि टेक्नीकल सुपरवाइजर्स भी उन्हीं के समक्ष काम करते हैं और वही काम करते हैं, तो यदि उन्हें उन्हीं के बराबर

तरफकी दी जाय, तो इस पर ऐतराज नहीं करना चाहिये ।

मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूँ कि इस मांग के बारे में मुझे बहुत बोलने की जरूरत नहीं थी, लेकिन मैं जान-बूझ कर अपनी तरफ से ज्यादा बोलता जा रहा था, क्योंकि मैं चाहता था

श्री कल्याण जैन : खाद के भाव कम कर दीजिये ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : खाद के भाव की कम करने के लिये जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने 17 करोड़ रुपये की सब्सिडी देकर 100 रुपये प्रति टन यूरिया का भाव कम किया है । वर्तमान बजट में कोयला, बिजली और ऐसी सभी चीजों पर लेवी बढ़ती जा रही है, तो यह क्या कम है कि फर्टिलाइजर्स मिनिस्ट्री उस लेवी के बढ़ने के बाद भी भाव नहीं बढ़ा रही है और भाव जैसे के जैसे रखे हुए है ।

श्रीधरी बलबीर सिंह : किसान जो पदा करता है, उस को उसकी पैदा की हुई चीज की पूरी कीमत मिलें, यह हमारा कहना है ।

श्री कल्याण जैन : एक रुपये में 35 पैसे एक्साइज ड्यूटी अभी भी है, इसको कम किया जाए ।

वेदोलियस तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : वह तो सब्सिडी में सब वापस हो जाती है ।

श्री चतुर्भुज (भालावाड़) : जो वर्तमान खाद है, इस में ऊर्जा शक्ति कम हो रही है, इस को भी घाप देखिये ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : जो वर्तमान खाद है, उस की ऊर्जा शक्ति कम हो रही है, यह जो घाप ने कहा है, इस के बारे में मैं यह कहूँगा कि जो खाद कारखाने से निकलती है, वह पूरी टेस्ट हो कर निकलती है । इस तरह की हमारे

पास कोई शिकायत नहीं आई है लेकिन अगर इस तरह की कोई गलती मिली और उस की रिपोर्ट हमारे पास आई, तो उस के बारे में हम इन्कवायरी करवाएंगे ।

श्रीधरी बलबीर सिंह : बाहर से जो खाद आती है, उसमें मिलावट होती है और वही खाद किसानों की दी जाती है । उसका असर बिल्कुल खत्म हो चुका है लेकिन लोगों से पूरे पैसे लिये जा रहे हैं । मैं चाहूँगा कि इस खाद के बारे में घाप लोगों को कुछ सहूलियत दें और मैं यह चाहूँगा कि उस खाद के बारे में और जो दूसरी खाद है, उस को घाप के जो एक्सपर्ट्स हैं वे देखें कि इस में कितनी क्षमता है और उस क्षमता को देखते हुए, उस खाद को इस्तेमाल किया जाए । खाद में क्षमता कम होने की वजह से पैदावार भी कम होती है ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : यह जो खाद आई थी वह बाहर से आई थी और हम लोगों की सरकार बनने से पहले आई थी । यह सही है कि उस की जिव्दगी खत्म हो गई है । किसी में 20 परसेन्ट है और किसी में 30 परसेन्ट साइफ़ रह गई है । हम लोग एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री से बात कर रहे हैं कि यह जो खाद है, इस की जांच कराई जाए और जितनी जिव्दगी उस खाद की रह गई है, उस को बोरे पर लिख दिया जाए और उसी हिसाब से भाव भी निर्धारित किये जाए । अभी तक उस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है लेकिन इस पर कार्यवाही बहुत जल्दी होगी, इतना आश्वासन देते हैं ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र हाल्कर : हमारे बारे में तो ना बोल दिया है ।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : घाप के लिए तो जान भी दे सकते हैं ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र हाल्कर : जान नहीं चाहिए हमें तो घाप की हैल्प चाहिए ।

SHRI H N BAHUGUNA Shri Chita Basu and Shri Krishna Chandra Halder are the guardians to even my life Whatever they want is always done Why are they worried?

श्री बुर्गान्ध (कांगडा) सभापति महोदय, पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पेट्रोलियम फर्टिलाइजर्स और केमिकल मिनिस्ट्रीज की जो हमें रिपोर्टें मिली हैं वे हमें सेट मिली हैं और कम-अच्छ-कम 15 20 दिन पहले मिलनी चाहिए थी ताकि इनको हम अच्छी तरह से पढ़ सकते। जहाँ तक इनको पढ़ा गया है उससे मालूम होता है कि

सभापति महोदय आप जरा माइक के नजदीक आ जाए।

बौधरी बलबोर सिंह जब ऊंची धावाज में बोलते हैं तो यह कहा जाता है कि बहुत ऊंची धावाज में बोलते हैं और अगर धीमी धावाज में बोलते हैं तो आप कहते हैं कि कम धावाज में बोलते हैं।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayin-
kur) We keep this ear phone for English translation When Hindi-speaking people like Choudhary Balbir Singh start speaking the sound that comes is simply damaging our ears I request that the translation channel of No 3 should not be on the floor channel

MR CHAIRMAN You have got the control switch

बौधरी बलबोर सिंह यह डालडा की वैदावार है इन बचारों का क्या कसूर है।
17 00 hrs

श्री बुर्गान्ध सभापति महोदय इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने से मालूम हुआ कि मन्त्रालय का एक बहुत एम्बीगस प्रोग्राम है। उसने पेट्रोलियम केमिकल्स और ड्रम्स बनाने का काफी बड़ा प्रोग्राम बनाया है। इसमें उसने अभी भी काफी तर्ककी की है। लेकिन फिर भी हमारी जरूरत के मुदाबिक जितना तेल देश में पैदा होना चाहिए था, उसना तेल

देश में पैदा नहीं हुआ है। 1977 में हमने 14 15 मिलियन टन तेल का आयात किया जिसकी कीमत 16 सौ करोड़ रुपये बतायी गयी है। इतनी भारी रकम का तेल हमें बाहर से मगवाना पड़ा है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि हमने इम्पोर्ट भी किया है लेकिन उसके साथ ही एक्सपोर्ट भी किया है। हमारा एक्सपोर्ट 250 लाख रुपये का है।

सभापति महोदय, जहाँ तक पेट्रोलियम का सम्बन्ध है, इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि धान शोर और भ्राफ शोर दोनों पर ही हमारा काम सराहनीय रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने जो भी कदम उठाया है व सराहनीय हैं। हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश में जलालाबादी के क्षेत्र में ड्रिलिंग का काम हो रहा है। धाज से दस साल पहले भी वहाँ ड्रिलिंग हुआ था लेकिन तब वह काम अधूरा छोड़ दिया गया था। जब से जनता पार्टी की सरकार आयी है तब से वहाँ ड्रिलिंग का काम फिर शुरू हुआ है। जहाँ तक भ्राफ शोर ड्रिलिंग का सवाल है वह तो सारा एक ही जगह होगा और उसका एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन भी एक जगह ही होगा। लेकिन धान शोर ड्रिलिंग के बारे में मेरा कहना है कि इसको और अधिक चुस्त बनाने की जरूरत है, इसके एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को और अधिक चुस्त बनाने की जरूरत है।

सभापति महोदय धान शोर ड्रिलिंग गावों के अन्दर होता है कहीं कहीं जंगलों में ड्रिलिंग हो रहा है। वहाँ पर जो लोग काम करते हैं वे दूर दूर से आकर काम करते हैं और उन्हें वहाँ शहरो वाली सुविधाएँ नहीं मिलती। जिस जगह वे काम करते हैं वहाँ के लोगों से भी उनका लगाव नहीं होता। इस कारण से उन लोगों में एक रिजेंटमेन्ट रहता है। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि ऐसे लोगों का सुपरविजन करने का जो मुकाम हो वह भी वहीं पर हो। आपके अफसर इन इलाकों में जाते रहते हैं लेकिन

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि वे भी ऐसे क्षेत्रों में तथारीफ से जा कर वहाँ काम करने वालों की कठिनाइयों से अपने को सुचित कराते रहें।

हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश के कांगडा जिले में बहुत सारे ऐसे प्वाएंट्स को एग्जामिन किया गया है जहाँ में गैस और तेल निकलने की संभावना हो सकती है। हमारे प्रदेश के ज्वालामुखी इलाके में जो ड्रिलिंग हो रही है वहाँ से पहले गैस निकलने की संभावना हुई थी लेकिन पता नहीं वह निकली या नहीं निकली। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे हर महीने रिपोर्टें मंगवाया करें कि ड्रिलिंग करने की वजह से, बमों के गहराई में जाने के क्या संभावना हुई है। इस बात की मन्थनी रिपोर्टें वहाँ से आनी चाहिए ताकि पता लग सके कि उस क्षेत्र में कितनी प्रगति हुई है। लेकिन अक्सर यह होता है कि साल भर ड्रिलिंग होती रहती है और बाद में कह दिया जाता है कि गैस या तेल नहीं निकला। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ पेट्रोल या गैस के लिए जो भी प्वाइंट्स आपने मेलेक्ट किए हैं, वहाँ भी काम जल्दी ही शुरू होना चाहिए और वहाँ से भी आपके पास मन्थनी रिपोर्टें आनी चाहिए। जल्दी काम शुरू होने से देश में जो तेल की कमी है, गैस की कमी है वह दूर हो सकेगी।

दुनिया में आज खुशहाल मुल्क वही है जिनके पास साइंस है, टेक्नोलोजी है। जिन मुल्को के पास यह नहीं है वे मुल्क तरक्की नहीं कर सके हैं। यह बेसिक चीज है। इसको पूरा करने के लिए हर कदम उठाने की जरूरत है। अमरीका में पेट्रोल बेंड दो रुपए लीटर मिलता है जबकि यहाँ साढ़े तीन रुपए मिलता है। इस प्रकार से कैसे गति और स्पीड आएगी? नहीं आ सकेगी। आपको ज्यादा सतक रहना होगा, ज्यादा तेजी के साथ काम करना होगा।

आपने रिपोर्टें में कहा है कि प्रायल कम्पनीज का रीस्ट्रक्चरिंग किया गया है। मल्टीनैशनल कम्पनीज का नैशनलाइजेशन किया गया है। लेकिन उन का आपस में कम्पीटीशन चल रहा है। ये कम्पनियाँ अपने अपने क्षेत्र में काम कर रही हैं। इससे कहीं कहीं किसी मुकाम पर शाटेंज हो जाती है। आपको इनका एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव इंटेग्रेशन भी कर देना चाहिए ताकि कहीं भी शाटेंज पैदा न हो और ख्वामज्वाह का कम्पीटीशन इनका आपस में न चले।

रिसर्व और डिबेलेपमेंट वर्क के लिए आपने कहा है कि आपने काफी प्राविजन किया है।

The Institute of Petroleum at Dehra Dun is working very well.

इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि देहरादून में काफी तजुर्बात किए गए हैं और उन से काफी लाभ हुआ है। इसी तरह से रिक्राइनेरीज के बारे में भी आपने कहा है। कंपैसिटी बढ़ाने के बारे में कहा है। गोहाटो, बरोनी, गुजरात, हल्दिया के बारे में कहा है। मथुरा वालों के बारे में आपने कहा है कि 1980 में वहाँ रिक्राइनिंग का काम होना शुरू हो जाएगा। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है।

फर्टिलाइजर के बारे में मन्त्री जी ने उत्तर दे दिया है। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि फर्टिलाइजर हिन्दुस्तान की इकोनामी का आधार है। सरकार इसके बारे में काफी तेजी से काम भी कर रही है। आपने बताया है कि 1981 और 1982 में हमारा प्रोडक्शन would be around 40 lakhs nitrogen and 10 lakhs phosphate

प्लांटिंग कम्पोजन का जा टारगेट है वह 1983 और 1984 का यह है कि नाइट्रोजन हमें 52 लाख टन चाहिए और फास्फेट 16 लाख टन चाहिये। अब जिन गति से काम हो रहा है उसको देखते हुए उस टारगेट तक पहुँचना मुश्किल दिखाई देता है।

[श्री दुर्गाचन्द]

किन् जिस तरह से पेट्रोल की कीमत बहुत ज्यादा है उसी तरह से अगर एक कट्टे की कीमत जो पचास किलो का होता है 90 है 80 हुई तो किसान किस तरह से उसको खरीद कर इस्तेमाल कर सकेगा यह भी आपको सोचना चाहिये। हिन्दुस्तान की तरक्की तभी होगी जब हमारे किसान को खाद सस्ती मिलेगी, बिजली सस्ती मिलेगी। आज बिजली महंगी है। इस की भी कमी है। इसका असर हमारी प्रोडक्शन पर पड़ रहा है। फर्टीलाइजर में चाहें वे खाद की हो, कंपड़े की हो उस पर पड़ रहा है। वहां पैदा होने वाली चीजें महंगी होती जा रही हैं। हमारे पास बड़ा भारी पोटेन्शियल है। जो बेसिक जरूरियात हैं उनको पूरा करने के लिए चाहे वर्ल्ड बैंक से आप पैसा लें चाहे देश के और रिसोर्सिस को आप डाइवर्ट कर लें किन् इस काम को तो आपको किसी न किसी तरह से करना ही चाहिये। अगर यह नहीं किया तो किसान बेचारा मारा जायेगा खाद के बर्गन और हमारा मोबिलाइजेशन नेस के बर्गन नहीं हो सकेगा। आज ही वहम हो रही थी और यह कहा जा रहा था कि फला प्लांट में बिजली की पचास परसेंट कटौती की गई है और फला कारखाना बिजली न मिलने की वजह से बन्द हो गया है या उस में प्रोडक्शन कम हो गई है। हिन्दुस्तान में बिजली पैदा करने का बड़ा भारी पोटेन्शियल है। हिमाचल के मुताल्लिक मैं कह सकता हूं। वहां सर्वे हुआ था। प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट्स बनी हैं। बड़ा जो मतलुज और ब्यास दरिया है उनके मुताल्लिक मैं कह सकता हूँ कि आठ हजार मंगावाट बिजली वहां तैयार हो सकती है जबकि पाचवे प्लान में आपने कहा है कि हमें तीन हजार मंगावाट की जरूरत होगी। लेकिन उसके लिए खपता चाहिए।

श्रीधरी बलबीर सिंह बिजली पहले आयेगी या खाद पहले बनेगी ?

श्री दुर्गाचन्द : बलबीर सिंह जी, होशियारपुर पहले पैदा हुआ था और आप बाब में। मैं धन्य कर रहा था कि एक तो सस्ती मिलनी चाहिये। वितरण का जिम्मा आप का नहीं है, पैदा करने का जिम्मा है। इसलिये आप जितनी एकीशियेंसी के साथ कर रहे हैं वह सराहनीय है। लेकिन इस बेसिक इण्डस्ट्री को जो कि फर्टिलाइजर की है इसको आप देखें और इसके लिये कोऑर्डिनेटड एफर्ट्स कीजिये। बिजली तैयार हो और फिर खाद के कारखाने चले।

हममें कोई शक नहीं है कि 1976 और 1977 में हमने ड्रग्स का इण्डोजिनस प्रोडक्शन काफ़ी बढ़ा लिया है। और रिपोर्ट्स के पढ़ने से भी मालूम होता है कि पेन्टोसाइड्स का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है। 1976 में जो 35 हजार टन था वह 1977 में 12 परसेंट और बढ़ गया है और 41 हजार टन की डे भारने की दवाइयों की पैदावार बढ़ी है। दूसरी दवाइयों के कुछ भाव भी कम हुए हैं और पैदावार भी बढ़ी है। और जो मल्टी नेशनल फर्म जो उन पर आपने हाथी रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक कप्ट्रोल भी कुछ किया है जिसमें फर्म पड़ेगा। उनकी ईकविटी शेयर 40 परसेंट हो जायेगी और 60 परसेंट हमारे हो जायेगे। किसी भी वेल्फेयर स्टेट का पहला जिम्मा यह है कि तालीम, रोड, कानडा, दवाई और मकान की समस्या को हल करे। जो सरकार इन समस्याओं को हल कर दे मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे सारी समस्यायें हल हो जाती हैं। लेकिन जहां तक दवाइयों का सवाल है हमने डिस्पेंसरीज खोल रखी हैं, आयुर्वेदिक डिस्पेंसरीज भी हैं। लेकिन हालत यह है कि वहां मरीजों को दवाई नहीं मिलती है। खाम कर गरीब आदमी को दवाई नहीं मिलती है। अमीर आदमी के इलाज का सारा इन्ताजाम है। लेकिन गरीब के लिये अस्पतालों में दवायें नहीं हैं। इसलिये आपको ज्यादा से ज्यादा दवायें पैदा करनी चाहियें और उनकी कीमत कम होनी चाहिये ताकि गरीब आदमी उनसे फायदा उठा सके।

एक बात और निवेदन करनी है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में आई०डी०पी०एल० का एक कारखाना ज़रूर लगाइये क्योंकि वहाँ आपको रा-मॅटीरियल भी मिल सकता है, और भी सब सुविधायें मिल सकती हैं, काम करने वालों को भी सुविधायें मिलेंगी। इसेकटीसाइड और पैस्टीसाइड का कारखाना भी वहाँ लगाना चाहिये और उसके लिये मैं कांगड़ा जिले को रिकमैण्ड करता हूँ। वहाँ की जो क्लाइमेट है वह ऐसे कारखाने के लिये बहुत मौजू है।

इतना कह कर मैं सभापति जी, आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और मुझे प्रार्था है कि मन्त्री महोदय मेरे विचारों की कद्र करेंगे और हिमाचल प्रदेश की तरक्की के लिये कुछ न कुछ करेंगे और हम लोग फायदा उठा सकेंगे।

SIIRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this relaxed House is under a deception that all is well with the Ministry of Petroleum Chemicals and Fertilisers. I say, and, I like to alert our already alert Minister whose name is Bahuguna—it means many qualities—that you were on the retreat and, I should say, you retreating. You are retreating on all fronts. In the rate of progress you are retreating. In the rate of self-reliance you are retreating. You are retreating even in the industrial labour relations.

Mr. Chairman, I was just listening to the Minister of State as to how his Ministry has progressed. He said we have produced one lakh ton of more nitrogen. Sir, I am surprised to find that a Minister can take pride of 5 per cent increase in production when the production earlier advanced by 20 per cent. If in one year, the rate of progress which was 20 per cent could be reduced to 5 per cent you can well imagine what will be our fate next year. The Law of Diminishing Returns has started operating in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, sometime back I had put a question to this Ministry as to the rate with which we are achieving the goal of self-reliance. They have provided the data but I being from Sindri have got inside knowledge about their working. We were employed as Research Engineer in the P&D Unit over there and we know the anguish and anger within the young engineers and technologists. They were not being given the proper opportunity and proper role in building up new factories to serve the nation. Sir, what is the role of an engineer? They were doing nothing except being on-lookers for the entire construction work; they were doing nothing except being bargaining agents or sales-managers. They were required to go abroad or within the country with big catalogues in their hands and just inspect whether the proper machines are being supplied or the drawing are upto the mark. They were not to do anything else. Sir, what for was the P&D Division formed? It was formed to make this country technologically independent in respect of production of fertiliser. I can say with a challenge that it is possible even today. Let there be a programme of swadeshi fertiliser and you take the risk of spending Rs. 10 crores or Rs. 20 crores and you will find a nitrogen synthetic factory, an ammonia factory and a urea factory could be designed, fabricated and installed by our own Indian engineers. I can assure the House that it can be done.

In respect of the fertiliser plant one important advantage is there. Its main raw-material is nitrogen which is available in the air. In India you can have these things. In India you get coal somewhere and somewhere petroleum and somewhere electricity. In the hill area you can get electricity so that you can simply utilise and get hydrogen and heavy water as by-products. In the Bombay High and other places like Haldia, you can improve

[Shri A. K. Roy]

and you can get petroleum In some other places within the heart of the country, you can get coal and with these three you can handle the atmospheric nitrogen You can produce it and what is needed is a catalyst and the catalyst has been developed in the Planning and Development Division A pilot plan project was there and it appeared that as if we were going towards self-reliance But suddenly during the Emergency one of the worst crimes the previous Congress Government did was the intrusion or introduction of the World Bank and all those American agents and foreign firms in this country And with the coming of the World Bank and all other projects and consultants our pace of self-reliance was retarded This is the data they gave For example in Nangal the percentage of foreign exchange component was 45 per cent in Trombay it was 47 per cent and in Gorakhpur it was 41 per cent It remains more or less constant There is a fall in the Sindri rationalisation that is 17 per cent And after that we have actually gone to 45 per cent Now slowly we are coming to 17 per cent Then there was a sudden jump in Gorakhpur expansion-47 per cent again You can imagine that in our country one lakh technical personnel and 37 modern research institutes are there Kindly see our neighbour country China and compare the fertiliser factory there I read an article in the *Far Eastern Review* There they are comparing two factories one is the Nangal factory in India and another factory in China They say that in India the engineers are afraid to touch something in the Nangal complex because it contains foreign components whenever there is any difficulty they have to inform the Embassy and the specialist comes and makes the repair In China they are having their own factory completely designed installed fabricated etc They say "All right we will make two or three mistakes but that does not matter" There is

a saying in Japan. In Japan, whenever they have to buy a machine they have to use three pieces—one to run and the second to break and study and the third is to compare And within that, they can develop and they are having their own of technology I would like to know that if China can be technically independent for fertiliser Japan can be independent for fertiliser what prevents India to become technically independent in this? Have you ever gave a call that in India with technical expertise we should make ourselves completely independent in this field? You did not Can you challenge this? If you do not get people with this expertise I can call them and place their services at your disposal There are people who are ready to respond this challenge

They are talking very cleverly and are eloquently giving speeches The Janata Party people are talking about the rural economy agricultural econo-

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[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

my and all these things For rural economy and for agricultural economy they need a solid based fertiliser factory I would like to tell the hon Minister that he may himself study the price of his programme and evaluate where and in which direction he is to go In that way I would like to suggest a pattern to the hon Minister

Firstly you try for mini fertiliser plant as they were trying for mini-steel plants I will advise you to try for mini-fertiliser plants because in the fertiliser industry the rate of growth increases after production starts The raw material required are oxygen nitrogen carbon and hydrogen All these are more or less available in any part of the country and our country is geographically fortunate to have in one place coal in another place petroleum and in third place hydro-electricity that is in the hill areas So I suggest that

you try to construct your plants with in the reach of these raw materials and the cost would be nearly 200 crores of rupees. You should try to have mini fertiliser plant costing Rs 25 crores. You give the opportunity to your engineers and technicians and see how they fare. Instead of carrying fertiliser from one place to another you can have mini fertiliser plants in different parts of the country.

Today everybody is talking about petroleum culture and Bombay High. Bombay is a fashionable place and it is fashionable to talk about Bombay High and petroleum and gas everybody is fascinated by that. But kindly look to the interior of the country also. Neither your fertiliser problem nor your energy problem will be solved by Bombay High petroleum, you will have to go to the lap of mother India. You will have to go in for coal. India is having one of the largest deposits of low quality coal. You call it low quality in terms of its use in steel factories but it is not really low quality for making fertilisers or carbonisation plants. You have neglected Korba. You have shipped big pipes from Korba and they were dumped in Sindri. P & D they are lying there for 15 years. Korba plant was delayed and in your scheme there is no place for Korba which is situated in MP within the coal belt. You have taken other projects Ramgundam, Talcher etc. Now you say there is Sindri modernisation plan. You are not making progress. By modernisation they want to switch over to petroleum. It is not modernisation it is retreat. You are unable to face the challenge and so you are retreating. There was a rationalisation plan. They were to use Amjore pyrites. They started making sulphuric acid. Entire air pollution took place and they were unable to solve the problem. You will be surprised to know that the project which was to start in 1971 is still pending and it will remain pending and you will be unable to run it in 1978. You are retreating, bringing

sulphur and making sulphuric acid. What is the fun of all this?

I should like to say to the Minister take some bold step. He has come and started bifurcating fertiliser. Somebody says he is restructuring the steel industry. I say it is counterfeit radicalism. You have nothing to do, so do something new. I remember Binodanand Jha was Chief Minister of Bihar and in a speech in 1967 on the floor of the Assembly advised his ministry to do something new. Whatever you do do something new. If you cannot do anything beat your wife. This ministry here has also started like that doing something new. (Interruptions) I know my Bihar comrades were present in that Assembly. I want to tell them do not go in for counterfeit radicalism. What is the use of bifurcating, adding and dividing. If you are to get rid of old bosses do it boldly. I know you are to get rid of them. But this is not the way.

MR SPEAKER Please conclude now. There are several speakers wanting to speak.

SHRI A K ROY He has said that he has divided it into four parts. I wish that he should have come with a Bill before the Parliament. I objected to doing all those things where financial matter is involved behind the back of the Parliament and I gave my dissent here.

Thirdly I want to give a suggestion that is, about Chakravarty Committee's report on making fuel oil, petroleum out of coal, i.e. by Fisher Tropach Process. One of the classical processes and persons like Dr J C Gosh and others made research and ultimately its practical feasibility was analysed and they felt that it was practically feasible. They made two suggestions—one petroleum out of coal by Fisher Tropach process and secondly low temperature carbonisation.

You come with some concrete steps to make a breakthrough in the energy

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problem, in the problem of making fertilizers. Last point, at the same time when you are making synthetic fertilizer, start also a wing for fermentation fertilizer, fertilizer from organic waste. There also bio-chemical researches are going on in many places, they are going on. You are having an organisation, a research institution and your factory is for making synthetic fertilizer. At the same time, you start a fermentation wing, a bio-chemical wing. The agricultural waste, animal waste, human waste can be bio-chemically synthesised and it can be done and a good fertilizer may be obtained which may be applicable to our soil. With these suggestions, I am requesting our great Minister, whose name is Bahuguna which means a man of many qualities, to have an all-round view of the whole thing and take some concrete steps, not counter-fert radicalism like bifurcation and restructuring of things but bring something new, a completely swadeshi factory a mini-fertilizer factory and note all those things which I have mentioned.

श्री होरा भाई (बामबाड़ा) माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय की डिमाण्ड पर चर्चा हो रही है और इस मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो कदम आगे बढ़ाया है, उसके लिये मैं उन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। लेकिन इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ये मारे कदम शहरों में उठा कर या जो पहले से पूँजीवाद को बढ़ावा देने का काम होता रहा है, उसी तरह से हम भी करते जायेंगे तथा देहात वालों के आसू पीछ कर हम उन को जिन्दा रखना चाहेंगे, तो यह नहीं चलेगा। आप ने अब तक जो भी कदम उठाये हैं, वह बहुत बढ़िया हैं, लेकिन आज के युग में जितना होना चाहिये, या जितने उत्पादन की जरूरत है—उस दृष्टि से भी हम को

देखना होगा। आज से दस साल पहले आप के खाद में जो विटामिन थे, वे विटामिन आज धीरे-धीरे राख जैसे होते चले जा रहे हैं, उन की शक्ति कमजोर होती चली जा रही है, दूसरी तरफ उन के भाव आसमान तक बढ़े चले जा रहे हैं। इस से छोटे किसानों और उत्पादन करने वालों को कोई सहयोग मिलने वाला नहीं है। यह बात जरूर है कि बड़े-बड़े कारखाने चलायेंगे या जो चल रहे हैं, उन से कहीं-कहीं पर पैदावार में बढ़ोतरी हुई है, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ आप को यह भी धाकना चाहिये कि देश में इन्सानों की पैदावार भी बढ़ गई है। उस के आधार पर तो हम वहाँ थे, वही के वही है। हम सिर्फ एक ही तरह के धाकड़े देकर जनता को खुश कर दें, यह भ्रम बात है, लेकिन यदि उस के आधार पर हम चलेगे तो काम नहीं चलेगा। सब से पहले आप का यह वर्तव्य है कि आप बड़े बड़े कारखानों की बजाए छोटे छोटे कारखानों को महत्व दे ताकि लोग महगाई के शिकार न हों।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आज हम यह देखते हैं कि जो भी कारखाने लगाए जाते हैं वे बड़े बड़े शहरों जैसे बम्बई आदि में लगाए जाते हैं जबकि माल जो किमान पैदा करता है, वह दूर दूर गावों में पैदा करता है। बाहर से जो चीजें आती हैं उन की बात तो दूसरी है लेकिन जो देश को पैदावार गावों में होती है उस के लिए बड़े बड़े शहरों में ही कारखाने लगाए जाते हैं जिस के कारण किसानों को अपने खेतों से माल पहुँचाने में बहुत कठिनाई होती है और उस का पैसा भी बहुत खर्च होता है। इस से किसान को अपना उत्पादन बढ़ाने में मदद नहीं मिलती है।

एक बात मैं यह भी कह देना चाहता हूँ कि किसान को आज खाद का दाम बहुत ज्यादा देना पड़ता है। आज से दस साल पहले यूरिया का 50 किलो का एक बैला

56 या 57 रुपये में मिलता था लेकिन अब उस के बाम काला बाजार में 125 रुपये तक पहुँच गये हैं जबकि उस का सरकारी रेट 96 रुपये है। दूसरी तरफ आप यह देखें कि आप से 3 साल पहले गेहूँ का भाव 200 रुपये क्वींटल था लेकिन आज वह गेहूँ न सिर्फ 110 या 105 रुपये में मिल रहा है बल्कि कहीं कहीं उस के भाव 80 रुपये तक पहुँच गये हैं। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि आप कारखाने वालों को मदद देने के लिए उन के हिमायती बन कर चल रहे हैं जबकि आप को अनाज पैदा करने वालों की मदद करनी चाहिए। जब तक आप उन की मदद नहीं करेंगे तब तक देश में चाहे जितनी भी पैदावार हो जाए, वे लोग ऊपर नहीं आ सकते हैं। आप विदेशी सभ्यता की तरफ ही बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं और स्थानीय लोगों की इस से कोई मदद नहीं हो रही है। मर्रा कहना यह है कि स्थानीय पैदावार के लिए आप को खाद की कीमतें गिरानी होंगी। एक तरफ तो अनाज की कीमतें गिरती जा रही हैं और दूसरी तरफ खाद की कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं। खाद की कीमतों की गिरानी बहुत जरूरी है। तभी आप किसानों के उत्पादन में मदद दे सकते हैं और उन से अच्छी तरह से उत्पादन करवा सकते हैं।

एक बात यह भी है कि लोग अपनी मांगों को मनवाने के लिए आन्दोलन करते हैं और अपनी मांगों को पूरा करवा लेते हैं लेकिन किसान अपने लिए कुछ नहीं कर पाता है क्योंकि वह हमेशा की तरह बिखरा हुआ है और किसानों का कोई संगठन नहीं है। जब किसानों के माल की कीमत का सवाल आता है तो आप भी कुछ नहीं करते हैं लेकिन कारखाने के माल की कीमत का सवाल आता है, तो आप भी उन के समर्थक बन जाते हैं। इस तरह की स्थिति अगर रहेगी, तो आप का अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा नहीं

और जीरो के सिवाय कोई दूसरी चीज नहीं होगी। इसलिए मेरी आप लोगों से अपील है कि खाद के जो कारखाने हैं, उन को मदद दीजिए ताकि किसानों को कुछ लाभ हो। उन पर आप टैक्स मत लगाइए। खाद के कारखानों को बढ़ावा देकर किसानों की हर पचायत समिति में और जिले के हेडक्वार्टर पर खाद का स्टॉक पहुँचा दीजिए ताकि किसानों को खाद लेने में सहुलियत हो। डीजल का जहा तक सवाल है, डीजल आज एक रुपये 40 पैसे प्रति लीटर मिल रहा है और वह भी शहरों में पेट्रोल पम्प पर ही मिल रहा है लेकिन छोटे-छोटे शहरों और कस्बों में दो रुपये लीटर भी डीजल नहीं मिल रहा है। अब किसान की महंगाई से कमर टूटने के सिवाय और क्या होगा। इसलिए डीजल और खाद के बारे में आप किसानों को कुछ सुविधा देने की बात सोचें। दवाइयों का जहा तक सम्बन्ध है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले जो कीटनाशक दवाइयाँ होती थी, उनमें कुछ जान होती थी लेकिन अब ऐसी बात नहीं है। मैं खुद किसान हूँ और जानता हूँ कि जहा पहले 5 किलो दवा छिड़कते थे तो काम चल जाता था लेकिन आज उसी जगह पर 1 क्वींटल भी दवा छिड़कते हैं लेकिन कीटाणु नहीं मरते हैं। अब तो वही बात हो गई जैसा कहा जाता है कि पहले लोग अच्छी खुराक की औलाद हैं और अभी जैसा कहा गया कि डालडा की औलाद हो गये हैं। इसी तरह की हालत दवाइयों की हो गई है। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस की जाँच करवाने के लिए आप कोई एक्सपर्ट नियुक्त करें और ताकि किसानों के साथ धोखा न हो। वह बहुत ऊँचे भाव में बिक रहा है जिससे उसका उपयोग नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसमें भी किसानों के साथ धोखा किया जा रहा है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, इसी तरह से दवाइयों का हाल है। जो पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं वे तो दवाइयों की कीमत जानते हैं लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के 80 प्रतिशत गरीब लोग अनपढ़

[श्री हीरा भाई]

हैं। उनको दवा के भावों का पता ही नहीं है। वे लोग ज़रूरत पड़ने पर ऊँचे दामों पर दवाएं खरीद लेते हैं। इस पर सरकार का किसी तरह का कंट्रोल नहीं है। दवा बचने वाली को ऊँची कीमत पर दवाएँ बचने पर भी कोई डर नहीं लगता है। गांवों में ऐसे भी डाक्टर हैं जिनको दवाएँ बेचने का लाइसेंस दिया जाता है, उन्हें इस तरह से दवाएँ बेचने का अधिकार मिल जाता है। वे लोग मनमाने दाम लेकर गरीबों को लूटते हैं। अगर इसी तरह से हमारी सरकार चलती रही तो इससे गरीबों का भला नहीं होगा। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय को मेरा सुझाव है कि वे इस चीज़ को देखें।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने में अगर आप सचमुच में विश्वास रखते हैं तो आप खाद्य का भाव एकदम कम कर दीजिए। इसी तरह से डीजल और मोबाइल का दाम भी आप कम कर दीजिए। क्योंकि इस देश के 60 से 80 परसेंट लोग खेती करते हैं। इसलिए ऐसे लोगों को फायदा पहुँचाने की आपको चिन्ता करनी चाहिए वरना जा लोग खलिहान में मेहनत करते हैं, और दूसरे मेहनत करने वाले लोग हैं वे हमारे खिलाफ हों जाएंगे। हमें गरीबों की सेवा करनी है। इस देश में 80 प्रतिशत लोग गरीब हैं। उनको हमें उठाना है। अगर ये 80-90 प्रतिशत लोग खड़े हों गये तो हमको खा जायेंगे। इसलिए इनके लिए आपको सारी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए वरना यह हमारे लिए बहुत ही भयंकर हो सकते हैं।

श्री राम जीवन सिंह (बलिया) . माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, थोड़ी दूर पहले मैं माननीय राज्य मंत्री जी का भाषण सुन रहा था। उन्होंने खाद के दाम की चर्चा की है। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने चर्चा की कि यूरिया के दाम कम किये जाने चाहिए। जनता

पार्टी ने यह घोषणा भी की थी कि यूरिया पर जो 187 रुपए एक्साइज इपूटी लगती है, उसको दो चरणों में जा कर समाप्त करेगी। ऐसा सरकार ने वायदा किया है। माननीय मंत्री ने यह बताया कि कोयले के, बिजली के ऊपर लेवी लगी है और इससे तो मुझे यह लगा है कि पार्टी के वायदों को सरकार की लेवी तो नहीं लग जाएगी। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को पार्टी का वायदा अवश्य पूरा करना चाहिए। जनता की मांग है कि यूरिया के दाम अवश्य कम किये जाएँ। प्राइज किस को गले के उत्पादन में फायदा नहीं हो रहा है। एक्साइज टैक्स को समाप्त कर देना चाहिये।

अभी हमारे राज्य मंत्री जी ने एक बात की और चर्चा की। हमारे कारखानों की जो क्षमता है, जो मशीनों की क्षमता है, उसका हम पूरा पूरा उपयोग नहीं कर पाते हैं। कारण बिजली की गड़बड़ी होती है, मशीन की गड़बड़ी होती है। मैं यह मानता हूँ। लेकिन मशीन की गड़बड़ी में मन की गड़बड़ी ज्यादा दोषी है। इसको कौन ठीक करेगा? मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ बरौनी में एक खाद्य का कारखाना है। वहाँ मिथेनिक रिफ़ाय्नर मेलगा हुआ कनवर्टर ट्यूब है वह टूट गया है। कारखाना इस कारण बन्द हो गया है। कारण यही बताया गया कि बिजली में बराबर व्यवधान पैदा होता है इस कारण से यह टूट गया है। लेकिन जब जांच हुई तो पता लगा कि दर असल बिजली की गड़बड़ी नहीं थी बल्कि उस में जो वायलर ट्यूब लगा हुआ है वह चोक कर गया था। मैं यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब मशीन की आवाज गड़बड़ाई तो वहाँ काम करने वाले अप्रेन्टर ने दो घट पहले खबर दे दी थी कि मशीन की आवाज कुछ गड़बड़ा गई है और वहाँ दो मैकेनिकल चीफ़ इंजीनियर थे लेकिन कोई साइट पर उपलब्ध नहीं था। अगर होता तो यह साइटों की मशीन नहीं टूटती।

29 जनवरी 1978 से कारखाना बंद है इससे कई करोड़ का नुकसान हुआ है और हो रहा है। इस नुकसान को बचाया जा सकता था। यह है मन की गड़बड़ी है।

गत वर्ष उसी कारखाने में यूरिया कम्प्रेसर आठ कम्प्रेसर 8 जनवरी को टूट गया और जा कर 21 मई को बना। यह भी कोई मशीन की गड़बड़ी नहीं थी। यहां भी नग्लिजेंस के कारण ही ऐसा हुआ। तीन चार महीने बन्द रहने के कारण लगभग पंद्रह करोड़ का लाम हुआ।

मैं तीसरा उदाहरण देता हूं। बरौनी में खाद कारखाने से तीन माइन पर आयल रिफाइनरी है। वहां पेट्रोलियम कोक जिस को आपके विभाग की भाषा में पेट्रोलियम डायमंड कहा जाता है, वह पिछले कई सालों से करीब 10 लाख टन बेकार हुआ है। इतना बल्यूएबल सामान जिसको आपकी भाषा में डायमंड कहा जाता है उससे बड़ा की जमीन को लेवल किया जाता है उसको मिट्टी के नचे गाड़ दिया गया है लेकिन कोई देखने वाला नहीं है।

वहां पर जो कल्लिनेशन प्लांट है जिस की क्षमता दो सौ टन प्रतिदिन की है और जो कोक तैयार होता है वह चार सौ टन है। उसके बारे में होना यह चाहिये था कि उसकी क्षमता को बढ़ाया जाता या उसके लिए एक दूसरी मशीन बहा लगी दी जाती। लेकिन यह भी नहीं हुआ। आज दम बरस से स्थिति यह है कि वहां सामान बेकार पड़ा हुआ है। अगर कोई गलती से उस पर दिया सलाई फीक दे तो आग लग सकती है और अरबों का कारखाना स्वाहा हो सकता है। रिफाइनरी के कारण ही वहां एक बार पानी में आग लगी थी और अब भगवान न करे, मिट्टी में आग लग सकती है।

वहां पर कई एक सैटेलाइट टैंक हैं। वह 20-25 लाख की लागत पर बना था। कोक इस्ट

बरबाद न हो उसके लिए बनाया। रूस की मदद से यह कारखाना बना था। लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि उसको भी पेट्रोलियम कोक से ढक दिया गया है और वे सभी काम नहीं कर रही हैं। मैं चाहता हू कि इसकी जांच आप करवाएं और वास्तविक स्थिति का पता लगाएं।

वहां पर एक कनटेक्ट फिल्टरेशन यूनिट है जिस को कान्टेक्ट क्ले यूनिट कहा जाता है जो ल्यूमिनेटिंग आयल तैयार करता है जिसका बाजार में काफी मूल्य है। लेकिन वह भी बन्द पड़ा है। इसको पांच छः बरस हो गए हैं। पांच यूनिट छः करोड़ से यह तैयार हुआ था 1961-62 में। आज उसका मूल्य क्या होगा इसका आप भ्रमाज्ञा लग सकते हैं। यह भी क्या कोई मशीन की गड़बड़ी के कारण बन्द कर दिया गया है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

वहां पर एक डी वैकिंग यूनिट है जो वैकम को अलग करता है। उसको अलग करके उससे पराफीन तैयार होती है। इसको बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिया गया है। इसका कारण क्या है? इनके अधिकांश अधिकारी जो वहां पर आए हुए हैं वे प्राइवेट कम्पनियों से आए थे, कालटेक्स से एसो से, बर्माशेल से वहां आए थे। और वह ल्यूमिनेटिंग आयल बगैरह या और जो सामान तैयार वहां होता है, बहा तैयार न होने पाये और प्राइवेट सैक्टर वाले यह माल सप्लाई कर सकें, इसलिये यह मारी धांधलियां होती हैं।

इसी प्रकार एक बिटमन यूनिट है जो कोल तार तैयार करता है यह भी 5, 6 सालों से बन्द पड़ा हुआ है यह करीब 5-6 करोड़ का बना हुआ है। यह करोड़ों रुपया का कोलतार तैयार कर सकता है। तो यह किसकी गड़बड़ी है? इसी प्रकार किरोसिन ट्रीटिंग यूनिट है, दो यूनिट वहां बनायी गई थीं ताकि जितनी फीकट्टी की क्षमता है उसका पूरा पूरा उपयोग हो सकेगा। ये

[श्री रामजीवन सिंह]

यूनिट करीब 10 करोड़ रुपये की लागत की है। लेकिन उनमें से एक यूनिट बन्द पड़ी हुई है। एक तरफ़ किरोसिन तेल और पेट्रोलियम के बिना आप देश और विदेशों से साधनों को इकट्ठा करते फिरते हैं और दूसरी तरफ़ जो मशीनें देश में लगी हुई हैं वह कई सालों से बन्द पड़ी हुई हैं, उनका कोई उपयोग नहीं हो पाता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ़ अवश्य ध्यान दें। और उस यूनिट को चालू कराये। अध्यक्ष महोदय अगर मैं फ़रिस्त गिनाना शुरू करूं तो आप मुझे समय नहीं देंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: You have given enough work for him? Shall we sit for a longer time? There are a number of speakers. We will sit for one hour more.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): We can sit today and the Minister can reply, but my only submission, is that there are two Members from our party and one from the C.P.I. If they are accommodated, we will be prepared.

MR. SPEAKER: Let there be no bargaining.

श्री रामजीवन सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मैं जब माननीय राज्य मंत्री जी का भाषण सुन रहा था तो माननीय सदस्य हलद्वर जी की बात का जवाब देने हुए उन्होंने कहा कि हम दुर्गापुर में क्या करें, वहां 43 दिन तक हड़ताल चली, हम क्या करें हमको सहयोग नहीं मिलता है। लेकिन हम बरौनी में सहयोग देने के लिये तैयार हैं। पिछली 22 मार्च को जब तमाम आई० धो० सी० में काम करने वाले अधिकारियों ने एक दिन

की कंजुअल लीव ली तो बरौनी के मजदूरों ने कहा कि हम कारखाने को चलायेंगे और कारखाने को बन्द नहीं होने देना चाहते क्योंकि एक दिन जब कारखाना बन्द हो जाता है तो उसको चलाने के लिये कई दिन लग जाते हैं। लेकिन आपको सुनकर ताज्जुब होगा कि नीचे से ऊपर तक ये अफसर नहीं चाहते हैं कि यह सरकार ठीक से काम करे और उन्होंने मजदूरों को कारखाना चलाने के लिये आदेश नहीं दिया। मैं आज भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब मजदूर स्ट्राइक करता है तब तो प्रबन्ध अफसर का दरवाजा खटखटाते हैं कि सहयोग करो। लेकिन जब मजदूर सहयोग करने के लिये तैयार था तो उनका सहयोग नहीं लिया गया। इसलिये नीचे से ऊपर तक जो आप के अधिकारी हैं वह नहीं चाहते कि सरकार ठीक से काम कर पाये। अभी माननीय सदस्य राय साहब कह रहे थे कि फ़टिलाडखर कारखाने का विकेन्द्रीकरण ठीक नहीं किया गया। मैं तो इसके लिये आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ आपने ठीक किया है और अगर आप इसकी व्यवस्था और कार्यक्षमता को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो आप धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। ठीक उसी तरह आई० धो० सी० में विकेन्द्रीकरण करें। जब फ़रोज गांधी इसके चयरमैन थे तो उन्होंने सुझाव दिया था कि दिल्ली में जो सब अधिकारी बैठे रहते हैं उनके साइट पर रहना चाहिये ताकि वह मोके पर जा कर देखें कि क्या गड़बड़ी होती है। मैं तो मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जरा इस तरफ़ भी आप ध्यान दें।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम का विभक्तीकरण किया गया, इसे पांच हिस्सों में बांट दिया है। लेकिन पांच पांडव तो बना दिये लेकिन व्यवस्था रूपी द्रौपदी कहीं रोती न रह जाये इसका ध्यान रखेंगे। आपने बिहार वालों को इस सम्बन्ध में एक आश्वासन दिया है। आशा है पूरा करेंगे। और जो विभक्तीकरण आपने किया है अगर फिर

सभी का हैडक्वार्टर दिल्ली में रहेगा तो काम ठीक नहीं चलेगा। कोई अग्रजित लाभ न होगा।

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उबरक संशो (बी हेमवती नन्बल बहुगुणा) : यहां नहीं रहेगा।

श्री रामजीवन सिंह : आप यह कर तो देंगे, लेकिन माना खाद का उत्पादन बढ़ा दें, दाम भी आप ठीक कर दें फिर भी अगर वितरण की व्यवस्था ठीक न हो सकी, तो कुछ भी लाभ नहीं हो सकेगा।

पिछले बरसों में जितना रुपया खाद पर को-ऑपरेटिव्स के माध्यम से बांटा गया, आपको सुनकर ताज्जुब होगा कि उसका 60 प्रतिशत हिन्दुस्तान के 15 परसेंट बड़े किसानों के हाथों में चला गया और जो छोटे, मझौले किसान थे, जिनको वस्तुतः सहयोग की आवश्यकता थी, उनको यह सारी चीजें नहीं मिल सकी हैं। अतएव वितरण प्रणाली को दुरुस्त करें।

मैं फिर भी कहता हूँ कि आप लाख खाद का उत्पादन बढ़ा दें, वितरण को भी ठीक कर दें, लेकिन अगर मिलावट को नहीं रोक सकेंगे तो कुछ नहीं हो सकेगा। स्थिति यह है कि डीलर यूरिया और अमोनिया सल्फेट में नमक मिलाकर किसानों को खाद देते हैं, जिससे फसल और जमीन दोनों बरबाद हो जाते हैं। इसे रोकने के लिये मैं सुझाव दूंगा कि सफेद रंग की जो अमोनियम और यूरिया खाद है, उसमें किसी तरह का रंग डालने का प्रयास करें जिससे कम से कम नमक तो इनमें न मिलाया जा सके जिससे कि खेतों और फसलों का नुकसान एक सके।

सायल टैस्टिंग के लिये आपकी लैबोरेटरीज हैं, दूसरी सारी चीजें हैं, लेकिन कुछ हो नहीं पाता है। बेचारा किसान खाद भी खरीद लेता है जिसे वह चाहता है लेकिन किस जमीन

में इस्तेमाल करे, किस जमीन में किस खाद की जरूरत है, यह वह ठीक प्रयोग कर नहीं पाता है। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि सायल टैस्टिंग को प्रभावकारी बनायें।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जो यूनिट बरोनी में बन्द है, उसको आप चालू करें। पिछले 11, 12 साल से बिहार की यह मांग रही है कि बरोनी में पेट्रो कैमिकल का कारखाना लगे। आपने इसके लिये 25 जुलाई को संसद में घोषणा भी की थी, हम आपसे अनुरोध करेंगे कि अगर उस कारखाने को बरोनी में आप दे देते हैं तो वहां जो रा-मैटीरियल बर्बाद हो रहा है, उसका उपयोग वहां हो सकेगा और बिहार जो बहुत पिछड़ा इलाका है उसका पिछड़ापन दूर होगा, बेकारों को रोजगार मिल सकेगा।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ आपकी डिमांड्स का मैं पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ और मुझे विश्वास है कि जिन चीजों का मैंने जिक्र किया है, आप उनको कर सकेंगे।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish I could have congratulated the Minister but I am afraid I am unable to do it. I cannot find any new dimension in the speech of his junior Minister who also comes from Allahabad.

Sir, para 3 of page 1 of the Report relates to his Ministry. I do not call it his incapacity or his ineffectiveness. Here is a mention of the name of his Secretary, Mr. Bohra. It is you, Mr. Minister, who is answerable to this House, to this country. Are you not able to protect your own officials? It shows, you are not. Your own Secretary was completely dis-honoured, arrested and put in jail and there is no case against him uptill now. Even if your Secretary was wrong, corrupt, you could have cancelled the whole agreement with the French firm. But you admit that it is in progress. It is all right. Does it not affect the senior

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men in your Ministry? The administrative head of your Ministry was humiliated. Are you not answerable to this House and to the whole country for this demoralisation among officers of your Ministry? Because of his dynamism and his sincerity, he became the casualty a few years ago when he was the Chief Minister. He lost that because of his dynamism. That ghost of fear still shadows him and that is why, yesterday, he surrendered before the multi-nationals. We got only a few hours to study the Report which he has presented before the House. After a close scrutiny of the Report I and many other Members get the impression that the policy of your Ministry or your Government was a complete surrender before the multi-nationals. I know the multi-nationals are capable enough to throw away many Ministers. During the previous regime Shri K. R. Ganesh was the last in the row. As you do not want to follow suit, you surrendered.

18.00 hrs.

Let me quote from the Hathi Committee's Report. It says:

"Fears that technology flow will dry up if foreign equity is discouraged or stopped is also exaggerated. Countries in which the drug industry is state-owned have not suffered on this account."

So, the threat of the multinationals that they will take away the technology is not true.

Further, I quote:

"It is glaringly obvious that the multi-national units are not interested in producing bulk drugs in countries like India. In Europe and USA, the multi-national units produce bulk drugs in a spirit of collaborative relationship. In the developing countries, such production is avoided by them and where this is done, the host country pays dearly for such drugs."

This is how the multi-national units operate. I do not want to read out all these things. You say that these multi-national units can go upto 40 per cent equity share. But the Hathi Committee has clearly said that, gradually, they have to reduce it to 26 per cent. Can you give an assurance on the floor of the House that within a certain period, gradually, in one or two years, the equity share participation of the foreign companies will come down to 26 per cent? If you give that assurance, I would congratulate you on that. The equity share of the foreign companies must come down to 26 per cent. If you can give that assurance, I would say that you are a courageous and bold person.

Coming to production, let me take only the Pfizer case. Their production is more than their installed capacity. There is excessive production and the Government is unable to check that. Their installed capacity is 14 million tonnes but they are producing 36.59 million tonnes and 36.72 million tonnes. It might have gone up further. It is three or four times more than the installed capacity. Of course, the Pfizer company is a powerful company. I want to know what you are doing about it. These multi-national companies are producing much more than their installed capacity, many many more times than their installed capacity. Have you any machinery to check that and to control the unauthorised production of these companies?

With regard to fertiliser, so far as the fertiliser production is concerned, you have made the FCI into four units. It is not a new thing it is an old proposal. I would like to mention one basic thing. When you fix the price of fertiliser according to certain raw material and labour cost, have you ever taken into account an increase in the prices of agricultural products? That should be one of the main factors in fixing the price of fertiliser. Unfortunately, not only you but even the previous regime did not take that into account. You are also doing the same

thing. So, the farmers in the country are suffering. While fixing the price of fertiliser, I appeal to you to take into account the prices of agricultural products. Otherwise, the farmers will curse you because the prices have gone up.

Then, you have said about the fertiliser plants. I come from a place where there is a fertiliser plant, namely, the F.A.C.T. I am appealing to you to please come and visit that place....

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I have been there.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The F.A.C.T. had been installed during the regime of the Maharaja of Travancore, about 30 years ago. I am the President of the union there. It is a very old machinery which has not yet been replaced. However much the employees try to produce more, they cannot produce more than 15 per cent of the installed capacity because the machinery is so hopeless. Yet, we could have some profit. But because of the price control that you have imposed, we are running at a loss. The problems of the F.A.C.T. have to be studied separately. You must have a sympathetic look at the problems of the F.A.C.T. at Udyog Mandal and try to have a replacement of the old machinery. The question of Phase I and Phase II is a very very damaging story. It was installed ten years ago. It is not functioning so far. If we can complete the production of phase I and phase II, then Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu can be fed for fertiliser from this project.

Unfortunately, the Minister has admitted on page 13 of this Report that still the production is not upto 50 per cent. So, may I know from the hon. Minister, Shri Bahugunaji, what is the fate of Cochin Phase I and Phase II of the F.A.C.T., because in your Report on page 13, you have admitted that

it is still under repair. It is a that it is still under repair. It is a project of Rs. 50 crores started with the help of the World Bank and it is still in doldrums. You cannot produce more than 50 per cent. You are making a to z tests; the tests are going on. Please tell us what is the proposal to make full production?

Lastly, F.E.D.O. is one of the prestigious institutions of the F.A.C.T. F.E.D.O. can do wonderful work and my only complaint is that they have lost priority. You are not giving priority for their contract and they are to complete with the private sector. Of course, after the new management has come, they have got some contracts in their hands. Then the Engineering India is there. Your P. & T. Department and Engineering and Designation Organisation are also there. The capacity of the people who are working there is very great and they are doing a wonderful work. I wish you must give some encouragement to F.E.D.O. so that they can contribute their technology which is available with them, which they can contribute and do the wonderful work.

As far as Bombay High is concerned, I am sorry. I could not agree with Mr. Rai. Bombay High is a pride of India and I am proud of it. The only thing is because of your politics, you should not meddle with Bombay High and destroy the project. This only I am appealing to you. As far as Mathura Refinery is concerned, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the outcome of the report of Dr. Varada Rajan because there are some misapprehensions among people of U.P. in your own State that it may not come out properly. Your Report says that in 1980 it may come out. But this Report should not come in their way and the ambitions of the people of U.P., I hope, you will fulfil.

As far as Bombay crude is concerned, you have admitted that Cochin Refinery is only meant for the soft crude,

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

of Iranian crude. That you have admitted in the Report. It is true. That decision can be changed a little and the Bombay crude can be used. According to the Report, they have used only 2.2 million tonnes and previously, it was 9.1 million tonnes and the capacity of the Cochin Refinery is today 8 million tonnes. Why can't you supply full production of crude?

We cannot import more crude and give it to the Cochin Refinery and go in for full production. I disagree with your Report. You say that crude supply depends upon the economic viability and the necessity of the area. I vouch before you that the full production of the Cochin Refinery can be consumed by South alone. So, you must consider whether you can supply Bombay High crude to the Cochin Refinery which enable people of Kerala to go ahead,—which you very much love yourself. I know—so that the petroleum complex, which is a demand before you, can be established in Cochin area. I would request you to see that Cochin Refinery should be redesigned so that it can use Bombay High crude and the petroleum complex can be established in Cochin. I hope the Minister will consider this matter sympathetically. With these words, I conclude my speech.

*SHRI KUDANTHAI N. RAMALINGAM (Mayuram): -Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for having given me an opportunity to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. The hon. Members who preceded....

While I have started speaking in Tamil, the hon. Minister is going.

MR. SPEAKER: He has been replaced by a Tamil speaking Minister.

SHRI KUDANTHAI N. RAMALINGAM: The Minister of State is there.

MR. SPEAKER: Tamil-knowing Minister is here.

SHRI KUDANTHAI N. RAMALINGAM: The hon. Energy Minister, Shri P. RAMACHANDRAN, will translate my points to him.

I would not like to take the time of the House by repeating whatever has been mentioned earlier. I would confine myself to a very few pertinent points. I need not tell you, Sir, that the fertilisers and pesticides are the essential ingredients for agricultural improvement in the country. Fortunately major portion of fertilisers and pesticides are produced in the public sector in our country and all the raw materials are available indigenously. Yet we are in such a sorry state of affairs that our farmers do not get fertilisers and pesticides at the proper time in sufficient quantity at reasonably minimum price. In my constituency in Tanjore, which is called the granary of Tamil Nadu, there are thousands of farmers owning less than 5 acres of land. They are hard working lot and they are helped in their endeavours by Cauvery waters. Yet they are handicapped for want of fertilisers. The hon. Minister was in the Congress Party and I personally know him. He is a man of action with clear-cut ideals. I am sure that he will not forget his basic ideals in his new surroundings inhabited by reactionary forces. I have every hope that he will vigorously involve himself in the fulfilment of his own cherished ideals. He will ensure that the agriculturists who are the backbone of our country's economy are given the required quantity of fertilisers on time at reasonable prices.

We have got installed capacity of 31 lakh tonnes so far as nitrogenous

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

fertilisers are concerned. We are producing only 20 lakh tonnes while our requirement is about 45 lakh tonnes. I wonder why we are unable to exploit fully the installed capacity so that the farmers are not left high and dry. The same is the case with phosphatic fertilisers. Even here, as the hon. Minister of State Shri Gyaneshwar Mishra pointed out, 80 per cent of the fertilisers is appropriated by 20 per cent of landlords and rich farmers and the remaining 20 per cent fertilisers is distributed among the remaining 80 per cent of ordinary and small cultivators. It is obvious that there is something inherently wrong in the distribution system of fertilisers. I suggest that the hon. Minister should bestow his personal attention in the matter of distribution of fertilisers. He should also ensure that the installed capacity is fully utilised.

Sir, there is the Fertiliser Prices Committee, which fixes the prices. The overheads in the public sector units are mounting day by day. The transportation costs are going up. The excise duty is also too heavy. The production costs are also going up because of such levies on electricity, coal etc. This etc. hinders the Government from bringing down the prices within the reach of our farmers. The hon. Minister should order a thorough probe in the matter of production costs and ensure economy so that the prices are brought down considerably in the interest of agriculture.

As if these things are not enough, the hon. Minister has ordered the reorganisation of fertiliser production set-up. He has created four units. This has caused some problems. Some Engineers are on strike. I am afraid that this will also curtail production of fertilisers and further intensify the scarcity. The laws of supply and demand are not considerate to small people. The hon. Minister must bear this in mind and see that the proposed reorganisation of fertiliser units does not upset the production schedule in any way.

Coming now to drugs, only a few drugs are produced in the public sector and major life-saving drugs are produced by multinational units. There is no control on the prices of life-saving drugs. The rural people do not get life-saving drugs and they die in sickness because of dearth of drugs. The prices of available drugs are so exorbitant that their exit from this world is cheap. The statement from the Government on the acceptance of Hathi Committee's recommendations was given to us at 6.30 P.M. yesterday and we had no time to go into it. Whether the Hathi Committee recommendations are accepted and implemented or not, whether Shri Bahuguna takes time in implementing the accepted policy or not, immediately and forthwith the prices of drugs must be controlled. Some medicines in different brand names are sold at different prices. The life of the nation is held to ransom by these drug manufacturing multinationals. The foremost concern of this dynamic Minister should be to control the drug prices and also reorganise the distribution system of drugs.

In 1982-83 it is estimated that our requirement of drugs would be of the order of Rs. 2400 crores and now we are producing drugs worth Rs. 1020 crores. Unless we invest Rs. 400 crores annually, it will not be possible for us to meet the requirement of drugs in 1982-83. I would like to know how the hon. Minister proposes to go about in this important issue. On December 27, 1977 the hon. Minister announced in a meeting that even Analgin is being imported. I would like to know why there is need to import analgin. I would like to know the steps he proposes to take to stop such imports.

The hon. Minister must be aware of the Petro-Chemical Complex coming up in Baroda. A few thousand tonnes of low-density polythene granules are to be produced by this unit.

[Shri Kudanthai N Ramalingam]

which will go a long way in helping hundreds of small scale units in the country. But, if this Unit is to become a successful unit, the hon Minister must see that the import of polythene granules in thousands of tonnes is banned. If this is not done immediately, the Baroda Petro-Chemical Complex may have to diversify its production of low-density polythene granules. I am sure he will not fail to look into this important issue.

Petrol, diesel, kerosene and gas—the basic fuels required for any productive activity—are produced in the public sector in our country. The people of the country are discontented and disenchanted with the distribution of these essential fuels and also their pricing pattern. For example, cooking gas is a by-product in the process of refining and it costs nothing for the units. Yet the price of gas cylinder has gone up from Rs 16 to Rs 34/. The price of kerosene is going up because of the import levied by the hon Finance Minister. The petrol pump-stations are given to rich people and vested interests. True to his socialist professions, the hon Minister Shri Bahuguna must come forward with a revolutionary scheme for giving petrol pump-stations only to the educated unemployed of the country. The hon Minister has the knack of reading the pulse of the nation. I am sure he will reserve the petrol pump-stations only to the educated unemployed in the country.

My friends from All India Anna DMK party and Shri Vayalar Ravi referred to the crying needs of Southern States. I am sure that Shri Bahuguna, though he is in the Janata Party which has members and even Ministers whose antipathy towards South is known to all, will not fall a victim to their machinations. I know that he is not easily susceptible to racial or linguistic claims. He is

conscious of his historic role in developing the country and for him Kanyakumari to Himalayas is one nation and all are first and foremost Indians. We in the Congress Party are acquainted with his universal nationalism, as he was with us not long ago. I do not understand why suddenly there has been some slackness in oil exploration in the Cauvery Delta, especially when in Thittacherry oil worth a lakh of rupees was brought out. While he will take steps to revive the oil exploration in Cauvery Delta, I hope that he will also order oil exploration in Coramandal off-shore.

As Shri Bahuguna has come back, I will once again reiterate that he will not be a party to the feeling that the Janata Government at the Centre is not interested in the development of Southern States because the people there had not exercised their franchise in their favour. Shri Bahuguna is above such partisan approach to problems of the nation. He is not easy to be submerged in the sectarian and regional proclivities of his party-men. He will strive his best in the interest of fulfilment of his ideals and principles which will further the economic growth of the nation. I appeal to him that he should order the oil exploration in Cauvery Delta and Coramandel off-shore.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

श्री उग्रसेन (देवरिया) माननीय अध्यक्ष महाशय माननीय मंत्री जी न जो मांगे पैट्रोलियम रसायन और खाद के सम्बन्ध में मदन के सामन रखी है मैं उन का समर्थन करता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महाशय अभी बैठे-बैठे मैं बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों के भाषण सुन रहा था, तो मैंने बचपन में एक किताब पढ़ी थी मुझे उसकी याद आ गई। सात अक्षे आदमी हाथी

देखने गये—किसी ने उसके कान को पकड़ा तो कहा कि यह तो सूप जैसा है। किसी ने उसकी पूछ को पकड़ा तो कहा कि यह रस्सी जैसा है। मतलब यह कि जिस ने हाथी की जिस चीज को पकड़ा, उसको उसी तरह से बतलाया, लेकिन हाथा के पूरे शरीर को देखते हुए, वे सब के सब गलत रास्ते पर थे। मैंने अभी राय साहब और वयानार रवि साहब को सुना। यह सही है कि यह विषय बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा है और इसमें ज्यादा उन्नति करने की गुंजाइश है और उन्नति होनी भी चाहिए मगर इतना तो मैं इन मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे इतना तो मानें कि खाद पिछले 30 वर्षों में जितना बन रहा था, उससे ज्यादा आज बन रहा है। यह तथ्य है।

जहां तक पेट्रोल का सवाल है, वहां तक बीजल पेट्रोलियम और गैस का सवाल है, उसका भी उत्पादन बढ़ा है, ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ा है, यह कह सकते हैं लेकिन जिम हिमाच से पहले यहा तेल निकाला जाता था, उससे ज्यादा आज निकाला जाता है।

मैं दो तीन बातें खाद के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो मैं मंत्री जी से यह कहूंगा कि पेट्रोलियम की यह जो रिपोर्ट है यह आप के विभाग को ही रिपोर्ट है।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा इसी में दोनों की है।

श्री उग्रसेन अगर उस की पूरी रिपोर्ट भ्रम से होती, तो बहुत अच्छा होता क्योंकि यह विषय बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा है। सब ने मांग की है कि खाद का दाम कम होना चाहिए। हम लोग खेतिहर से हैं और खेती के इलाकों से आते हैं। हम भी चाहते हैं कि खाद सस्ती होनी चाहिए। मेरे यहा एक खाद का कारखाना गोरखपुर में है और उस का मेरा कटु अनुभव है। अब किस का सुनाऊ क्योंकि सुनने वाले तो उधर चले गये हैं। कारखाने की जमीन को ले कर, जब जनता पार्टी और हम लोग जेल में चले गये और वहां से निकल

कर आने के बाद भी जनता पार्टी की सरकार आई, वहां पर कई बार लाठी चार्ज हुआ और गोली चली और आज तक उन लोगों पर मुकदमे चल रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि खाद मजदूर पंचायत की जो यूनियन है, उस के पचासो कार्यकर्ताओं पर मुकदमे चल रहे हैं और उन मुकदमों को आप को उठा लेना चाहिए। मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता। मैं मंत्री जी को एक बड़े भ्रमसर के बारे में लिखा था और जो रिपोर्ट आई है, उस में मंत्री जी का कोई दोष नहीं है। मैं इस के बारे में ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता मुझे इसके बारे में पूरी जानकारी है लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोगों से यह कहा गया था कि जब पूर्वांचल में कारखाना खुलेगा, तो उसमें उत्तर प्रदेश और पूर्वांचल के जितने लोग हैं, उनको काम दिया जाएगा। अब स्थिति यह है कि कारखाने में हमारे लोगों का जो प्रतिशत है, वह बहुत कम है। मिन्दरी में भले ही पूर्वांचल के लोग आ कर काम करने लगे हों लेकिन वहां पर हमारे जितने लोग होने चाहिए वे नहीं। मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि कुछ वर्षों से उस का एक्सपेशन हुआ है, उसमें कुछ बढ़ोतरी हुई है और उस के बहुत अच्छे नतीजे निकले हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और दूसरे पड़ोसी प्रदेशों में जो हमारे गोरखपुर के कारखाने का यूरिया जाता है, वह दूसरे यूरिया के यूनिट्स से क्या अच्छा नहीं है बल्कि काफी अच्छा है। पहले हमारे यहा जापान से खाद आती थी और दो साल पहले तक जब हम लोग जेल में थे, उस समय तक जापान की खाद सप्लाई होती थी लेकिन वह खाद छ छ महीने पोंट पर पड़ी रहती थी और हमारे यहा आते आते उसमें दम नहीं रहता था और उस खाद का खेतों में डालने से खती का नुकसान हो जाता था। इसलिए गोरखपुर के कारखाने की जो बढ़ोतरी हुई है, उसके भलावा हमारे यहा लोगों की यह मांग है कि उस के सयत्त की ओर बढ़ाया जाए और उस ओर और और ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाए।

[श्री उग्र सेन]

मैं माननीय बहुगुणा जी से कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। यह जो रपट है मैं उस में से उन को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। इस रपट में लिखा हुआ है कि पेट्रोल जो निकलता है, वह तीन जगहों से निकलता है। एक भूमि क्षेत्र में दूसरा समुद्री क्षेत्र से और तीसरा विदेशों में हम तेल निकालते हैं। भूमि क्षेत्र में मेरे यहाँ उत्तर प्रदेश में पूरनपुर पुरवा दो जगह हैं आपके दो यूनिट काम कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक फुलप्लेज्ड और बड़े पैमाने पर हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश से पेट्रोल निकालने के लिए और सर्वेक्षण के काम के लिए यूनिट बने और इस काम को और बढ़ाया जाए। हमारे यहाँ जाच का काम शुरू किया जाए और सर्वेक्षण का काम भी हो। आप ने ज्वालामखी में भी किया है और आसाम और बंगाल में आप ने काफी काम किया है। हमारे यहाँ कुछ बेसिन में बंगाल बेसिन में और कावेरी बेसिन में विदेशी कम्पनियों का सर्वेक्षण का काम दिया गया है। इनके बारे में सदन में सवाल आया था कि वहाँ कितना सर्वेक्षण का काम हुआ और उसका क्या नतीजा निकला? वहाँ पर कितना तेल निकलने का काम हुआ इसकी जानकारी मैं चाहता हूँ। बोम्बे हाई में तो आ० एन० जी० सी० काम कर रहा है। उसका हेडक्वार्टर वेहपट्टन में है। मवी जी ने पहले एक इण्डो-सोवियत टीम आयी थी और उसने सर्वेक्षण किया था और उसके बाद उसने रिपोर्ट दी थी कि हम 12 मीलियन टन तेल का उत्पादन करेंगे। 6 मीलियन टन समुद्र में निकालेंगे और 6 मीलियन टन तेल जमीन से निकालेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसकी सिफारिशों पर कितना काम हुआ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन सिफारिशों पर पूरा-पूरा काम होना चाहिए। बोम्बे हाई में तो काम बहुत अच्छा हो रहा

है। मंत्री जी से पहले मालवीय जी ने जो बड़े-बड़े भाषण किया करते थे और उस समय हमको लगता था कि हम इसमें सफल नहीं हो सकेंगे।

बंगाल की खाड़ी में विदेशी कम्पनी को, एक जापानी कम्पनी को आपने डिस्टिलेशन का काम दिया था। मगर वह कम्पनी वहाँ से काम छोड़ कर चली गयी। उसमें आपको भी घाटा हुआ और कम्पनी को भी घाटा हुआ। बोम्बे हाई में आपके दो प्लेटफार्म काम कर रहे हैं, तीसरा भी चालू होने वाला है। वहाँ पाच प्लेटफार्म होने चाहिए। मुझे उम्मीद है कि तीसरा प्लेटफार्म चालू हो जाने पर कोचीन रिफाइनरी को भी वहाँ से बड़े पैमाने पर तेल मिलने लगेगा। वहाँ इस समय कितना प्राइकन हाता ? यह मुझे मालूम नहीं है। बोम्बे हाई का जो तेल बन कर के झकलेश्वर रिफाइनरी और भारत रिफाइनरी से साफ हो कर आता है उसका वास्ट ग्राफ प्रोडक्शन क्या होगा यह भी मुझे मालूम नहीं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उसका वास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन कम ही होगा। इमनिंग इस काम को मैं सफल ही मानता हूँ।

इसके साथ-साथ अण्डेमान में भी डिस्टिलेशन का काम होने वाला है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वहाँ भी तेल और गैस निकलेगा। मगर इसके साथ-साथ मैं बोम्बे हाई की गैस के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। मैंने सुना है कि बोम्बे हाई में जो गैस निकली है उसका रखने के लिए उनके पास कोई जगह नहीं है अभी तक प्रोपर मयब खड़े नहीं किये गये हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ये सयब जल्दी खड़े किये जाएँ। आजकल गैस की बहुत कमी है। लोग आधुनिकीकरण करना चाहते हैं लेकिन गैस की कमी है। मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पाच लाख की

आवाही वाले शहरों में भी वे गैस के वितरण की व्यवस्था को चालू करें।

मंत्री जी पेट्रोल के मंत्री हैं, डीजल के मंत्री हैं, मिट्टी के तेल के मंत्री हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि इनके दामों में बढ़ोतरी न हो। ओपेक वाले समय समय पर अपने तेल की कीमत बढ़ाते रहते हैं। मैंने अभी एक अखबार में देखा है कि वे और भी दाम बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री जी को आगाह करना चाहता हूँ कि वे किसी भी तरीके से इन चीजों के दाम न बढ़ने दें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और कहता हूँ कि आपके जमाने में बड़ी प्रगति हुई है, इसको विरोधी दल वाले माने या न माने। एक हमारे केशवदेव मालवीय जी थे जो केवल नपुंसक किया करते थे। वस उन्होंने एक बड़ा काम देहरादून में हेट क्वार्टर बनाने का किया था बाकि सभी चीजें बागजो पर थी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आपके जमाने में ऐसा न हो और मजदूरों और कर्मचारियों का सूत्र आपके हाथों में रहे और उनकी जो छोटी-मोटी मांगें हों उनको आप ध्यान में रखें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपकी मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र जी ने, जो हम लोगों के नेता हैं और जो इस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री भी हैं, कहा कि बहुत पृजी वाले कारखानों में रोजगार को बढ़ावा नहीं मिलेगा। मैं उनसे भी फीसदी सहमत हूँ। लेकिन इसी के साथ मैं सरकार के सामने यह प्रश्न रखना चाहता हूँ कि फटिलाइजर का उत्पादन भी बढ़े और रोजगार के अवसर भी बढ़े इसके लिए सरकार ने क्या सोचा

है? अधिक फटिलाइजर पैदा हो और वह सस्ते दामों पर लोगों को मिले और इसके साथ ही लोगों का रोजगार भी बढ़े इसके लिए मंत्रालय ने कोई योजना बनायी है? हम महात्मा गांधी के समय से लड़ते आ रहे हैं कि देहात में जो गोबर होता है वह खाद्य होता है। उसका उपयोग खाद्य के रूप में होना चाहिए। लेकिन क्या सरकार ने इस के बारे में कोई कोशिश की है? आप दिल्ली के बगल में ही चले जाइये। दिल्ली से गाजियाबाद थोड़ी दूर पर ही है। वहां पर आप देख लीजिए कि गोबर को जमा करके जलाने के काम में लिया जाता है। आपने कभी सोचा है कि यह जो गोबर के रूप में मोना है, इसका किस प्रकार में उपयोग करे? सरकार इस मामले में थोड़ी सी दिलचस्पी ले। देहातो में मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि कांयला नहीं पहुंचता है। वहां पर जलाने के लिए आप दूसरे साधन नहीं दे पाते हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि लोगों को लाचार हो कर गोबर जलाना पड़ता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि लोगों को गोबर जलाना न पड़े और उसकी कोई वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था हो जाए तो यह गोबर जो सोना है इसको खाद के काम में लाया जा सकता है। विदेशों में परीक्षण हुए हैं। वहां पर इस प्रकार के वृक्ष उगाए जाते हैं जो जमीन में बहुत नीचे तक चले जाते हैं और रस खींच लेते हैं वे सीधे पृथ्वी के बहुत नीचे से रस लेते हैं जिससे जमीन की उर्वरा शक्ति बनी रहती है और उनका जलाने के काम में लाया जा सकता है। आप भी ऐसा कुछ कर सकते हैं। इससे गांव की बचत की जा सकती है और उससे खाद बनाया जा सकता है।

मैंने आपको पहले भी सुझाव दिया था कि आप फटिलाइजर ब्लाक बनायें। दिल्ली, बरौनी, पटना में लगाने से मामला नहीं सुलझ सकेगा। आप देहातो में रोजगार देने के लिए छोटे छोटे उद्योग घड़े लगाना चाहते

1. [श्री राम बिलास पासवान]

हैं। मैंने पहले भी सुझाव दिया था कि ग्राम पंचायत के आध्वार पर न सही, ब्लाक स्तर को भी आप छोड़ दें लेकिन दो तीन चार ब्लाक बना कर, उनको इकट्ठा करके आप फिटिलाइजर ब्लाक बना दें। वहां से आप शुरू करें। ऐसा आपने किया तब जाकर कोई निश्चित योजना बन पाएगी।

यहां पर हरित क्रांति की बहुत-बर्बाद पिछले शासन द्वारा की गई थी। लेकिन आप देखें कि 1 जून को सरकार द्वारा 90 परसेंट खाद के दाम बढ़ा दिए गए। मैं आश्चर्य से प्रेस कंटिंग देख रहा था। हिन्दुस्तान अखबार में 25 मई 1975 को यह निकला था कि खाद की खरीद से भारत को 350 करोड़ की विदेशी मुद्रा की हानि हुई। विदेशी मुद्रा की हानि इसलिए हुई कि पंद्रह लाख टन खाद पहले से जमा था और जब पंद्रह लाख टन और खाद विदेशों से खरीदा गया तो उसके दाम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में घट गए जिस के कारण 350 करोड़ की हानि हुई। दो सौ रुपये दाम वहां नीचे आ गए थे।

श्री राम जीवन सिंह ने बरौनी कारखाने के सवाल को उठाया है। मेरे पास समय नहीं है, वहां का पूरा पूरा चिट्ठा मेरे पास है। वहां से एक अखबार निकलना है मर जमीन। उस में जो कुछ निकला है उसको मैं पढ़ कर आपको बता सकता था। लेकिन मैं उसके हैडिंग ही बता दता हूँ। उस में यह निकला है

उर्वरक नगर के महाप्रबंधक का कच्चा चिट्ठा

बरौनी खाद निगम में प्रतिश्वर्य व दम लाख का व्यय व्यय

बरौनी खाद कारखाना रसायन की ओर

बरौनी उर्वरक के गोदामों से छ सौ मीट्रिक टन खाद गायब

एक सी धाई के मामले में क्वाटर निर्मात्र में चौटासा

घास लगाओ, घास खाओ।

बरौनी से जो घास लगाई जाती है कम्पाउंड के बाहर उस में एक साल में एक लाख का पेमेंट किया गया। वहां पर 2 फुट ऊंची एक फुट चौड़ी दीवार खड़ी की गई और उस में 35-40 हजार रुपये का भुगतान कर दिया गया। यह जो लूट चल रही है इसको आपको बन्द करना चाहिए।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप एक नीति बनाएं और अपनी शक्ति भर उसके अनुसार आप काम करें। किसी का लूट का मौका नहीं मिलना चाहिए। हमारे दक्षिण के एक साथी ने कहा कि पक्षपात आप न करें। पिछली सरकार ने किया है इलाके के नाम पर, जिन के नाम पर, क्षेत्र के नाम पर। मैं आग्रह करता हूँ कि आप पक्षपात न करें। उसी में हमारी भलाई हो जाएगी। कटिहार में जा कर एक घोषणा की गई थी कि 54 करोड़ की लागत का इंडो यू०के०के सहयोग में वहां पर विदेशी सहायता से बन्ड बैंक की सहायता से कारखाना लगाया जाएगा। लेकिन आज तक उस दिशा में कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई है। बरौनी का उदाहरण आपको दिया गया है कि वहां एक फटिलाइजर का कारखाना बन्द है। उस में 58 करोड़ की लागत धाई थी। पता नहीं क्यों बन्द है। क्या उस में लुकसान हो रहा है? ये सब चीजें हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि नीति आप लाख-नाले उसको इम्प्लेमेंट करने वाले जब तक पुराने लोग रहेंगे, पुराने तौर तरीके रहेंगे आपकी कोई पालिमी काम नहीं करेगी।

हमको माननीय बहुगुणा जी पर नाज है क्योंकि उन्होंने कहा है कि जो हरिजन हैं उनके लिए अपने विभाग के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में नौकरी में रेलवे लाइसेंस तक 50 प्रतिशत लोगों का देगे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक आपने क्या प्रतिशत दिया है? एक साल में 5 प्रतिशत भी दिया है? नहीं

दिया है। आप चाहते भी होंगे तो भी आपको पदाधिकारी उनको बुरे नहीं देंगे। रिजर्वेशन के बारे में आपको बताऊँ कि एक टीचर के पद के लिए विज्ञापन निकला जो गैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लिए रिजर्व था, मैं मंत्री जी की इस बारे में तारीफ करता हूँ, हमने जनरल मैनजर को चिट्ठी लिखी कि देखिए पहले की सरकार में हरिजन की बहाली नहीं हुई, आप ऐसा न करें और अगर हरिजन उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध है तो उसको अवश्य ले लीजिएगा। उस पद के लिए कोमल्या देवी नाम की एक महिला भी जो बी० ए०, बी० एड० भी उसने आवेदन पत्र दिया था। 15 दिन के बाद मुझे जवाब मिला कि इंटरव्यू में बहुयोग्य नहीं पायी गई। दूसरी बार फिर रिजर्वेशन पोस्ट के लिए विज्ञापन निकला, लेकिन नहीं लिया। हमने मंत्री जी को लिखा कि इस प्रकार उसके साथ अन्याय किया जा रहा है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि तीन दिन के अन्दर उस कैंडीडेट को खोज कर लाभो और जोइन कराओ। तब जा कर उस को नौकरी मिली। इसके लिए मैं मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ। अब पाँच साल के बाद तो एकाएक 2, 4, 5 हजार कैंडीडेट्स को आप नौकरी पर नहीं ला सकते, उसके लिए आपको प्रति महीने, प्रति साल सावधान रहना पड़ेगा और खोजना पड़ेगा कि हरिजन कौन हैं और उनको कैसे बढ़ावा दे, बहाली करें और कैसे लाइसेंस दें। यह आपको देखना पड़ेगा। आप कानून चाहे जितने बना दें लेकिन जो आपकी मशीनरी है उसका वही दृष्टिकोण है इसलिए गैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और गैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों के साथ न्याय नहीं होने है। एकट कुछ होता है और फेक्ट्स कुछ होता हैं। तो जो मिनिस्टर जितना टैकफुल होता है उतना ही एकट और फेक्ट से से सब निकाल लेता है। फटिलाइजर का सम्बन्ध कृषि से है, आप कम से कम इतना कर दीजिए कि जो जीवनोपयोगी चीजें हैं वह सस्ती मिले। हम लोग नारा लगाते थे। कारखानिया चीजों की कीमत लागत खर्च से थोड़ी हम लोग किसान को कहते हैं, उनकी

दुहाई देते हैं और उसी के बल पर यहां जीत कर आते हैं, लेकिन उसके काम में आने वाली चीजें सस्ते दाम पर नहीं देते हैं। किसान गल्ला पैदा करता है, यदि आप खाद, बीज, किरोसिन तेल उसको महंगा देंगे तो हरित क्रांति कैसे होगी? इस देश में कभी हरित क्रांति नहीं होगी। इसलिए आपको खाद, बीज सस्ता करना पड़ेगा, गांव गांव में छोटे लघु उद्योग बैठाने पड़ेंगे, फटिलाइजर के कारखाने बैठाने पड़ेंगे। हम लोग नारा लगाते थे इन्दिरा गांधी आयी है नहीं रोशनी लायी है। नहीं रोशनी चली गई। आप बिबिया की रोशनी और किरोसिन तेल की रोशनी दीजिए और जीवनोपयोगी चीजों को सस्ता कीजिए। छोटे छोटे कारखानों को लगाइये। बिहार जैसे पिछड़े इलाके की तरफ ध्यान दें और जो बर्ड बैंक की सहायता से कारखाना खुलने वाला है कटिहार में उसको खोलिए और बरौनी के कारखाने को चालू कीजिए और फिर लाखों लोगों की दुआएं आप लीजिए।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this important Ministry's discussion.

All the items which are under the charge of this Ministry are important for this country. Petroleum, fertilizers, chemicals and drugs are all items in demand and they are increasing; Our production is also increasing. But, still, the country is not self-sufficient and we have to spend, the country has to spend, a huge amount of foreign exchange in importing of these items.

Sir, in 1976 we imported crude to the tune of Rs. 1400 crores whereas in 1977 it went up to Rs. 1600 crores. Similarly, for fertilisers we spent about Rs. 513 crores; for drugs about

[Shri S. R. Damani]

Rs. 48 crores and for chemicals it is more than Rs. 200 crores. The total import outlay on all the four items exceeds Rs. 2,000 crores which is 45 per cent of the total import value of all the commodities. In view of this it is very important that our production of all these items should increase very fast.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon'ble Minister for the action he has taken for bringing about increase in the production of crude oil. But still there is more scope. The production which was only 80,000 barrels per day has now become 1.40 lakh barrels per day and the hon'ble Minister has indicated that it will go up to 2 lakh barrels per day. But, Sir, the production of Iran is nine hundred million tonnes. So, Sir, I hope there is great scope to expedite the production of crude oil in this country. You have put your hand in the right place, namely, Bombay High. Two-third of the resources lie in off-shore area. Apart from Bombay High we have North Bassein and South Bassein fields and Cambay basin.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this connection, I would like to say that our technicians who are working in foreign countries including USA in their refineries and oil producing fields we can invite them and ask them to discharge the work of exploration of crude oil in the country. Further, there is no difficulty of foreign exchange these days. You have employed only two-three rigs. You can increase the number of rigs so as to expedite the production of crude oil in the country so that India may become self-sufficient. At present we are spending to the tune of Rs. 1600 crores for importing crude oil. Sir, if you look at the projected demand by 1983 given in the Report, you will find that our country will not be self-sufficient in this connec-

tion and we will be required to continue to import crude oil as well as fertilisers. So, my first suggestion to the Minister would be to expedite exploration as far as possible so that our country may save the foreign exchange and also become self-sufficient as early as possible.

Now, I come to fertilisers. The production of fertilisers has increased but not to the required extent. One of the reasons for this is that our fertiliser factories are running below their capacity. I would give you an example. You can note down the capacity utilisation of these plants. They are producing below the capacity. For example, in 1976-77, the efficiency of Sindri was 40 per cent. Now, this year, that is in April 1978, it is 22.9 per cent. There is a fall of 18 per cent in Sindri alone. In Nangal, for the same period, it was 101.2 per cent and it has come down to 76.5 per cent this year; For Trombay, it was 123.1 per cent and now it has come down to 119.1 per cent. In Gorakhpur, it was 84.5 per cent and now it has come down to 62.4 per cent. In Namrup, it was 103.2 per cent and now this year it is 100.0 per cent and in Namrup expansion, it was 67.9 per cent and this year it is 39.6 per cent. In Barauni, it was 62.1 and now this year it is 42.6 per cent. In all F.C.I. it was 70.2 per cent in 1976-77, and now this year it is 56.1 per cent. So, there is a fall of about 14 per cent on an average, with the result the country has to import fertiliser for which we have to pay foreign exchange. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly find out what are the reasons for this shortfall. The causes for poor performance were given in answer to my USQ. 109 dated 21-2-1978 and they are:

1. Old and ageing equipments in some cases as Sindri and Udyogmandal.

2. Inadequate availability of feed stock at Rourkela.

3. Obsolescence of technology and difficult feed stock at Neyveli, and

4. Power cut and unstable power supply at Nangal Durgapur and Gorakhpur and the labour troubles.

Therefore, my submission is that here you have to improve the efficiency of these units so that production can be increased. I am very glad to know that you are putting up 5 or 6 units. But even then our country will not be self-sufficient. In our country, raw materials are available, technicians are available, plant and machinery can be manufactured in our country. If we are not able to utilise all these facilities, I am very much doubtful if our country can become self-sufficient in five years, as far as fertiliser is concerned. I can understand the difficulty faced in petroleum production. But as far as fertiliser is concerned, we must become self-sufficient and if you make earnest effort in this direction, we can become self-sufficient and not only self-sufficient but we will be able to export this product and earn foreign exchange also. In this way, we will be able to create more employment opportunities in our country. We are depending on agriculture, but agriculture is depending on fertiliser. Therefore, it is very important that we should give special attention to this problem. I am glad to note the achievements during the year, but at the same time I would request the hon. Minister to see that there is much better improvement next year.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I deem it a matter of great privilege that I present my Demands to this august House exactly one year after my taking over as the Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals and Fertilisers in the Government of India. Sir, I look back,

on the past 12 months, with a degree of humility; but somewhat of a grievance, if I may say so, against me that all that was perhaps possible in the hands of a still better person could not be achieved by a smaller man like me. I am quite aware of my shortcomings but may I submit to the august House that during the last one year if you look at the oil and Natural Gas Commission, I am happy to say that oil production increased by 35 per cent over the last year, not a small thing.... (An Hon. Member: We appreciate that). I am not asking for appreciation or depreciation on that score. I am merely trying to put the record straight. Not only that. We did not have a day's unrest in that big organisation of 24,000 employees and could keep labour relations all right. That I say with a degree of humility. In the last 12 months, luck did help me for oil is more luck than anything else. New structures were found out, as I informed the House. The structure called B 37, thirty miles southwest of Bombay, and the structure called B 38, 35 miles southwest of Bombay. It is a matter of great happiness that positive gas discovery at south 30 was there where a well has flown at the rate of 500,000 cubic metres a day; again a gas recovery on a fault closure to southwest B 38 which is currently under test. This is offshore.

On shore also, luck has not eluded us in the last 12 months. We were able to locate oil in Jotana, in Padra, Motwane and Sisodra in the western region. In the eastern region work has gone apace in Arunachal, Nagaland and Tripura opening new vistas and new horizons if we succeed there, for the people of that region and for the people of the country as a whole.

It was in this year that we were privileged to have the first Indian made rig from the Bharat Heavy Electricals. Not that it was the creation of one year. I look upon the

[Shri H. N. Bahuguna]

great leader of the Indian nation Pandit Nehru whose foresight gave us the possibilities of the utilities being available. But I do feel that the speed with which work was done during the last 12 months is something on which one can be a little proud. I look upon the past with a degree of satisfaction to that extent.

A complaint was made by Shri P. V. G. Raju. I have great respect for his great will to do public service. But he was under a number of misapprehensions. He was sorry that I was not knowing the simple proposition, a geological proposition, that wherever tremour took place, oil was saying: I am here, please come near me. Geologists do not contribute to that thesis. He was also of the view that Europe had put, 600 wells a year while we put in only 59 or so a year. What a comparison. The poverty level of our country compared to Europe will be visible if you go through the consumption of energy, oil and oil products and petroleum and petroleum products.

France consumes 2,442 kg. per capita as compared to 41 kg. of India. A poor country like ours cannot afford to bore a hole costing million of rupees and more; so, because boring the hole is not the only problem, the question is we have to have about seven first steps before we release a location for boring a hole, not knowing fully well then taking out the material, working that out. Let us see the infrastructure which we have today. We have strained every nerve. I can say this and I congratulate our Engineers, Scientists and the workmen of ONGC because they have strained every nerve and they have utilised every bit of the equipment available and done their utmost and more could not have been achieved. I am more than convinced. Look at our own rigs; nineteen of our rigs need change. They are suffering from obsolescence, we cannot make

use of them. He talked about seismic survey. After all, the capabilities in terms of human material and the processing of the information collected by the seismic team, the whole complex, the computer system, which is still available, has been installed, is not capable of doing more than what it has rendered. Therefore, I must, while congratulating the ONGC for all these things and doing an excellent job during the last one year, admit that more could not have been done with the resources and equipment available.

The second point is, generally the hon. Members were happy about the Bombay High. Some hon. Members were critical that Bombay High euphoria should not overtake us. I am absolutely with them. In fact, this is the word which was used by me in one of my notes within three months of my taking over this Ministry saying that we have had enough of the Bombay High euphoria; let us do our work both on-shore and off-shore at the same speed. I may assure you that our work, both on-shore and off-shore, is going at the same speed. But in the Bombay High one thing is of great importance and this matter may be of some interest to the House, when I say this. Bombay High has been a very prosperous proposition so far as the investment and return on Bombay High is concerned.

In Bombay High, in the first phase and second phase we have so far invested about Rs. 150 crores and in one year, we have got back at international rate, crude worth Rs. 170 crores. Bombay High is therefore not an euphoria, it is very much of reality and an excellent reality to this country. The only misfortune is that Mr. Damani is talking of the Kuwait oil fields and Iranian oil fields. I wish I can import one of the oil fields down here. But nature does not permit import of these fields. We have to find our fields. I was in United Kingdom and I told the

Minister for Energy there that UK has one-sixth of our population, but has ten times more oil in the North Sea alone than we have in the Bombay High. They have 100-million tonne capability per year. It is nature's gift. But that nature has been unkind to India is not my charge. I am more than sure that the bowels of Mother India are full with oil. Prognostic studies indicate that we have more oil than we have been able to locate. We have therefore stretched aggressively both on-shore and off-shore work from the shores of Andaman, that island of great memory and great terror and great reputation and of great loneliness, from the shores of that island right to the West Coast in Kutch, we have a lot of oil-fields both on-shore and off-shore.

19.00 hrs.

The Himalayan belt, we are trying, but the basin is of a particular type and the sediment is of a particular type. It has not been handled by any one with great success so far as the Gangetic basin is concerned except by the Rumanians, and I took the opportunity, while in Rumania, to invite two Rumanian experts and thanks to the Rumanian Government, the three experts are willing to come down to India to assist us, to do the whole assessment of this basin, but the spudding has already started in Puranpur in Pilibhit, and we are trying to do our job here also. So are we down South. It is true that the Cauveri basin work was being looked after by Asamera with whom we have 35 per cent oil sharing contract, but we have given time to Asamera to make up its mind up to June. Should Asamera fail, I shall make a commitment in this House that the Cauveri basin will be explored by ONGC on its own.

So far as Kerala is concerned, to me every part of India has a fascination. South is not merely a piece of land for me, it is a treasure chest of Indian culture. Poverty will go

together with that beautiful part of the country. I am trying my best to do what I can with my limited resources. West Coast of Kerala is right now under investigation and we will be soon drilling a hole there in the high seas to find out whether oil is available there or not. But whether or not oil is available in a particular area does not bar Cochin Refinery working, does not bar Bombay High oil going to Cochin. I fact, Bombay High oil is committed to Cochin, but you must remember that down South we have Madras Refinery also. I am least bothered about Mathura. Let me tell you, I was a little hurt my colleague and valued friend. Mr. Vayalar Ravi said. "Your State and your Mathura." But let me tell him that for me Trivandrum is as much mine as Mathura and he was trying to limit me to Mathura. My grievance is that he should not have done it. It is less than fair, unfriendliest cut.

Sir. Mathura would have its own oil supply from Salaya. There is a pipeline. Of course, imported crude will also come and Bombay High will also come, but the point is that Cochin...

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I only wish some of your Ministers also felt like this.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Well, everybody feels like this. It is only a question of....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Mathura belongs to India.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Thank you very much. At long last you are right.

Therefore, on this particular side of oil we are alert. I am very short of time and I realise that. Otherwise I can speak chapter and verse on what we have done to the workers also. If a worker died of accident, I have increased the compensation to between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 100,000 depending on the category of the person. Welfare activities have been taken up. We have increased the

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educational allowance for children of our employees going for technical education etc. etc. There is no trouble on bonus. Every thing has been sorted out. I am very happy they are doing excellent work. Those Members of this august House who were kind enough to go with me to Bombay High have seen for themselves the way the boys are working on our high seas and the way things are being done there and achieved there. There is a lot of talk about the Bombay High. One of the beauties of democracy is that rumour can float faster than truth. That is, you see, democracy's basic characteristic. Falsehoods will go half the world while truth puts its pants on. Therefore, a lot of untruth has prevailed about Bombay High.

I have great respect for Mr. D. D. Desai's intellectual and educational attainments and for the poise and composure with which he deals with any question, whether in the House or outside; but I have to say that I offered to many friends from many States—Maharashtra, Gujarat and other areas—to discuss with them the whole question of alignment of these two lines; and on calculation, it was proved that oil coming to Bombay was cheaper and has proved to be cheaper, because the contract has been given, lower than what was stipulated by others. But for me, Gujarat is equally important. And Bombay cannot absorb all the gas. Moreover, I am not going to put up any plant anywhere, about any town, if it causes any pollution near about.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It is a good decision. Save Bombay.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Therefore, Mandwa and Rewas or anything connected therewith—the fear need not be there. I can go anywhere; but I must not destroy the ecological conditions. That is a simple proposition which I accept. We are committed to bring gas to Gujarat also,

especially in view of the Tapti find of this gas now. The gas available towards Gujarat because of Tapti find is going to be much more than the gas available on the Bombay side. Moreover, from the manifold platform, we are connecting both and making arrangements for switching on and switching off the Bombay High gas, both towards Gujarat and towards Bombay, so that Gujarat also will be prosperous. The Gujarat alignment is currently under investigation. We will have to see how to operate the Tapti find and also one more structure—I shall not name it just now—i.e. whether we can do all that, is under consideration.

But as my colleague and my fellow-worker in this, Mr. Janeshwar Mishra said, the time-frame for putting up the fertilizer plant in Gujarat—and again you will have to avoid areas where there will be pollution—is, and shall be kept in mind.

In fact, when I came to this Ministry—it is very difficult for me to say 'I'—because 'I' is an awful word; and using 'we' means 'royal.' Therefore, I am always between Scylla and Charbydis. I don't know what to do about it. By the time this Ministry was entrusted to me, Bombay High had been found out long, long ago. I don't blame anybody of the past. Let the past bury its dead. But there are plenty of 'deads' to be buried. That is the only point. Nobody had hothered in the Government of India as to what is going to happen for the utilization of Bombay High gas. I constituted different working groups for Maharashtra and Gujarat in the Board. These groups have given their reports only the other day. Therefore, there will be no question of any partiality to any area; for, to me, any piece of India is as good as any other piece. Justice will be done; and justice alone will be done.

Every Member wants cheap fertilizer; every Member wants cheaper fertilizer; and every Member wants

the cheapest fertilizer. So, wherever it can be the cheapest, I will fix it up on that point subject, of course, to human safety. Therefore, if 4 plants come to Gujarat or 3 go to particular areas, say Maharashtra, I am not going to quarrel with them; but I am going to see whether in agriculture, Assam is served well, Tamil Nadu is served well and Andhra is served well—or not; and if I can produce, on the philosophy, any fertilizer plant.

I must say that I heard with rapt attention, Shri A. K. Roy. I am sorry—and I must confess my guilt—I did not have the privilege of his acquaintance before I heard him to-day. I do propose to establish more rapport with him, for he happens to be a person of science and technology. And there are a number of Members in this House. I propose to have a group of these people who are technologists and technocrats to sit around with me if possible every month and review everything; because I am not the only man with wisdom. In fact, I have no wisdom; and the best thing in me is that I know that I don't possess wisdom. So, I can borrow on it from somewhere. I heard him with rapt attention. He was talking of mini steel plants. I am willing to discuss it with him. The backyard steel production of China has come to grief and China itself is running away from that point.

I have had that experience of mini steel plants as the Chief Minister of UP. People have been destroyed by putting up mini steel plants. A number of families were just ruined and they do not know what to do about it. If Mr. Roy could tell us about it and if the P. & D. Section could tell us something about it, I am willing to hear. I never close my mind.

But his one wish has been fulfilled. He said: let there be some fertilizer plant hundred per cent Indian. The Namrup 600-ton plant, based on gas, is completely Indian, the process, the

design, engineering, everything. It is a company now. They will do everything from the detailed engineering, processing, know-how, everything, and if they succeed with 600 tonnes, it is in consultation with them that we will set up other plants.

In the fertilizer sector, FEDO, FIL and P & D, these three have got to work together, in concert and, of course, in competition also. I admit, Mr. Roy drew my attention to the process and design section of FEDO. It is one of the oldest. If you want to go to a fertilizer plant and if you do not go to Udyog Mandal, well, I can assure you, you have not seen a fertilizer plant. After all, the Udyog Mandal man is everywhere. If I may say so, this is due to the vision of the ex-Maharaja of Travancore. FEDO will be made use of everywhere. Someone was telling me. I think Mr. Roy was a little critical that we are fiddling, shifting and shuffling staff. You will have to shuffle to re-organise and re-structure to make these people clear the arrears and delineate the areas where they had been working. They have been left for long in anarchy. Therefore, it is a question of sorting out and settling the house. We are doing that.

A lot of things were said about fertilizer plants and Barauni. I have great respect for the hon. Member, Shri Ramjiwan Singh or Shri Paswan. But, as soon as the breakdown came in the Barauni fertilizer plant, contrary to the previous practice, I sent a man who is the Chairman of IFCO, who did not belong to this section, Mr. Pal Pothan, to make an enquiry. And what does he say? After an enquiry he says:

"From the observation of the failure of the tube, it can be said unequivocally that it is an occurrence over which the plant people have no control and is not the result of any failure of negligence on anybody's part."

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Let us understand one thing. If a man becomes an officer, rather than a Minister, he does not become less important than a Minister. My philosophy of life is we are all equal and nobody is "plus something" compared to others. I cannot hang any officer, if an enquiry result is like that.

I am no engineer to say whether the metallic fatigue could have been detected or prevented. My only answer is we are alert and when the thing came to my notice, I sent my man there. Unfortunately, in these complicated plants like fertilizer plants, these modern plants, like modern ladies, are very delicate, and you cannot fiddle with them.

AN HON. MEMBER: You know that.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Thank you, very much.

MR. SPEAKER: It is definitely a very delicate subject.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Intriguingly delicate. These modern plants, life fertilizer plants, are very delicate.

Now, Shri Damani was telling me "you produced so much less, so much less". I expected, as an industrialist Shri Damani to do it one shade better than a layman like me. I am afraid he left me no wiser. He merely told me that I produce less, he never told me how I could have produced more. If I were he, I would have taken only one fertilizer plant. I invite him, through you, openly today to become the Adviser of one of our plants, any one of our plants, and I will follow his advice.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikodi): Only for textiles.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Then, he should have committed himself to

speak on textiles. He has entered dangerous ground. I am offering Advisership to him, to please join us.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Thank you very much.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I tell you the reasons for the shortfall. It is not that I am not conscious of the shortfall. I have gone into the reasons thereof. You have to see all the factors. If a change in the Minister will do better, I am prepared and willing for that also.

Twenty-four thousand tonnes of nitrogen fell short because of shortage of power supply from the Nangal, Gorakhpur, Kanpur and Vizag units. Even my colleague, the Minister of Energy, really has no control over it, it is the State Electricity Boards. Then, 12,000 tonnes due to labour problems, 36,000 tonnes due to delay in commissioning Nangal expansion. A person of his stature should have known whether the plant, whose capacity was taken into accounts, had come into being or not. He did not bother himself. Then, 10,000 tonnes due to shortage of coke oven gas at Rourkela. We depend on the Rourkela steel plant for this. If the raw materials do not come in, I am not going to produce, I cannot produce just out of air. Mr. Roy was right, but the philosophy of this production depends so much on so many other factors, what am I to do?

Then, I must admit, 113,000 tonnes due to mechanical breakdowns, equipment failure, process problems, mainly in the new plants like Namroop, Barauni, Mangalore, Cochin Second Plant. This disposes of the question raised by my hon. friend Shri Vayalar Ravi. It is true that we are having mechanical problems, and we have not been able to get over them. I have asked our friends, those who supplied the plants, to come down here and sort out the difficulties. We are doing our best, I hope we will succeed.

There was a great debate—I will take only a few minutes—regarding agriculture versus industry. Unfortunately, the debate was raised on a very, very wrong day. What happened? Take the contribution of this entire Ministry, leaving aside drugs, in chemicals and fertilisers. Where do they go in? And even kerosene oil Where does it go in? Ninety per cent is going to the rural areas. There are statistics. I will not bother the House with them, but I can say that whether it is pesticides or weedicides or fertilisers and many other chemicals, it goes as input to the rural areas. And if you do not want fertilisers, please have a vote on that. I am willing to have a referendum on that. If any body suggests it, I am willing to go to his constituency and have a referendum. If the people say that I should stop producing fertilisers, I will stop it.

A young friend, I have great respect for his courageous ways, Shri Paswan, wants me to set up fertiliser plants at two or three plants for every four or five taluks. I do not know what type of plant he has conceived.

MR. SPEAKER: Out of cow dung he said.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Gobar gas plant is already a matter which the Agriculture Ministry is handling, the National Extension Plan is handling, the Khadi Commission is handling. I would like my colleague, Shri Paswan, to really go to his constituency and produce people who will be able to put up such plants. It is the rich men who will be able to invest that much money. Today the poor man cannot invest that much money. And the poor man does not have that number of cows to have a particular size of gobar gas plant going. All these are the phobias from which the previous Government suffered, creating a situation and anomaly in which 30 per cent of the rural rich owned 82 per cent of the

rural assets, while another 30 per cent of the rural poor have only two per cent of the rural assets. I do not want create that situation. I think this is a matter which, I hope, Mr. Paswan will raise with the Minister of Energy, Minister of Industry, Ministry of Agriculture so that gobar gas plants in the country. My Ministry does not have any say over it.

So far as garbage and bio-gas are concerned you know, the other day, the Delhi Municipal Corporation started a plant. In this country, there are talks of Centre-State relations. This is the job of a municipality. If everything is going to be done by a monster sitting here as Minister for Petroleum & Fertilisers, what will the municipalities do? Every municipality should run a garbage plant. Calcutta should have done it, Ahmadabad should have done it, Allahabad should have done it. So much of re-cycling of human waste, so much of garbage dirtying the whole town, we could convert it into wealth of the nation. But what will the municipalities do? In a democracy, you cannot run the country sitting from Delhi. This is too vast a country, too complex a country and too complex an effort to nibble at. Therefore, so far as that goes, I have nothing to add.

Lot has been said about Hathi Committee. Like the name of the Committee, it moved so slow. It was constituted in February, 1974. It gave the report in April, 1975. Mr. Vayalar Ravi is very angry with me, calls me name for joining some reactionary gang. I am happy for the myopia.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I never said so.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Oh! it is somebody else. He thinks I am sticking to the chair for the love of it. I can assure Mr. Vayalar Ravi that the fire in me is still burning. It can never extinguish and no amount of fiddling with me in that manner by anybody can sway me from my path. But I would like to ask one thing. The

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Hathi Committee's recommendations came to the Government. What were they doing all these years? I was not in Parliament at that time. I was far away being chased and founded. When I was hounded, he was laughing at me. Today, he was laughing at me for some other reason.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I support it.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: He will support me here also. Mr. Sathe. Mr. Stephen were the members of that Committee. Both of them have not come to the House in the afternoon. May I know, while Mr. Chavda was putting questions on the Hathi Committee everyday, how many questions were put by these gentlemen that its recommendations were not accepted? I do not want to let out a secret. But the outgoing Government was not doing half of what I have done, not even 25 per cent of what I have done. They were giving a long rope to the multinationals. Thank God that they were overthrown. There was a Sub-committee's recommendation which indicates that they were not doing even one bit of what I have done, this Government has done, Morarji Desai's Government has done, Janata Government has done. Records are proof of that. I do not want to read out; this will be wrong for me to divulge a Cabinet's secret. But I will tell you that they were not willing to go to any length with the Hathi Committee except on minor matters. We have gone with the Hathi Committee a long way. After all, I do not think, any committee for that purpose is the repository of the last word in wisdom. Committees are constituted only to advise, to open the doors of wisdom. Hathi Committee did very good job of it. Mr. Chavda gave a note of dissent which did not figure

It is being talked that multinationals are fleeing this country. May I know if multinationals are only in drug industry in this country? What about

biscuits, processing prawns, food, sea food, cosmetics, oil and soap? I do not want to repeat the arguments of my friend, Shri George Fernandes. I merely try to say that I am not humiliating them. But this is the only Ministry, this is the only Department which has come forward and the Government has accepted their views that multinationals in this country will at once have to come to 40 per cent if they are not having high technology and we will decide and determine whether or not they are having high technology. What is high technology we know; what is low technology we know and what is no technology we know.

What was the recommendation of the Hathi Committee? The majority says, "nationalise multi-nationals." But there is the next paragraph immediately following that. I have no time to read it out. My good friend, Mr. Chavada, has signed that Report.

SHRI K. S. CHAVADA: But I have given a note of dissent also.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I have said that; you are the only person to give a note of dissent. Others have merely signed the Report. Now, that part is unanimous, that progressively they must come down to 26 per cent. The Hathi Committee's recommendation is to bring them down to 40 per cent and, progressively, to 26 per cent. How and when? It says, it should be brought down to 26 per cent progressively. "Progressively" was a very lovely word used again and again.

What have we done? Here, I would like to take some time of the House. We have gone far ahead of the Hathi committee Report. I say that with due deference to my good friend and colleague Mr. Chavda—in many spheres. The Hathi Committee said:

"Foreign undertakings producing formulations using imported bulk drugs should start and complete manufacture within a period of three years from the basic stage."

We have brought it down to a period of two years. Further, I will be looking at them as to what they have done. In six months from the announcement of the policy yesterday, they have to come with a proposal, with a scheme, and I must know what they are doing, whether they are doing something. If it is found that they are not doing anything, they have to go back, stock and barrel. They cannot be allowed to go on like this. The Hathi Committee never put it in any specific terms that way.

Then, we have said that new formulation licences to existing foreign companies will be given only if linked with production of high technology bulk drugs from the basic stage. Earlier, the Hathi Committee had said that expansion in the existing capacities may be given in the formulations also subject to a certain stipulation. We have said, no. We have said, if they start production of basic drugs on which the formulation is based, then and then alone. Otherwise no.

Further, the I.C.I. was taking loan licence from the Smith Street, Calcutta. There is a special loan licence. Suppose Mr. Mavalankar wants a loan licence. He does not do any job; he takes the work from others and he calls himself a producer. The product will be known as "Mavalankar" ..

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Why do you use my name?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: There is no dearer name to be used.

MR. SPEAKER: As a good trade name.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: A great name which brought lustre to the Chair on which you, Sir, are sitting.

In any case, we have abolished the loan licences. The Hathi Committee has not uttered a word about it.

Another recommendation of the Hathi Committee was, for regularisation of excess production, 50 per cent

of the bulk has to be passed on to non-associated formulators. We have put an additional condition that bulk formulation ratio shall not exceed 1: 5. We have imposed it.

Then, the Hathi Committee recommended:

"Penal action should be taken against branches of foreign companies or 100 per cent foreign equity units manufacturing drugs without authority."

What did I do? A more comprehensive provision has been made, including action for excess production and other acts in violation of conditions or in violation of laws. It applies to everybody. Not only 100 per cent, but also 74 per cent, 84 per cent, 99 per cent would not escape. No escape door for anybody, whether it is 30 per cent or whatever it is. Any violation of the import-export policy will be taken note of. In regard to an industrial licence, any violation of the Industrial Development and Regulation Act will be taken note of.

There is another recommendation, a general recommendation to encourage R&D has been made apart, of course, from the public sector where 5 per cent of turnover was recommended to be earmarked. I have put a stringent condition on the foreign sector of 20 per cent of the net block and 4 per cent on a recurring basis. The foreign companies, these multinationals have to put on like that.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chiraynkil): The research and development fund which you are stipulating, could you allow it to go out of the country for head office or utilise it in India?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: It will depend on the terms and needs of this country. We will accept it; we will put the conditions of export if we do not need something; if we need something we will let it go. It depends on whether we need it or not.

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Then there are provisions for the consolidation of all licences. So far, there are a large number of licences. Mr. Chavda was pleading for DGTD registration business. It creates a situation in which this Ministry does not know what is happening in the world. I have abolished it and we have said, no. Everybody has got to come here. This licence registration business will be over. Everybody is registered.

MR. SPEAKER: It is already 7.30.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I will finish it. We have similarly the R&D. Eight critical drug intermediaries will soon be brought under price control. Someone felt for intermediaries, there will be no price control. We have said that we are doing it for one year, and we have put pricing. For the present, for price structure, the guideline has been approved by the Cabinet. Raw-material, conversion charge and packing are the three elements which are only accepted; raw-material and conversion charges include labour, stores, etc., working capital and packing charges. No advertisement and on that, we have given different markups. But all these things will come a year after. For the present, what have you done? We have said that we will find out for medicines which are under price control—one-third. What does the average rate come to? Those that are charging higher than the average will come down to the average and those that are charging lower than the average shall continue to sell at the lower rate. That means we are not only trying to bring down the prices. We have decided to do it.

Earlier, my friend Mr. Ravi said that a Minister lost his job because he tried to implement the recommendations of the Hathi Committee. I am one piece standing before you and I say that I have implemented Hathi Committee's recommendations. That means the Janata Government is not

sold out to any multi-nationals; might be in the previous Government; there was somebody who was sold to multi-nationals, who could be the hangman of the Minister in this country.

MR. SPEAKER: You are sitting on the "Hathi".

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Thank you. A lot has been said about IOC. I am sorry, the time does not permit me to deal with it. In the end, I should like to congratulate the workers of the IOC for doing a good job; they did go on strike. But I am one who never gets upset with the strikes. Shall I tell you why? In America, there was a strike for 80 days in the coalmine. American is so energy conscious. In England, there is always a strike one way or the other. Strike means dissent and dissent is the life of democracy. But I only hope that workers will realise their duty to the nation and will never go on strike for no reason. There are good reasons currently in this country about recognition of unions. There is an old recognition. The situation has changed. New men have come up now. But under it, I cannot do anything. I am depending and waiting for my friend. Shri Ravindra Varma, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Labour to bring forward a labour-relation Bill so that all this will be over. I should like to caution a warning to everybody, my officers, and I am happy that nobody in the House stood for them. I am happy that the officers have to behave and understand that they cannot function as a trade union. Their association will be recognised as long as they behave like a responsible officers' association. Should they behave in a trade union manner while getting a salary upto Rs. 1600? A poor ploughman cannot get two meals a day. These people who are drawing a salary of Rs. 2200 should go on strike. This is not a sector, segment which can be allowed to go hay-wire. And I am very happy that in the House nobody has taken

notice of them; I am happy about it; and I thank hon. Members for this.

But Sir, about kerosene oil reaching certain areas and other things, I am doing exercises. Before the close of the session, I will give a statement in this House on three things. My proposal to restructure assets in this industry, that is, the middle man. What am I going to do about it? Then I will give a statement in this House before the closure of this session and in that process Mr. Paswan's question could be taken care of. I will say: hundred agencies will be made two hundred agencies in Bihar. Then out of 200, eight will be at Muzaffarpur, so many will be at a, b, c, d and other places and so on I will go to that detail. It will be reserved for harijans; it will be reserved for..

(Interruptions)

Ceiling has to be put. I do not say, no. There are complaints about Harijans. I am informed that Harijan has been given an agency. My respected colleague and leader, Mr. Tiwari, tells me that, in Gopalganj, in his constituency, four Harijan boys collected together for a petrol pump. I wrote him a letter saying 'Yes; they have been given' because that was the information given to me Till to-date, he tells me and I hang my head down in shame, that the petrol pump is nowhere to be seen. I must apologize to those four young boys with an open heart and say that the officers responsible for this shall be taken to task.

One word about officers before I close. One of our friends—I do not know; perhaps he was in a hurry—had said something very serious about the CFP business. I am sorry, Mr Speaker, Sir, you will have to bear with me for another ten minutes. He had said something about me also. He said, 'You signed the agreement'. First of all, I am not afraid of owning anything which I do. I must say one thing to this House: if the case were not in the court, I would have come out and opened my heart

and said what I felt about the whole thing.

On the 24th, the Morarij Desai's Government comes into power. I became the Minister on the 29th. On 3rd or 4th, the Chairman, ONGC....

SIIRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): Why did you delay?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Under your advice. I have the habit of acting under your advice and I will continue to do so, signing the agreement.

I must say one thing at the outset. Perhaps, I am treading on very dangerous grounds when I say this. One mistake which we committed, the new Government committed, was this. On the very first day when the new Government came into being, the new Government should have issued a blanket directive. 'No agreement shall be signed which was finalised by the outgoing Government, and all officers are informed accordingly'. Now, are we to run after these officers after not having done this? I will not stop them because if something wrong has been done by somebody, he will face the consequences. But Government did not give that. I came on the 29th; maybe, I did not have the wisdom. But before me, the Petroleum portfolio was with the Prime Minister himself. I cannot, in the very first instance, know what the particular department is doing. Before I joined the Ministry, the only thing I knew about petroleum was—you put it into the car and it works. I was not an expert. Take it from me, Sir, now I am finding my feet with the help of sometimes Mr. Chavda, sometimes somebody else; I am trying to get the help of all these experts—all these people who pass M. Sc. or technology. Now there is one more addition—Mr. A. K. Roy: certainly I am going to bother him more and more.

But my point is this. About CFP, the only thing that was brought to my notice was by the Chairman of the

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ONGC He came to me and told me that the French were not signing a particular agreement because he wanted a change in the agreement which was otherwise good. I called the Secretary Mr Vohra, and the ONGC Chairman and it was agreed that the French should be told 'Either they make the amendment or they go. And what was that?' The advice was being paid for at a particular rate for a particular type of job. I will not today enter into the argument whether the two offers are comparable or not. The comparable the court will decide this and punish the people or hang the people if they like. But I have nothing to do with that good or bad decision. I am not commenting even on the nature of that decision obviously because it is in court. I cannot do anything about it. I cannot give my views. But the point is very simple so far as that agreement goes that was the only thing that was brought to my notice and that was corrected. And when the French came to me this time I met them under direction and I told them plainly that they must understand that their agreement was with the ONGC and not with the Government of India. Therefore, they must sort out their business with the ONGC and if they found any fault with anything in the ONGC they must go naturally to the clauses of the Agreement to sort out business. I have refused to intervene or interfere in any way with that because the CFP wants to run away from their commitment to give advice in any particular area for the same man-hours. They say that these man hours are committed only to Bombay High. They want to put two men in Bombay and another man to supervise them and many other things. But my point is that our ONGC is quite capable of taking out every penny worth of work from them and I have no doubt in my mind about that. We need not fall into the trap of big international companies like Geomen. I am sorry my colleague and friend Shri Kalyan Jain is not here. I would like to

tell the House that Geomen has a history of itself. It figures in the books of many countries and is known for its incidents in the Far East and Korea.

I do not want to say more. I must merely stop by saying that it is wrong to say that I have not been doing it. There is a process under which the Government runs. The Prime Minister has brought back Vohra and he was sent to the Ministry of Petroleum. There is a policy that after so many years the officers will go. Even Krishnaswamy is going much to my regret but what can I do because it is a policy?

SHRI D N TIWARY: It is good that he is going.

SHRI H N BAHUGUNA: Panditji says that it is good.

Now there was a lot of talk about big plants or small plants etc. I propose to do one thing. Certain members have raised cut motions. I propose to follow the old practice as I did last year. I have not been able to answer them here. I will be writing letters to them on the basis of information available with me so that therefore, I hope they will excuse me for not having been able to reply to them in the House. In the end I would once again thank the hon. Members for

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHI (Sangli): I have tabled one cut motion about the need to locate the proposed fertilizer plant on the Maharashtra Coast. You have not replied to that.

SHRI H N BAHUGUNA: I said about that at the outset. I will repeat it. I will not put up a plant anywhere if it disturbs the ecology and the matter is for experts to decide, not for me. Therefore the question of location of REWASA plant is as open as anything.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHI: The feeling is that Maharashtra is

being deprived of that particular plant.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that no decision has been taken.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I will not deprive Maharashtra of anything. Maharashtra will always have my services and the Maharashtra Government of yesterday and of today knows it very well, and for that purpose, any Government knows it very well that I have no axe to grind.

In the end, I must thank the hon. Members for their patience. I only hope that they will not press their cut motions with regard to a Ministry which is doing such essential services to the nation.

MR. SPEAKER. Certain cut-motions have been moved. Is any hon. Member pressing any particular cut motion?

SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHINDE: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion No. 7.

Cut motion No. 7 was, by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my cut motions 8 to 15.

Cut motions Nos. 8 to 15 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER Is Shri K. A. Rajan there? He is not there. I shall now put cut motions 16 to 20 moved by Shri K. A. Rajan to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 16 to 20 were put and negatived.

SHRI R. P. DAS: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my cut motions 25 to 32 and 34 to 39.

Cut motions Nos. 25 to 32 and 34 to 39 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, 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 necessary 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. 69 to 71 relating to the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I am thankful for your patience.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow

19.46 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 31, 1978/Chaitra 10, 1900 (Saka).